

MODERN ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS REFERENCE MANUAL

John Markus

With over 3600 diagrams, this is the largest collection of electronic circuits ever assembled in one reference volume. Save hours—even days—of research and design time by referring to this data bank of circuits of all kinds, use-tested in a wide variety of industrial as well as hobby applications. When searching for needed circuits simply look here for the very best in pre-designed integrated circuits and solid-state devices.

This invaluable manual contains an entire library shelf of data culled from important electronics application journals and application notes of the past several years. Organized and indexed for convenient reference, it provides the values of all significant components to facilitate adaptation to another application—and offers suggestions in concise abstracts for making such revisions. It even includes a citation at the end of each abstract that gives the exact location in the original source for those who find what they want and seek additional performance or construction details.

One hundred and three chapters provide circuits ranging from the basic workhorse circuits for modern amplifiers to the latest circuits for microprocessor data transmission and electronic game applications. For example, the manual includes . . .

audio control circuits • audio measuring circuits • automotive circuits • burglar alarm circuits • capacitance measuring circuits • cathode-ray circuits • clock signal circuits • contact bounce suppression circuits • fiber-optic circuits • fire alarm circuits • flasher circuits • frequency counter circuits • frequency synthesizer circuits • game circuits • instrumentation circuits • lamp control circuits • medical circuits • memory circuits • microprocessor circuits • motor control circuits • music circuits • noise circuits • protection circuits •

(continued on back flap)

**MODERN
ELECTRONIC
CIRCUITS
REFERENCE
MANUAL**

BOOKS by JOHN MARKUS

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ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS MANUAL

ELECTRONICS DICTIONARY

ELECTRONICS PROJECTS READY-REFERENCE

ESSENTIAL CIRCUITS REFERENCE GUIDE

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MODERN ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS REFERENCE MANUAL

**Over 3,630 modern electronic circuits, each complete
with values of all parts and performance details,
organized in 103 logical chapters for quick
reference and convenient browsing**

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McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY

New York St. Louis San Francisco Auckland Bogotá Hamburg
London Madrid Mexico Montreal New Delhi
Panama Paris São Paulo Singapore Sydney Tokyo Toronto

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Markus, John, date.

Modern electronic circuits reference manual.

"Over 3630 modern electronic circuits, each complete with values of all parts and performance details, organized in 103 logical chapters for quick reference and convenient browsing."

Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

1. Electronic circuits—Handbooks, manuals, etc.
2. Integrated circuits—Handbooks, manuals, etc.
- I. Title.

TK7867.M345 621.3815'3 79-22096

ISBN 0-07-040446-1

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91011121314 KPKP 99876543210

The editors for this book were Tyler G. Hicks and Joseph Williams and the production supervisor was Sally Fliess. It was set in Univers 65 by University Graphics, Inc.

Printed and bound by The Kingsport Press.

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Preface

Over 3,630 practical modern electronic circuits are arranged here in 103 logical chapters for convenient browsing and reference by electronics engineers, technicians, students, microprocessor enthusiasts, amateur radio fans, and experimenters. Each circuit has type numbers or values of all significant components, an identifying title, a concise description, performance data, and suggestions for other applications. At the end of each description is a citation giving the title of the original article or book, its author, and the exact location of the circuit in the original source.

This fourth in a series of state-of-the-art reference volumes illustrates dramatically the accelerated trend to integrated circuits that has taken place since publication of "Guidebook of Electronic Circuits" in 1974. About half of the applications now use ICs, and tube circuits have become a distinct rarity. This trend becomes even more evident when comparing circuits with those in the first and second books of the series, "Sourcebook of Electronic Circuits" and "Electronic Circuits Manual." The four books supplement each other and together provide a total of over 13,300 different practical circuits at a cost of only about 1 cent per circuit. The collection can serve as a basic desktop reference library that will match retrieval speeds of computer-based indexing systems while providing in addition the actual circuit diagrams.

The circuits for this new book were located by cover-to-cover searching of back issues of U.S. and foreign electronics periodicals, the published literature of electronics manufacturers, and recent electronics books, together filling well over 100 feet of shelving. This same search would take weeks or even months at a large engineering library, plus the time required to write for manufacturer literature and locate elusive sources.

Engineering libraries, particularly in foreign countries, have found these circuit abstracts to be a welcome substitute for the original sources when facing limitations on budgets, shelving, or search manpower. As further evidence of their usefulness in other countries, some of the books have been translated into Greek, Spanish, or Japanese.

Entirely new chapters in this book, further emphasizing evolution of the industry in recent years, include Clock Signal, Fiber-Optic, Game, Keyboard, Logic Probe, Microprocessor, Programmable, Switching Regulator, and Touch-Switch Circuits. Significant new circuits appear in chapters found also in previous books, particularly for Automotive, Burglar Alarm, Digital Clock, Fire Alarm, Flasher, Frequency Counter, Frequency Synthesizer, Instrumentation, Intercom, Lamp Control, Medical, Memory, Motor Control, Music, Power Control, Protection, Siren, Stereo, and Telephone Circuits.

To find a desired circuit quickly, start with the alphabetically arranged table of contents at the front of the book. Note the chapters most likely to contain the desired type of circuit, and look in these first. Remember that most applications use combinations of basic circuits, so a desired circuit could be in any of several different chapters. Scope notes following chapter titles define the basic circuits covered and sometimes suggest other chapters for browsing.

If a quick scan does not locate the exact circuit desired, use the index at the back of the book. Here the circuits are indexed in depth under the different names by which they may be known. Hundreds of cross-references in the index aid searching. The author index will often help find related circuits after one potentially useful circuit is found, because authors tend to specialize in certain circuits.

Values of important components are given for every circuit because these help in reading the circuit and redesigning it for other requirements. The development of a circuit for a new application is speeded when design work can be started with a working circuit, instead of starting from scratch. Research and experimentation are thereby cut to a minimum, so even a single use of this circuit-retrieval book could pay for its initial cost many times over. Drafting errors on diagrams are minimized because any corrections pointed out in subsequently published errata notices have been made; this alone can save many frustrating hours of troubleshooting.

This book is organized to provide a maximum of circuit information per page, with minimum repetition. The chapter title at the top of each right-hand page and the original title in the citation should therefore be considered along with the abstract when evaluating a circuit.

Abbreviations are used extensively to conserve space. Their meanings are given after this preface. Abbreviations on diagrams and in original article titles were unchanged and may differ slightly, but their meanings can be deduced by context.

Mailing addresses of all cited original sources are given at the front of the book, for convenience in writing for back issues or copies of articles when the source is not available at a local library. These sources will often prove useful for construction details, performance graphs, and calibration procedures.

To Joan Fife, student at the University of Santa Clara, goes credit for typing the complete manuscript directly from dictation while correcting this author's grammar and punctuation practices of yesteryear and even catching technical oversights. Handling of hyphenation, abbreviations, and citations was entirely her responsibility, along with final editing, markup for the printer, and production of the index.

To the original publications cited and their engineering authors and editors should go major credit for making possible this fourth encyclopedic contribution to electronic circuit design. The diagrams have been reproduced directly from the original source articles, by permission of the publisher in each case.

John Markus

Abbreviations Used

A	ampere	CRO	cathode-ray oscilloscope	F	farad
AC	alternating current			°F	degree Fahrenheit
AC/DC	AC or DC	CROM	control and read-only memory	FET	field-effect transistor
A/D	analog-to-digital			FIFO	first-in first-out
ADC	analog-to-digital converter	CRT	cathode-ray tube	FM	frequency modulation
A/D, D/A	analog-to-digital, or digital-to-analog	CT	center tap	4PDT	four-pole double-throw
ADP	automatic data processing	CW	continuous wave	4PST	four-pole single-throw
AF	audio frequency	D/A	digital-to-analog	FS	full scale
AFC	automatic frequency control	DAC	digital-to-analog converter	FSK	frequency-shift keying
AFSK	audio frequency-shift keying	dB	decibel	ft	foot
AFT	automatic fine tuning	dBm	decibels above 1 mW	ft/min	foot per minute
AGC	automatic gain control	dBV	decibels above 1 V	ft/s	foot per second
Ah	ampere-hour	DC	direct current	ft²	square foot
ALU	arithmetic-logic unit	DC/DC	DC to DC	F/V	frequency-to-voltage
AM	amplitude modulation	DCTL	direct-coupled transistor logic	F/V, V/F	frequency-to-voltage, or voltage-to-frequency
AM/FM	AM or FM	diac	diode AC switch	G	giga- (10 ⁹)
AND	type of logic circuit	DIP	dual in-line package	GHz	gigahertz
AVC	automatic volume control	DMA	direct memory access	G-M tube	Geiger-Mueller tube
b	bit	DMM	digital multimeter	h	hour
BCD	binary-coded decimal	DPDT	double-pole double-throw	H	henry
BFO	beat-frequency oscillator	DPM	digital panel meter	HF	high frequency
b/s	bit per second	DPST	double-pole single-throw	HFO	high-frequency oscillator
C	capacitance; capacitor	DSB	double sideband	hp	horsepower
°C	degree Celsius; degree Centigrade	DTL	diode-transistor logic	Hz	hertz
CATV	cable television	DTL/TTL	DTL or TTL	IC	integrated circuit
CB	citizens band	DUT	device under test	IF	intermediate frequency
CCD	charge-coupled device	DVM	digital voltmeter	IGFET	insulated-gate FET
CCTV	closed-circuit television	DX	distance reception; distant	IMD	intermodulation distortion
cm	centimeter	EAROM	electrically alterable ROM	IMPATT	impact avalanche transit time
CML	current-mode logic	EBCDIC	extended binary-coded decimal	in	inch
CMOS	complementary MOS	ECG	interchange code electrocardiograph	in/s	inch per second
CMR	common-mode rejection	ECL	emitter-coupled logic	in²	square inch
CMRR	common-mode rejection ratio	EDP	electronic data processing	I/O	input/output
cm²	square centimeter	EKG	electrocardiograph	IR	infrared
coax	coaxial cable	EMF	electromotive force	JFET	junction FET
COHO	coherent oscillator	EMI	electromagnetic interference	k	kilo- (10 ³)
COR	carrier-operated relay	EPROM	erasable PROM	K	kilohm (,000 ohms); kelvin
COS/MOS	complementary-symmetry MOS (same as CMOS)	ERP	effective radiated power	kA	kiloampere
CPU	central processing unit	ETV	educational television	kb	kilobit
CR	cathode ray	eV	electronvolt	keV	kiloelectronvolt
		EVR	electronic video recording	kH	kilohenry
		EXCLUSIVE-OR	type of logic circuit	kHz	kilohertz
		EXCLUSIVE-NOR	type of logic circuit	km	kilometer
				kV	kilovolt
				kVA	kilovoltampere
				kW	kilowatt
				kWh	kilowatthour
				L	inductance; inductor
				LASCR	light-activated SCR

LASCS	light-activated SCS	NMOS	N-channel MOS	QRP	low-power amateur radio
LC	inductance-capacitance	NOR	type of logic circuit	R	resistance; resistor
LCD	liquid crystal display	NPN	negative-positive-negative	RAM	random-access memory
LDR	light-dependent resistor	NPNP	negative-positive-negative-positive	RC	resistance-capacitance
LED	light-emitting diode	NRZ	nonreturn-to-zero	RF	radio frequency
LF	low frequency	NRZI	nonreturn-to-zero-inverted	RFI	radio-frequency interference
LIFO	last-in first-out	ns	nanosecond	RGB	red/green/blue
lm	lumen	NTSC	National Television System Committee	RIAA	Recording Industry Association of America
LO	local oscillator	nV	nanovolt	RLC	resistance-inductance-capacitance
logamp	logarithmic amplifier	nW	nanowatt	RMS	root-mean-square
LP	long play	OEM	original equipment manufacturer	ROM	read-only memory
LSB	least significant bit	opamp	operational amplifier	rpm	revolution per minute
LSI	large-scale integration	OR	type of logic circuit	RTL	resistor-transistor logic
m	meter; milli- (10^{-3})	P	pico- (10^{-12})	RTTY	radioteletype
M	mega- (10^6); meter (instrument); motor	P	peak; positive	RZ	return-to-zero
mA	milliampere	pA	picoampere	s	second
Mb	megabit	PA	public address	SAR	successive-approximation register
MF	medium frequency	PAL	phase-alternation line	SAW	surface acoustic wave
mH	millihenry	PAM	pulse-amplitude modulation	SCA	Subsidiary Communications Authorization
MHD	magnetohydro-dynamics	PC	printed circuit	scope	oscilloscope
MHz	megahertz	PCM	pulse-code modulation	SCR	silicon controlled rectifier
mi	mile	PDM	pulse-duration modulation	SCS	silicon controlled switch
mike	microphone	PEP	peak envelope power	S-meter	signal-strength meter
min	minute	pF	picofarad	S/N	signal-to-noise
mm	millimeter	PF	power factor	SNR	signal-to-noise ratio
modem	modulator-demodulator	phono	phonograph	SPDT	single-pole double-throw
mono	monostable	PIN	positive-intrinsic-negative	SPST	single-pole single-throw
MOS	metal-oxide semiconductor	PIV	peak inverse voltage	SSB	single sideband
MOSFET	metal-oxide semiconductor FET	PLL	phase-locked loop	SSI	small-scale integration
MOST	metal-oxide semiconductor transistor	PM	permanent magnet; phase modulation	SSTV	slow-scan television
MPU	microprocessing unit	PMOS	P-channel MOS	SW	shortwave
ms	millisecond	PN	positive-negative	SWL	shortwave listener
MSB	most significant bit	PNP	positive-negative-positive	SWR	standing-wave ratio
MSI	medium-scale integration	PNPN	positive-negative-positive-negative	sync	synchronizing
m ²	square meter	pot	potentiometer	T	tera- (10^{12})
μ	micro- (10^{-6})	P-P	peak-to-peak	TC	temperature coefficient
μ A	microampere	PPI	plan-position indicator	THD	total harmonic distortion
μ F	microfarad	PPM	parts per million; pulse-position modulation	TR	transmit-receive
μ H	microhenry	preamp	preamplifier	TRF	tuned radio frequency
μ m	micrometer	PRF	pulse repetition frequency	triac	triode AC semiconductor switch
μ P	microprocessor	PROM	programmable ROM	TTL	transistor-transistor logic
μ s	microsecond	PRR	pulse repetition rate		
μ V	microvolt	ps	picosecond		
μ W	microwatt	PSK	phase-shift keying		
mV	millivolt	PTT	push to talk		
MVBR	multivibrator	PUT	programmable UJT		
mW	milliwatt	pW	picowatt		
n	nano- (10^{-9})	PWM	pulse-width modulation		
N	negative	Q	quality factor		
nA	nanoampere				
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters				
NAND	type of logic circuit				
nF	nanofarad				
nH	nanohenry				

TTY	teletypewriter	V	volt	VSWR	voltage standing-wave ratio
TV	television	VA	voltampere	VTR	videotape recording
TVI	television interference	VAC	volts AC	VTVM	vacuum-tube voltmeter
TVT	television typewriter	VCO	voltage-controlled oscillator	VU	volume unit
TWX	teletypewriter exchange service	VDC	volts DC	VVC	voltage-variable capacitor
UART	universal asynchronous receiver-transmitter	V/F	voltage-to-frequency	VXO	variable-frequency crystal oscillator
UHF	ultrahigh frequency	VFO	variable-frequency oscillator	W	watt
UJT	unijunction transistor	VHF	very high frequency	Wh	watthour
UPC	universal product code	VLF	very low frequency	WPM	words per minute
UPS	uninterruptible power system	VMOS	vertical metal-oxide semiconductor	WRMS	watts RMS
		VOM	volt-ohm-milliammeter	Ws	wattsecond
		VOX	voice-operated transmission	Z	impedance
		VRMS	volts RMS		

Abbreviations on Diagrams. Some foreign publications, including *Wireless World*, shorten the abbreviations for units of measure on diagrams. Thus, μ after a capacitor value represents μF , n is nF, and p is pF. With resistor values, k is thousand ohms, M is megohms, and absence of a unit of measure is ohms. For a decimal value, the letter for the unit of measure is sometimes placed at the location of the decimal point. Thus, 3k3 is 3.3 kilohms or 3,300 ohms, 2M2 is 2.2 megohms, $4\mu 7$ is $4.7 \mu\text{F}$, $0\mu 1$ is $0.1 \mu\text{F}$, and 4n7 is 4.7 nF.

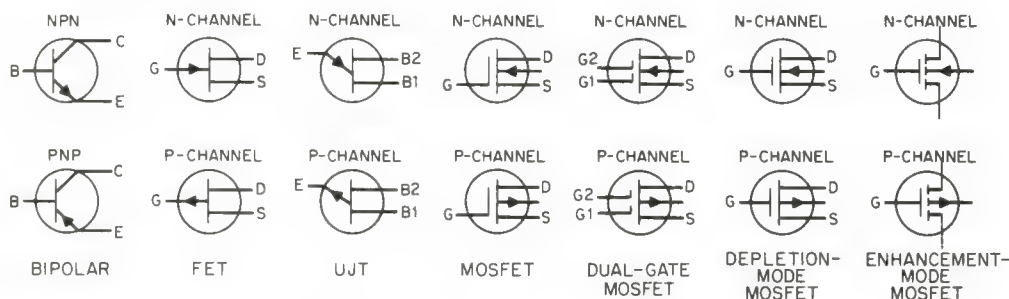
Semiconductor Symbols Used

DIODES:



E = EMITTER
B = BASE
C = COLLECTOR
G = GATE
A = ANODE
K = CATHODE
D = DRAIN
S = SOURCE
MT = MAIN TERMINAL

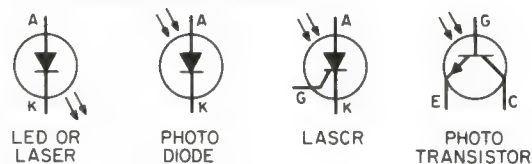
TRANSISTORS:



POWER CONTROL DEVICES:



OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICES:



The commonest forms of the basic semiconductor symbols are shown here. Leads are identified where appropriate, for convenient reference. Minor variations in symbols, particularly those from foreign sources, can be recognized by comparing with these symbols while noting positions and directions of solid arrows with respect to other symbol elements.

Omission of the circle around a symbol has no significance. Arrows are sometimes drawn open instead of solid. Thicker lines and open rectangles in some symbols on diagrams have no significance. Orientation of symbols is unimportant; artists choose the position that is most convenient for making connections to other parts of the circuit. Arrow lines outside optoelectronic symbols indicate the direction of light rays.

On some European diagrams, the position of the letter k gives the location of the decimal point for a resistor value in kilohms. Thus, 2k2 is 2.2K or 2,200 ohms. Similarly, a resistance of 1R5 is 1.5 ohms, 1M2 is 1.2 megohms, and 3n3 is 3.3 nanofarads.

Substitutions can often be made for semiconductor and IC types specified on diagrams. Newer components, not available when the original source article was published, may actually improve the performance of a particular circuit. Electrical char-

acteristics, terminal connections, and such critical ratings as voltage, current, frequency, and duty cycle, must of course be taken into account if experimenting without referring to substitution guides.

Semiconductor, integrated-circuit, and tube substitution guides can usually be purchased at electronic parts supply stores.

Not all circuits give power connections and pin locations for ICs, but this information can be obtained from manufacturer data sheets. Alternatively, browsing through other circuits may turn up another circuit on which the desired connections are shown for the same IC.

When looking down at the top of an actual IC, numbering normally starts with 1 for the first pin *counterclockwise* from the notched or otherwise marked end and continues sequentially. The highest number is therefore next to the notch on the other side of the IC, as illustrated in the sketches below. (*Actual positions of pins are rarely shown on schematic diagrams.*)



Addresses of Sources Used

In the citation at the end of each abstract, the title of a magazine is set in italics. The title of a book or report is placed in quotes. Each source title is followed by the name of the publisher of the original material, plus city and state. Complete mailing addresses of all sources are given below, for the convenience of readers who want to write to the original publisher of a particular circuit. When writing, give the complete citation, exactly as in the abstract.

Books can be ordered from their publishers, after first writing for prices of the books desired. Some electronics manufacturers also publish books and large reports for which charges are made. Many of the books cited as sources in this volume are also sold by bookstores and by electronics supply firms. Locations of these firms can be found in the YELLOW PAGES of telephone directories under headings such as "Electronic Equipment and Supplies" or "Television and Radio Supplies and Parts."

Only a few magazines have back issues on hand for sale, but most magazines will make copies of a specific article at a fixed charge per page or per article. When you write to a magazine publisher for prices of back issues or copies, give the *complete* citation, *exactly* as in the abstract. Include a stamped self-addressed envelope to make a reply more convenient.

If certain magazines consistently publish the types of circuits in which you are interested, use the addresses below to write for subscription rates.

American Microsystems, Inc., 3800 Homestead Rd., Santa Clara, CA 95051

Audio, 401 North Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19108

BYTE, 70 Main St., Peterborough, NH 03458

Computer Design, 11 Goldsmith St., Littleton, MA 01460

CQ, 14 Vanderventer Ave., Port Washington, L.I., NY 11050

Delco Electronics, 700 East Firmin, Kokomo, IN 46901

Dialight Corp., 203 Harrison Place, Brooklyn, NY 11237

EDN, 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, MA 02116

Electronics, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020

Electronic Servicing, 9221 Quivira Rd., P.O. Box 12901, Overland Park, KS 66212

Exar Integrated Systems, Inc., 750 Palomar Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Ham Radio, Greenville, NH 03048

Harris Semiconductor, Department 53-35, P.O. Box 883, Melbourne, FL 32901

Hewlett-Packard, 1501 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94304

Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc., 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, IN 46206

IEEE Publications, 345 East 47th St., New York, NY 10017
Instruments & Control Systems, Chilton Way, Radnor, PA 19089

Kilobaud, Peterborough, NH 03458

McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020

Modern Electronics, 14 Vanderventer Ave., Port Washington, NY 11050

Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Box 20912, Phoenix, AZ 85036

Mullard Limited, Mullard House, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7HD, England

National Semiconductor Corp., 2900 Semiconductor Dr., Santa Clara, CA 95051

Optical Electronics Inc., P.O. Box 11140, Tucson, AZ 85734

Popular Science, 380 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10017

Precision Monolithics Inc., 1500 Space Park Dr., Santa Clara, CA 95050

QST, American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111

Radio Shack, 1100 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102

Raytheon Semiconductor, 350 Ellis St., Mountain View, CA 94042

RCA Solid State Division, Box 3200, Somerville, NJ 08876

Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc., 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, IN 46206

73 Magazine, Peterborough, NH 03458

Siemens Corp., Components Group, 186 Wood Ave. South, Iselin, NJ 08830

Signetics Corp., 811 East Arques Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Siliconix Inc., 2201 Laurelwood Rd., Santa Clara, CA 95054

Sprague Electric Co., 479 Marshall St., North Adams, MA 01247

Teledyne Philbrick, Allied Drive at Route 128, Dedham, MA 02026

Teledyne Semiconductor, 1300 Terra Bella Ave., Mountain View, CA 94040

Texas Instruments Inc., P.O. Box 5012, Dallas, TX 75222

TRW Power Semiconductors, 14520 Aviation Blvd., Lawndale, CA 90260

Unitrode Corp., 580 Pleasant St., Watertown, MA 02172

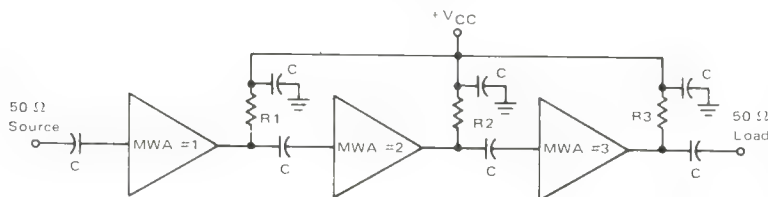
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**MODERN
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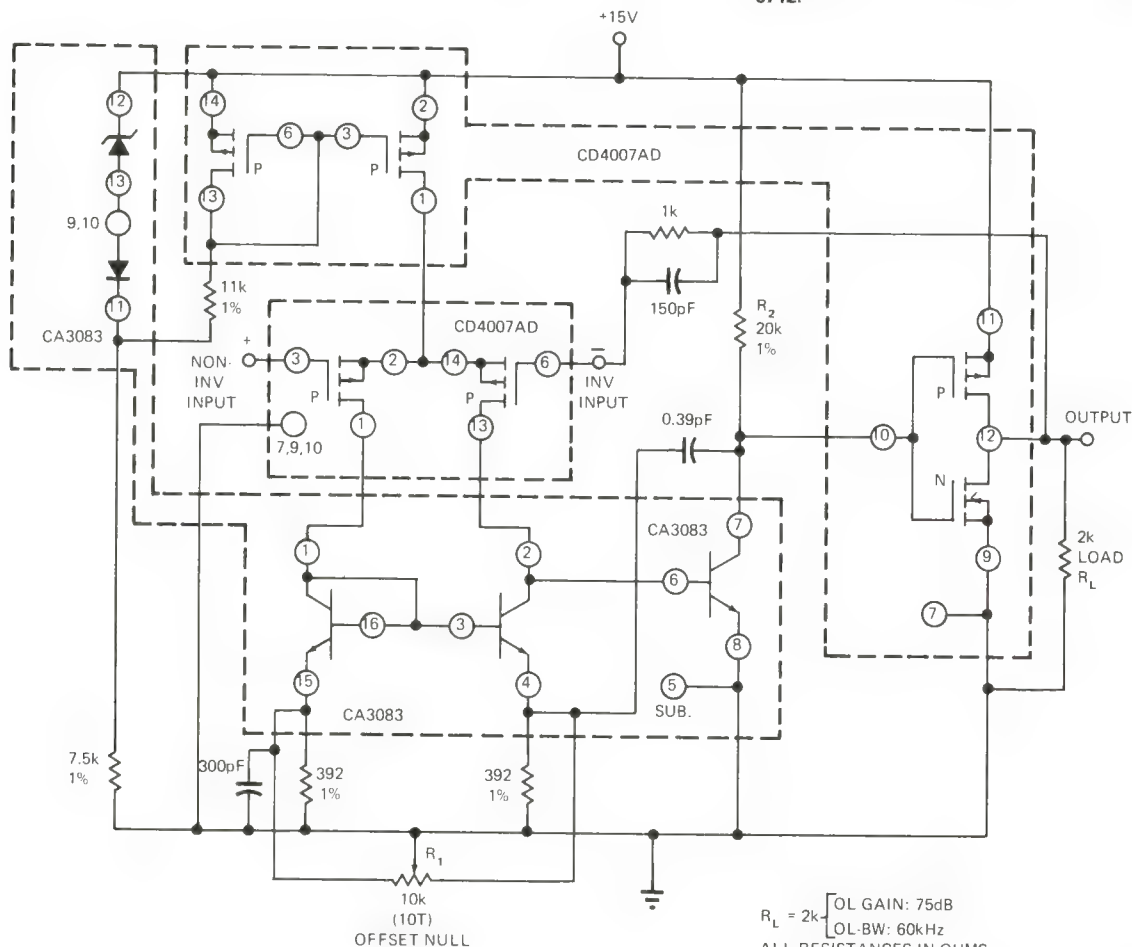
CHAPTER 1

Amplifier Circuits

Includes general-purpose RF amplifiers covering various portions of spectrum from DC to 2.3 GHz at outputs up to 230 W, some with voltage-controlled gain, for pulses as well as video and other RF signals. See other chapters in book for RF amplifiers having specific applications.



0.25-400 MHz CASCADE—Three hybrid modules in cascade provide gain of 43.5 dB with flatness of ± 1 dB over frequency range. Circuit draws 44 mA from 12-VDC supply. Modules 1 and 2 are Motorola MWA110, and module 3 is MWA120. All capacitors are $0.018 \mu\text{F}$. R1 and R2 are 1K, and R3 is 300 ohms.—"Wideband Hybrid Amplifiers," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, DS 5712.

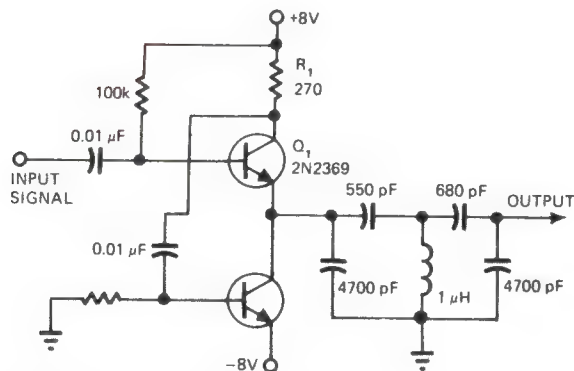


$R_L = 2k$ [OL GAIN: 75dB
OL BW: 60kHz
ALL RESISTANCES IN OHMS
METAL-OXIDE FILM.

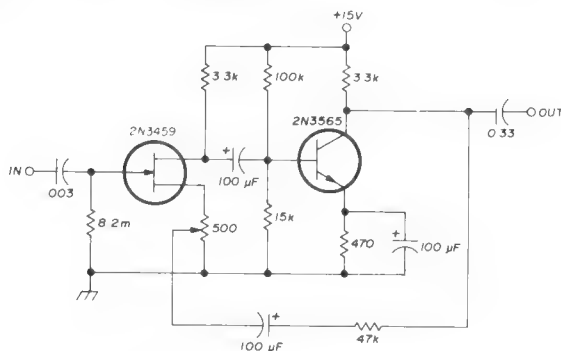
CMOS/BIPOLAR VOLTAGE FOLLOWER—Combination of two 4007 CMOS gate packages and one CA3083 transistor package provides gain of about 75 dB as voltage-follower amplifier and

bandwidth of 50 kHz. Slew rate is about $30 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$, and settling time is $2 \mu\text{s}$. Requires only single +15 V supply. Can be driven to within 1 mV of ground. Interfaces well with single-sup-

ply D/A converters.—B. Furlow, CMOS Gates in Linear Applications: The Results Are Surprisingly Good, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 42-48.

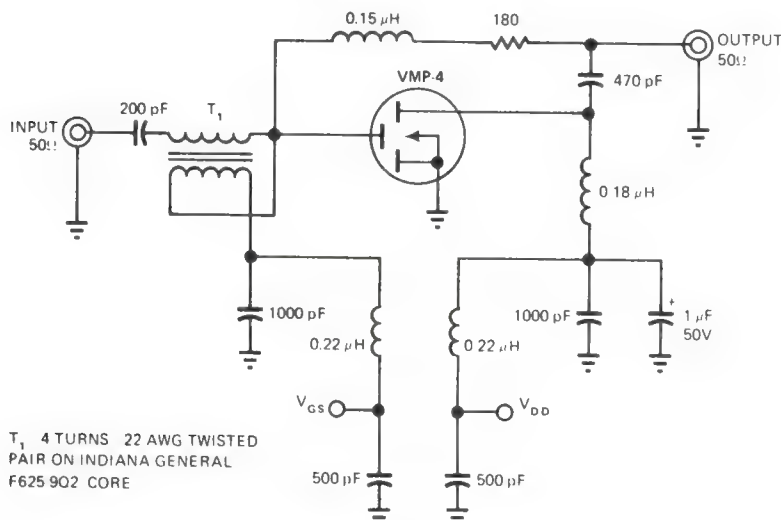


CAPACITIVE-LOAD EMITTER-FOLLOWER—Overcomes problem that develops with trailing edges of pulses when emitter-follower using NPN transistor is driving heavily capacitive load. Extra transistor is used to dump capacitor charge when emitter-follower stops conducting at trailing edge of input waveform. Pulse trailing edge thus tends to cut off Q_1 , and saturate lower transistor so it discharges capacitor. Circuit works equally well with pulses, square waves, and sine waves. Transistors need not be matched. Reverse polarity of supplies to use PNP transistors. Useful for driving long coax lines or logic from high-impedance source, without inversion.—H. L. Morgan, *Emitter Follower's Fall Time Is Independent of Load*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1977, p 105.



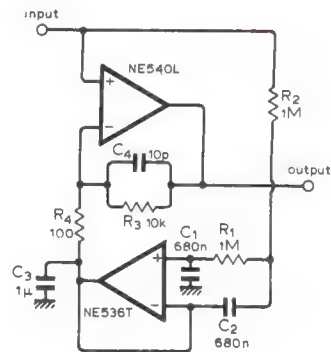
BASIC FEEDBACK AMPLIFIER—Combination of unipolar and bipolar transistors gives desirable amplifying features of each solid-state device. Circuit can be optimized for RF or AF by adjusting coupling, feedback, and emitter bypass capacitor values. Changes in feedback affect distortion, frequency response, and gain stability. To optimize for RF, reduce capacitor sizes. For

both AF and RF response, capacitors shown can be paralleled by small ceramic or Mylar units. If FET and bipolar are selected for high transconductance and high gain-bandwidth product, overall voltage gain can be 20 or more for frequencies up to several megahertz.—I. M. Gottlieb, *A New Look at Solid-State Amplifiers*, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1976, p 16–19.

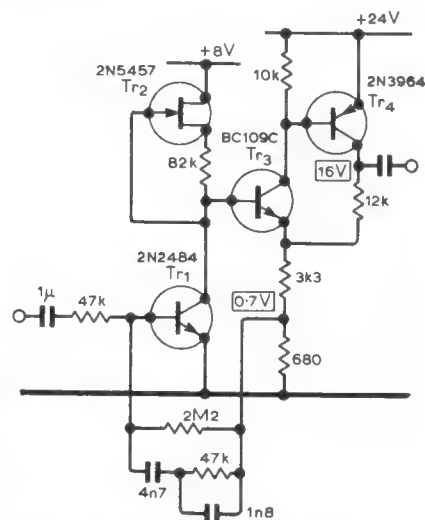


13 W at 160 MHz—Circuit uses Siliconix VMP-4 power MOSFET to provide 11-dB gain with 26-V supply, or 14 dB with 36-V supply. Broadband design permits operation over wide range of

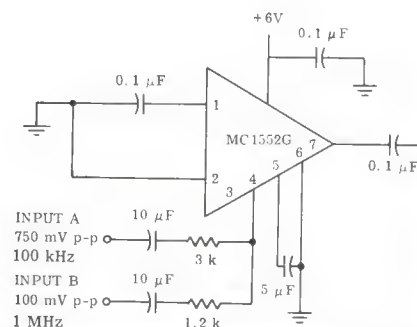
frequencies up to as high as 600 MHz.—RF Power MOSFET Outputs 13 W at 160 MHz with High Gain, No Breakdown, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1976, p 144–145.



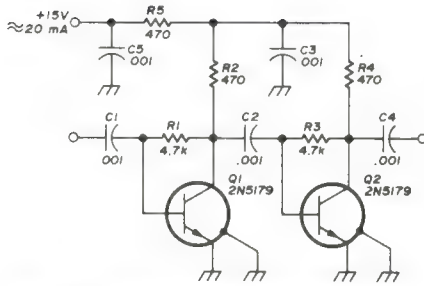
AC WITH IMMUNITY TO LARGE DC OFFSET—Designed to amplify from about 250 kHz down to low frequencies in presence of large DC input offsets. Main NE540L amplifier has gain of 101, while NE536T has DC gain of unity and forms part of low-pass network that applies DC input offset as common-mode voltage to inverting input of main amplifier.—A. Royston, *Low Frequency A.C. Amplifier*, *Wireless World*, May 1976, p 80.



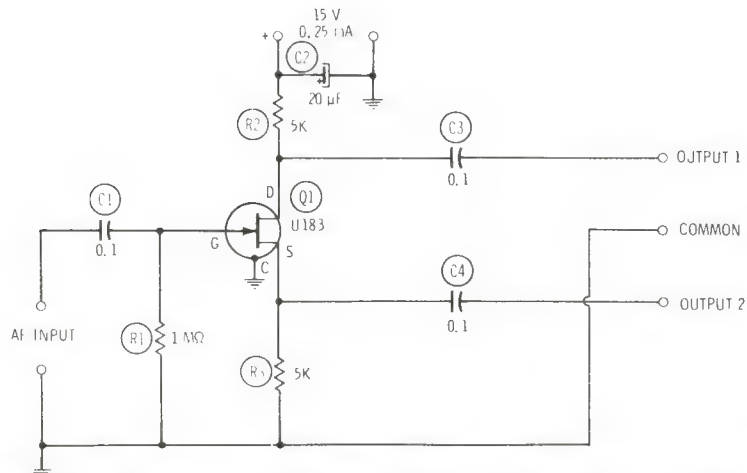
SMALL-SIGNAL AMPLIFIER—Combines features of virtual-earth and high-input-impedance amplifiers economically for such applications as a record amplifier, and provides several times the gain of a virtual-earth amplifier alone.—D. Rawson-Harris, *Small Signal Amplifier*, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1977, p 45.



SUMMING/SCALING VIDEO—With Motorola MC1552G video amplifier connected as shown, summation of input signal currents is accomplished at pin 4 through input resistors whose values are chosen to give desired scale factor.—“A Wide Band Monolithic Video Amplifier,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, AN-404, p 9.

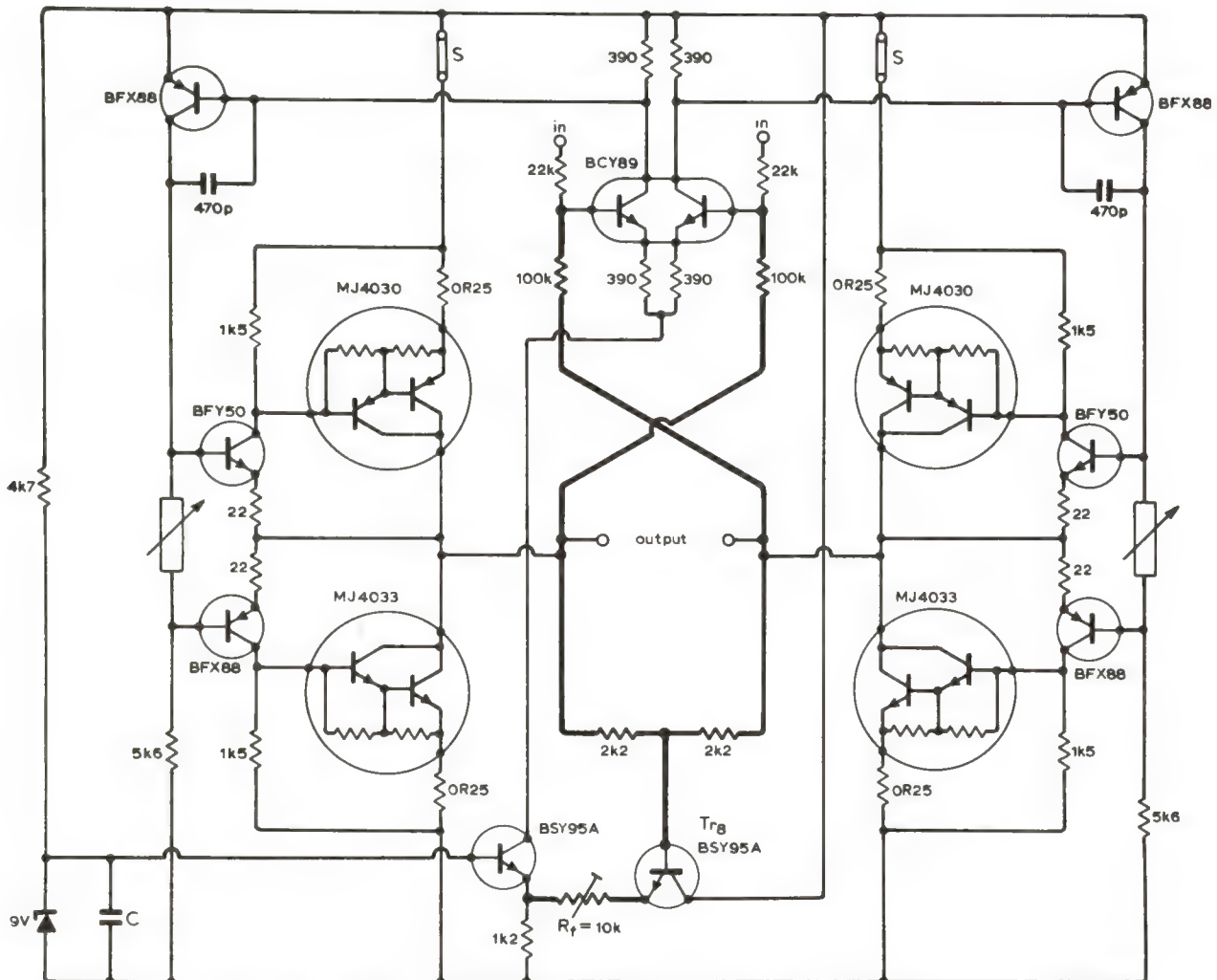


500 kHz TO 500 MHz—Two-stage general-purpose wideband small-signal amplifier provides nearly 14-dB gain at 150 MHz when inserted in 50-ohm transmission line with no tuned circuits at input or output. Noise figure with optimum source resistance is about 3 dB at 150 MHz. Amplifier is capacitively coupled common-emitter cascade. Capacitors make low-frequency gain begin dropping off below about 2 MHz. Increasing all capacitors to 0.01 μ F will lower frequency response to about 200 kHz.—R. Rhea, General Purpose Wideband RF Amplifier, *Ham Radio*, April 1975, p 58–61.



PARAPHASE PHASE INVERTER—Uses 180° phase difference between source and drain outputs of Siliconix U183 FET to convert AF input to push-pull output without transformer. Voltage gain in each half of circuit is about 0.8. Frequency response referred to 1 kHz is flat within 3 dB from 50 Hz to 50 kHz, when using 1-meg-ohm output load.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 29–30.

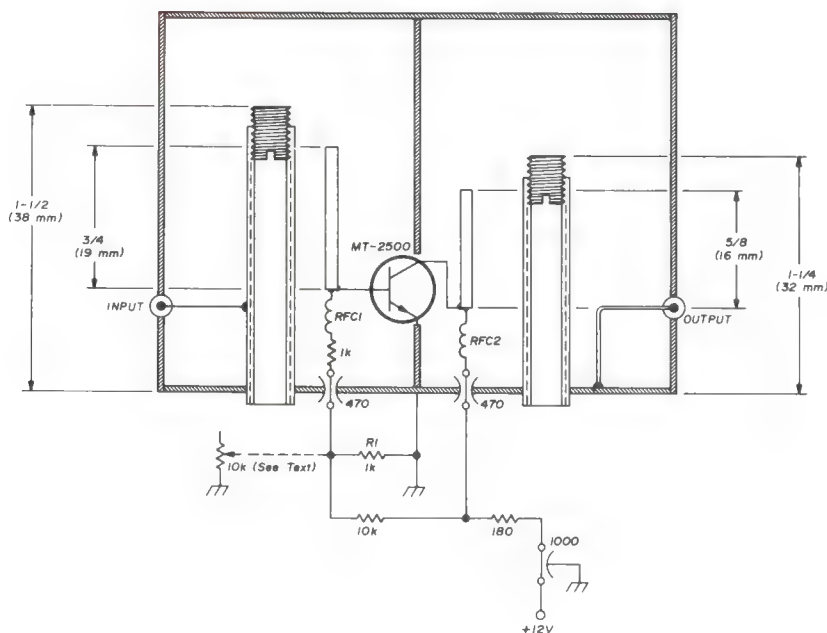
quency response referred to 1 kHz is flat within 3 dB from 50 Hz to 50 kHz, when using 1-meg-ohm output load.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 29–30.



230-W WATER-COOLED—Used to excite magnetic specimens in frequency range of 0 to 110 kHz at outputs up to 12 A. Output stage uses two complementary pairs of emitter-followers connected so each pair forms half of bridge, using MJ4030 and MJ4033 Darlington transistors mounted on liquid-cooled heatsinks. Article de-

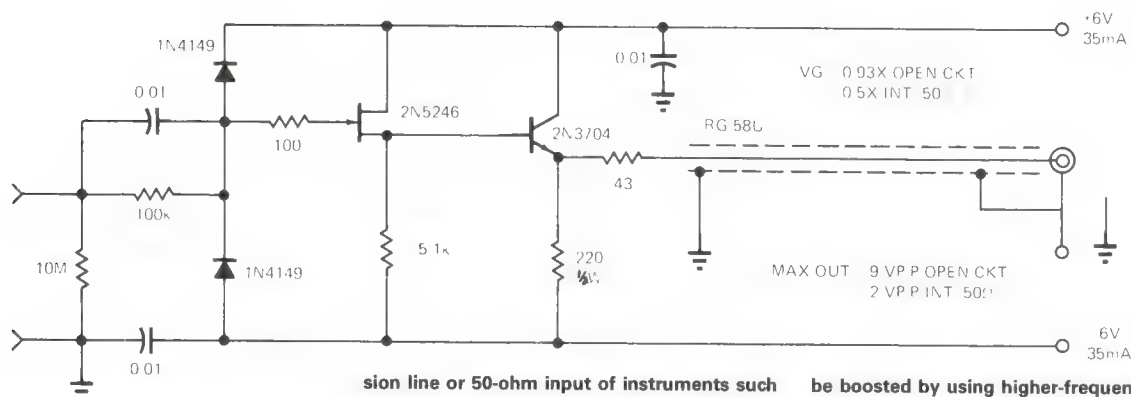
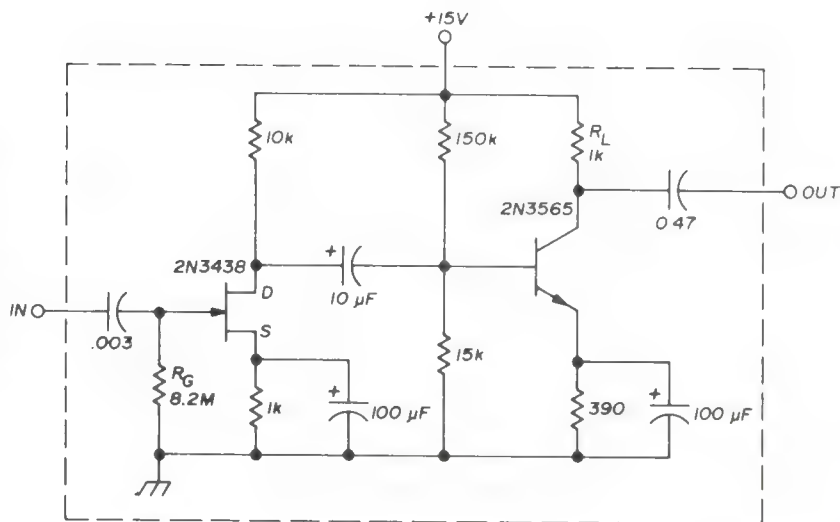
scribes cooling arrangement and circuit operation in detail and gives suitable preamp circuit for driving inputs of BCY89 dual transistor. Designed for 32-VDC supply, which connects to top and bottom horizontal buses on diagram. Feedback circuits are drawn in heavy lines. Resistors in series with Darlington (0R25, repre-

sented 0.25 ohm) are wound from resistance wire since they must carry large currents. Output impedance of circuit is less than 0.5 ohm, for matching to low-resistance load.—I. L. Stefani and R. Perryman, Liquid-Cooled Power Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1974, p 505–507.



2304-MHz PREAMP—Narrow-band stage using Fairchild MT-2500 bipolar transistor gives gain of 6 to 9 dB and noise figure of 2.5 to 4.5 dB. Cavity resonators at both input and output give excellent frequency selectivity. Similar circuit can be used with Fairchild MT-4500, FMT-4005, or equivalent newer stripline-type transistors. RFC1 is 3 turns and RFC2 is 5 turns, air-wound with No. 26 enamel by using No. 52 drill as mandrel. Coupling strips on base and collector of transistor are 0.25-mm brass shim stock. Article gives construction and tune-up details, along with alternate design for HP-35821E and HP-35862E transistors using coupling loops. 10K pot is used only during tune-up.—N. J. Foot, Narrow-Band Solid-State 2304-MHz Preamplifiers, *Ham Radio*, July 1974, p 6–11.

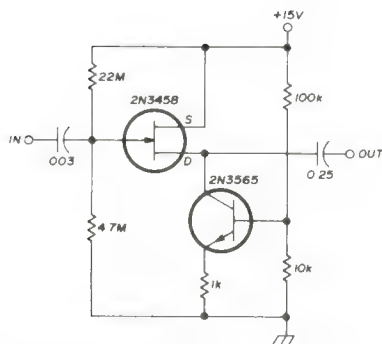
MULTIPURPOSE MODULE—Flexible circuit using FET to drive bipolar transistor has -3 dB points at 100 Hz and 0.6 MHz. Components are noncritical and can be changed considerably in value to optimize gain, frequency response, power output, or power consumption. Load presented to FET is primarily input resistance of bipolar transistor, about 1000 ohms, which gives voltage gain of 4 for FET.—I. M. Gottlieb, A New Look at Solid-State Amplifiers, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1976, p 16–19.



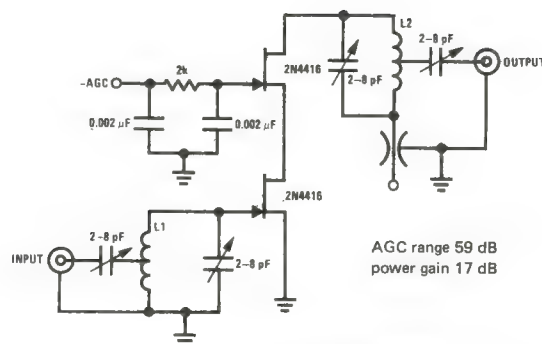
IMPEDANCE CONVERTER—Used to match 10-megohm input impedance to 50-ohm transmis-

sion line or 50-ohm input of instruments such as spectrum analyzer, video amplifier, or frequency counter. Voltage gain is exactly 0.5. Frequency response is from DC to 20 MHz and can

be boosted by using higher-frequency transistor.—M. J. Salvati, FET Probe Drives 50-Ohm Load, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 87 and 89.



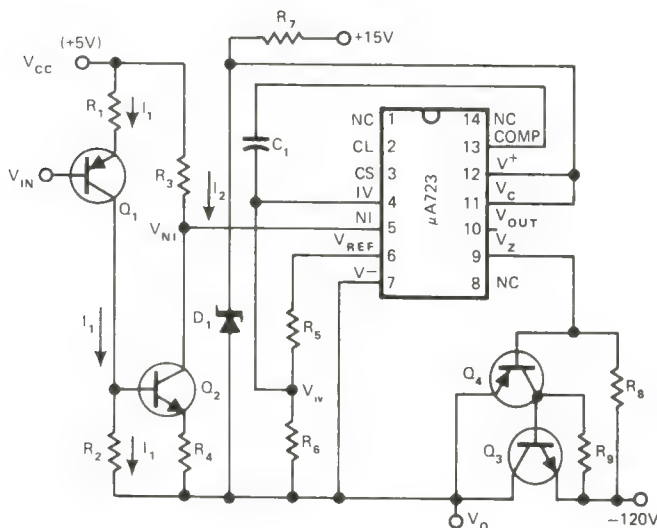
FET-BIPOLAR SOURCE FOLLOWER—Used where source follower with high output-voltage swing and voltage gain close to unity is required. Circuit has constant-current bias supply. Combination of unipolar and bipolar transistors gives desirable amplifying features of each solid-state device.—I. M. Gottlieb, *A New Look at Solid-State Amplifiers*, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1976, p 16-19.



200-MHz CASCODE—JFETs give low cross-modulation, large signal-handling ability, and AGC action controlled by biasing upper cascode

JFET. Neutralization is not needed.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

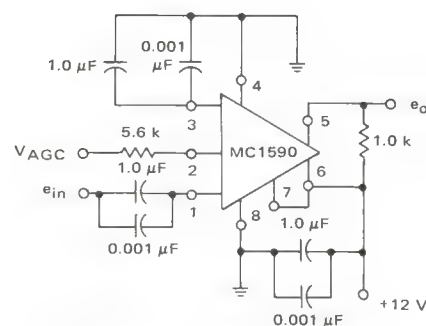
L1 = 0.07 μHy center tap
L2 = 0.07 μHy tap 1/4 up from ground



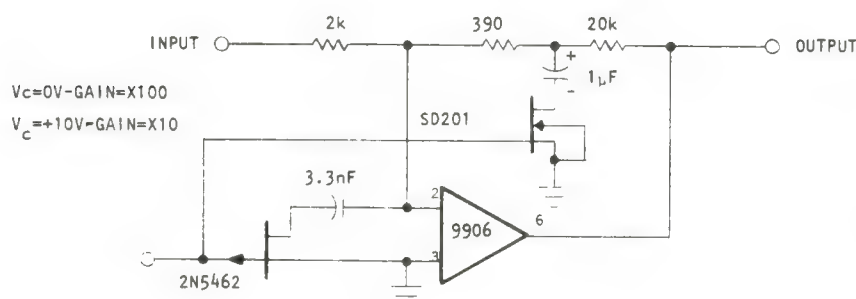
Q ₁ , Q ₄ :	2N3931	R ₁ :	3.09k, 1%
Q ₂ :	2N3563	R ₂ , R ₇ :	510, 1%
Q ₃ :	2N3773	R ₃ :	100k, 1%
D ₁ :	1N759	R ₄ :	1k, 1%
C ₁ :	100 pF	R ₅ , R ₆ :	5k, 1%
		R ₈ :	10k, 5%
		R ₉ :	330, 5%

HIGH-VOLTAGE BUFFER—Circuit shown for μA723 voltage regulator permits use as high-voltage and high-current buffer in linear applications. Power dissipation of output transistor Q₃ is only limiting factor. I₁ is proportional to V_{IN}

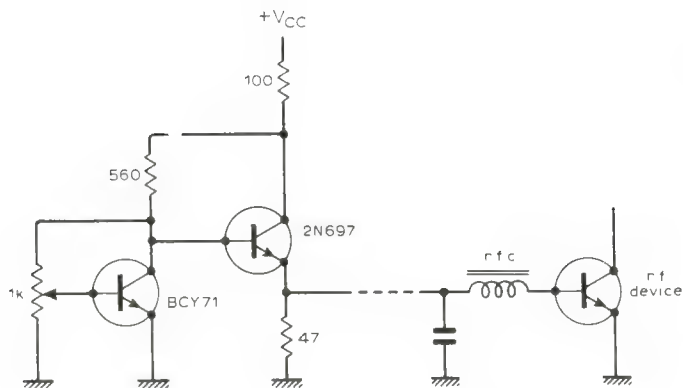
I₂ is proportional to I₁, and output voltage V₀ is proportional to I₂ and V_{IN}.—G. Niu, *Single Op Amp Implements High-Voltage/Current Buffer*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1977, p 96 and 98.



VIDEO AMPLIFIER—AGC capability of Motorola MC1590G makes it highly suitable for wideband video amplifier applications. Voltage gain is about 25 dB up to 50 MHz for 100-ohm load and 45 dB up to 10 MHz for 1K load. Several circuits can be cascaded to increase gain, using capacitive coupling.—B. Trout, "A High Gain Integrated Circuit RF-IF Amplifier with Wide Range AGC," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-513, p 9.

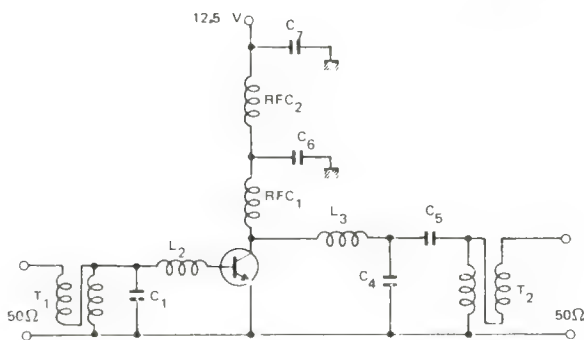
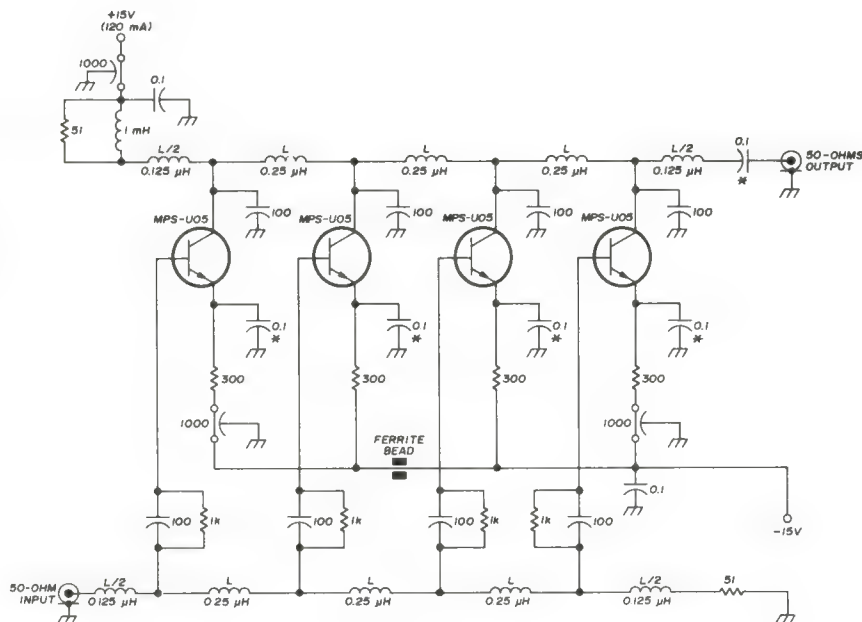


WIDEBAND VARIABLE GAIN—FET serves as gain-controlled device in feedback loop of Optical Electronics 9906 opamp. Resistive T network has SD201 MOS transistor as ground leg, with resistor values chosen so transistor is electrically close to summing junction, automatically limiting total signal voltage. Resulting arrangement of voltage-controlled feedback and compensation gives variable-gain amplifier with good linearity and constant wideband width for all gain levels.—"Wideband Variable Gain Amplifier," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10277.



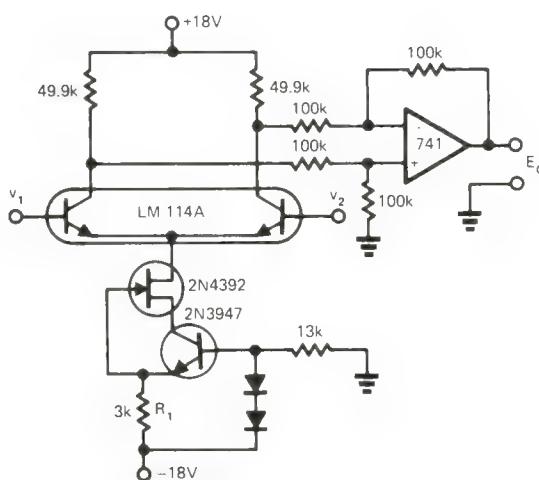
BIAS SUPPLY FOR CLASS AB—Two-transistor supply using PNP silicon transistor as amplified diode variable-voltage source gives improved-performance transistor RF power amplifier operating in class AB linear mode. Transistor types are not critical. Output impedance of bias source is about 1 ohm, and output voltage changes only up to 3½% for ±2.5 V change in input voltage V_{CC} .—C. P. Bartram, Bias Supply for R.F. Power Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, April 1976, p 61.

1–36 MHz DISTRIBUTED—Provides 18-dB gain over entire frequency range without use of special ferrite transformers. Gain contribution of each transistor, in phase with amplified wave as it passes down artificial transmission line, adds to that of other transistors. Capacitors marked with asterisks are low-inductance ceramic types such as Erie Redcap. Delay-line inductors L are 12 turns No. 24 closewound on ½-inch diameter Lucite rod, and $L/2$ units are 7 turns. Can be used as preamp for frequency counter and as auxiliary for other test equipment. Article covers construction, heatsinking of transistor, and testing.—H. Olson, Wide-Range Broadband Amplifier, *Ham Radio*, April 1974, p 40–44.

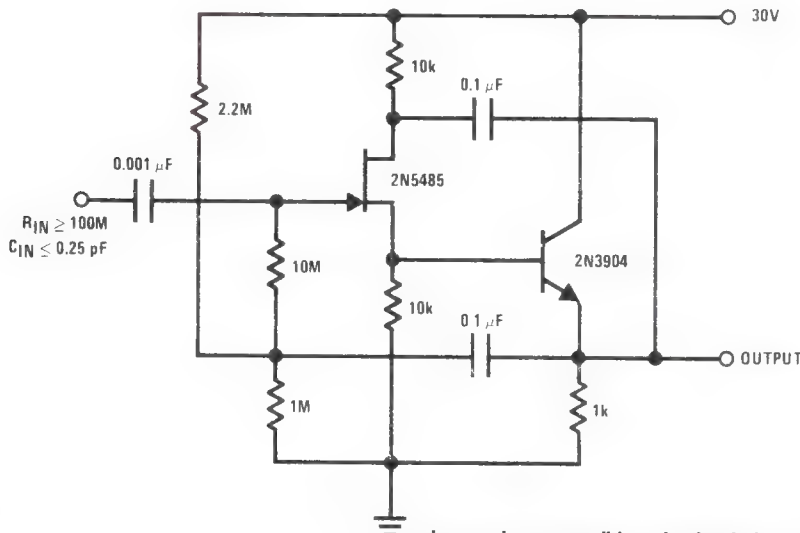


$C_1 = 300$ pF (chip) T_1, T_2
 $L_2 = 4.2$ nH (adjust) $RFC_1 = 7$ turns
 $L_3 = 8$ nH (adjust) 63 mm coil diameter
 $C_4 = 130$ pF (chip) 0.8 mm wire diameter
 $C_5 = 750$ pF (chip) $RFC_2 = 3$ turns on ferrite bead
 $C_6 = 2.2$ μ F $C_7 = 0.68$ μ F

118–136 MHz BROADBAND—Designed for low-level amplitude modulation system. 50-ohm line transformers are wound with copper ribbon on ferrite core to give 4:1 ratio. Design and construction procedures are covered. Transistor is Motorola 2N6083, rated 30 W for 4-W input.—B. Becciolini, "Impedance Matching Networks Applied to R-F Power Transistors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-721, p 17.

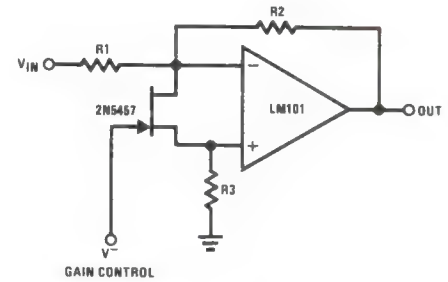


DIFFERENTIAL PAIR—Conventional differential amplifier circuit provides differential-mode gain of 96, common-mode input resistance of 500 megohms, CMRR of 106 dB, and current-source output resistance greater than 1 gigohm. Article gives design equations.—R. C. Jaeger and G. A. Hellwarth, Differential Cascode Amplifier Offers Unique Advantages, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1974, p 78 and 80.

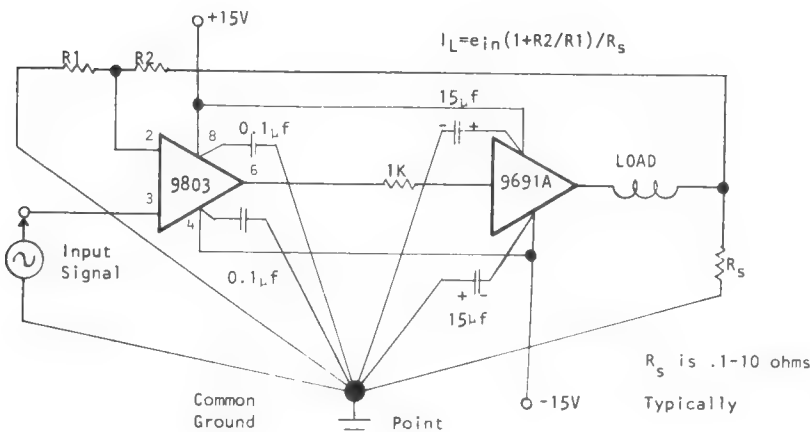


HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE—Simple JFET input circuit is operated as source follower with bootstrapped gate bias resistor and drain to

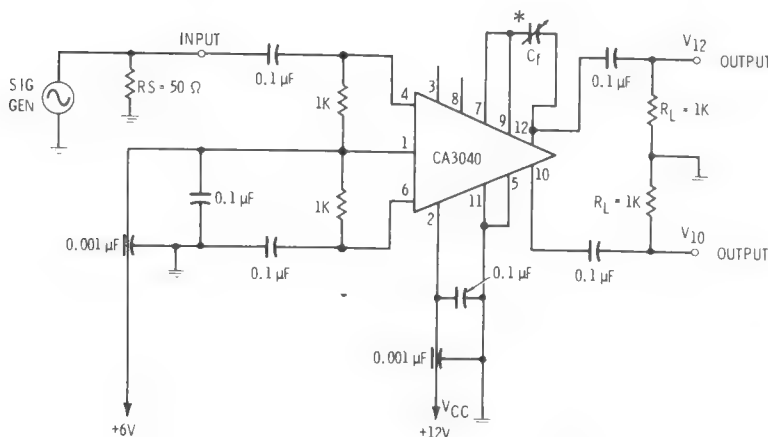
give maximum possible reduction in input capacitance. Used as unity-gain AC amplifier.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.



VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED GAIN—2N5457 FET acts as voltage-variable resistor between differential input terminals of opamp. Resistance variation is linear with voltage over several decades of resistance, to give excellent electronic gain control. Values of resistors depend on opamp used.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.



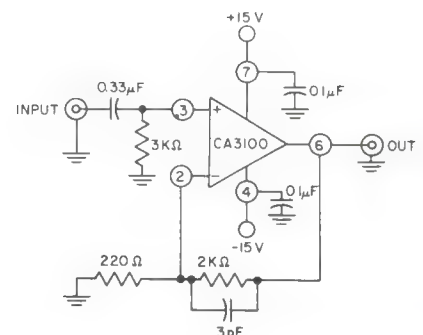
100 W FOR DC TO 500 kHz—Circuit using Optical Electronics opamps has high input impedance, high gain capability, and 100-W output capacity without use of transformers, for high-fidelity audio circuits, cathode-ray deflection circuits, and servosystems. Output currents up to 10 A require heavy output wiring, large power-supply bypass capacity, and heavy common ground point. Load is in feedback loop of opamp. Constant-current drive for load makes impedance matching to loudspeaker unnecessary.—“A High Gain 100 Watt Amplifier,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10205.



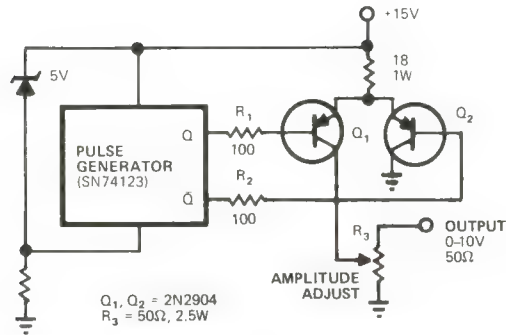
* VARIABLE CAPACITANCE (0.5-1.0 μF) ADJUSTMENT FOR EQUAL 3 dB BANDWIDTH AT AMPLIFIER OUTPUTS, TERMINALS 10 AND 12.

20-MHz WIDEBAND—RCA CA3040 IC is connected for single-ended input and balanced output, with no resonant circuits. Gain is above 30 dB over wide frequency range.—E. M. Noll,

“Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 162–163 and 168.

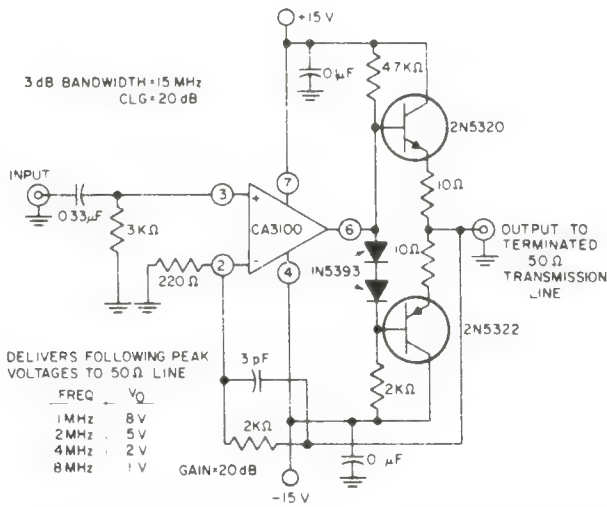


20-dB VIDEO—Simple circuit having gain of 20 dB provides 3-dB bandwidth of 20 MHz for CA3100 bipolar MOS opamp. Total noise referred to input is only 35 μVRMS.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 12.



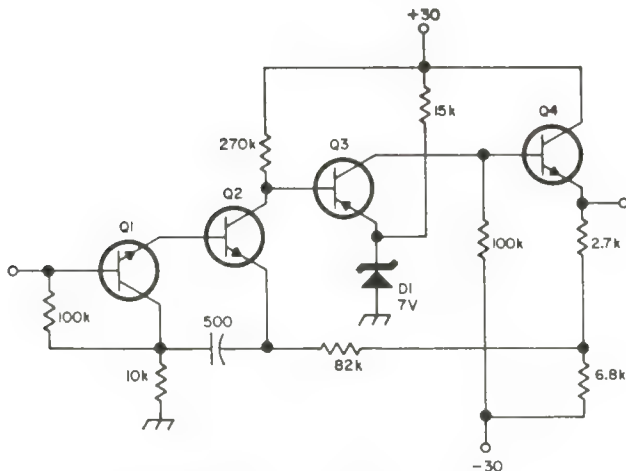
CONSTANT OUTPUT IMPEDANCE—Pulse output stage gives output range from millivolts to 10 V P-P across 50 ohms while optimizing waveform characteristics of output pulse. With

2N2904 output transistors, circuit delivers 200 mA with 20-ms rise and fall times.—W. A. Palm, *Pulse Amplifier Varies Amplitude*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 76.

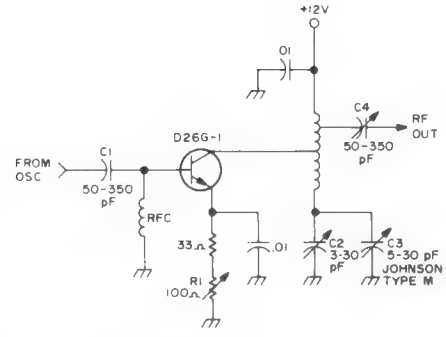


20-dB VIDEO LINE DRIVER—RCA CA3100 wideband opamp and power transistor output stage together provide gain of 20 dB at video frequencies for driving 50-ohm line. Peak output voltage ranges from 8 V at 1 MHz to 1 V at 8

MHz. Upper frequency limit for unity gain is about 38 MHz.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 225-227.

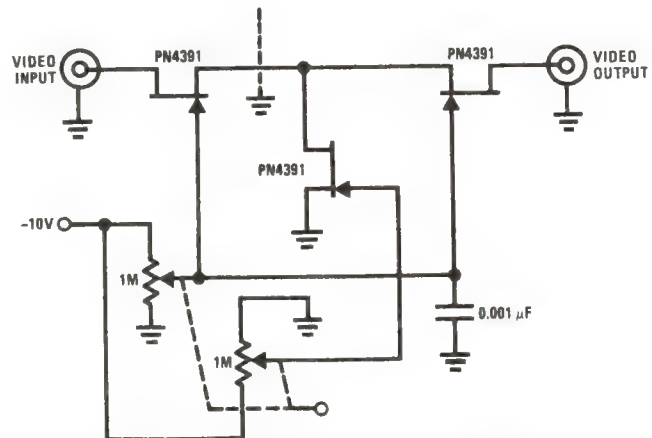


PREAMP FOR 0.5 Hz TO 2 MHz—Provides 11-dB gain over entire frequency range, with input impedance of 32 megohms. Q3 is GE-2 or HEP-52, and other transistors are SK3020 or HEP-53.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1974, p 125.

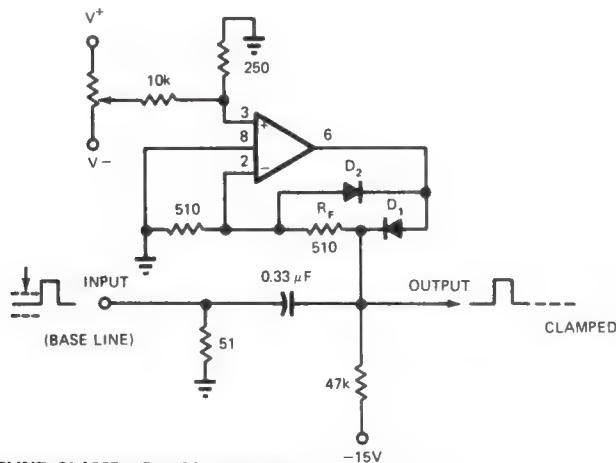


L1 = 9T AIRWOUND, 10 T P1
COLLECTOR TAP AT CENTER
OUTPUT TAP AT 1-3/4 TURNS

50-MHz POWER—Developed for use with 50-MHz microtransistor crystal oscillator, using additional GE microtransistor for boosting RF output to about 75 mW. Article covers construction with microcomponents and gives other microtransistor circuits for low-power amateur radio use and possible bugging applications.—B. Hoisington, *Introduction to "Microtransistors," 73 Magazine*, Oct. 1974, p 24-30.

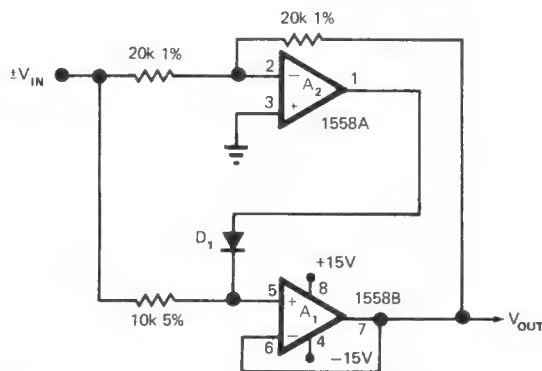


VIDEO ATTENUATOR—FETs in T attenuator provide optimum dynamic linear range for attenuation of video signals with ganged 1-megohm pots. If complete turnoff is desired, attenuation greater than 100 dB can be obtained at 10 MHz by using appropriate RF construction to minimize leakage. ON resistance of transistor (between drain and source) is less than 30 ohms.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.



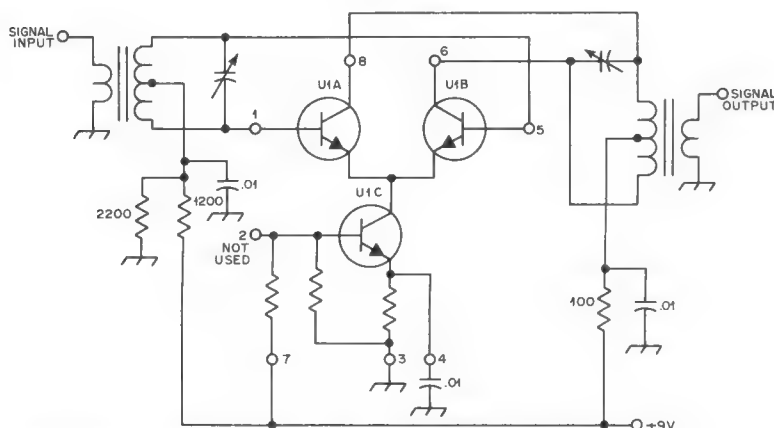
PULSE BASELINE CLAMP—Provides accurate clamping of baseline level of fast positive-going digital pulses with constantly changing duty cycle when capacitively coupled into level-sensitive circuits. Uses HA-2535 opamp. Diode D_2 clamps negative output swing of opamp to about 0.3 V, preserving amplifier recovery time in preparation for clamping next input transi-

tion. Pulse widths at input are less than 100 ns, with transition time under 15 ns and duty cycle ranging from 2 to 50%. Diodes are HP 2800 series. For clamping sine or triangle AF waves, opamp can be 741.—D. L. Quick, *Clamp Speeds Restoration of AC-Coupled Base Lines*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1975, p 76.



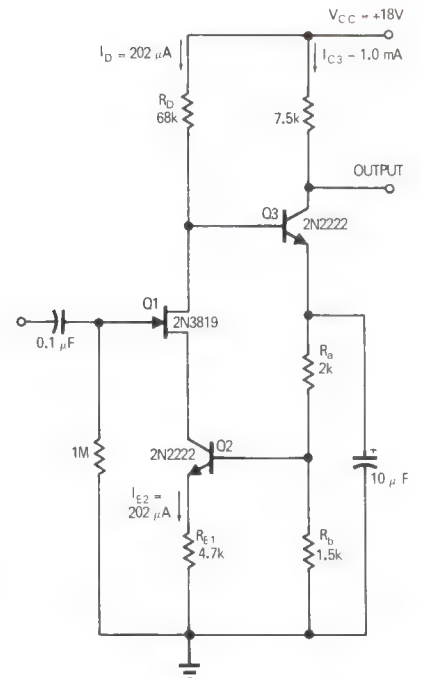
POLARITY-IGNORING VOLTAGE FOLLOWER—Absolute-value circuit is basically voltage follower A_1 , whose input is positive regardless of polarity of V_{IN} . With positive input, inverting amplifier A_2 is disconnected by D_1 . With negative input, inverting amplifier applies positive

input to voltage follower through D_1 . Output voltage is thus absolute value of input voltage.—R. J. Wincentsen, *Absolute Value Circuit Uses Only Five Parts*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 44.

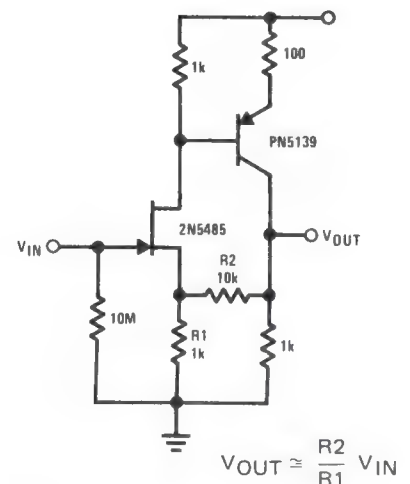


RF DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER—Uses RCA CA3028A linear IC to provide power gain of about 32 dB at frequencies up to about 120 MHz. Values of tuned circuits depend on frequency

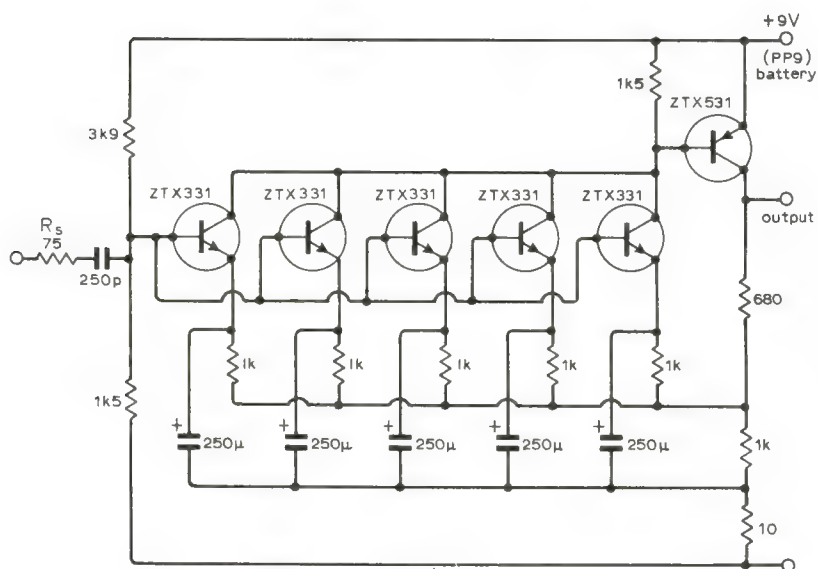
used. Unmarked resistors are on IC. —D. DeMaw, *Understanding Linear ICs*, *QST*, Feb. 1977, p 19–23.



STABILIZED BIAS—Simple voltage-feedback loop stabilizes bias on direct-coupled FET and bipolar transistor stages. Arrangement uses constant-current source Q2 to maintain stable bias voltage on base of Q3. By choosing proper resistor values, DC voltage feedback from emitter of bipolar is made to control constant-current value. Any change in drain current produces opposite change in constant-current value, for stabilizing bipolar. Article gives design equation.—H. T. Russell, *DC Feedback Stabilizes Bias on FET/Bipolar Pair*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1970, p 51.

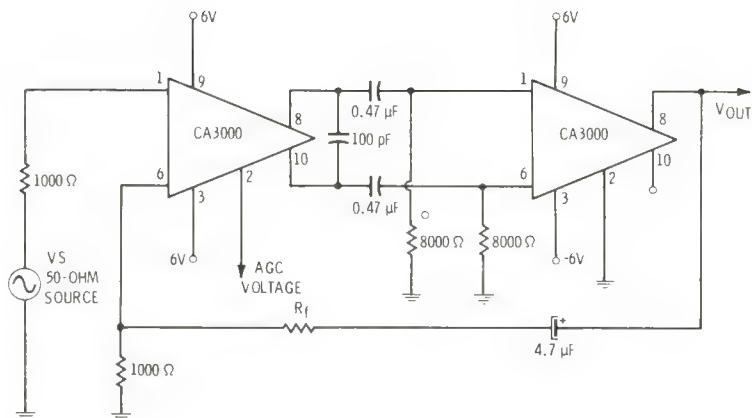
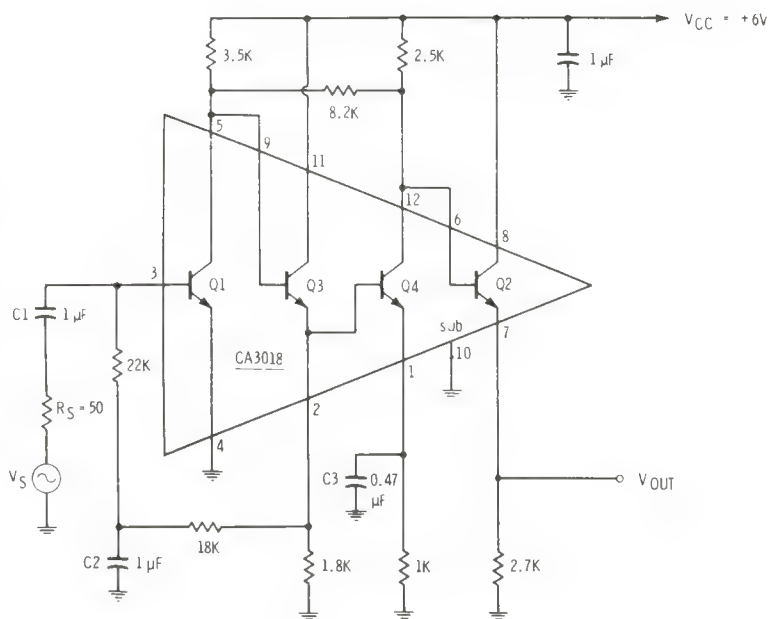


HIGH-IMPEDANCE VIDEO—Compound series-feedback circuit using FET at input provides high input impedance and stable wideband gain for general-purpose video amplifier applications.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.

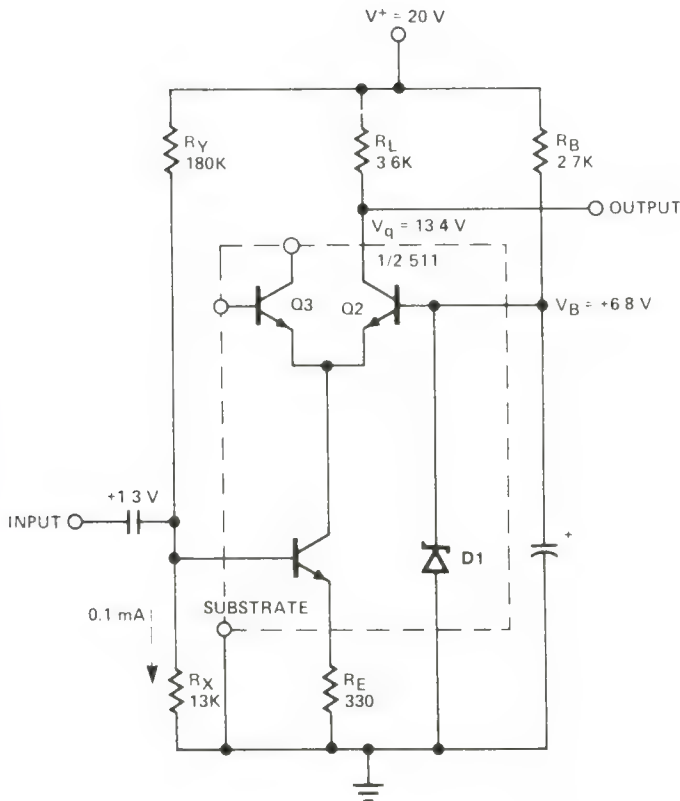


2.5-MHz BANDWIDTH LOW-NOISE—Paralleled transistors meet noise requirements of applications such as hot-wire anemometry for measuring gas flow and temperature, wherein typical signal voltages are as small as $1 \mu\text{V}$ peak over frequency range of 100 Hz to 200 kHz. Two feedback paths are used, one to provide low DC gain and stabilize bias voltages and the other for independent adjustment of AC gain. Design bandwidth is 7 Hz to 2.5 MHz.—J. A. Grocock, Low-Noise Wideband Amplifier, *Wireless World*, March 1975, p 117–118.

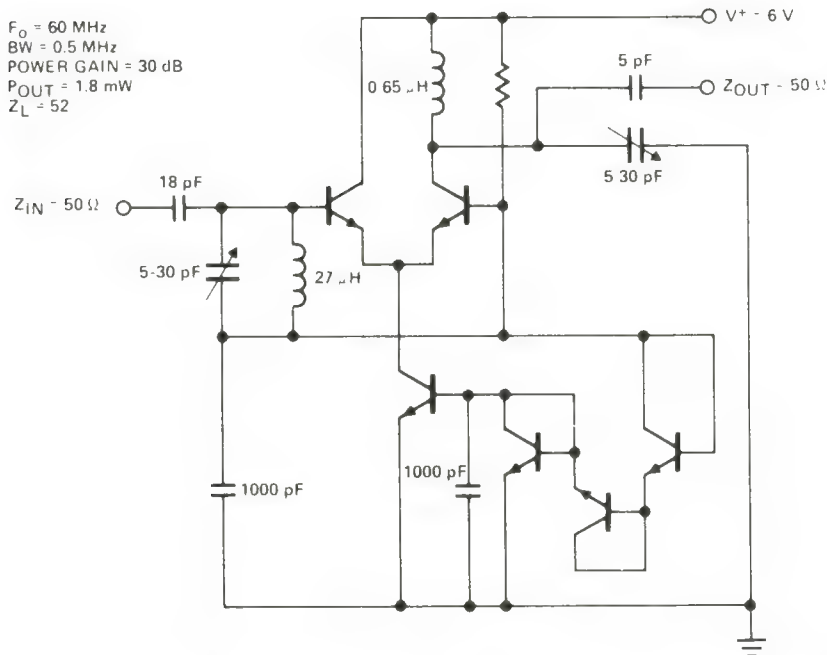
50-dB BROADBAND VIDEO—RCA CA3018 four-transistor array is connected as two pairs of common-emitter emitter-follower combinations, with two feedback loops providing high DC stability. One path goes from emitter of Q3 back to input, and other goes from collector of Q4 to collector of Q1. Values of C1, C2, and C3 give low-frequency cutoff (3 dB down) of 800 Hz. Upper cutoff is 32 MHz.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 165–168 and 174.



RC-COUPLED DIFFERENTIAL—Input signal is applied to base of first differential amplifier and push-pull output is obtained from pins 8 and 10 for transfer to inputs of second IC. Feedback is transferred through RC combination back to pin 6 of first IC. Gain is varied with AGC voltage applied to pin 2 of first IC. Gain is over 60 dB with flat response from 100 Hz to 100 kHz.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 89–91.

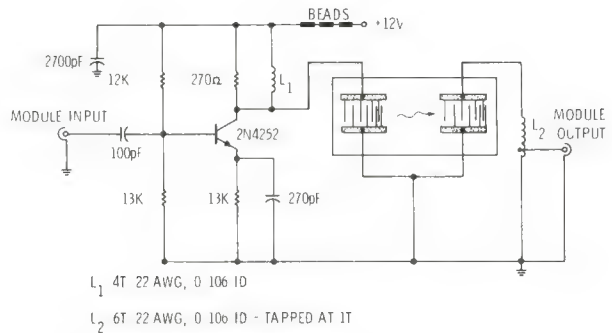


CASCODE RF/IF—Uses half of Signetics 511 transistor array to provide voltage gain of about 10 over bandwidth of 2 MHz with output voltage swing of 12 V P-P. Design procedure is given. Circuit provides excellent isolation between input and output.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 746–747.

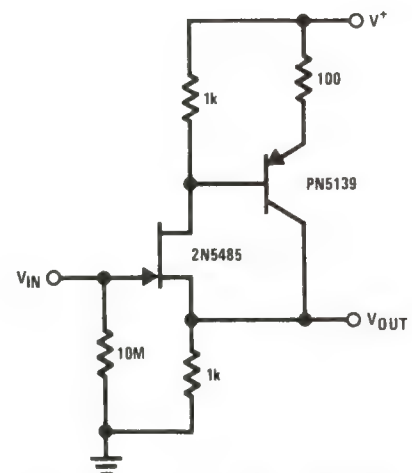


60-MHz NARROW-BAND—Signetics NE510/511 transistor array provides bandwidth of 0.5 MHz for 3 dB down and noise figure of 7 dB for power gain of 30 dB. Maximum output swing across 50

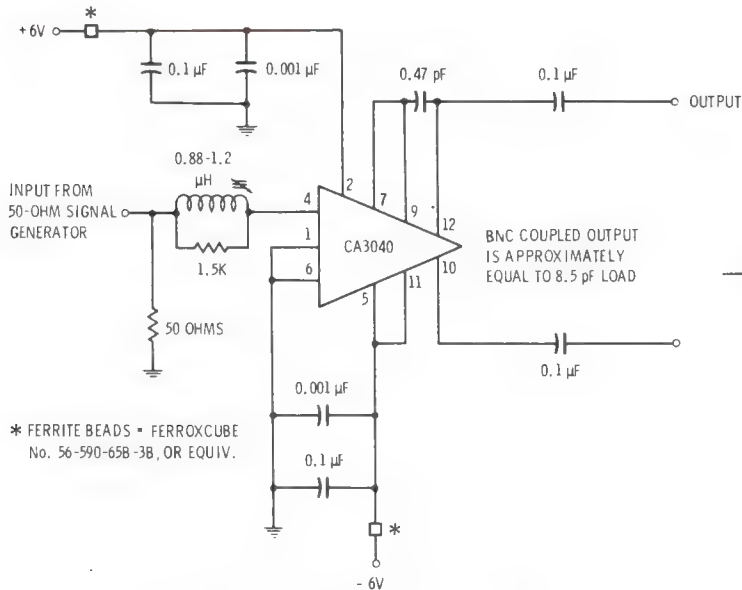
ohms is 300 mVRMS. Circuit is easily tuned.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 749.



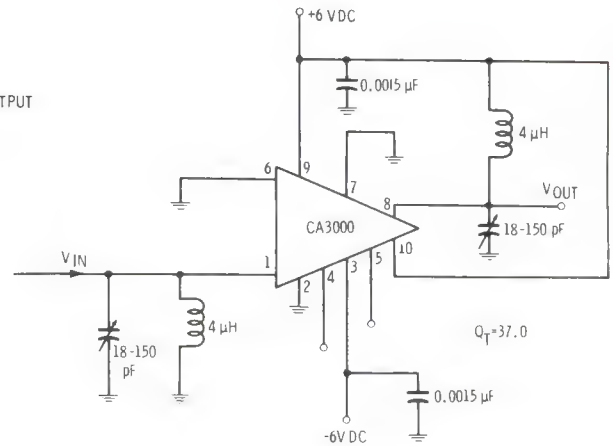
168-MHz BANDPASS—Gain stage provides gain of 6 dB from 162 to 174 MHz. Skirt slope immediately outside passband decreases at 80 db/MHz. Uses dispersive-design surface-acoustic-wave bandpass filter with 168-MHz center frequency, 7% bandwidth, and extremely steep skirt response. Parallel inductor at collector terminal matches capacitance of acoustic-wave device, and tapped inductor matches output terminal of filter to 50 ohms. Used in spread-spectrum communication receiver. Article covers design and construction of filter on quartz substrate.—T. F. Cheek, Jr., R. M. Hays, Jr., and C. S. Hartmann, A Wide-Band Low-Shape-Factor Amplifier Module Using an Acoustic Surface-Wave Bandpass Filter, *IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits*, Feb. 1973, p 66–70.



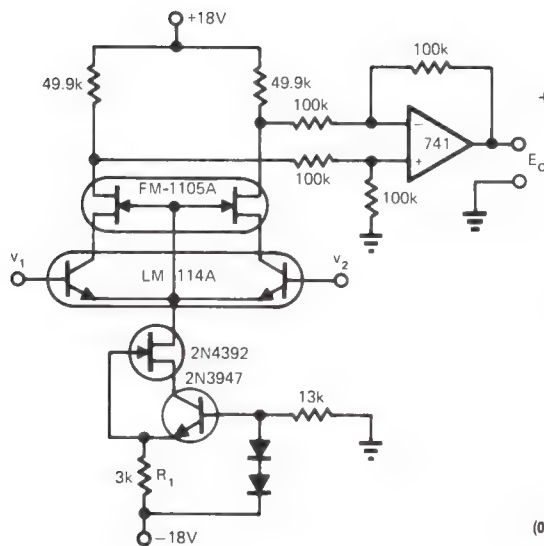
WIDEBAND BUFFER—Low input capacitance of 2N5485 FET makes compound series-feedback buffer serve as wideband unity-gain amplifier having high input impedance.—“FET Data-book,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.



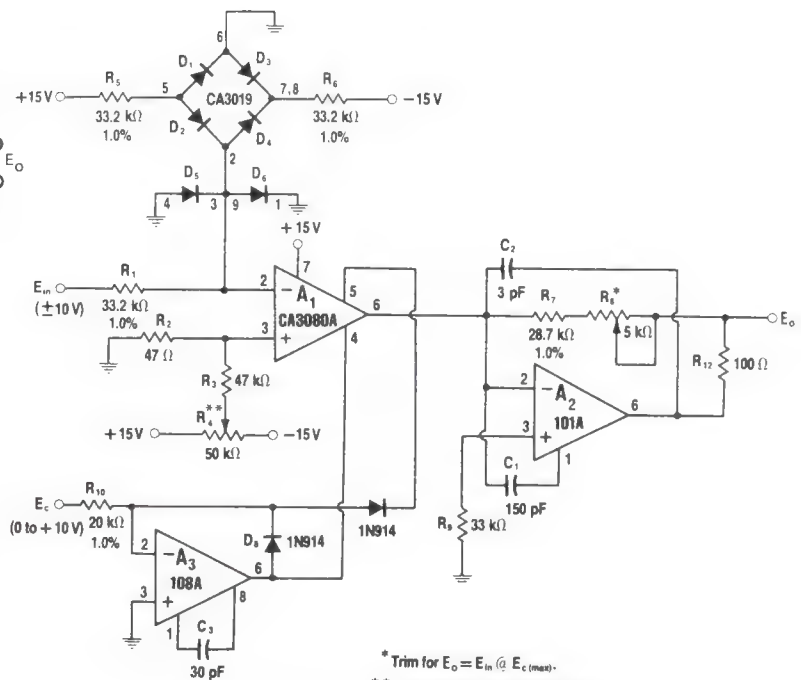
80 MHz WITH INPUT PEAKING—Response of CA3040 video IC is extended beyond 80 MHz in simple circuit that includes adjustable input peaking coil. Response is flat within 3 dB to well below 1 MHz, for gain of about 32 dB.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 163 and 169.



10-MHz WITH 30-dB GAIN—CA3000 IC is operated as RF amplifier with single-ended input and output. With appropriate tuned circuits, amplifier performs well up to 30 MHz.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 91-92.



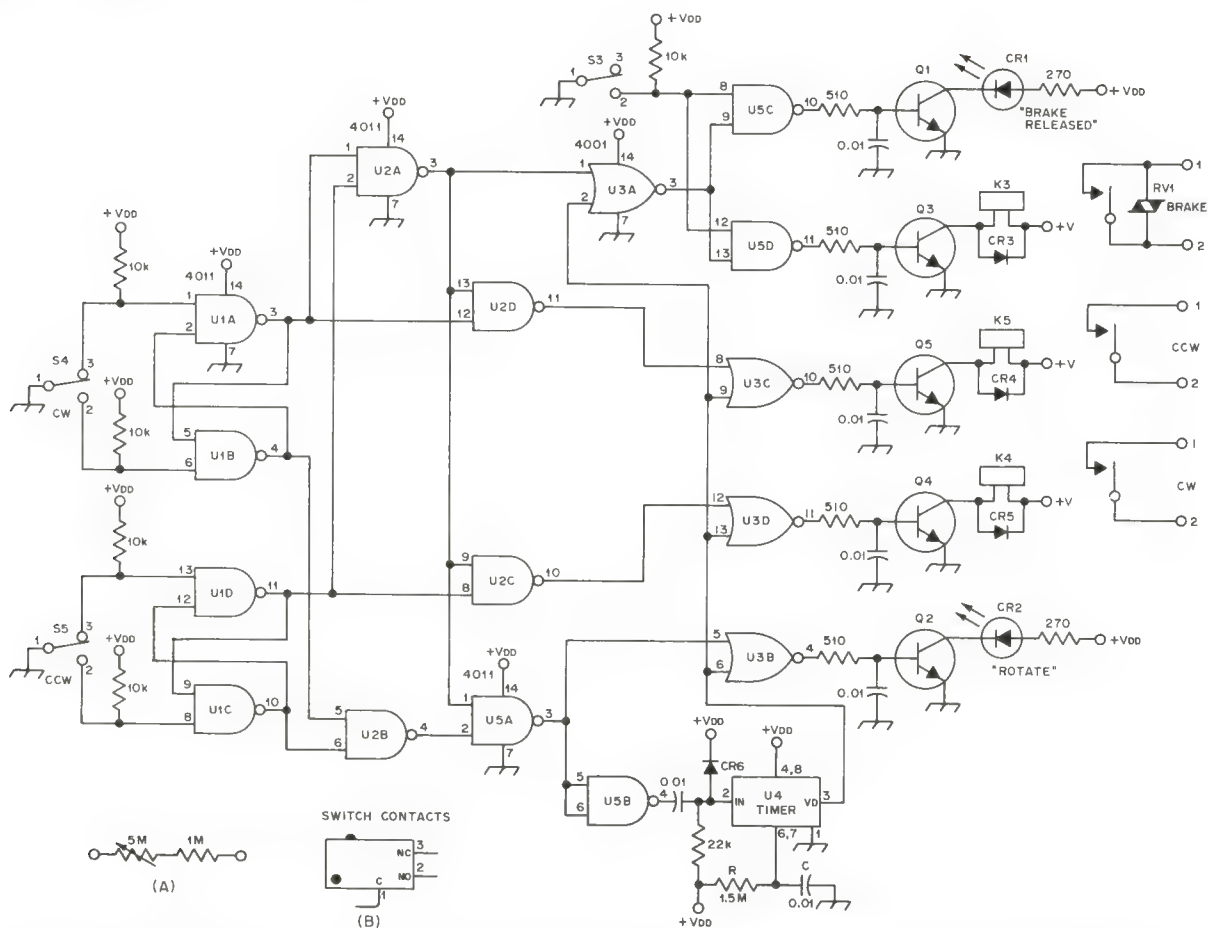
DIFFERENTIAL CASCODE—Direct-coupled single-stage amplifier with differential input and output can be used in one or more stages of high-performance amplifiers. Bipolar-JFET cascode arrangement offers significant increase in common-mode input resistance and CMRR as compared to conventional differential pair, with little or no degradation of other performance parameters. Differential-mode gain is 116, common-mode input resistance is greater than 100 gigohms, CMRR is greater than 160 dB, and current-source output resistance is greater than 1 gigohm. Article gives design equations.—R. C. Jaeger and G. A. Hellwarth, "Differential Cascode Amplifier Offers Unique Advantages," *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1974, p 78 and 80.



VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED OPAMP—CA3080A operational transconductance amplifier uses bridge to provide automatic temperature compensation of gain that is controlled by voltage between 0 and +10 V applied to opamp A_3 . With values shown, input and output signal-handling range is ± 10 V. Once balanced, circuit provides linear gain control up to four decades.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 455-456.

CHAPTER 2

Includes circuits for measuring and adjusting VSWR, field strength, earth conductivity for grounds, and impedance, as well as antenna motor controls, radio direction finders, sferics receiver, active antennas, RF attenuators, remote antenna switching systems, RF magnetometer, and far-field signal sources for tuning beam antennas. See also Receiver, Transceiver, and Transmitter chapters.



CR1, CR2 — Light-emitting diode, Motorola type MLED600 or equiv.
CR3-CR6, incl. — Silicon signal diode, 1N914 or equiv.
K3-K5, incl. — Switching relay, 12 V dc,

1200 ohms, 10 mA; contact rating 1 A;
125 V ac; Radio Shack 275-003 or equiv.
Q1-Q5, incl. — Silicon npn transistor, 2N3904
or equiv.
RV1 — Varistor, GE 750 or equiv.

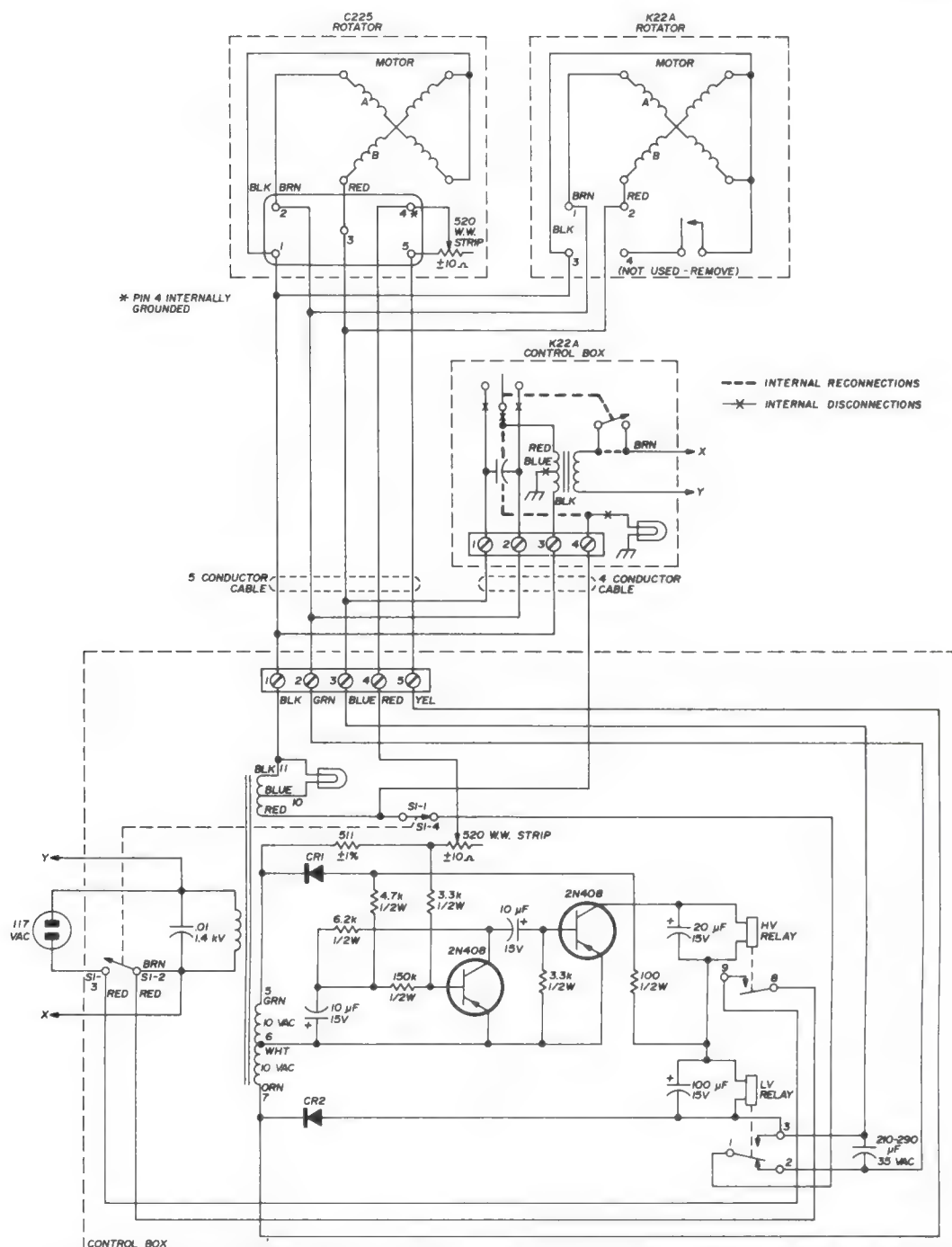
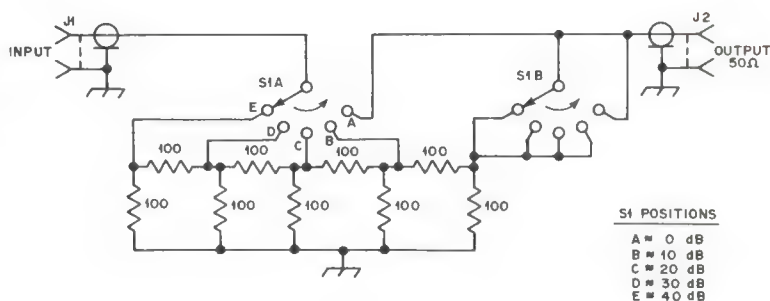
U1, U2, U5 – CMOS quad NAND-gate IC, RCA CD-4011A or equiv.
U3 – CMOS quad NOR-gate IC, RCA CD-4001A, or equiv.
U4 – Timer IC, 555 or equiv.

DELAYED BRAKE—Protects antenna rotator on high tower from damage by delaying brake action automatically after rotation and by disabling direction-selector switches so antenna system coasts to stop before rotation can begin

in other direction. For about 3-s delay in timer U4, use 2.2 megohms for R and 1 μ F for C instead of values shown. RV1 is commonly listed as V150LA20A by GE. S3-S5 are original brake release and direction switches in CDE Ham-II

rotor system. Article covers construction and installation, including modifications needed in control unit.—A. B. White, *A Delayed Brake Release for the Ham-II*, *QST*, Aug. 1977, p 14-16.

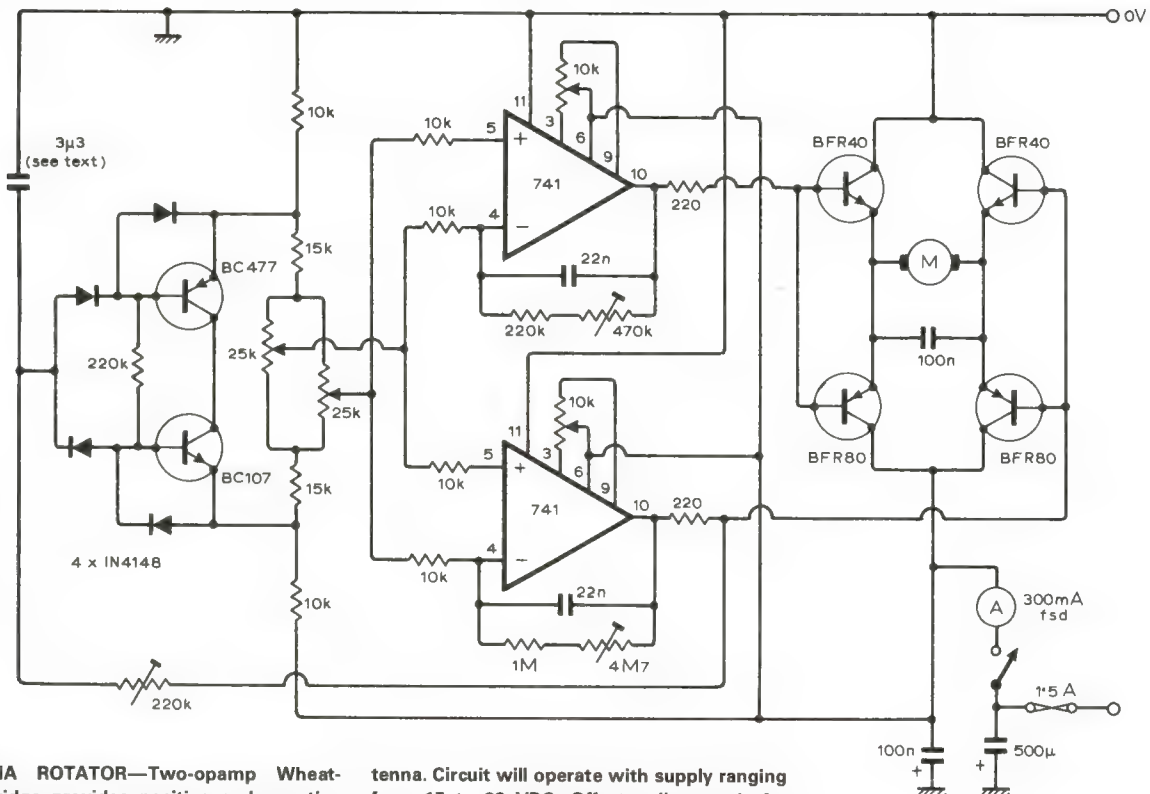
LADDER ATTENUATOR—Inserted in series with receiving antenna to provide 5 steps of attenuation for comparing performance of antennas or preamps. Resistors are $\frac{1}{4}$ -W composition with 5% tolerance.—D. DeMaw, What Does My S-Meter Tell Me?, *QST*, June 1977, p 40–42.



TWO-ROTATOR CONTROL—Low-cost Alliance C-225 TV antenna rotator and Alliance K22A rotator with control box are used with single transistorized-bridge control circuit. Rotators operate in tandem on same shaft to provide

double torque for handling medium-size 20-meter amateur radio antennas. One arm of bridge is 520-ohm wirewound pot in which wiper position is proportional to heading. Arti-

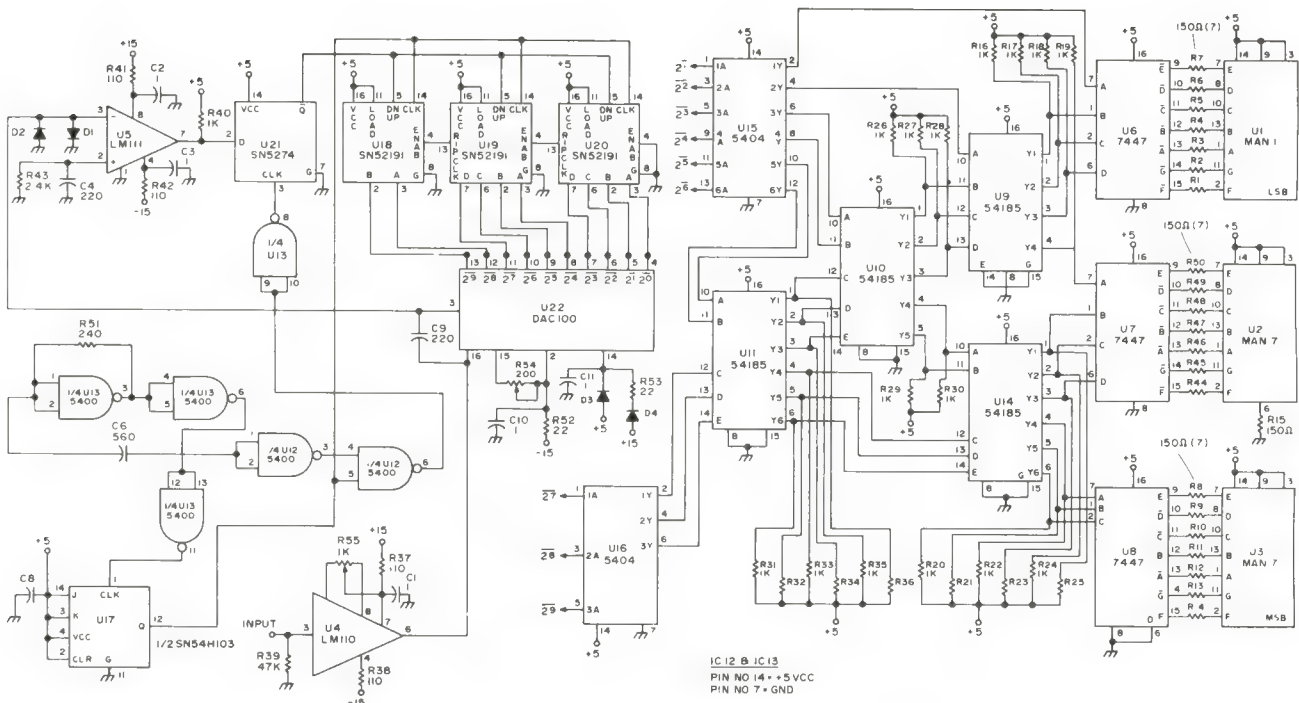
cle covers wiring and bench-testing of rotators.—F. E. Gehrke, Antenna Rotator for Medium-Sized Beams, *Ham Radio*, May 1976, p 48–51.



ANTENNA ROTATOR—Two-opamp Wheatstone bridge provides positive and negative error signals to give proportional control for 24-VDC motor used for remote positioning of an-

tenna. Circuit will operate with supply ranging from 15 to 28 VDC. Offset null controls for opamps use 10K pots. Article describes operation and adjustment of circuit in detail. —D. J.

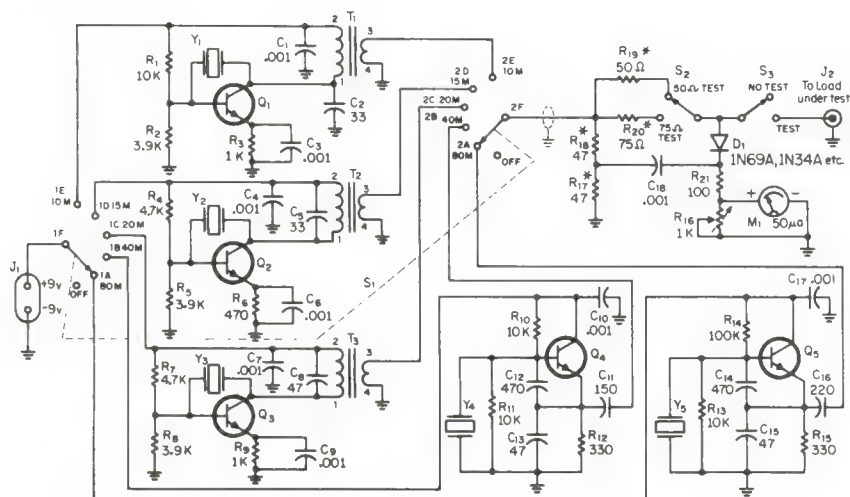
Telfer, An Aerial Rotator Servo, *Wireless World*, April 1975, p 177–181.



DVM FOR SWR—Converts voltage output from analog computer to drive for 3-digit LED display of standing-wave ratio. Circuit uses Precision Monolithics D/A converter A1MDAC-100CC-Q1.

Requires regulated 5-VDC logic supply at 1 A for digital display, along with ± 15 V supplies for logic. Article gives alignment procedure. Accu-

racy of digital reading is better than 0.1% over 0-8 V range.—T. Mayhugh, The Automatic SWR Computer, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1974, p 86–87.



SELF-EXCITED SWR BRIDGE—Portable bridge has built-in signal sources for each band from 80 through 10 meters, for tuning antenna on tower before transmission line is connected. Oscillators are crystal controlled at desired antenna tune-up frequencies. Separate oscillators for each band simplify switching problems, so only supply voltage from J₁ and oscillator outputs to meter circuit need be switched. Current drain from 9-V battery is maximum of 12 mA. R₁₇ and R₁₈ should be closely matched, while R₁₉ and R₂₀ should have 5% tolerance. —T. P. Hulick, An S.W.R. Bridge with a Built-In 80 Through 10 Meter Signal Source, *CQ*, June 1971, p 64–66, 68, and 99.

Q₁–Q₃—RCA 40245.

S₁—2 pole 6 position subminiature rotary switch. (Centerlab PA-2005).

S₂—S.p.d.t. slide switch.

S₃—S.p.s.t. slide switch.

T₁—Pri.: 11 t. #36 e. Sec.: 3 t. #36 e. on Indiana General CF-101 Q2 toroid.

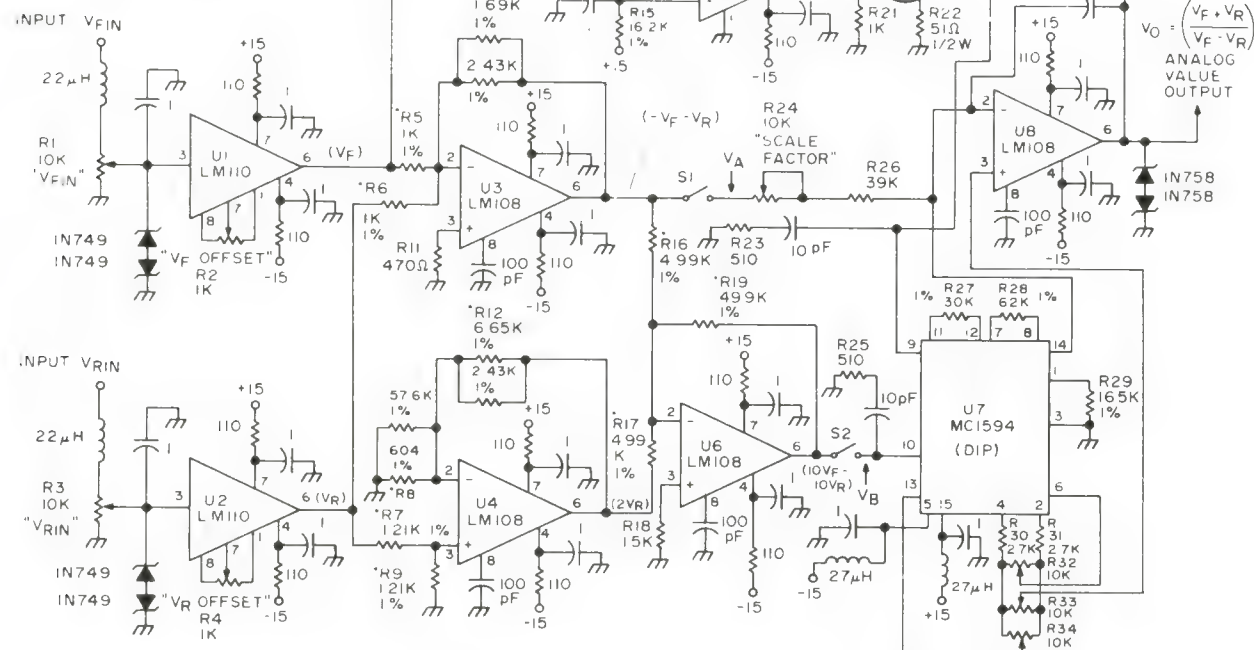
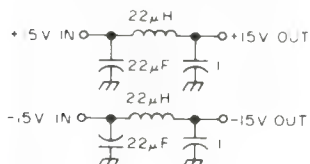
T₂—Pri.: 16 t. #36 e. Sec.: 4 t. #36 e. Same core as T₁.

T₃—Pri.: 20 t. #36 e. Sec.: 5 t. #36 e. Same core as T₁.

Y₁, Y₂, Y₃—Overtone crystals for 10, 15 and 20 meter bands respectively. HC-6U holders.

Y₄, Y₅—40 and 80 meter crystals respectively in HC-6U holders.

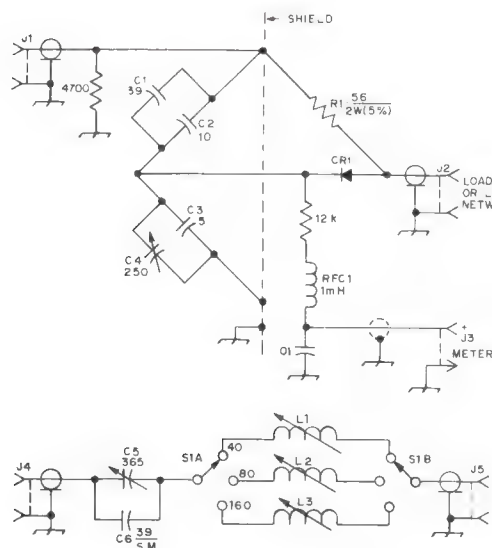
POWER SUPPLY DECOUPLING



SWR COMPUTER—Automatically computes standing-wave ratio in 50-ohm coax feeding antenna and delivers analog voltage for driving meter or digital display. Inputs are forward

(V_{FIN}) and reverse (V_{RIN}) voltages as conventionally measured for SWR checks. Requires regulated ±15 VDC supply at 40 mA. Article gives construction details and covers adjustment of

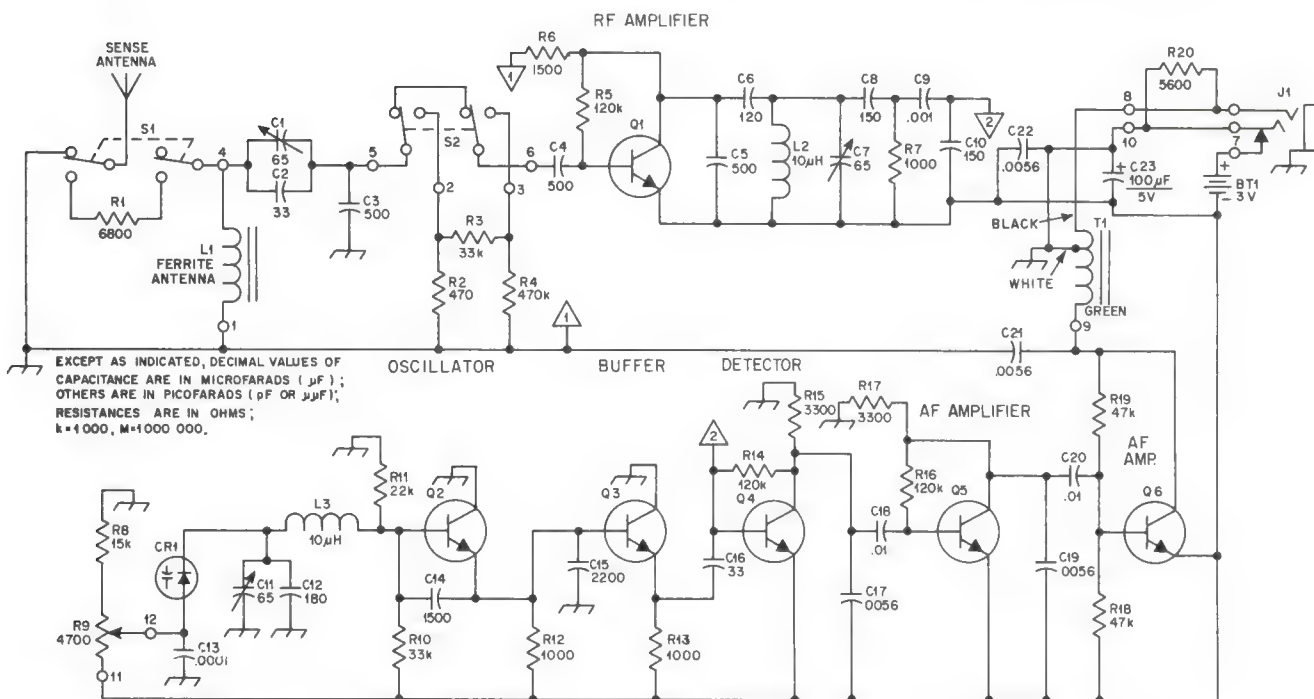
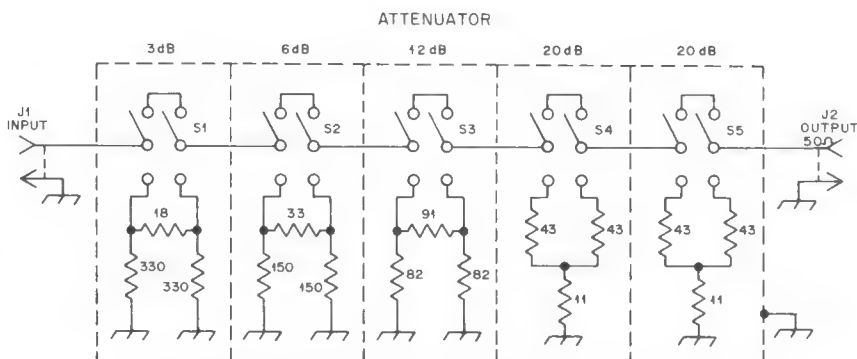
critical resistors during alignment.—T. Mayhugh, A Digital SWR Computer, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1974, p 80–82, 84, and 86.



- C1, C2 — 39- and 10-pF silver micas in parallel.
 C3 — 5-pF silver mica.
 C4 — 250-pF straight-line-wavelength variable (Hammarlund MC-250M).
 C5 — 365-pF miniature variable (Archer-Allied 695-1000).
 CR1 — Germanium diode.
 J1, J2, J4, J5 — Coaxial receptacle.
 J3 — Phono jack.
 L1 — 15 turns No. 24 enamel close-wound on Miller 66A022-6 form (purple slug).
 L2 — 30 turns like L1.
 L3 — 63 turns like L1, but scramble-wound.
 S1 — 2-pole 3-position wafer switch.

RF BRIDGE FOR COAX—Simplifies adjustment of vertical antenna for 40, 80, and 160 meters. S1 in add-on LC unit switches coil for desired band. Values of C1-C4 and standard resistor R1 give range of 10 to 150 ohms for measurement of radiation resistance. Meter can be from 50 to 200 μ A full scale if 500 mW of power is available as signal source. For shorter-wavelength bands, change resistance in parallel with J1 to 5600 ohms and omit C6. L1 for 10 meters should then have 3½ turns No. 18 spaced to occupy ¼ inch on Miller 4200 coil form. L2 (15 meters) is 6 turns No. 16 enamel closewound on similar form. L3 (20 meters) is 11 turns No. 14 enamel on Miller 66A022-6 form.—J. Sevvik, Simple RF Bridges, *QST*, April 1975, p 11-16 and 41.

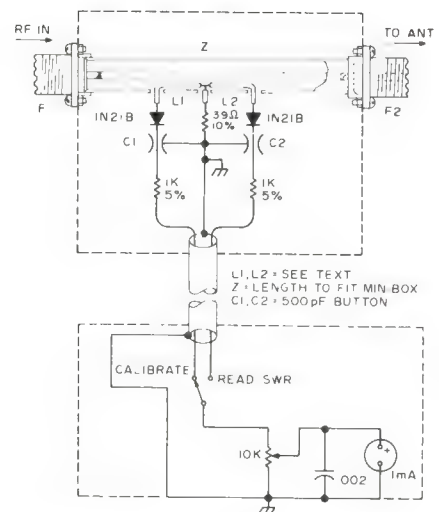
5-STEP ATTENUATOR—Applications include comparing performance of various receiving antennas and measuring gain of preamp used ahead of receiver. Dashed lines represent required shield partitions. All resistors are ¼-W composition with 5% tolerance.—D. DeMaw, What Does My S-Meter Tell Me?, *QST*, June 1977, p 40-42.



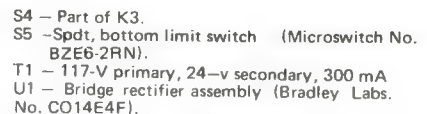
80-METER DIRECT-CONVERSION—Portable receiver with directional ferrod antenna and vertical sense antenna was developed for radio foxhunting at 1975 Boy Scout World Jamboree in Norway, in competitions for locating four low-power crystal-controlled transmitters hidden along 4-km course. Varactor-tuned oscilla-

tor provides 20-kHz tuning range with R9, adequate for the frequency used—3.566, 3.585, 3.635, or 3.680 MHz. T1 is subminiature auto-transformer with 8-ohm and 2000-ohm sections, for 8-ohm headphones. For high-impedance headphones, connect headphone jack J1

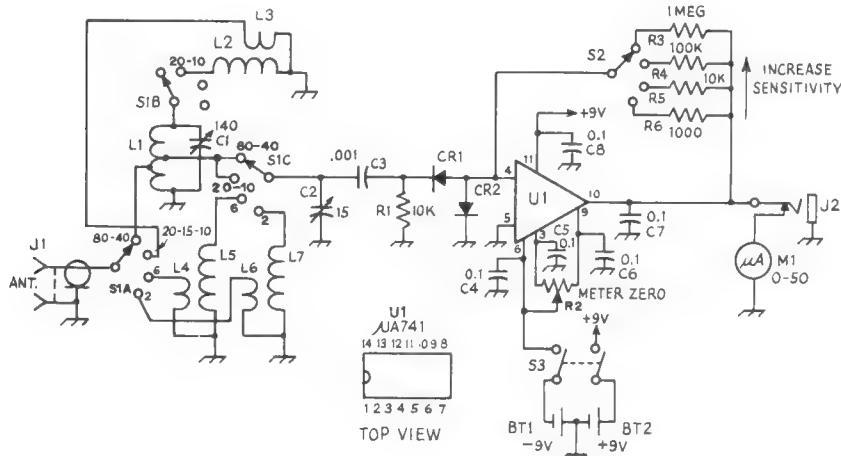
to lug 9 of T1. ON/OFF switch is not needed. L1 is 22 turns No. 28 enamel wound over two 10 × 95 mm ferrite rods taped together. Q1-Q6 are NPN high-frequency small-signal transistors.—N. K. Holter, Radio Foxhunting in Europe, *QST*, Nov. 1976, p 43-46.



SWR TO 500 MHZ—Permits measuring standing-wave ratio well above limits of many inexpensive indicators. For transmitters up to 2 W, coupling loop L1-L2 can be about 1 inch long. For high-power transmitters, loop length can be reduced to about 1/8 inch.—W. E. Parker, UHF SWR Indicator, *73 Magazine*, June 1977, p 68-70.



energized, motor reverses and raises tower.—
J. Bernstein, *The Tower-Guard System*, *QST*,
Dec. 1974, p 25–28.

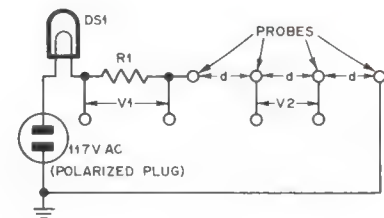


C1 — 140-pF variable.
C2 — 15-pF variable.
CR1, CR2 — 1N914 or equiv.
L1 — 34 turns No. 24 enam. wound on an Amidon T-68-2 core, tapped 4 turns from ground end.
L2 — 12 turns No. 24 enam. wound on T-68-2 core.
L3 — 2 turns No. 24 wound at ground end of L2.
L4 — 1 turn No. 26 enam. wound at ground end of L5.

L5 — 12 turns No. 26 enam. wound on T-25-12 core.
L6 — 1 turn No. 26 enam.
L7 — 1 turn No. 18 enam. wound on T-25-12 core.
M1 — 50 or 100 μA dc.
R2 — 10,000-ohm control, linear taper.
S1 — Rotary switch, 3 poles, 5 positions, 3 sections.
S2 — Rotary switch, 1 pole, 4 positions.
S3 — Dpst Toggle.
U1 — μA741.

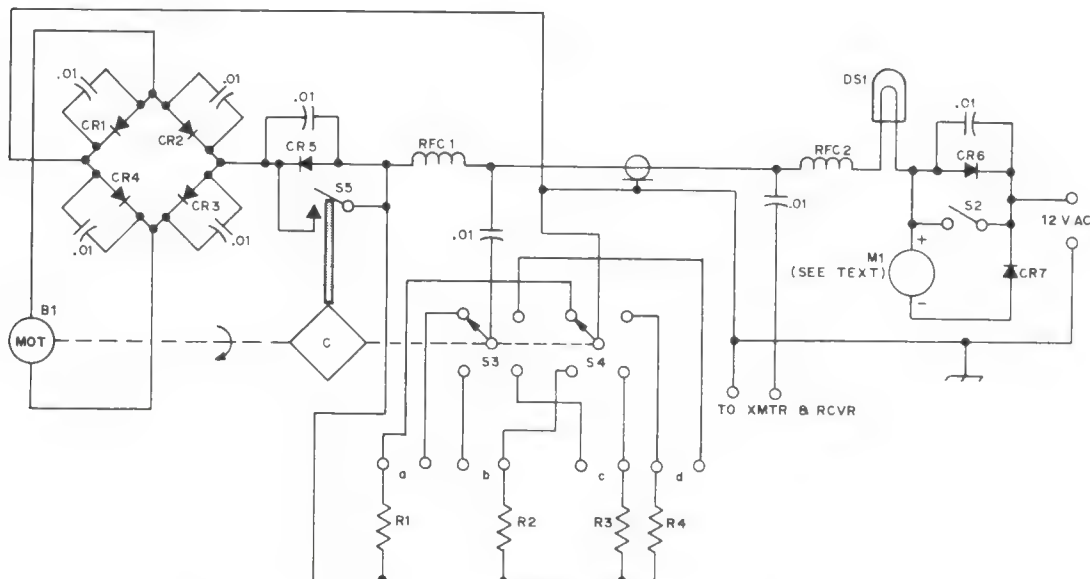
LINEAR FIELD-STRENGTH METER—Has sufficient sensitivity for checking antenna patterns and gain while positioned many wavelengths from antenna. Can be used remotely by connecting external meter at J2. L1 is tuned by for 80 or 40 meters. For 20, 15, or 10 meters, L2 is switched in parallel with L1. L5 and C2 cover

about 40 to 60 MHz, while L7 and C2 cover 130 to 180 MHz. Band-switched circuits avoid use of plug-in inductors. At most sensitive setting of S2, M1 will detect signals from pickup antenna as weak as 100 μV.—L. McCoy, A Linear Field-Strength Meter, *QST*, Jan. 1973, p 18–20 and 35.



DS1 — 100-watt light bulb.
R1 — 14.6 ohms (5 watt).
Probes — 5/8-inch dia (iron or copper); spacing, d = 18 inches; penetration depth, D = 12 inches.
Earth conductivity = $(21) \times \frac{V1}{V2}$ (millimhos/meter).

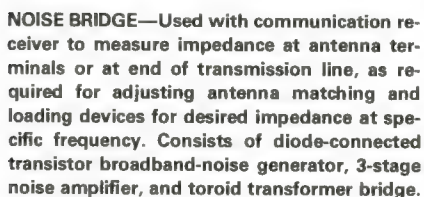
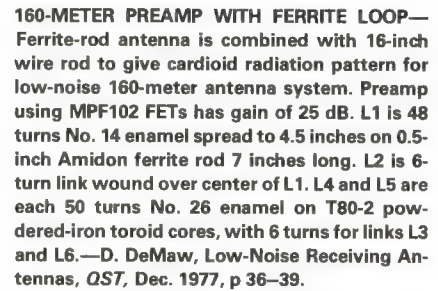
EARTH CONDUCTIVITY—Simple AC measurement technique gives 25% accuracy, adequate for siting amateur radio antennas and designing radial ground systems. Measured values will range from 1 to 5 millimhos per meter for poor soil, 10–15 for average soil or fresh water, 100 for very good soil, and 5000 for salt water.—J. Sevic, Short Ground-Radial Systems for Short Verticals, *QST*, April 1978, p 30–33.



FOUR-POSITION MOTOR SWITCH—Single RF feed line also carries DC for 3-V permanent magnet DC motor B1 atop antenna tower, driving S3 and S4 for remote switching to antennas a, b, c, and d. Diagram shows switches set for feed to antenna a, with no drive applied to B1 since cam C has opened microswitch S5. CR5 and CR6 are now connected in series with opposite polarity, so neither positive nor negative half-waves from 12-VAC supply can drive motor. If

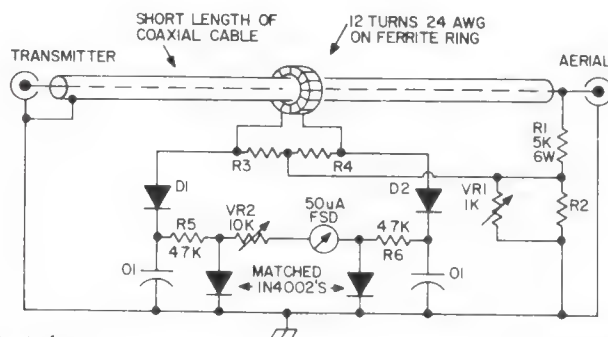
S2 is closed, positive half-waves start B1. Once started, motor runs until cam opens S5; if S2 has not yet been released, motor continues running on positive and negative half-waves. Diode bridge CR1-CR4 makes motor rotate in only one direction for either drive polarity. If S2 is released, before S5 opens, motor stops. 6-V 1-A lamp DS1 comes on dimly when S2 is closed and brightens when S5 closes. If S2 is released

now, B1 drives to next position and stops. If S2 is held down, switching continues. Meter M1 and CR7 identify position of switch. R1-R4, in range of 1K to 10K, are chosen to give 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, and full deflection of meter. Motor drives switch through 2860:1 reduction gears taken from alarm clock. All diodes are 50-PIV 1-A silicon such as 1N4001.—U. H. Lammers, A Remote Antenna Switch, *QST*, Aug. 1974, p 41–43.



All transistors are 2N5129 or equivalent 2N5137 or 2N5220. Try different transistors until highest noise output is obtained. Toroid core for transformer is ¾-inch Indiana General CF102. Quadrifilar winding has 4½ turns of four No. 28 enamel wires twisted together, wound on core and connected as on diagram. Noise bridge can also serve as wideband noise source for signal

injection during troubleshooting in AF or RF circuits, and as noise source for aligning RF circuits.—J. J. Schultz, An Improved Antenna Noise Bridge, *CQ*, Sept. 1976, p 27–29 and 75.

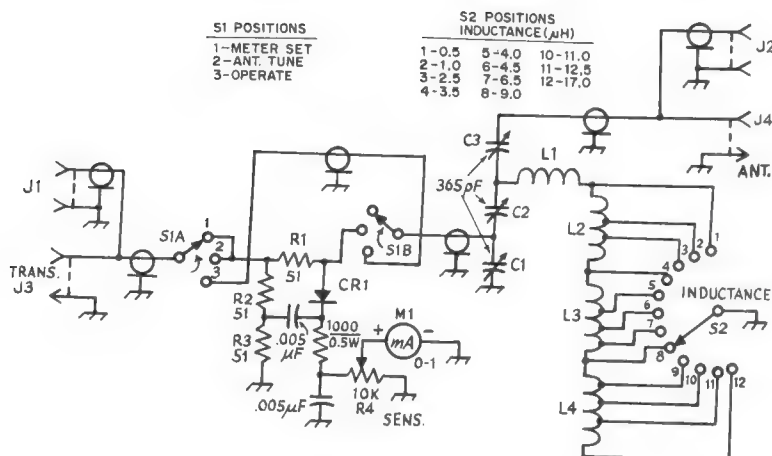
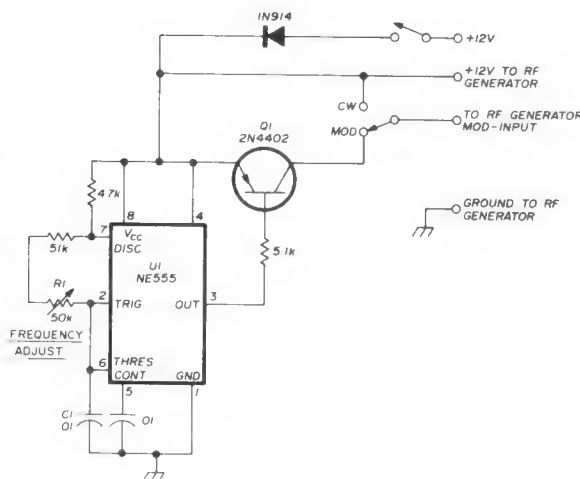


LOGARITHMIC WATTMETER—Single meter scale covers 1–1000 W, with equally spaced divisions for 1, 10, 100, and 1000. This log scale makes it possible to measure very low reflected powers and very high forward powers simultaneously with same percentage accuracy. Basis of operation is that voltage dropped

across forward-biased 1N4002 silicon PN junction diode is proportional to logarithm of current through it. For 50-ohm line, use 220 for R2 and 27 for R3 and R4. For 75-ohm line, corresponding values are 180 and 33. Detector diodes

are point-contact germanium rated at 80 PIV. Article gives construction details. Ground coax braid at one end only. Ferrite ring is 0.5-inch Mullard FX1596 or equivalent.—P. G. Martin, *Some Directional Wattmeters and a Novel SWR Meter*, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 17, 19–21, 23–24, and 26.

1-kHz MODULATOR FOR VHF SOURCE—Used with 144-MHz signal generator driving VSWR bridge, for measuring and matching VHF antennas. R1 adjusts frequency of NE555 timer used in place of customary MVBR. Series-pass transistor increases output of MVBR about 2 dB.—J. Reisert, *Matching Techniques for VHF/UHF Antennas*, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 50–56.



TRANSMATCH—Tapped variable inductance and three broadcast tuning capacitors are easily preadjusted to match low-power (QRP) transmitter to antenna for SWR of 1 in commonly used amateur bands. Resistance bridge is used only for initial determination of correct settings for C1, C2, C3, and S2 at each band to be used. Set S1 at 1, feed peak output of transmitter to

J1 (5 W maximum), and adjust R4 for full-scale reading of M1. Next, connect 50-ohm resistive load between CR1-R1 junction and ground. Meter reading should now drop to zero, indicating null at 50 ohms. Move 50-ohm dummy load to J2, set S1 at 2, and adjust settings of C1, C2, and C3 for zero deflection of meter. Note settings, then repeat for each other transmitter

C1–C3, incl. — Miniature 365-pF variable (Archer/Radio Shack No. 272-1341 or equiv.). CR1 — 1N34A or equiv.

L1 — 15 turns No. 24 enam. wire, close-wound on 1/4-inch ID form. Remove form after winding. L2 — 28 turns No. 24 enam. wire on Amidon T-50-6 toroid core. Tap 7 turns from each end. (Amidon Associates, 12033 Otsego St., N. Hollywood, CA 91607.)

L3 — 28 turns No. 24 enam. wire on Amidon T-50-2 toroid core. Tap at 5, 10 and 15 turns from L2 end.

L4 — 36 turns No. 24 enam. wire on Amidon T-68-2 toroid core. Tap at 6, 12 and 18 turns from L3 end.

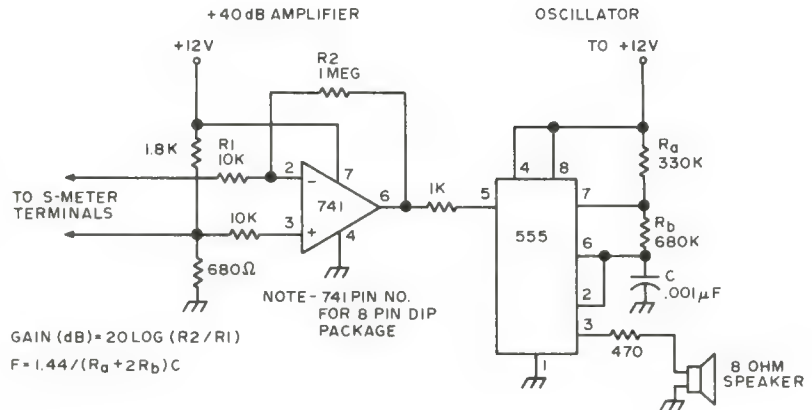
M1 — 0 to 1-mA dc meter, 1-1/2 inches square. See text.

R1–R3, incl. — 51-ohm, 2-watt, 5-percent tolerance.

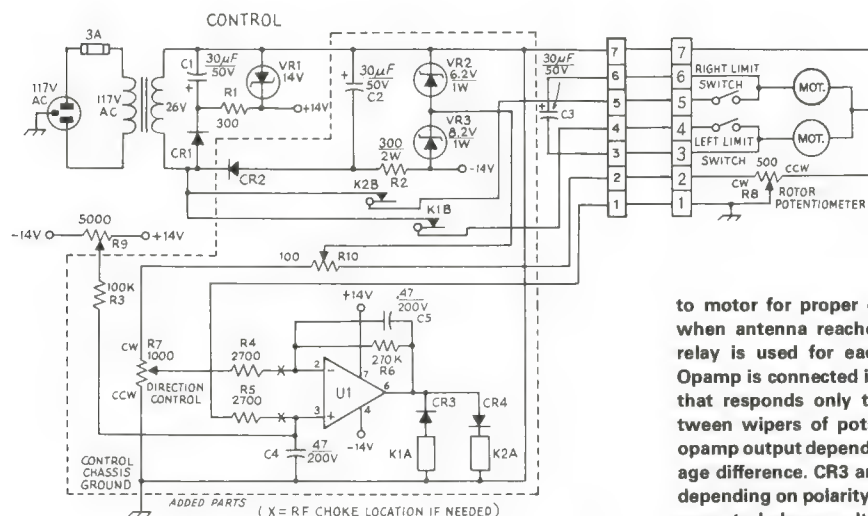
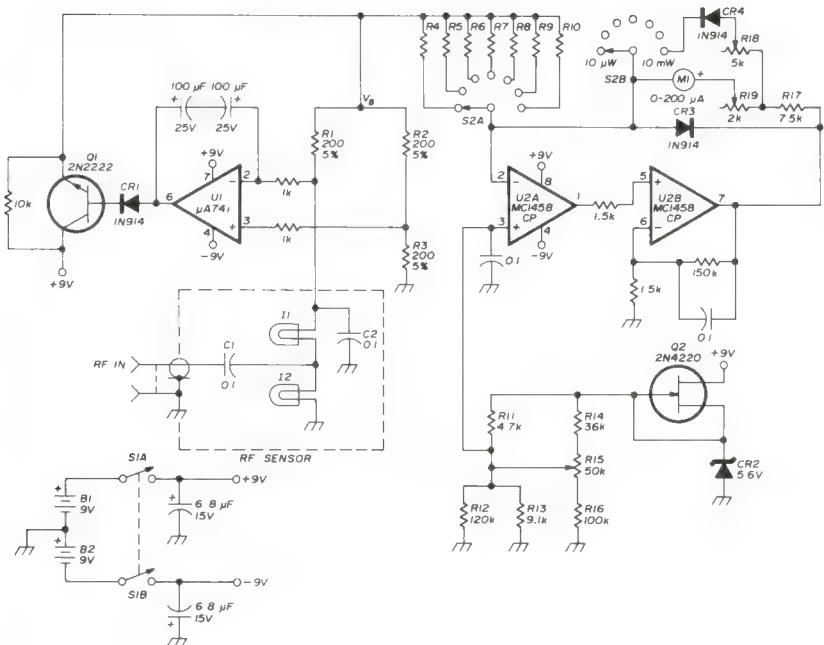
R4 — Miniature 10,000-ohm control, audio or linear taper suitable.

frequency to be used. Repeat procedure with antenna or feed line in place of dummy load, using smallest inductance that gives SWR of 1. After completing adjustments, set S1 to 3 to bypass bridge for normal transmitter operation.—D. DeMaw, *A Poor Ham's QRP Transmatch*, *QST*, Oct. 1973, p 11–13.

V/F CONVERTER—Voltage developed across S-meter is amplified by 741 opamp having gain of 40 dB, so full-scale voltage of 100 mV becomes 10 V at opamp output. This drives modulation input of 555 timer connected as free-running oscillator. Nominal 1-kHz output increases in frequency as drive current is reduced; conversely, drop in frequency corresponds to stronger signal at S-meter. Developed for use as audible guide when tuning Yagi and other beam antennas for amateur radio operation.—G. Hinkle, Closed Loop Antenna Tuning, *73 Magazine*, May 1976, p 32–33.



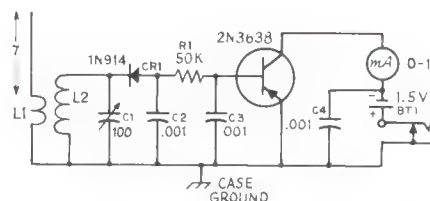
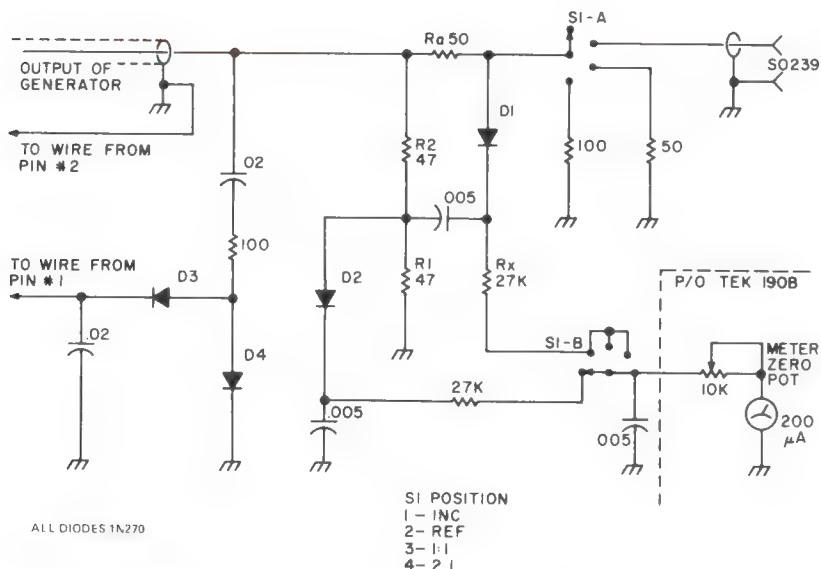
0.2 μW TO 10 mW—Accurate low-power wattmeter uses small lamps as barretters for measuring RF power up to 10 mW from 1 to 500 MHz. Applications include measurements of antenna gain, local oscillator frequency, VSWR, and filter response. Subminiature T-3/4 RF sensor lamps operate in bridge circuit with R1, R2, and R3. Voltage difference between bridge legs is amplified by opamp U1. Bridge current driver Q1 supplies current for balancing bridge. Equilibrium voltage of 3.5 V at V_B is fed to metering circuit including U2. Article covers calculation of values for calibration resistors R4-R10, which range from 5.715 to 7192 ohms.—J. H. Bowen, Accurate Low Power RF Wattmeter for High Frequency and VHF Measurements, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1977, p 38–43.



ANTENNA ROTATOR—Developed for use with CDE TR-44 antenna control using low-voltage AC motor having pot for bearing indication. Circuit eliminates need for holding control handle in position until antenna reaches desired bearing.

Uses 12-VDC 1000-ohm 1-A relays, TI SN7274IL opamp U1, and wirewound 360° rotation command pot R7 operating from 14-V regulated supply of original control. When R7 is set to desired new heading, relay applies power

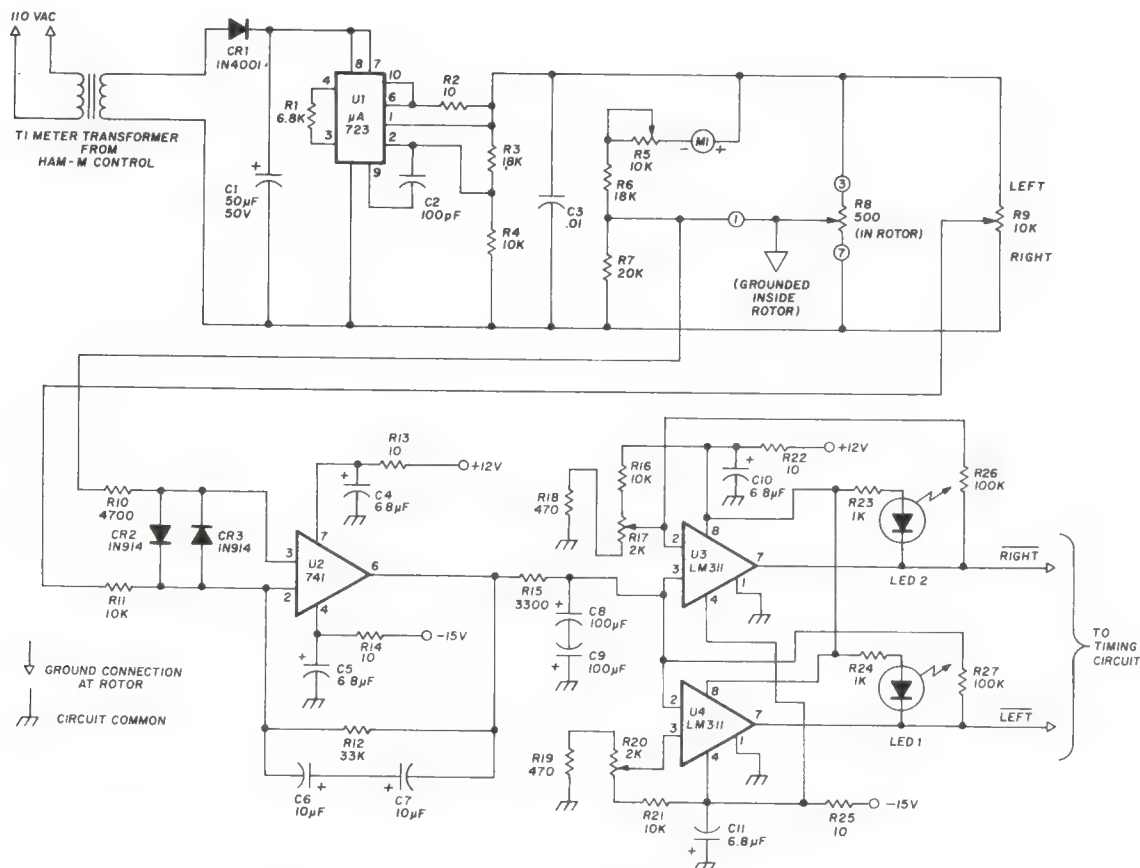
to motor for proper direction, and drops out when antenna reaches desired heading. One relay is used for each direction of rotation. Opamp is connected in differential-input mode that responds only to difference voltage between wipers of pots R7 and R8. Polarity of opamp output depends on polarity of input voltage difference. CR3 and CR4 energize K1 or K2 depending on polarity of error signal. R9 and R3 serve to balance voltage difference remaining when R7 and R8 are at travel limits. R9 also nulls offset present when there is no input to U1. Accuracy is about 5°. Diodes are 100-PIV 0.5-A silicon.—K. H. Sueker, Automating the TR-44 Antenna Rotor, *QST*, June 1973, p 28–30.



FIELD STRENGTH AT 7 MHz—Operates from single dry cell. Meter can be calibrated in decibels with Hewlett-Packard 606A or equivalent signal generator. Jack permits remote metering. L1 is 5 turns, and L2 is 30 turns wound on Amidon T68-2 core.—R. W. Jones, A 7-MHz Vertical Parasitic Array, *QST*, Nov. 1973, p 39-43 and 52.

INSTANT VSWR BRIDGE—Modified 190B Tektronix constant-amplitude signal generator is combined with 50-ohm resistance bridge to give stable high-accuracy instrument for measuring voltage standing-wave ratio as guide for tuning antennas. Range is 160 meters through 10 meters. Trim Rx so incident or forward volt-

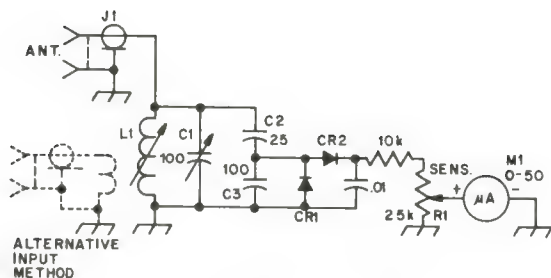
age at position 1 of S1 equals reflected voltage at position 2. Article gives chart for finding VSWR. Step-by-step procedure for modifying signal generator is given.—D. Sander, Make Antenna Tuning a Joy, *73 Magazine*, May 1978, p 134-136.



ANTENNA POSITION CONTROL—IC logic provides automatic brake release and positive position control for commercial Ham-M antenna rotator. Regulated power supply drives bridge having position-sensing pot R8 in rotator and R9 in control box. When antenna is in desired

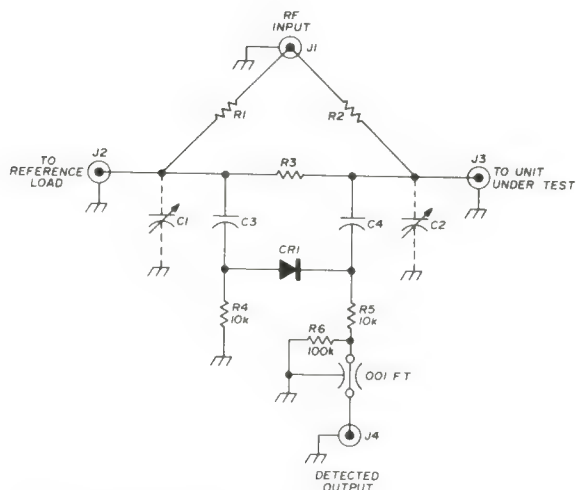
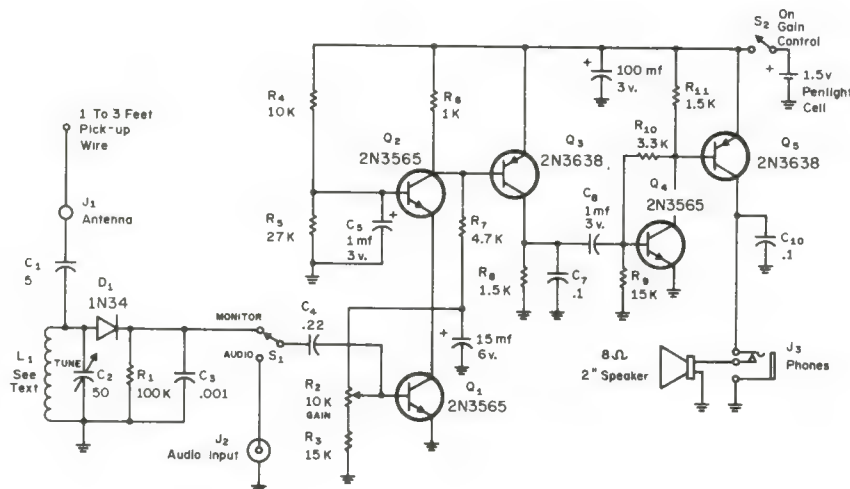
position, wiper voltages of pots are equal. When R9 is set to new position, voltage difference is amplified by error amplifier U2. Comparators U3 and U4 determine rotation direction needed for rebalance and deliver logic circuits to timing circuit (also given in article)

that drives motor and brake release relays. Timer prevents jamming of circuit by operator error.—P. Zander, Automatic Position Control for the HAM-M Rotator, *Ham Radio*, May 1977, p 42-45.



Band	160 M	80 M	40 M	20 M	15 M	10 M
L1 (μ H)	100 (Nom.)	25 (Nom.)	10 (Nom.)	2.2 (Nom.)	1.3 (Nom.)	0.5 (Nom.)
C2 (pF)	25	25	15	15	10	10
C3 (pF)	100	100	68	68	47	47
Miller Coil	4409	4407	4406	4404	4403	4303

MODULATION MONITOR—Provides off-the-air monitoring of RF signals up to 200 MHz by rectified detection of AM signals and by slope detection of FM signals. Can also be used as signal tracer, audio amplifier, or hidden-transmitter locator. High-gain audio amplifier has low-noise cascode input stage and output stage driving headphone or loudspeaker. S_1 selects RF signals detected by D_1 or AF applied to J_2 . L_1 is 4 turns No. 18 for monitoring 75-150 MHz. Will also monitor VHF transmissions from pilot to ground stations while in commercial aircraft, using 24-inch wire antenna near window and earphone. Passive-type receiver is safe in aircraft because it has no oscillators that could interfere with navigation equipment. —W. F. Splachal, Jr., Sensitive Modulation Monitor, *CQ*, Jan. 1973, p 59-61.

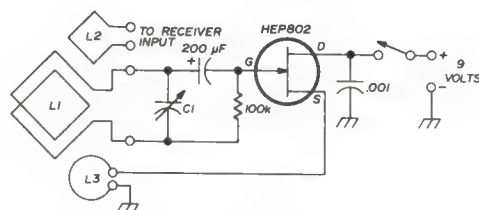


- C1, C2 small capacitive tab required for balance
- C3, C4 0.001 μ F (small disc ceramic or chip capacitor)
- CR1 1N82A or equivalent germanium diode
- J1, J4 UG-290A/U BNC connector
- J2, J3 UG-58/U type-N connector
- R1, R2 47 to 55 ohms, matched
- R3 51 ohms, 1/4-watt carbon composition
- R4, R5 10k ohms, 1/4-watt carbon composition
- R6 100k ohms, 1/4-watt carbon composition

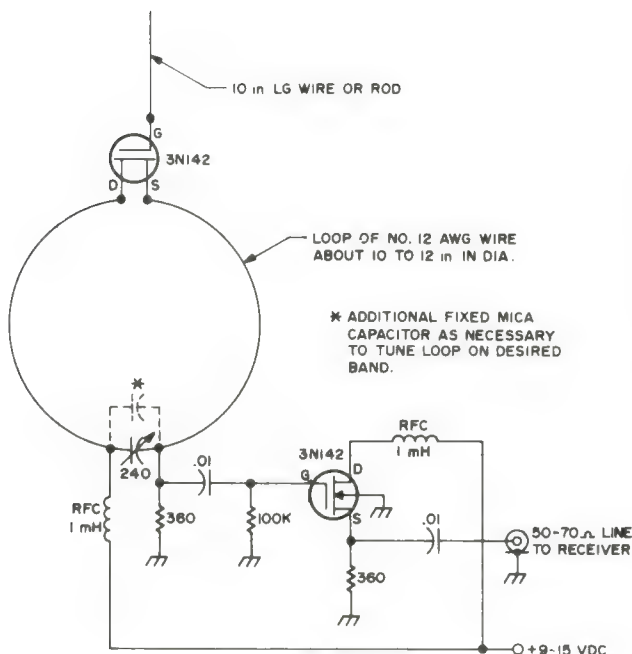
VSWR BRIDGE—Works well through 450 MHz for measuring and matching VHF and UHF antennas. If identical load impedances are placed at J_2 and J_3 , signals at opposite ends of R_3 are equal and in phase and there is no output at J_4 . If impedances are different, output proportional

to difference appears at J_4 . Impedance values can be from 25 to 100 ohms, although circuit is designed for optimum performance at 50 ohms.—J. Reisert, Matching Techniques for VHF/UHF Antennas, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 50-56.

FIELD-STRENGTH METER—Useful for antenna experiments and adjustments in amateur bands from 160 to 10 meters. Increasing size of pickup antenna increases sensitivity. Far-field measurements are made with alternate input circuit, in which reference dipole or quarter-wave wire cut for frequency of interest is connected to input link. Diodes are 1N34A germanium or equivalent. M_1 is 50 μ A. Table gives values of tuned-circuit components for six amateur bands.—D. DeMaw, A Simple Field-Strength Meter and How to Calibrate It, *QST*, Aug. 1975, p 21-23.

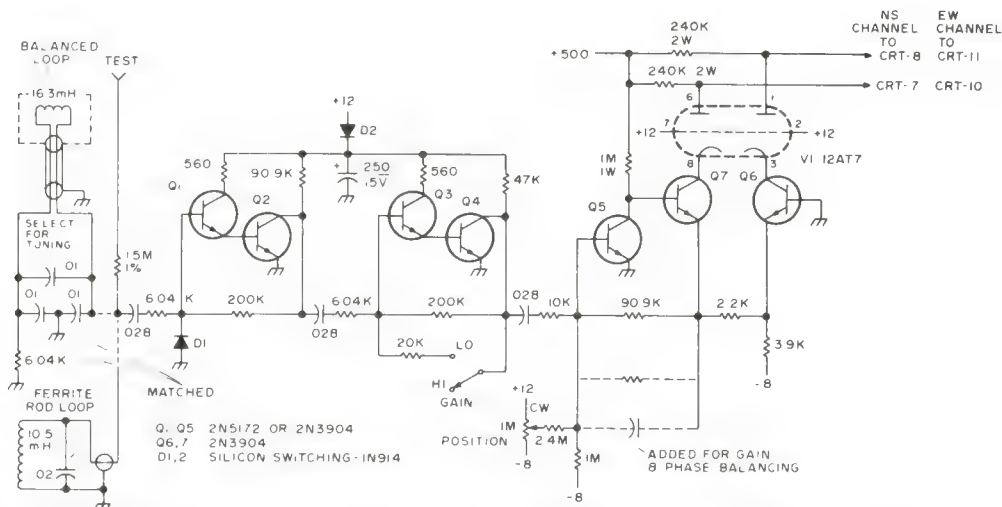
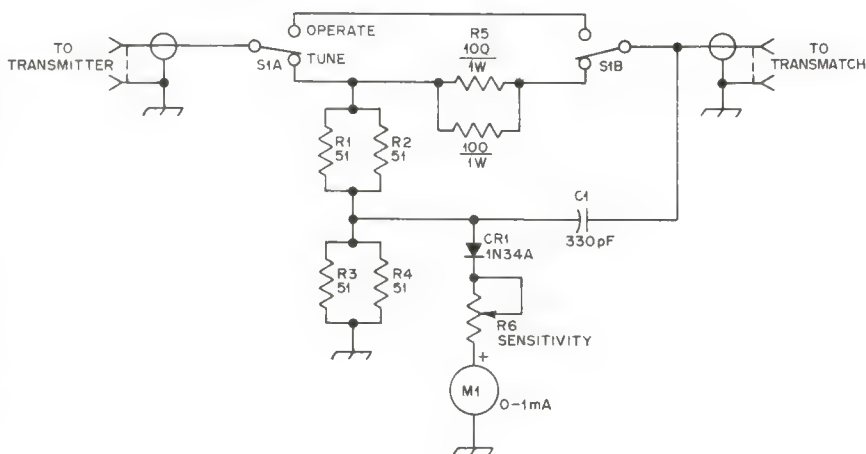


Q MULTIPLIER FOR LOOP—Improves performance of loop antenna on 40, 80, and 160 meters. Feedback control is obtained with adjustable single-turn loop L_3 coupled to L_1 , and receiver input is taken from L_2 . L_3 is rotated within field of L_1 to adjust amount of regeneration, optimize circuit Q, and make directional null more pronounced. Article gives loop construction details. Ground lower end of 100K resistor to provide ground return for FET.—K. Cornell, Loop Antenna Receiving Aid, *Ham Radio*, May 1975, p 66-70.



ACTIVE ANTENNA—Uses tuned loop with relatively low Q for broadband operation over one amateur band, phase-coupled by FET to 10-inch vertical sensing antenna to give unidirectional reception pattern. Loop is tuned to either 80 or 40 meters by trimmer capacitor at its base. Output of loop is coupled to another 3N142 FET used as source follower, to isolate output of loop from heavy loading effect of 50-ohm transmission line going to receiver. Performance is comparable to that of full-size quarter-wave vertical antenna on 40 meters. Battery source can be used because drain is only about 2 mA.—J. J. Schultz, *An Experimental Miniature Antenna for 40 to 80 m*, *73 Magazine*, June 1973, p 29–32.

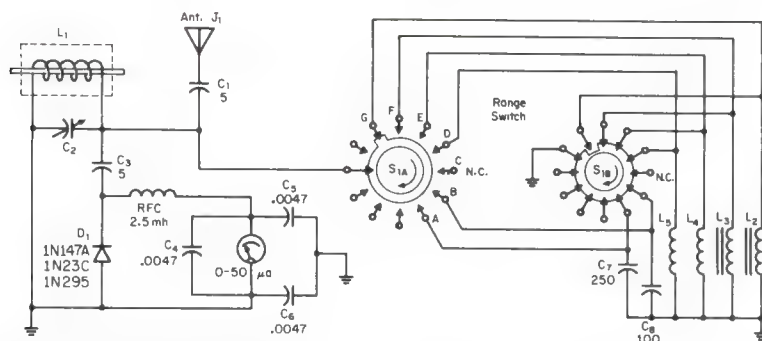
PROTECTION FOR QRP TUNING—Simple resistive SWR bridge provides dummy load, relative power output indicator, and safe method of tuning transmitter without destroying transistors because of mismatched load. Input divider R1-R4 has total resistance of 50 ohms, using 1/2-W composition resistors, for dissipating transmitter output when S1 is in TUNE position. M1 indicates relative power applied to this load. Antenna is connected through Transmatch, and antenna tuner is adjusted for minimum deflection or lowest SWR. R5 isolates transmitter from antenna. With S1 in OPERATE position, M1 indicates relative power output into antenna.—A. S. Woodhull, *Simplified Output Metering Protects QRP Transmitters*, *QST*, April 1977, p 57.



10-kHz SFERICS RECEIVER—Developed to measure direction and strength of atmospheric electromagnetic radiation (sferics) associated with severe weather conditions, for detection

and tracking of tornadoes. Signals from crossed loop antennas feed deflection amplifier of CRO. Article covers problems involved and gives circuit for sense amplifier that resolves 180° am-

biguity in oscilloscope pattern.—R. W. Fergus, A Ham Radio Severe Weather Warning Net, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1974, p 27–30, 32, 34–36, and 38–39.

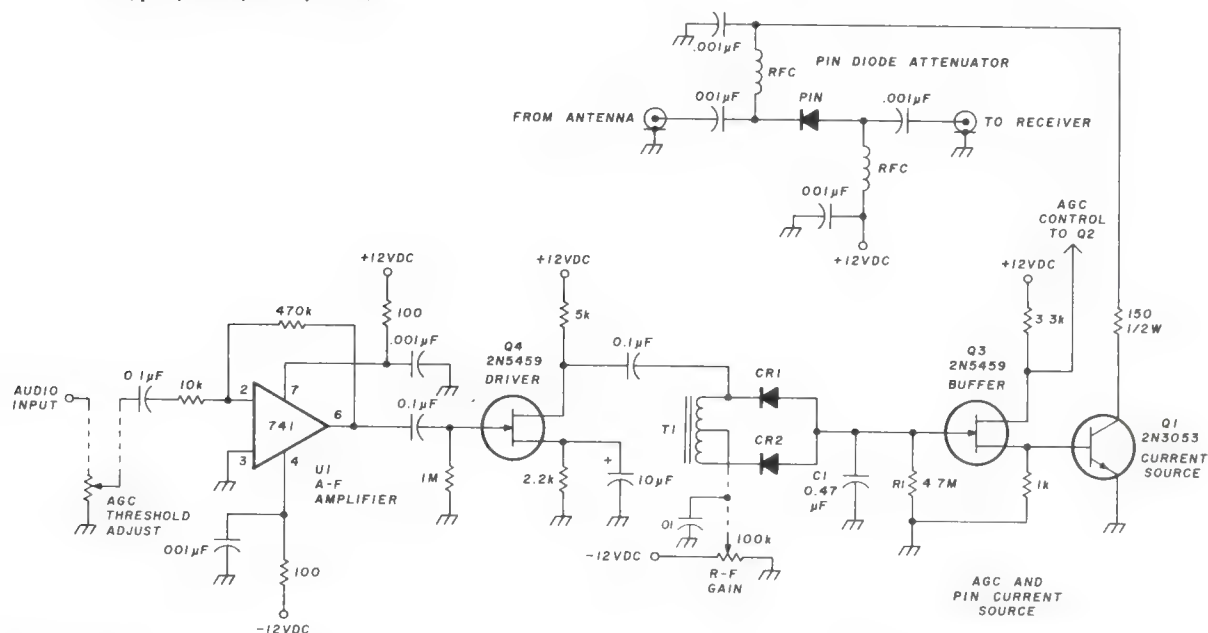
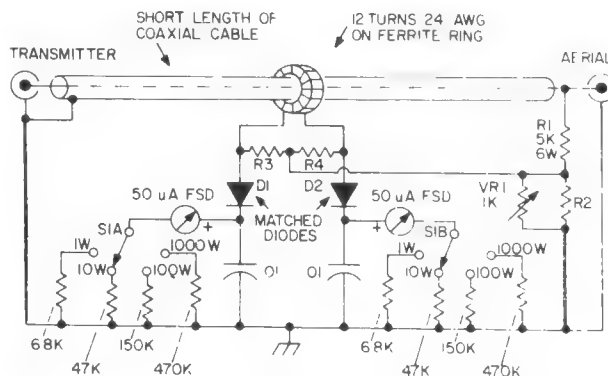


C_1, C_3 —5 mmf tubular or disc ceramic.
 C_2 —5-120 mmf variable capacitor. Millen #20100.
 C_4, C_5, C_6 —.0047 mf tubular or disc ceramic capacitor.
 C_7 —1.8-2.2 mc—250 mmf tubular ceramic or mica capacitor.
 C_8 —2.2-3.2 mc—100 mmf tubular ceramic or mica capacitor.
 L_1 —3.2-8.5 mc—22 t. #22 on $4\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ " d. ferrite rod—see text.

L_2 —6.3-17 mc—16 t. #22 on 1" l. \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ " d. ferrite rod.
 L_3 —14-38 mc—6 t. #22 on $5\frac{1}{8}$ " l. \times $1\frac{1}{4}$ " d. ferrite rod.
 L_4 —26-70 mc—7 t. #22 air-wound, self-supporting, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " i.d.
 L_5 —60-150 mc—2 t. #22 air-wound, self-supporting, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " i.d. with $3/16$ " spacing between turns, spread or squeezed as needed to cover v.h.f. range.

RF MAGNETOMETER—Measures RF radiation and current distribution for antennas, transmission lines, ground leads, building wiring, and shields. Can also be used as sensitive portable field-strength meter. Will indicate orientation of field. High-Q circuit is tunable from 1.8 to 150 MHz for indicating frequency of fields produced by RF harmonic. Applications include detecting reradiation from rain gutters, metal fencing, towers, and guy wires that are distorting antenna field patterns, and detecting radiation from ground leads, appliance power cords, and hidden building wiring. When used as probe, will accurately pinpoint leakage of RF energy from joints, holes, or slots in shielded enclosures. Operation is similar to absorption-type wavemeter, except that pickup coil is electrostatically shielded by slotted aluminum IF transformer can to eliminate capacitive coupling. Inductor is wound on ferrite coil to give very high Q as pickup element.—W. M. Scherer, An R. F. Magnetometer and Field Strength Meter, *CQ*, April 1971, p 16-20.

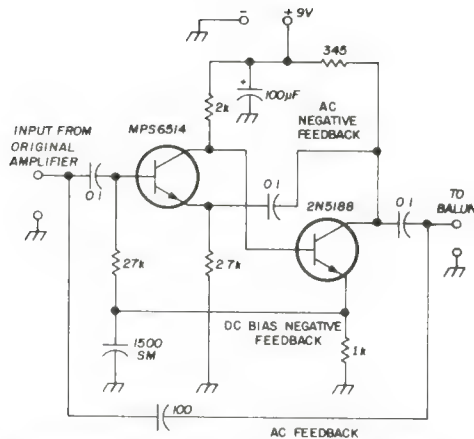
DIRECTIONAL WATTMETER—Gives 10% accuracy between about 100 kHz and 70 MHz. Full-scale values of ranges are 1, 10, 100, and 1000 W. Low resistance in secondary circuit of current transformer is split into two equal parts, so sum and difference voltages are available at ends of secondary. Meters then indicate forward and reflected power values. For 50-ohm line, use 220 for R2 and 27 for R3 and R4. For 75-ohm line, corresponding values are 180 and 33. Detector diodes are point-contact germanium rated at 80 PIV. Article gives construction details. Ground coax braid at one end only. Ferrite 4ccring is 0.5-inch Mullard FX1596 or equivalent.—P. G. Martin, Some Directional Wattmeters and a Novel SWR Meter, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 17, 19-21, 23-24, and 26.



PIN DIODE ATTENUATOR—Designed for insertion between antenna and input of any HF receiver to improve adjacent-channel selectivity by providing attenuation ahead of mixer for entire tuning range. Hewlett-Packard 5082-3379 PIN diode has very low impedance when conducting and very high impedance when bias

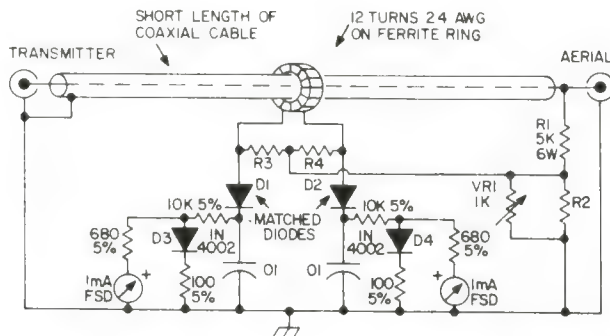
current is small. NPN transistor Q1 provides over 100 mA as current source to PIN diode. Q1 is driven by AGC circuit through JFET buffer Q3. AGC voltage is derived from top of audio gain control in receiver for rectification, with 200 mVRMS at input of opamp U1 giving maximum attenuation. Center tap of T1 (any small AF

transformer) can be grounded. CR1 and CR2 are germanium diodes. Article also gives circuit of IF system using cascaded 9-MHz crystal filters to improve selectivity further and provide overall AGC control range of 70 dB.—M. Goldstein, Improved Receiver Selectivity and Gain Control, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1977, p 71-73.



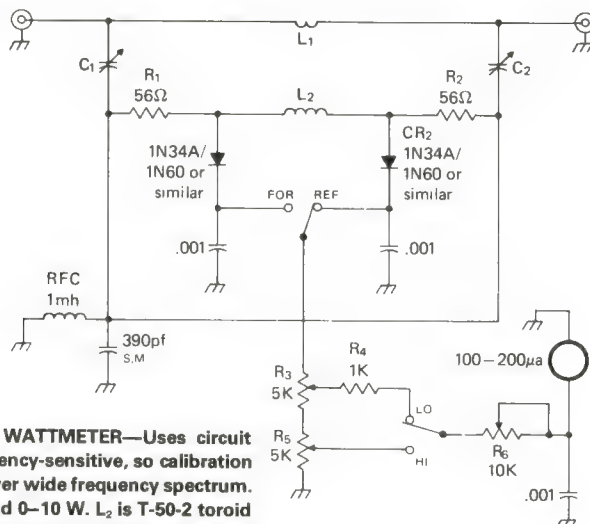
BROADBAND NOISE AMPLIFIER—Developed for use with antenna noise bridges for measurements at 20 meters. Provides 35 to 50 dB additional gain, not entirely constant over useful range of 1.8 to 30 MHz. Three strong feed-

back loops are introduced between driver and final amplifier. Use transistors specified, because substitutions may cut overall gain by 10 to 20 dB.—A. Weiss, Noise Bridge, *Ham Radio*, May 1974, p 71-72.



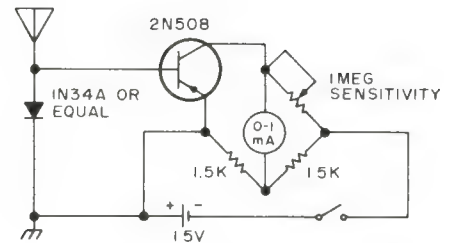
SWR METER—Gives direct measurement of standing-wave ratio on transmission line, independent of absolute power levels and of frequency. Voltages of 1N4002 silicon diodes are proportional to logarithms of their currents, which in turn are proportional to forward and reflected voltages. Meter scale is nonlinear, with maximum sensitivity as SWR approaches 1:1. For 50-ohm line, use 220 for R2 and 27 for

R3 and R4. For 75-ohm line, corresponding values are 180 and 33. Detector diodes are point-contact germanium rated at 80 PIV. Article gives construction details and calibration curve. Ferrite ring is Mullard FX1596 or equivalent, with 0.5-inch outside diameter. Ground coax braid at one end only.—P. G. Martin, *Some Directional Wattmeters and a Novel SWR Meter*, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 17, 19–21, 23–24, and 26.

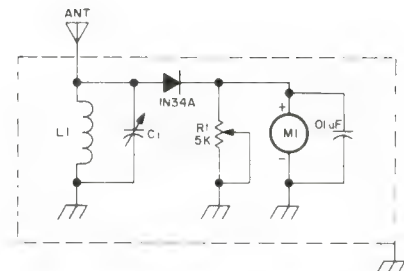


DUAL-RANGE RF WATTMETER—Uses circuit which is not frequency-sensitive, so calibration can be accurate over wide frequency spectrum. Ranges are 0–1 and 0–10 W. L_2 is T-50-2 toroid wound almost full with No. 28 enamel, leaving only room for 2-turn link L_1 . C_1 and C_2 are 3–20 pF trimmers. Article covers calibration and use and gives table for reading SWR by comparing

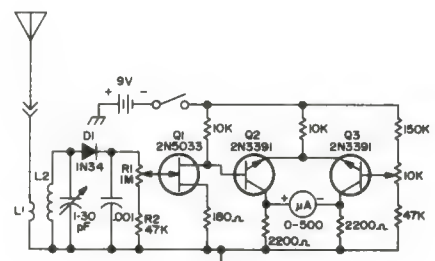
watts FORWARD with watts REFLECTED.—A. Weiss, *The Silk-Purse In-Line Wattmeter*, *CQ*, May 1977, p 50–52 and 74–75.



FIELD-STRENGTH METER—Easily assembled for checking performance of amateur radio transmitter and its antenna system.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1974, p 128.



TUNED RADIATED-FIELD METER—Provides quick check of transmitter performance and approximate check of frequency. Values for L1 and C1 are chosen to cover desired frequency range. Meter can be 1 mA or 200 μ A. Keep lead lengths short.—E. Hartz, *Is My Rig Working or Not?*, 73 *Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 56–57.



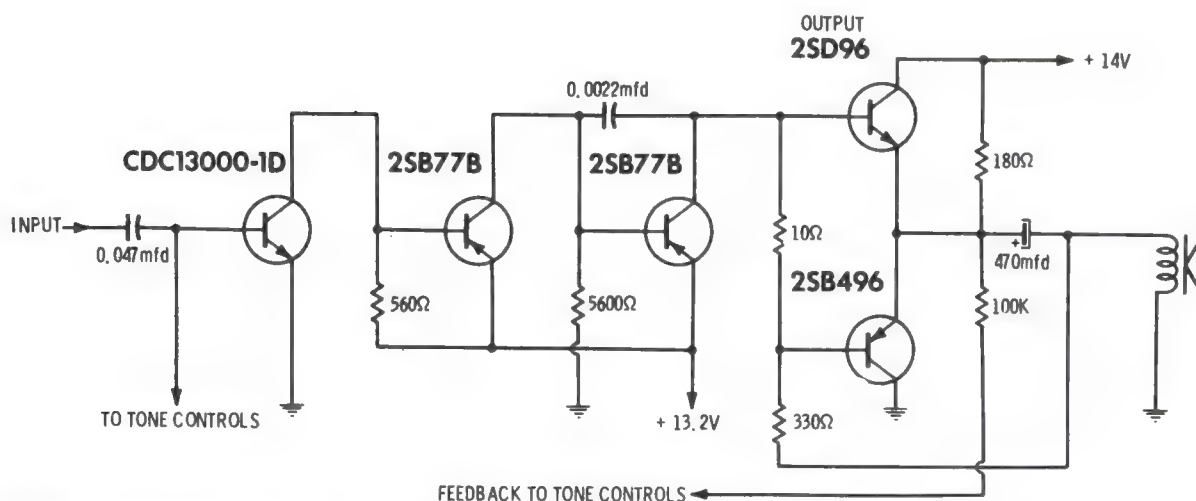
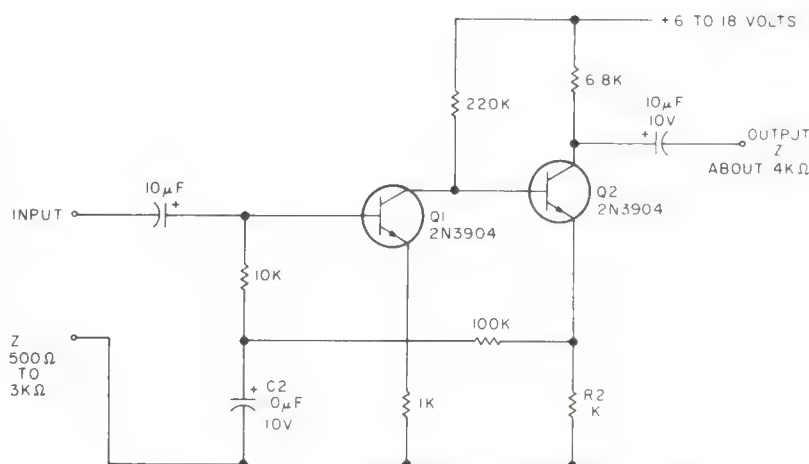
FIELD-STRENGTH METER—Developed for tuning all types of antennas, from mobile whips to four-element quads. Avoids shielding and other problems of switched T pads for calibrated attenuator by first detecting RF, then attenuating DC output. Technique has added advantage that circuit is no longer frequency-sensitive. To cover 13–24 MHz, L2 is 11 turns spaced out to about 1 inch, with 2 turns over top for L1. D1 can be any diode such as 1N34. R1 serves as calibrated attenuator, with R2 in series giving 0-dB point at junction. Article covers construction and operation.—J. L. Iliffe, *An Amplified, Calibrated, Signal Strength Meter*, *73 Magazine*, June 1973, p 85–86.

CHAPTER 3

Audio Amplifier Circuits

Includes preamps for all types of inputs and AF amplifiers with power outputs up to 90 W and bandwidths up to 50 kHz, most using transistors with or without opamps and ICs. Circuits include variety of methods for reducing distortion and eliminating switching transients. See also Audio Control, Receiver, and Stereo chapters.

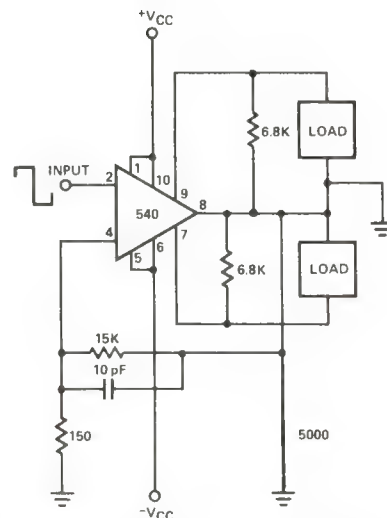
500-OHM INPUT—Simple audio amplifier having high gain, low noise, and excellent temperature stability can be used as mike booster, first AF amplifier stage in receiver, or for other preamp applications. With values shown, circuit will amplify down to about 10 Hz. To increase low-frequency cutoff for speech amplifier, reduce C2 to 1 μ F or less.—E. Dusina, Build a General Purpose Preamp, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1977, p 98.



COMPLEMENTARY-SYMMETRY AMPLIFIER—Simplified version of circuit takes advantage of fact that PNP and NPN transistors require signals of opposite polarity to perform same function.

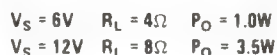
Bases of output transistors are fed in parallel, with loudspeaker connected to common terminal of transistors. Drawback is difficulty of locating matched PNP and NPN transistors.—J.

J. Carr, Solid-State Audio: A Review of the Latest Circuitry and General Troubleshooting Procedures, *Electronic Servicing*, Aug. 1971, p 38-43.

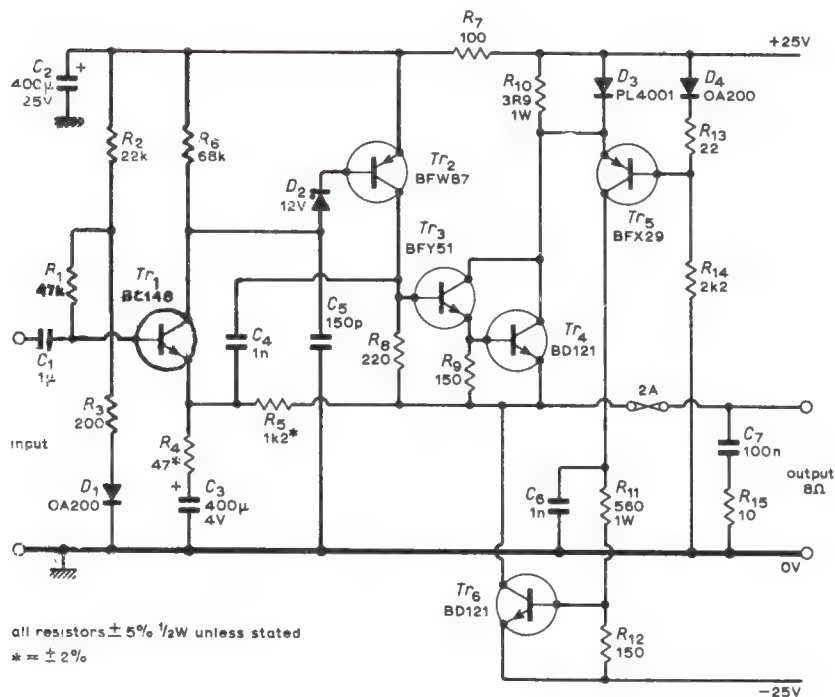


HAMMER DRIVER—Signetics 540 power driver handles either push-pull or single-ended inductive loads such as relays, solenoids, motors, and electric hammers. In push-pull connection shown, load is driven in either positive, negative, or both arms of output. Either output can be selected by appropriate choice of input pulse polarity. Supply can be ± 5 to ± 25 V.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 764.

high-frequency channel, C_3 and C_4 are 10 μ F. Article includes circuit for active filter network.—D. C. Read, Active Filter Crossover Networks, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1973, p 574–576.

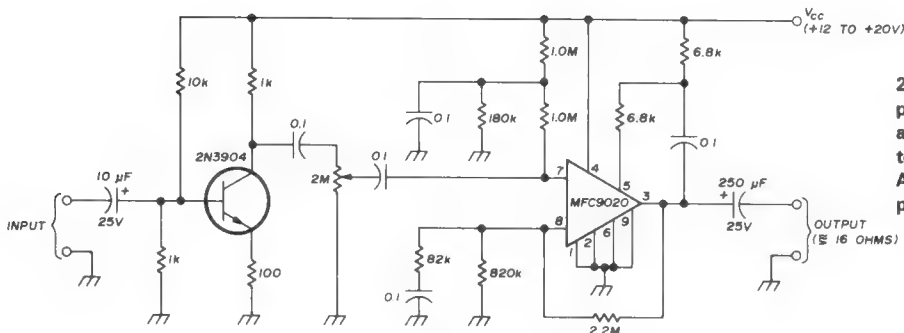
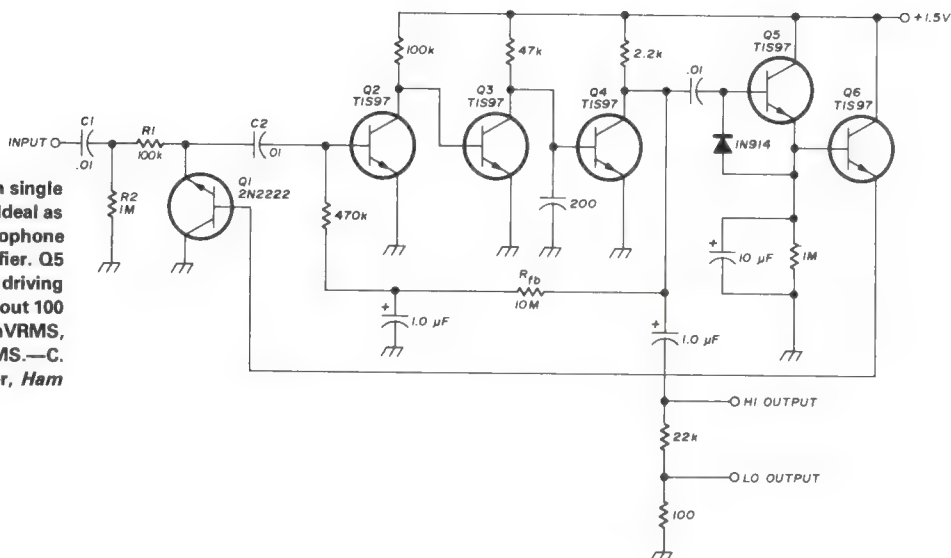


tenths of a volt of each other.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-37-4-41.

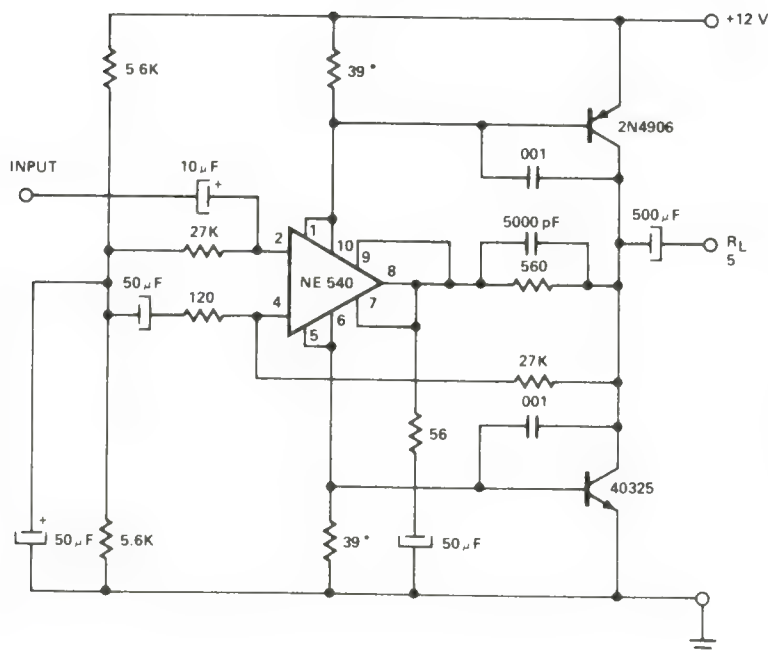


LOW-COST 30-W—Economical compromise gives 30 W into 8-ohm load at 0.1% distortion (mainly second harmonic) and hum level of -50 dBW. Article covers design and operation of circuit in detail.—P. L. Taylor, *Audio Power Amplifier*, *Wireless World*, June 1973, p 301-302.

70-dB GAIN WITH 1.5 V—Operates from single penlight cell at current drain of 0.5 mA. Ideal as self-contained unit inserted in microphone cable. Q2-Q4 form 70-dB voltage amplifier. Q5 is detector, and Q6 is emitter-follower driving AGC transistor Q1. 3-dB bandwidth is about 100 Hz to 8 kHz. Full output is about 200 mVRMS, while low output terminal is 1 mVRMS.—C. Hall, *Low-Voltage Audio AGC Amplifier*, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1973, p 32-34.



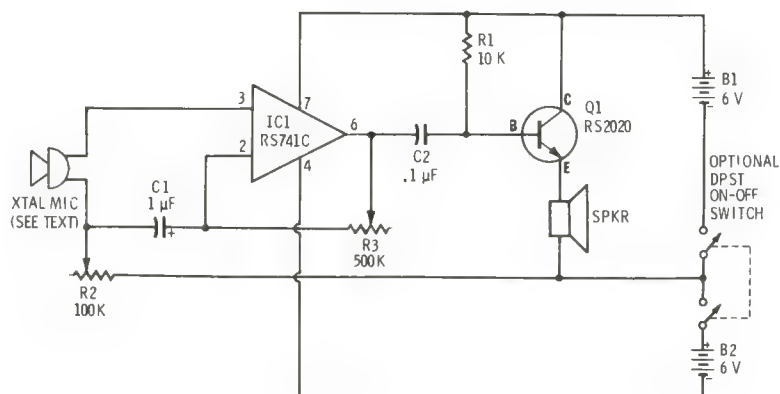
2 W WITH IC—Uses Motorola MFC9020 audio power amplifier to give maximum output of about 2 W for 16-ohm loudspeaker. Used in autopatch system for FM repeater.—R. B. Shreve, *A Versatile Autopatch System for VHF FM Repeaters*, *Ham Radio*, July 1974, p 32-38.



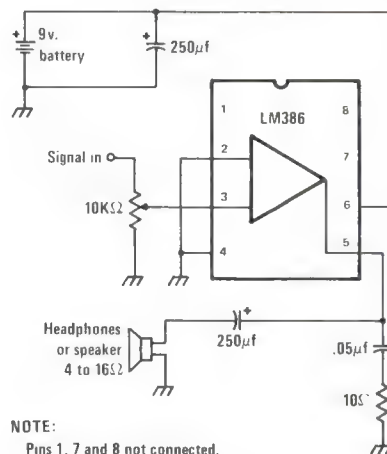
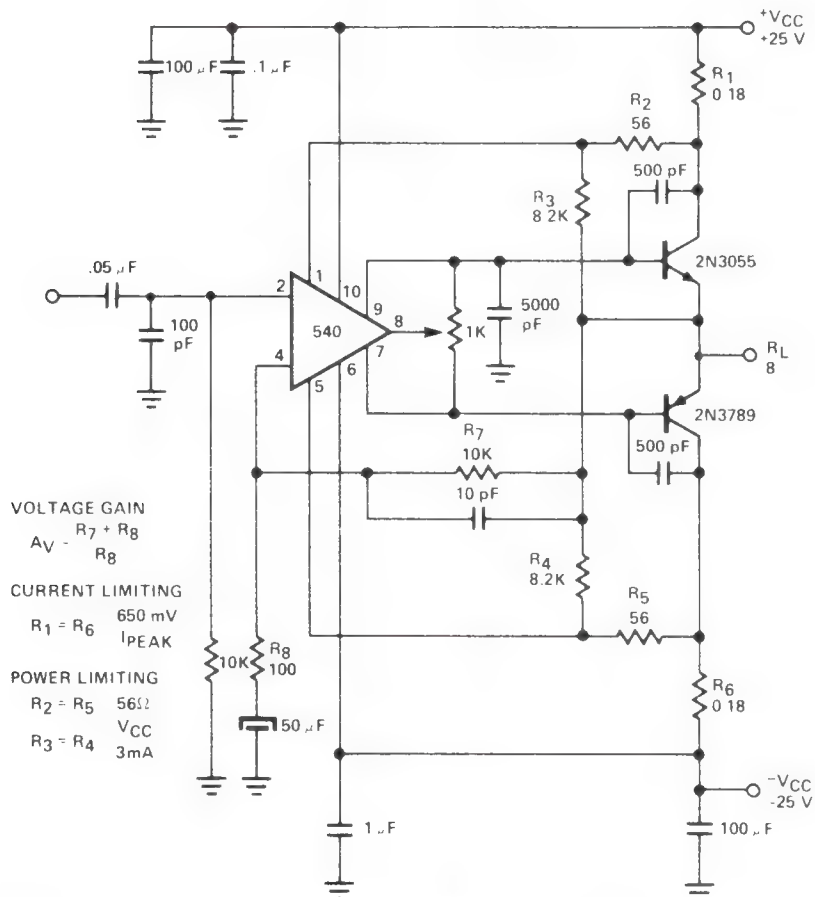
AUTO RADIO AMPLIFIER—Circuit shown permits operation of Signetics NE540 power driver from single-polarity 12-V supply of auto. Bipolar supplies for differential inputs of 540 are achieved by returning inputs to half of available supply or 6 V. Load is AC coupled because amplifier has DC gain of 1, and amplifier output is therefore 6 VDC. 39-ohm supply resistors are selected for minimum crossover distortion.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 764.



HIGH-GAIN IC WITH TRANSISTOR—High input impedance of RS741C opamp permits use with any general-purpose crystal microphone. R2 is volume control, and R3 controls gain and frequency response of IC. Power transistor stage drives loudspeaker directly, without output transformer.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 79–88.



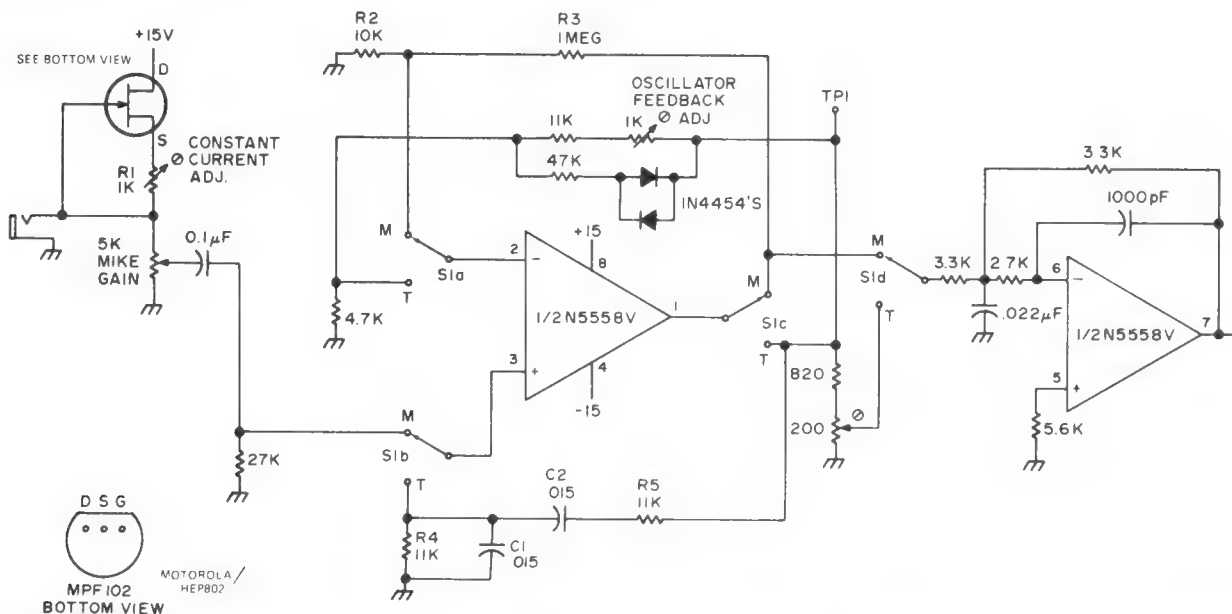
POWER AMPLIFIER WITH ERROR TAKEOFF— Voltage proportional to distortion is amplified for use in reducing nonlinear distortion at output, in circuit developed for use as single-ended power amplifier. Power Darlington is MJ4000 and MJ4010, and both opamps are 741. Preset 5K pot is adjusted initially for minimum distortion. Article gives theory of operation and design equations.—A. M. Sandman, Reducing Amplifier Distortion, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1974, p 367-371.

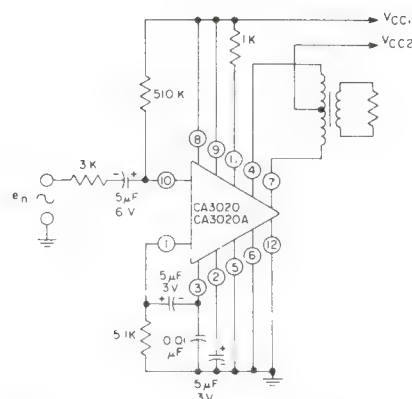


HEADPHONE AMPLIFIER—Can be used with FM tuner in place of more expensive audio amplifier. For stereo, use one LM386 circuit for each channel. Can be mounted directly on headphones if weight of battery is not objectionable.—J. A. Sandler, 11 Projects under \$11, *Modern Electronics*, June 1978, p 54–58.

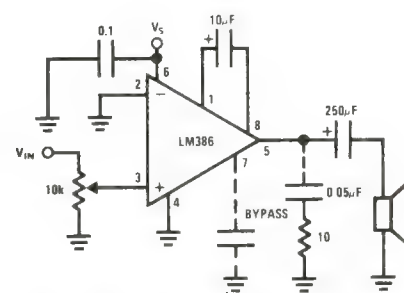
35 W—Signetics 540 drives complementary output transistors to give high output current for driving 8-ohm loudspeaker. Feedback is adjusted to give AC gain of 40 dB. Gain rolls off to unity at DC to prevent DC offset voltages from

being amplified to level that might damage loudspeaker circuit. Power limiting is provided by placing resistor network around output stage.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 762–763.



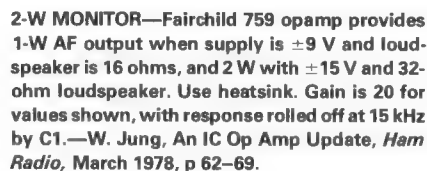


1-W CLASS B—Audio application of CA3020A wideband power amplifier provides 1-W output to loudspeaker load through AF output transformer with 10% total harmonic distortion. V_{CC1} is 9 V, and V_{CC2} is 12 V. With CA3020, both supply voltages are 9 V and maximum power output is 550 mW. Sensitivity is 35-45 mV.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 105.

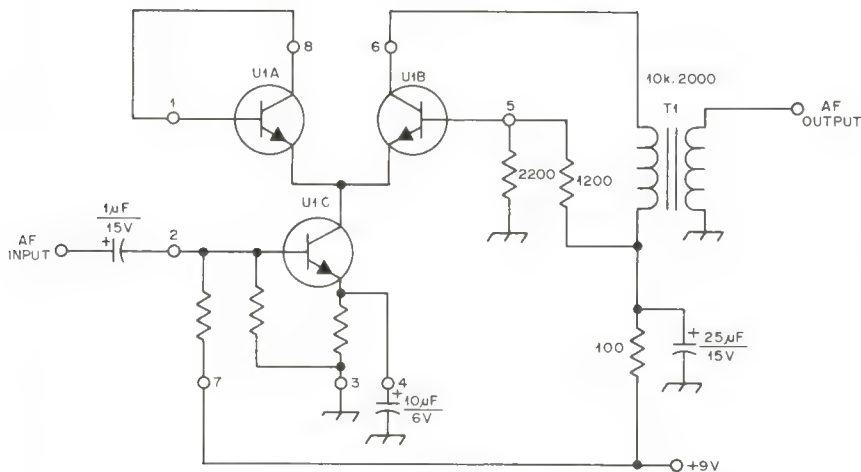
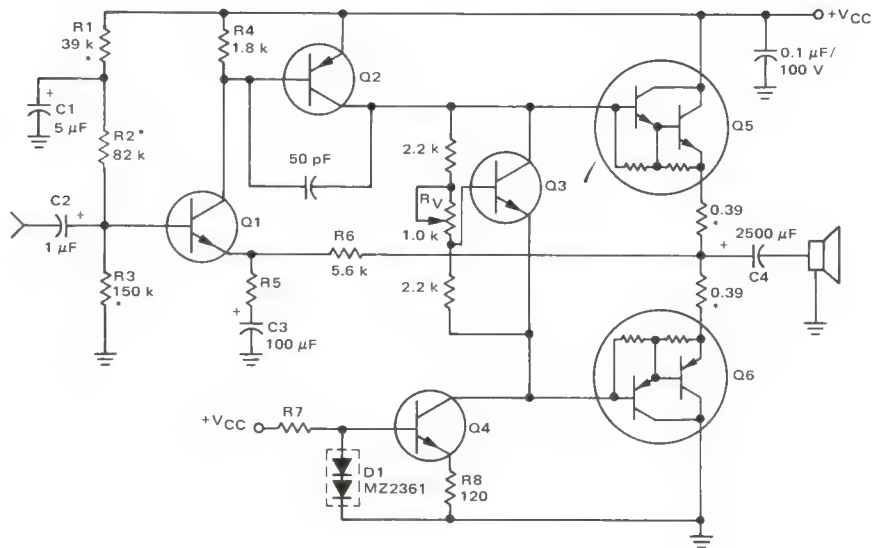


The circuit diagram shows a source follower configuration. The input signal V_{IN} is connected to the gate (G) of a PN4221 JFET. The gate is biased by a voltage divider consisting of resistors R_1 (20K) and R_2 (22M) connected to a supply rail. The drain (D) of the JFET is connected to the same supply rail, and the drain current I_{DS} is indicated. The source (S) of the JFET is connected to the non-inverting input (pin 2) of an LM380 operational amplifier. A coupling capacitor C_1 (1 μ F) is connected between the JFET source and the op-amp input. The op-amp is configured as a voltage follower, with its output (pin 8) connected to its inverting input (pin 6). The op-amp's supply pins (14 and 7,3) are connected to a supply rail labeled V_S . The output of the op-amp is V_{OUT} . The JFET's gate leakage current I_{GSS} is also indicated.

HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE—Use of JFET as isolator boosts input impedance of opamp to 22 megohms for low-frequency input signals. Impedance drops to 3.9 megohms as frequency increases to about 20 kHz. Overall gain of circuit is about 45 dB when using 18-V supply.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-21–4-28.

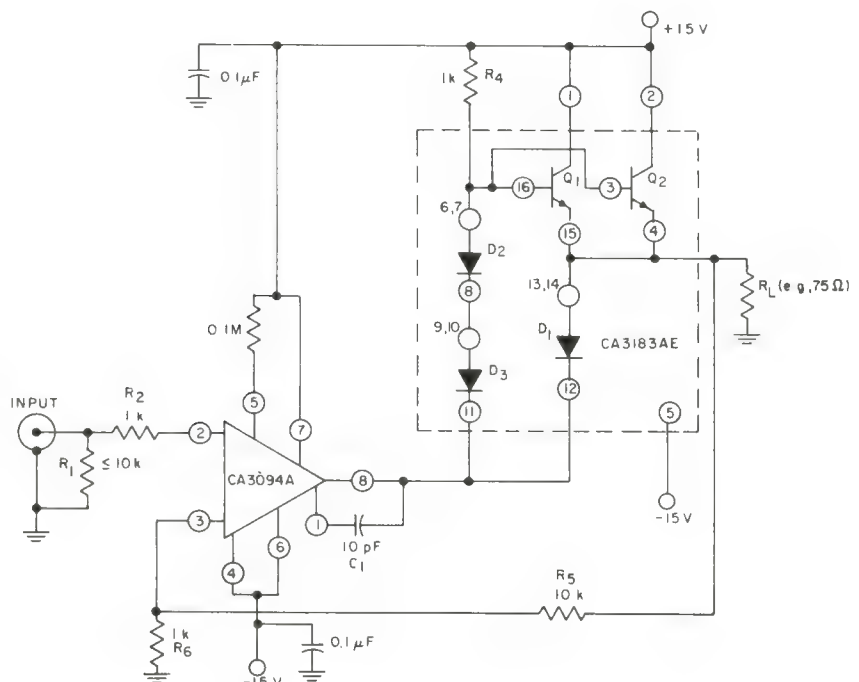


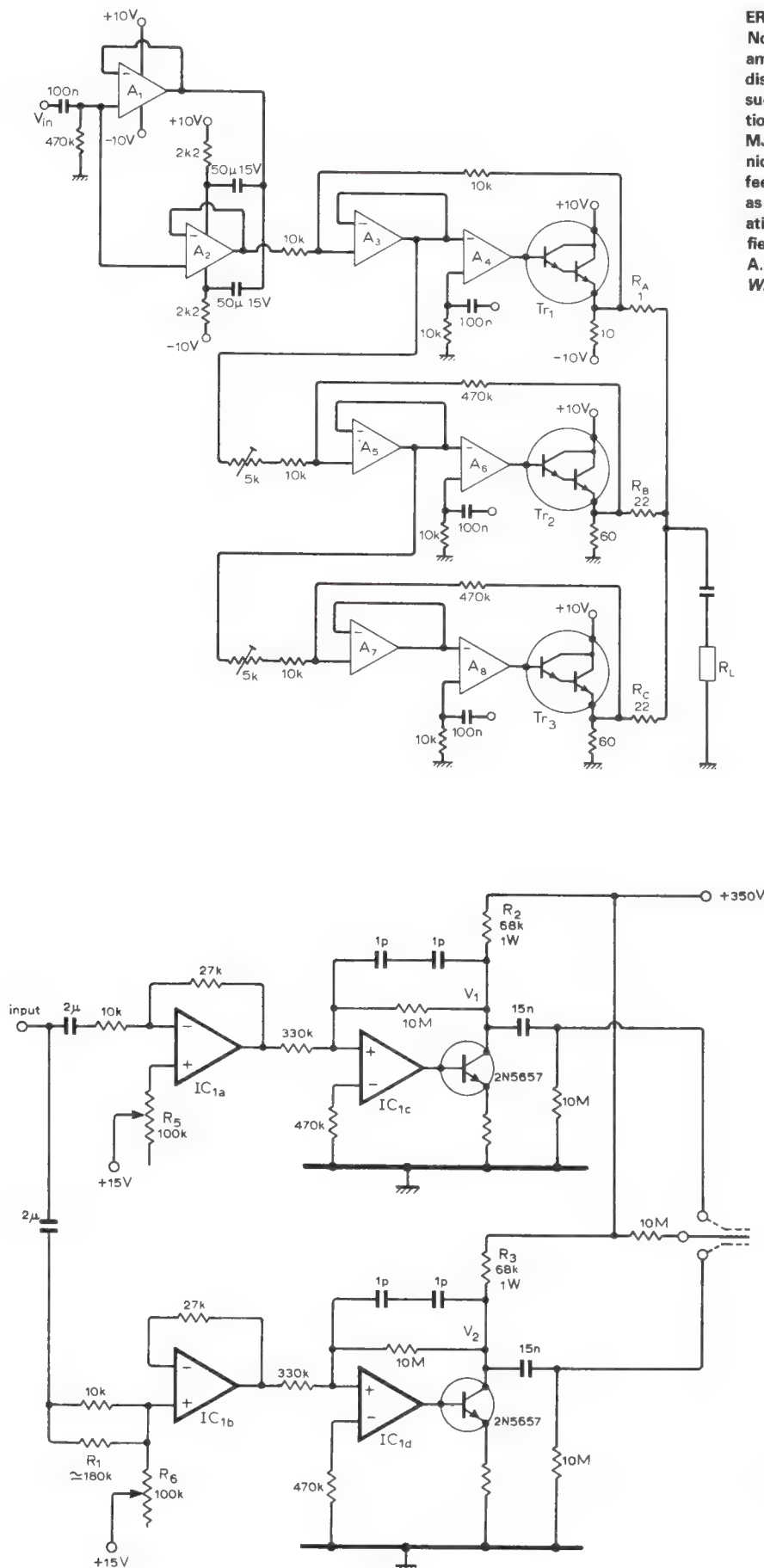
60 W WITH AC-COUPLED OUTPUT—Uses Motorola complementary Darlington output transistors, with MJE6044 for Q5 and MJE6041 for Q6. For 8-ohm loudspeaker, Q1 is MPS-A06, Q2 is MPS-A56, Q3 is MPS-A13, and Q4 is MPS-A06. Supply is 72 V. R5 is 220 ohms, and R7 is 68K. Same circuit is used with different components for other output powers down to 15 W and for 4-ohm loudspeaker. Frequency response is 20 Hz to 50 kHz for -1 dB points.—R. G. Ruehs, "15 to 60 Watt Audio Amplifiers Using Complementary Darlington Output Transistors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-483B, p 3.



CASCODE AMPLIFIER—Uses two sections of RCA CA3028A linear IC (U1A is not used). Provides power gain of about 40 dB. Unmarked resistors are on IC.—D. DeMaw, *Understanding Linear ICs*, QST, Feb. 1977, p 19–23.

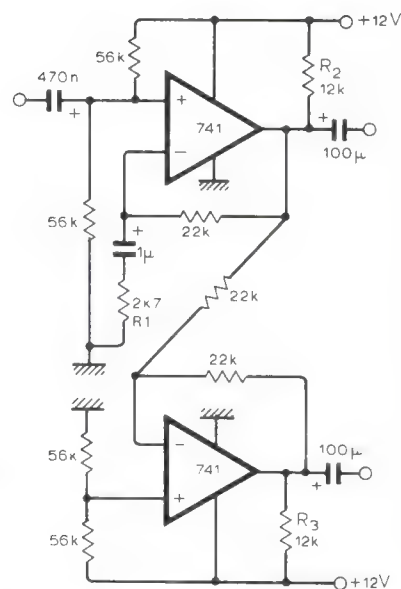
HIGH OUTPUT CURRENT—Uses CA3094A programmable opamp as driver stage for two parallel-connected transistors of CA3183AE array to develop 100-mA average AF current (peaks up to 300 mA) through 75-ohm load. Diode-connected transistors D₁–D₃ in array provide temperature compensation for output transistors.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 11.





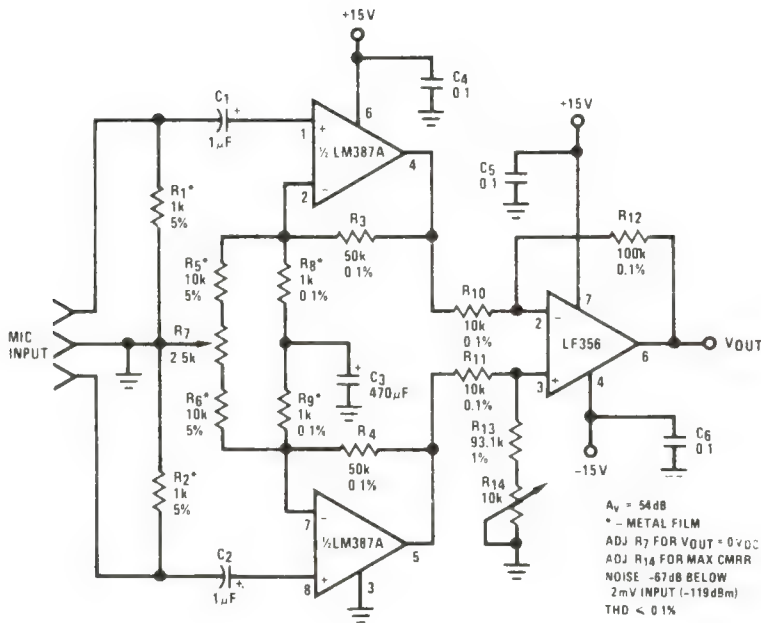
ERROR TAKEOFF REDUCES DISTORTION—

Nonlinear distortion is reduced in single-ended amplifier by producing voltage proportional to distortion and amplifying this error voltage in such a way that it can be used to reduce distortion at output. Circuit uses 741 opamps and MJ4000 power Darlington transistors. Technique overcomes basic limitation of negative feedback wherein feedback loop gain decreases as frequency increases. Article also gives variation of circuit more suitable for power amplifier, and describes circuit operation in detail.—A. M. Sandman, Reducing Amplifier Distortion, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1974, p 367–371.



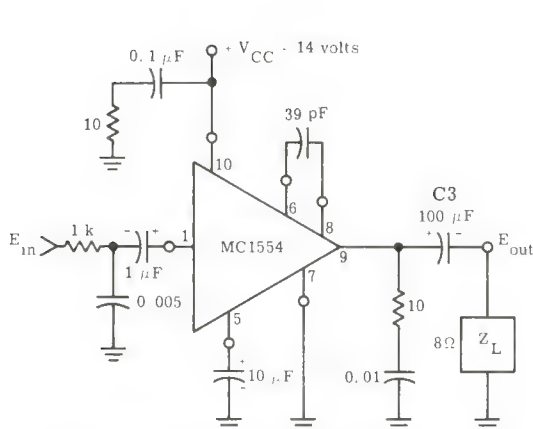
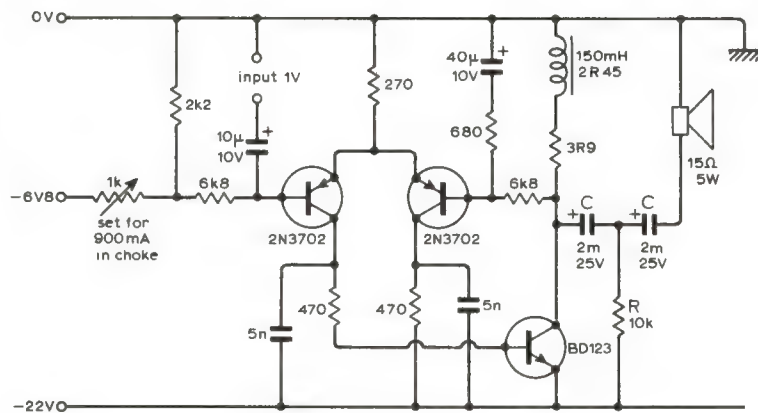
BALANCED OUTPUT WITH OPAMPS—Low-cost amplifier provides low-impedance balanced output from unbalanced signal output of preamp. Response is flat from 10 to 20,000 Hz, and distortion less than 0.1% at 800 Hz into 600-ohm load. Gain is 20 dB. Other opamps, such as LM307 or 747 (dual 741) can also be used.—K. D. James, Balanced Output Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1975, p 576.

ELECTROSTATIC HEADPHONES—Uses LM3900N four-opamp IC and two transistors to step up headphone output signal of AF power amplifier sufficiently to drive pair of electrostatic headphones without introducing excessive distortion. Total harmonic distortion at 1 kHz is 1% at 300-V peak-to-peak output, and drops to 0.1% at 50-V output.—N. Pollock, Electrostatic Headphone Amplifier, *Wireless World*, July 1976, p 35.

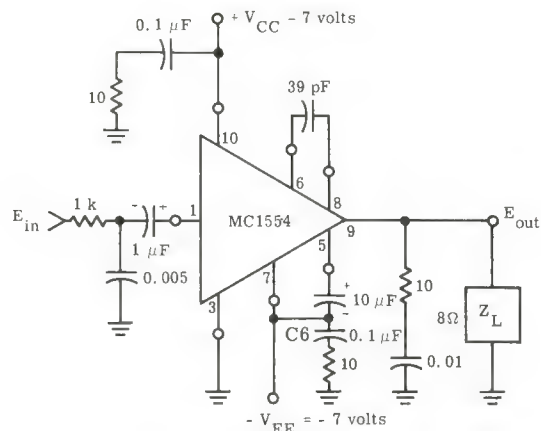
**LOW-NOISE TRANSFORMERLESS PREAMP—**

Noise performance of balanced microphone preamp is improved with instrumentation amplifier configuration of three opamps. Each half of LM387A is wired as noninverting amplifier. LM387A serves to amplify low-level signals while adding as little noise as possible, leaving common-mode rejection for LF356.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-37–2-40.

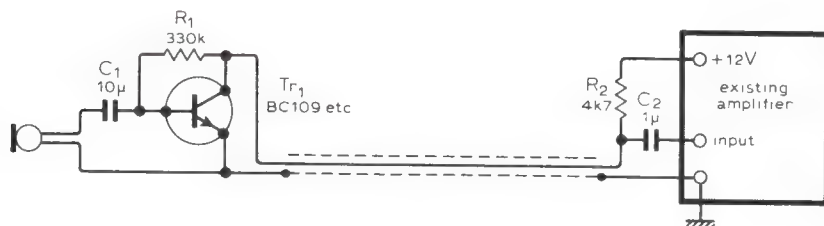
5-W CLASS A—Three-transistor feedback loop gives excellent DC stability, while arrangement of two capacitors and resistor feeding loud-speaker keeps these capacitors properly polarized as AF output voltage swings above and below zero level.—R. H. Pearson, Novel 5-Watt Class A Amplifier Uses Three-Transistor Feedback Circuit, *Wireless World*, March 1974, p 18.



1-W NONINVERTING—Motorola MC1554 IC operates from single supply and uses capacitive coupling to both source and load, for voltage gain of 9 with frequency response (-3 dB) from 200 to 22,000 Hz. Input impedance is 10K, and total harmonic distortion is less than 0.75%. Use external heatsink.—"The MC1554 One-Watt Monolithic Integrated Circuit Power Amplifier," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-401, p 2.

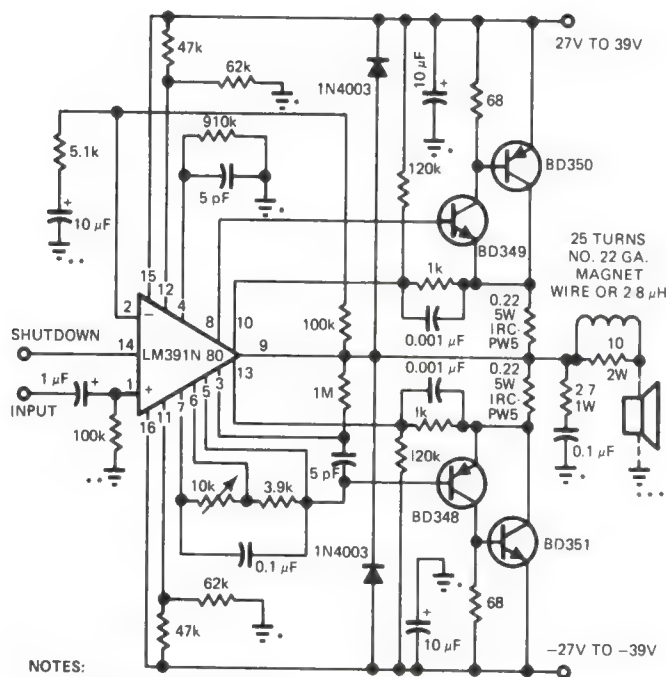


1-W NONINVERTING WITH SPLIT SUPPLY—Motorola MC1554 IC is connected for operation from $\pm 7\text{ V}$ to provide voltage gain of 9 over frequency range (-3 dB) of 40 to 22,000 Hz. Input impedance is 10K, and total harmonic distortion is less than 0.75%. Use external heatsink.—"The MC1554 One-Watt Monolithic Integrated Circuit Power Amplifier," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-401, p 2.



BATTERYLESS MICROPHONE PREAMP—Transistor and two components can be mounted in microphone housing. R_2 is added to existing amplifier to provide operating voltage for preamp, while C_2 feeds preamp signal to input of amplifier.—W. H. Jarvis, Line-Powered Microphone Pre-Amp, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1976, p 43.

60 W—Combination of National LM391 audio driver IC and discrete power transistors provides 60-W output for loudspeaker at very low distortion. IC output can swing ± 40 V. Total harmonic distortion of circuit is under 0.05%.—P. Franson, Consumer-Product IC's—New Offerings Trigger an Explosion in Markets Old and New, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1977, p 54–65.

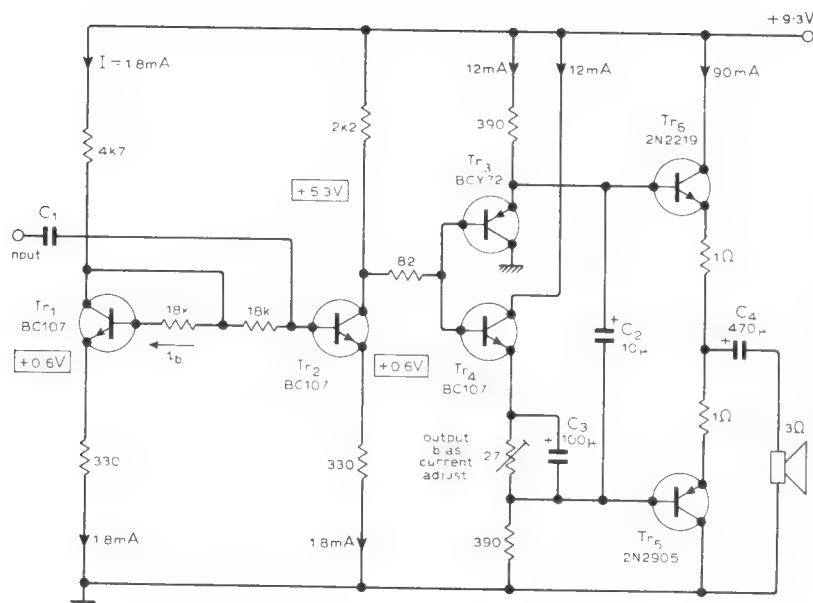


NOTES:

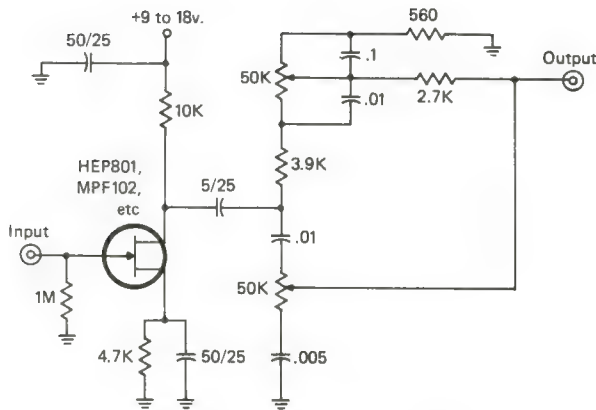
- *HIGH-FREQUENCY GROUND
- **INPUT GROUND
- ***SPEAKER GROUND

50°C/W HEAT SINK ON BD348 AND BD349
3.9°C/W HEAT SINK ON BD350 AND BD351

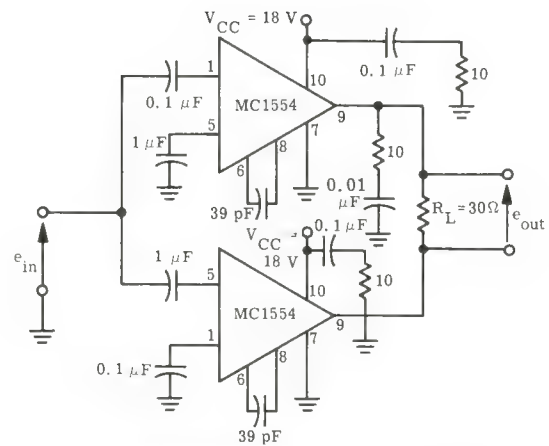
ALL GROUNDS SHOULD BE TIED TOGETHER ONLY AT POWER SUPPLY GROUND.



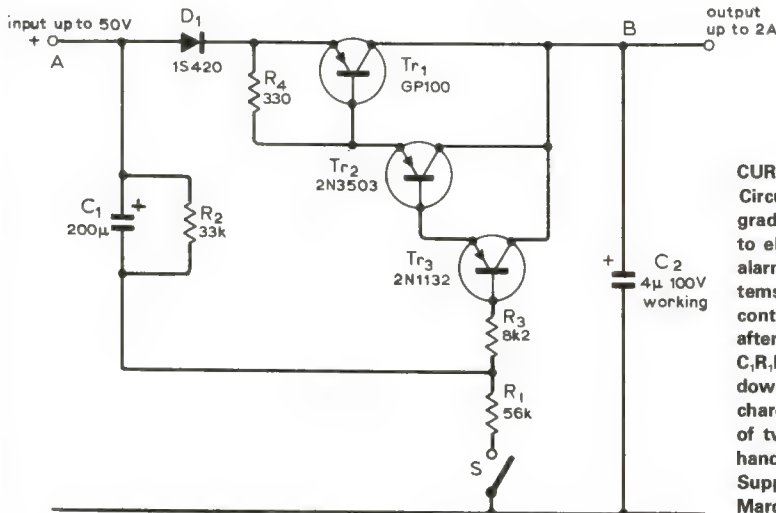
DIRECT-COUPLED PUSH-PULL—Provides high-quality sound at ample volume for car radio, operating from 9.3-V regulated supply. Push-pull emitter-follower stages are connected to give symmetrical low output impedance on both positive and negative portions of audio waveform. Input transistor Tr_1 provides temperature compensation, while driver Tr_2 provides temperature-compensated bias and maximum symmetrical voltage swings to output stages.—G. Kalanit, Low Voltage Audio Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1976, p 74.



FET PREAMP WITH TONE CONTROLS—Developed for use with simple 2-W audio amplifier when testing very low-level output circuits and microphones. Will not load circuit to which input is connected. Optional bass/treble tone controls are included.—J. Schultz, *An Audio Circuit Breadboarder's Delight*, *CQ*, Jan. 1978, p 42 and 75.

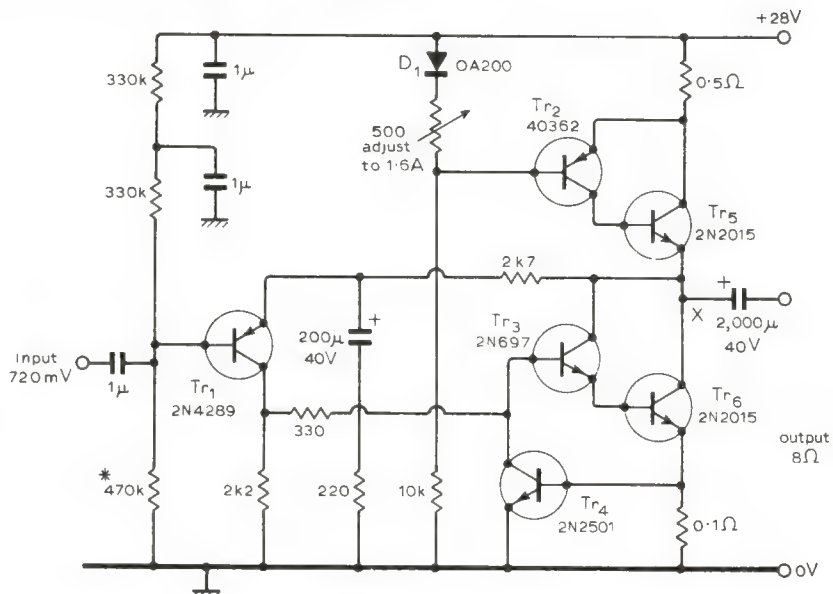


3-W DIFFERENTIAL—Upper Motorola MC1554 power amplifier is connected in standard configuration for noninverting gain of 9, while lower IC has inverting gain of 9 to give effective overall voltage gain of 18. Input impedance of upper amplifier is 1K, with unequal input coupling capacitors providing required match of frequency responses. Differential output connection allows output voltage swing to exceed power-supply voltage.—"The MC1554 One-Watt Monolithic Integrated Circuit Power Amplifier," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-401, p 4.

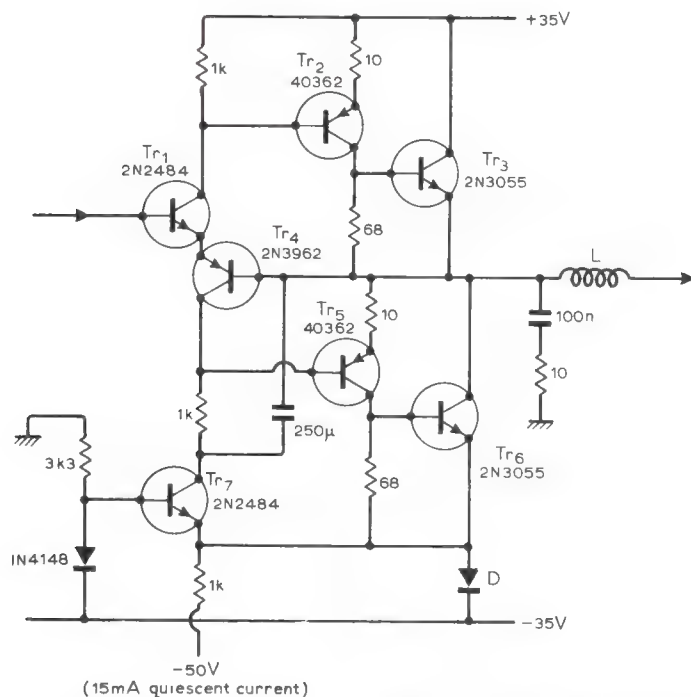


CURRENT CONTROL FOR POWER SWITCH—Circuit makes power supply current increase gradually from zero when supply is turned on, to eliminate transients that sometimes cause alarming loudspeaker thumps in audio systems. Current through silicon power diode D_1 is controlled by voltage on C_1 , which charges up after closing of switch with time constant $C_1 R_1 R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$. When switch is opened, rundown of supply current is controlled by discharge of C_1 through R_2 . Article also covers use of two current control circuits in tandem for handling higher loads.—P. J. Briody, *Power Supply Delayed Switching*, *Wireless World*, March 1975, p 139–141.

10-W CLASS A—Highly stable circuit uses easily obtainable components. Transistor types are not critical. Short-circuit protection is provided by constant-current source D_1 - Tr_2 - Tr_5 - Tr_4 . Output transistors Tr_3 and Tr_6 require heatsinks capable of dissipating at least four times rated output power. D_1 and Tr_2 should be in thermal contact.—A. H. Calvert, *Class A Power Amplifier*, *Wireless World*, June 1976, p 71.

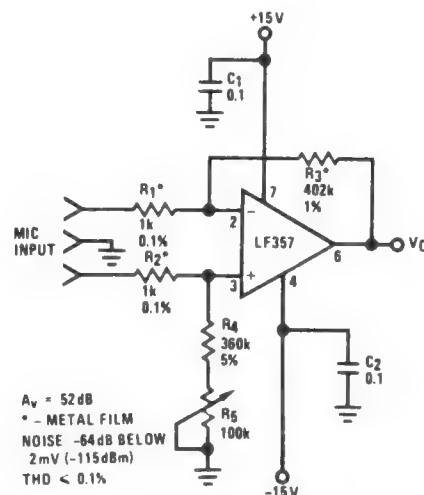


* adjust to make point X half the supply voltage (if necessary)

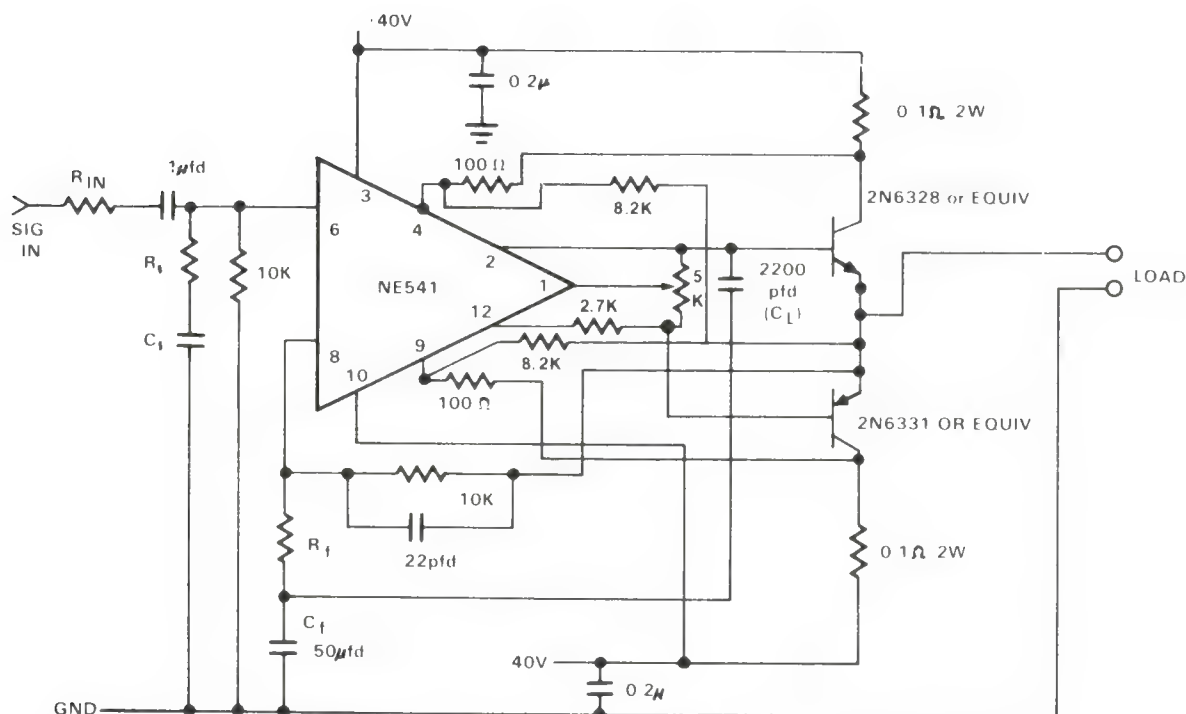


CLASS B WITHOUT TAKEOVER DISTORTION—Circuit uses two transistor triplets in output stage, with quiescent current set at 15 mA by Tr_7 , which serves as constant-current source. For small signals, Tr_1 and Tr_2 can be regarded as

long-tailed pair without tail. For positive signals, Tr_1 - Tr_4 become active and behave as super emitter-follower, while Tr_7 with Tr_5 - Tr_6 serve for negative signals. One advantage of circuit is low output impedance.—N. M. Visch, A Novel Class B Output, *Wireless World*, April 1975, p 166.



TRANSFORMERLESS BALANCED-INPUT MICROPHONE PREAMP—Uses FET-input opamp to amplify differential signals while rejecting common-mode signals. Gain is set at 52 dB by ratio of R_3 to R_1 . Input resistors R_1 and R_2 are made large compared to source impedance while being kept as small as possible, for optimum balance between input loading effects and low noise. Good compromise value is 10 times source impedance for R_1 + R_2 .—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-37-2-40.

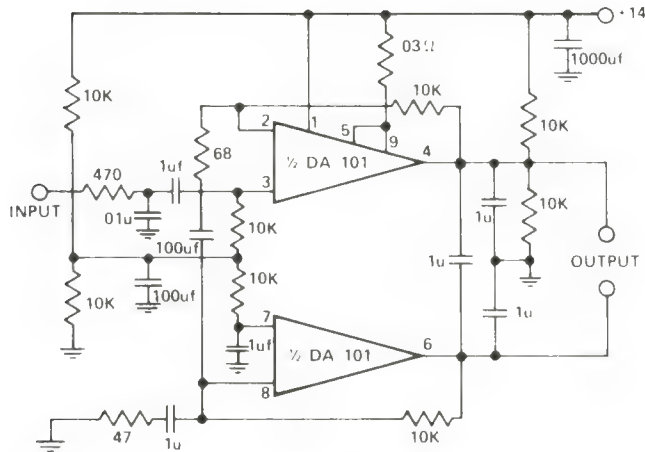


*LI—24 turns, single layer #36 on 10Ω, 1W res.

75 W WITH CURRENT LIMITING—Signetics NE541 high-voltage power amplifier provides current gain of 90 dB from 20 Hz to 20 kHz and output levels up to 20 VRMS from 300-mVRMS

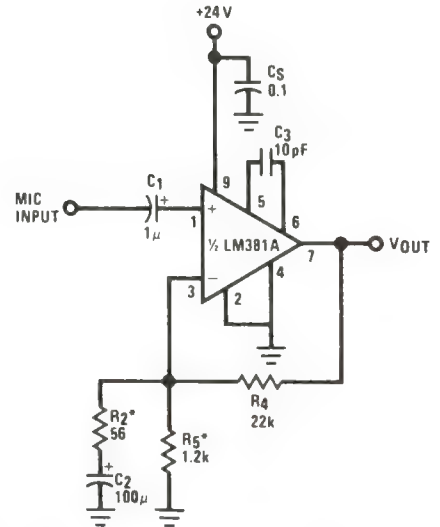
input. IC includes built-in short-circuit protection, with additional protection provided by external current limiting. Transistors in output

stage boost power to 75 W for driving loud-speaker load.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 765.

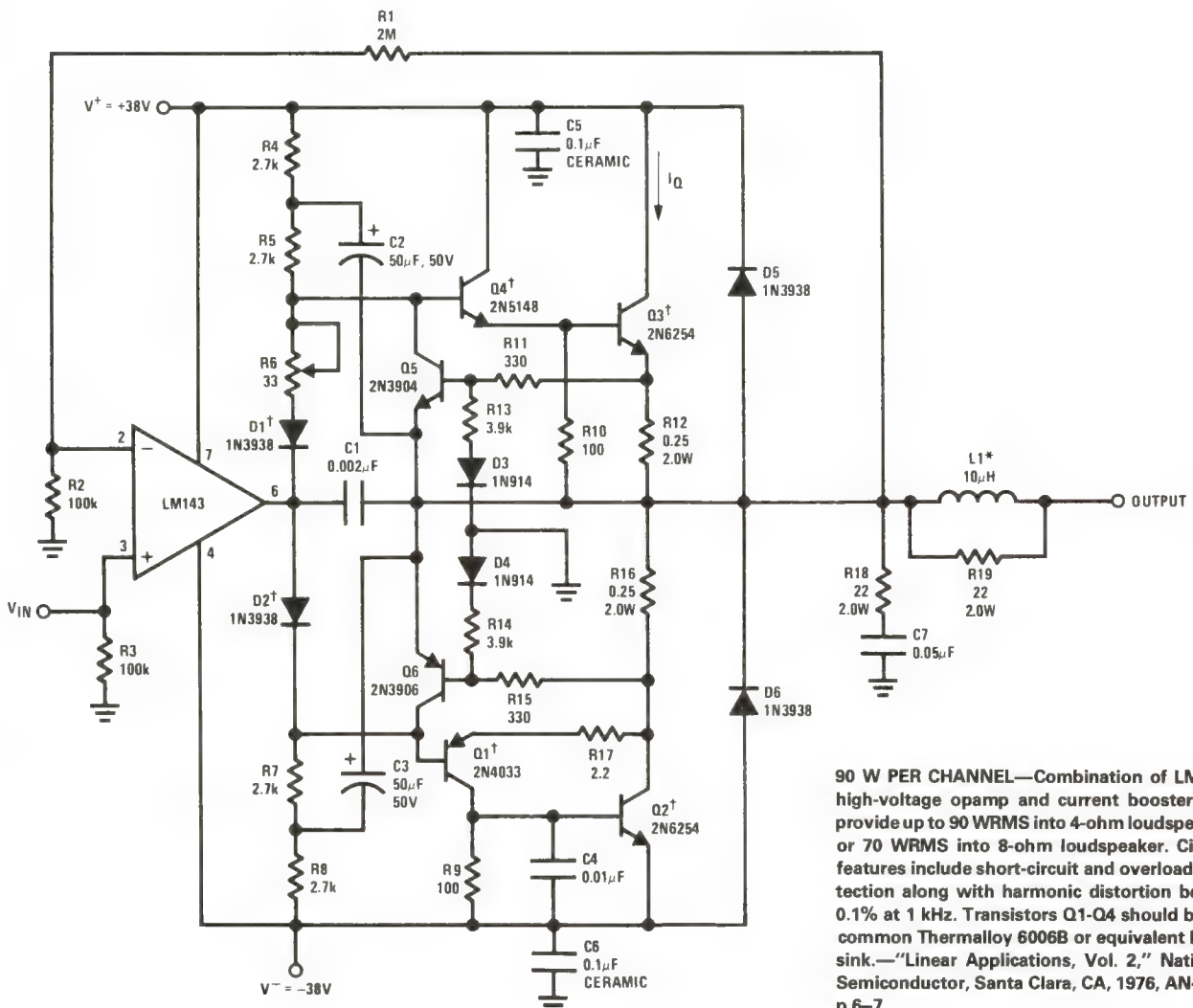


POWER OPAMPS IN BRIDGE—Bridge configuration is theoretically capable of 4 times power output of conventional quasi-complementary or complementary-symmetry amplifier. Use of bridge circuit in automotive AM/FM stereo receiver requires suitable protection of modules.

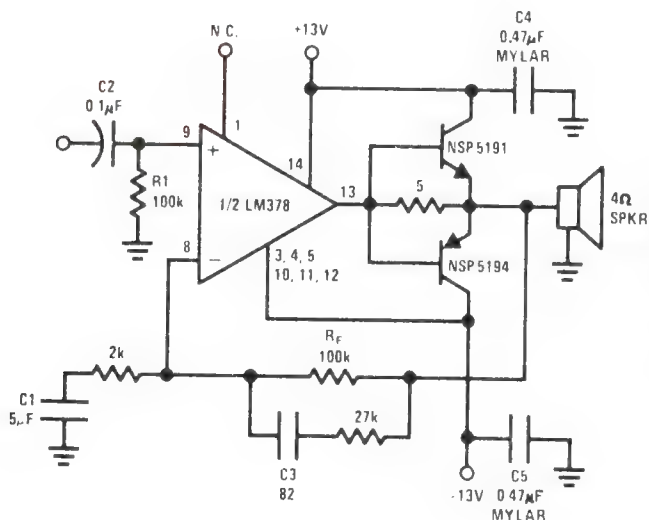
Article covers incorporation of protective controls in single module with dual opamps.—E. R. Buehler and B. D. Schertz, Fault Protection of Monolithic Audio Power Amplifiers in Severe Environments, *IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics*, Aug. 1977, p 418–423.



SINGLE-ENDED MICROPHONE PREAMP—Noise performance is -69 dB below 2 -mV input reference point. Use metal-film resistors for R_2 and R_5 . Total harmonic distortion is less than 0.1% . Gain is set by ratio of R_4 to R_2 and is 52 dB.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-37–2-40.

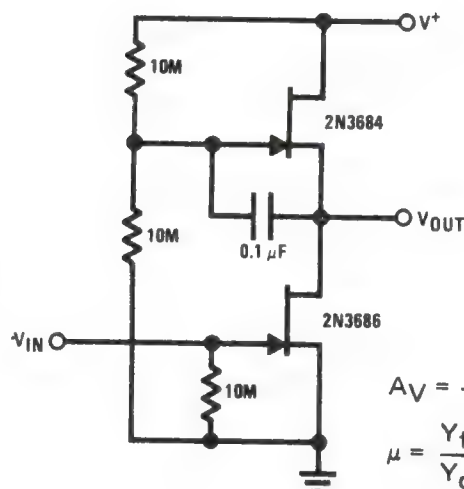


90 W PER CHANNEL—Combination of LM143 high-voltage opamp and current booster can provide up to 90 WRMS into 4 -ohm loudspeaker or 70 WRMS into 8 -ohm loudspeaker. Circuit features include short-circuit and overload protection along with harmonic distortion below 0.1% at 1 kHz. Transistors Q1-Q4 should be on common Thermalloy 6006B or equivalent heat-sink.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 6–7.



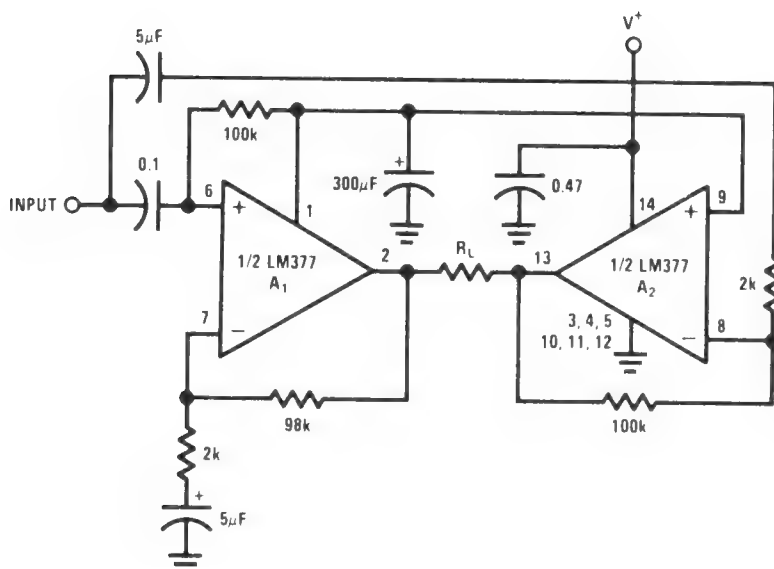
12 W WITH BOOSTER TRANSISTORS—At signal input levels below 20 mW, National LM378 opamp supplies load directly through 5-ohm resistor up to current peaks of about 100 mA. Above this level, booster transistors are biased on by load current through same resistor to increase output power. Transistors and opamp must have adequate heatsinks.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-42-4-43.

HIGH-GAIN JFET—Simple two-JFET circuit provides gain of 500 at low power. Reducing drain current increases gain at sacrifice of input dynamic range.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

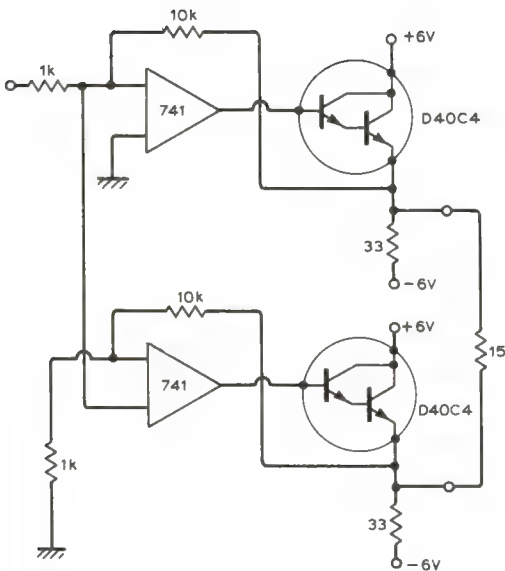


$$A_V = \frac{\mu}{2} = 500 \text{ typical}$$

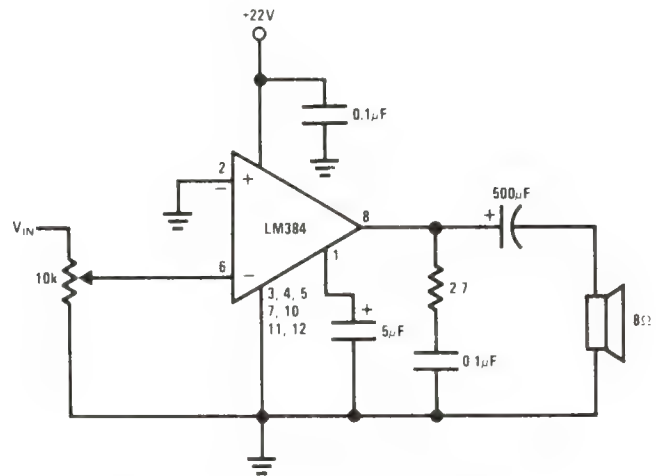
$$\mu = \frac{Y_{fs}}{Y_{os}}$$



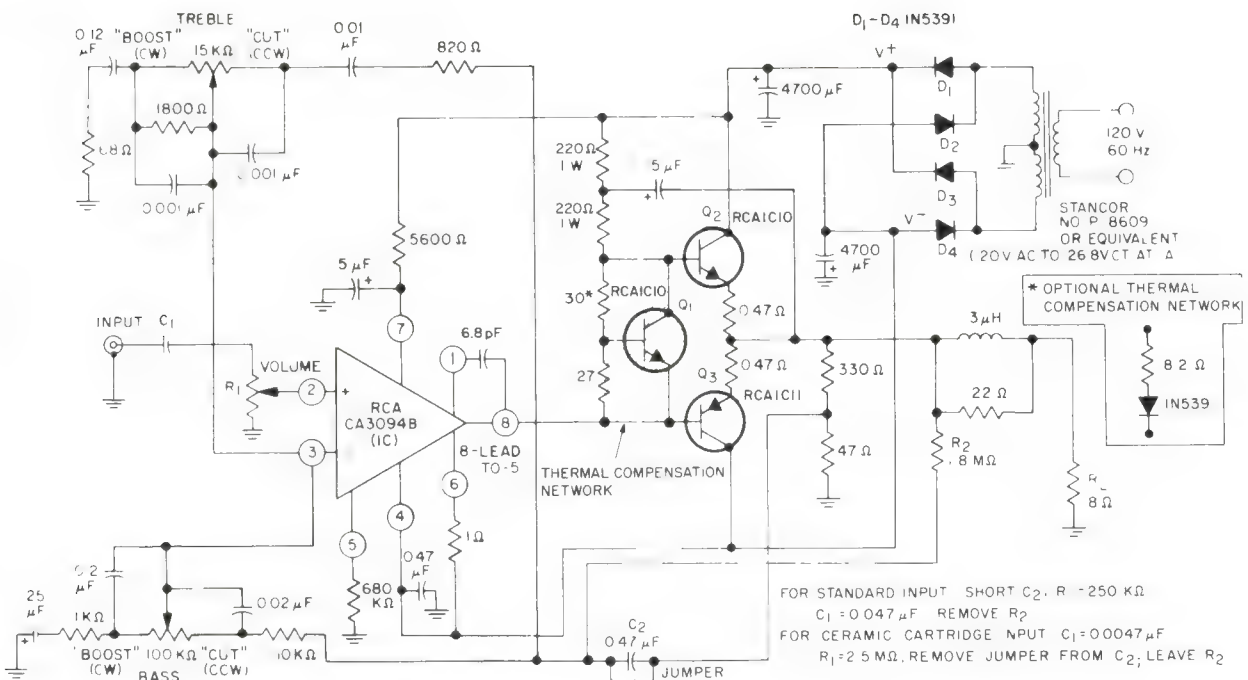
BRIDGE AMPLIFIER—National LM377 dual power amplifier is used in bridge configuration to drive floating load that can be loudspeaker, servomotor, or other device having impedance of 8 or 16 ohms. Maximum output is 4 W at gain of 40 dB, with 3-dB response extending from about 20 Hz to above 100 kHz.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-8-4-20.

**ERROR ADD-ON REDUCES DISTORTION—**

Based on fact that error at output of upper opamp also appears at input of this opamp. Error signal is taken from this input for lower opamp, where it is amplified by opamp and Darlington for addition to output of upper Darlington. Article gives design equations and intimates that open-loop gain improves at 12 dB per octave as compared to conventional 6 dB. Applications include reduction of loudspeaker distortion which cannot be handled by negative feedback.—A. Sandman, Reducing Distortion by 'Error Add-On,' *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 32.



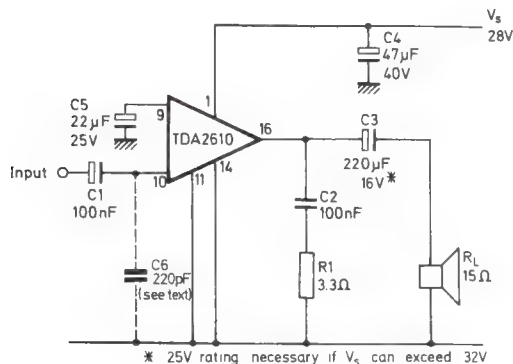
5 W WITH OPAMP—Simple circuit including volume control has low harmonic distortion. Higher allowable operating voltage of LM384 opamp gives higher output power, but heatsink is required.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-28-4-29.



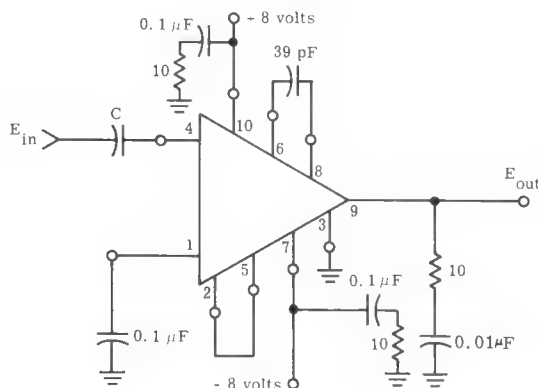
12-W OUTPUT—Uses CA3094B programmable opamp to drive complementary-symmetry power-output transistors. Intermodulation distortion is only 0.2% when 60-Hz and 2-kHz signals

are mixed in 4:1 ratio. Location of tone controls in feedback network improves signal-to-noise ratio. Hum and noise are typically 700 μ V (83 dB down) at output. Transistor Q₃ provides

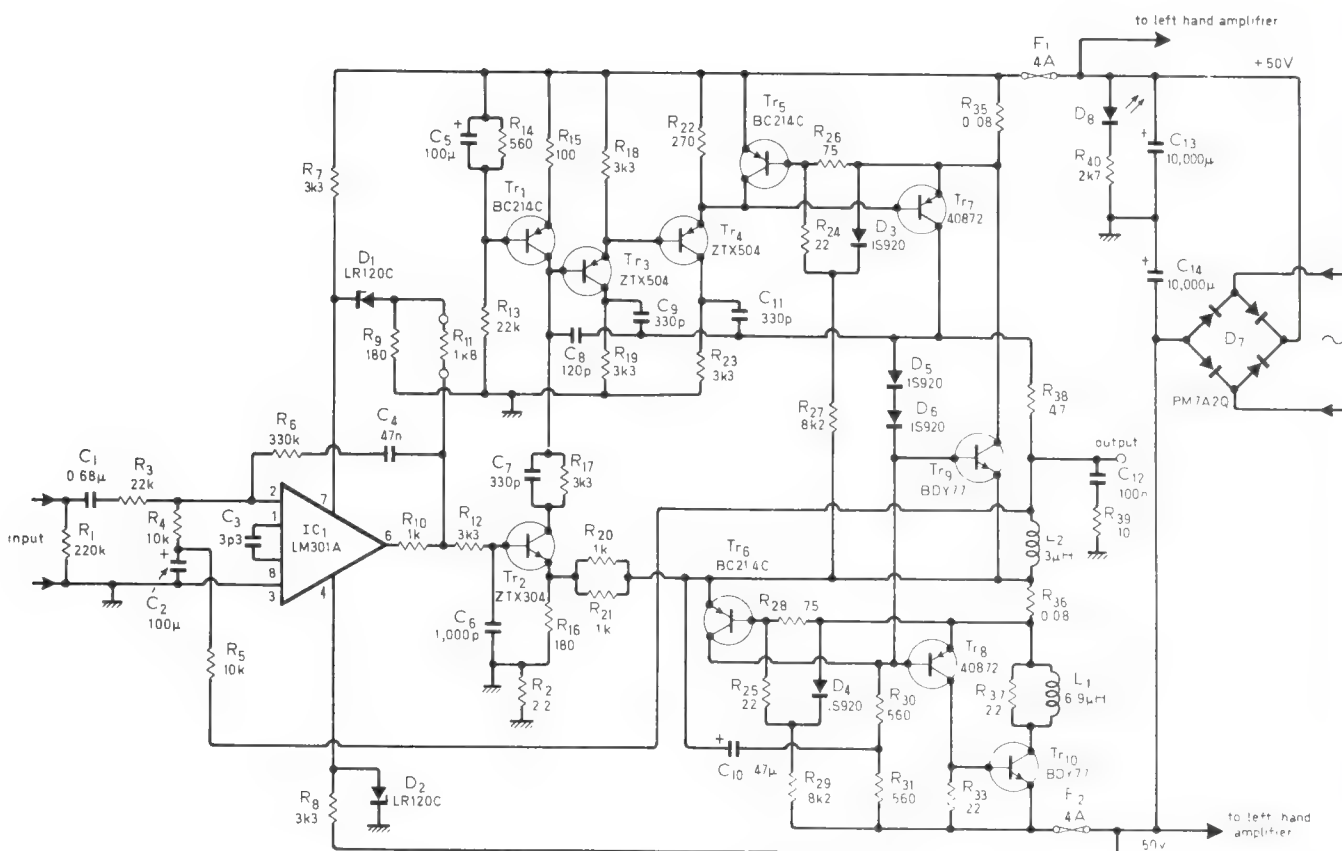
thermal compensation.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 11.



4.5-W CLASS B—Mullard TDA2610 drives 15-ohm loudspeaker with total harmonic distortion of less than 1%. Supply is 28 V \pm 10%. Network C2-R1 ensures stability with inductive load.—“Audio Power Amplifier TDA2610,” Mullard, London, 1976, Technical Note 35, TP1541.



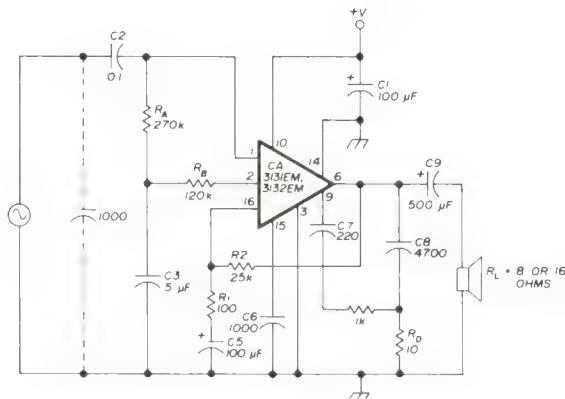
1-W INVERTING—Uses Motorola MC1554 power amplifier to provide voltage gain of 35 with components shown. Output voltage swing is 12 V P-P into 12-ohm load. For response down to low audio frequencies (below 100 Hz), large value of C is required, such as 1 μ F. Input can be direct-coupled at sacrifice in output offset, but this can be corrected by properly biasing pin 1 or terminating it in about 250 ohms. Upper frequency limit for -3 dB is about 22,000 Hz.—“The MC1554 One-Watt Monolithic Integrated Circuit Power Amplifier,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-401, p 3.



FEED-FORWARD CORRECTION—Circuit reduces distortion caused by nonlinearity of output power transistors by deriving error component that bypasses these transistors. Technique used is known as current dumping.

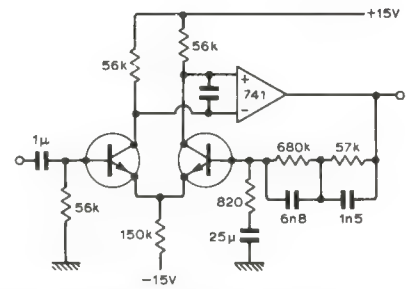
Article describes operating principle in detail. Circuit shown gives application to commercial amplifier (Quad 405), in which midfrequency distortion is only about 0.005%. Features include elimination of adjustments, alignment

procedures, and thermal problems during entire life of amplifier.—P. J. Walker, Current Dumping Audio Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1975, p 560–562.

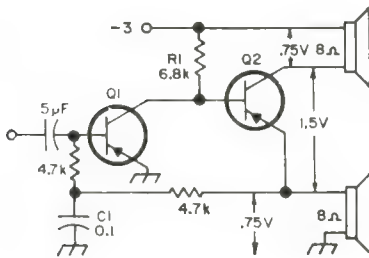


5-W IC—RCA IC includes preamps, power amplifier, and integral heatsink. CA3131 has internal feedback network that maintains 48-dB gain, while CA3132 requires external feedback network including R1 and R2 connected between pins 6 and 16. Input 1000-pF capacitor is required if input has open circuit. Electrolytic C1

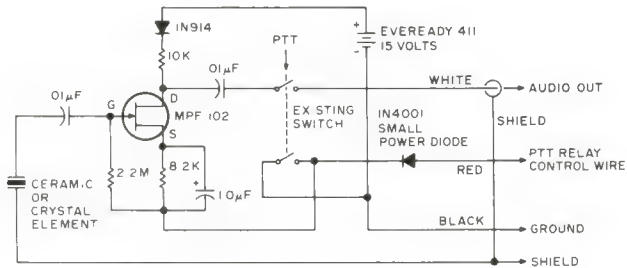
should be placed as close as possible to pin 10. C6 sets 46-dB closed-loop gain point at 200 kHz. C7 equalizes gain for positive and negative signal swings. C9 sets low-frequency response of amplifier. Recommended supply voltage is 24 VDC.—E. Noll, Audio-Power Integrated Circuits, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1976, p 64–66.



LOW-NOISE OPAMP PREAMP—Circuit combines noise features of discrete design with simplicity and high open-loop of IC opamp such as 741. Transistors can be 2N3708, BC109, or equivalent. Output impedance is low enough to drive headphones directly.—D. R. Hedgeland, Op-Amp Pre-Amp, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1972, p 575.

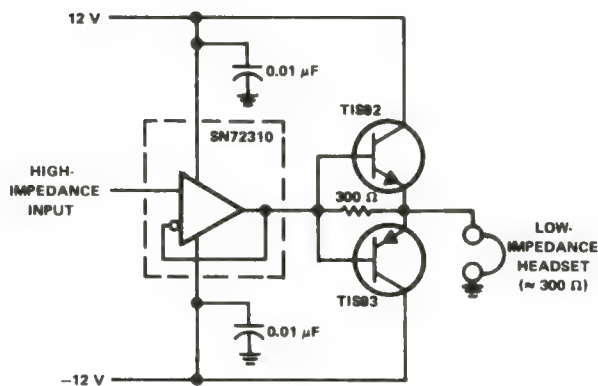


50 mW FLAT TO 30 kHz—Power amplifier achieves push-pull output with single transistor. Both transistors should be germanium such as 2N404, SK3004, or HEP-253.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1974, p 100.



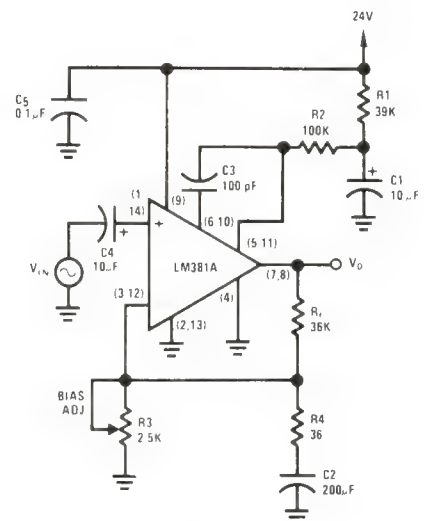
PREAMP IN MIKE—Common-source FET preamp and 15-V battery fit into Turner 350C hand mike for boosting output of ceramic element 20 dB. Frequency response of preamp is

flat from 200 Hz to over 100 kHz. Drain is 200 μA only when push-to-talk is pressed, giving long battery life.—G. Hinkle, Self-Powered Mike Preamp, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1976, p 65.

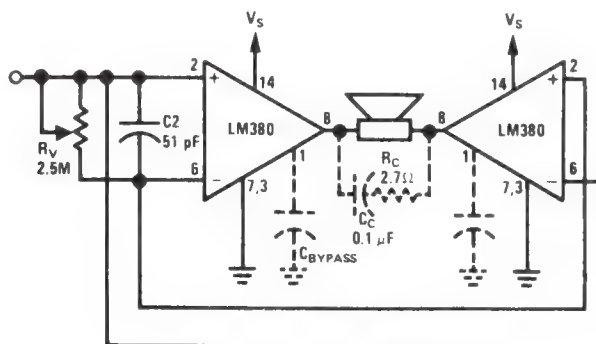


IMPEDANCE BUFFER—Complementary-transistor output stage provides required low impedance for driving headphones from SN72310 voltage-follower opamp. Supply is

±12 V.—“The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers,” Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 4–41.

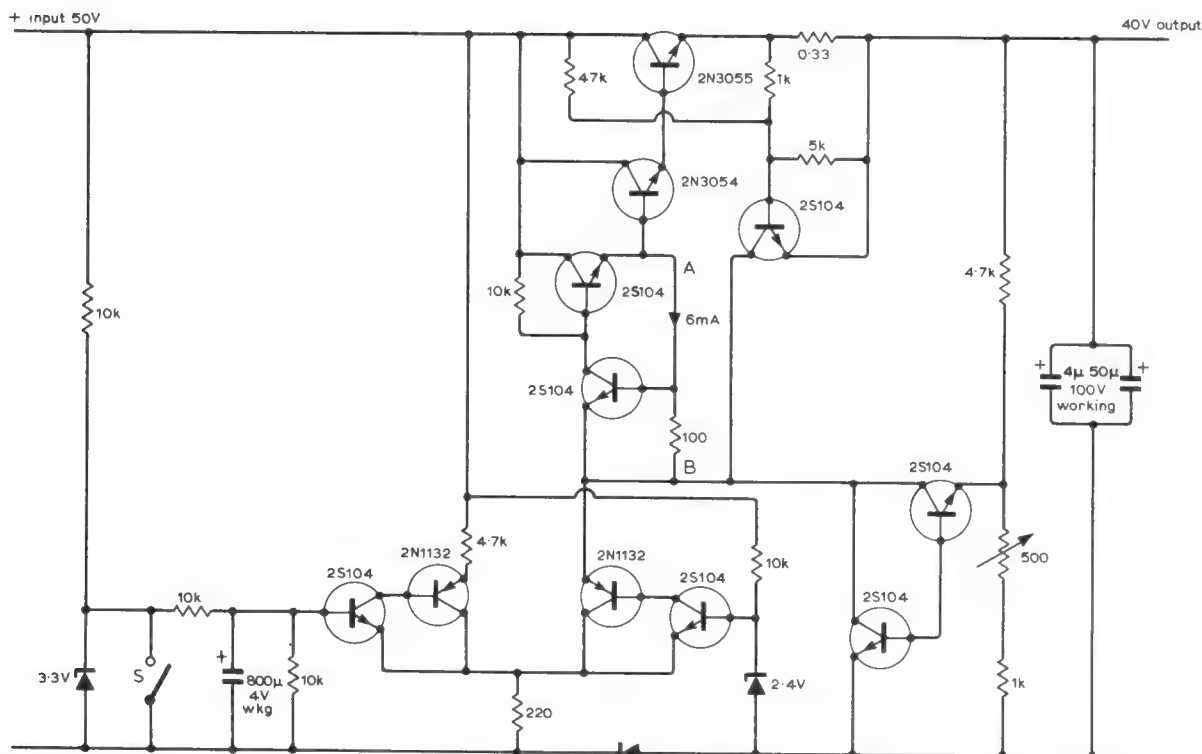
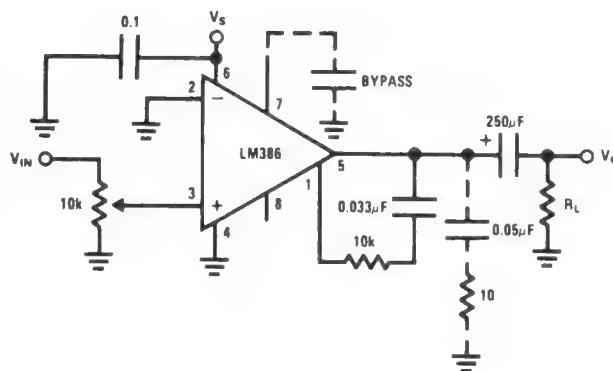


ULTRALOW-NOISE PREAMP—Provides gain of 1000 over bandwidth of 20 Hz to 10 kHz, operating from 24-V supply and 600-ohm source impedance. Design procedure is given. Total wideband noise voltage is 43.7 μV, and wideband noise figure is 2.83 dB.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-15–2-19.



BRIDGE AMPLIFIER—Two opamps are used in bridge configuration to provide twice the voltage swing across loudspeaker load for given 18-V supply, increasing power capability to about twice that of single amplifier. To eliminate excessive quiescent DC voltage across load, non-polarized capacitor can be used in series with load or 1-megohm pot can be connected between pins 1 of opamps with position of moving arm adjusted to balance offset voltage. Components shown with dashed lines are added for stability with high-current load.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-21-4-28.

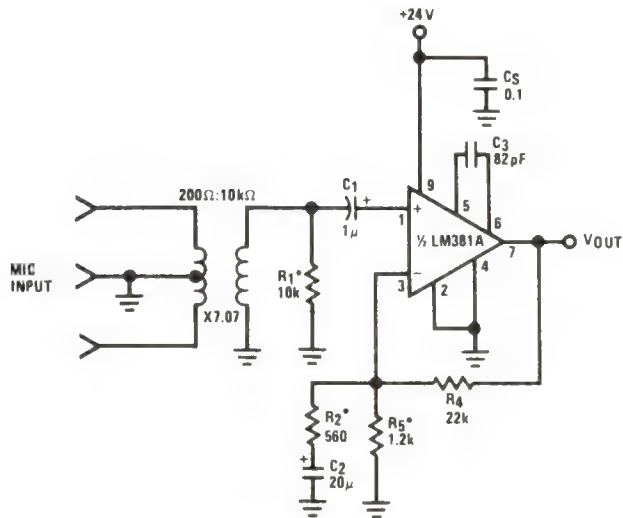
BASS BOOST—Compensates for poor bass response of loudspeaker by use of external series RC circuit between pins 1 and 5, paralleling internal 15K resistor of opamp. 6-dB effective bass boost is obtained if resistor is 15K, and lowest value for stable operation is 10K if pin 8 is left open.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-30-4-33.



CURRENT-CONTROLLED SWITCHING—Addition of current control to 40-V regulated power supply for audio amplifier eliminates switch-on transients that sometimes cause alarming loudspeaker thumps. Switch S, which can be either relay or third pole on standard ON/OFF switch

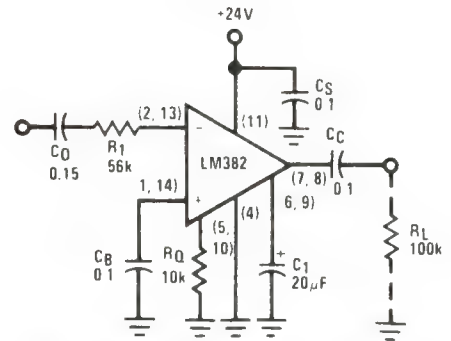
of amplifier, is opened to initiate charging of 800- μ F capacitor that allows gradual buildup of output current. Similar transient suppression occurs when switch is closed to initiate current run-down as set is turned off. Run-up and run-

down times are a few seconds each. Article also gives simpler current control circuit suitable for use with unregulated supplies.—P. J. Briody, Power Supply Delayed Switching, *Wireless World*, March 1975, p 139-141.

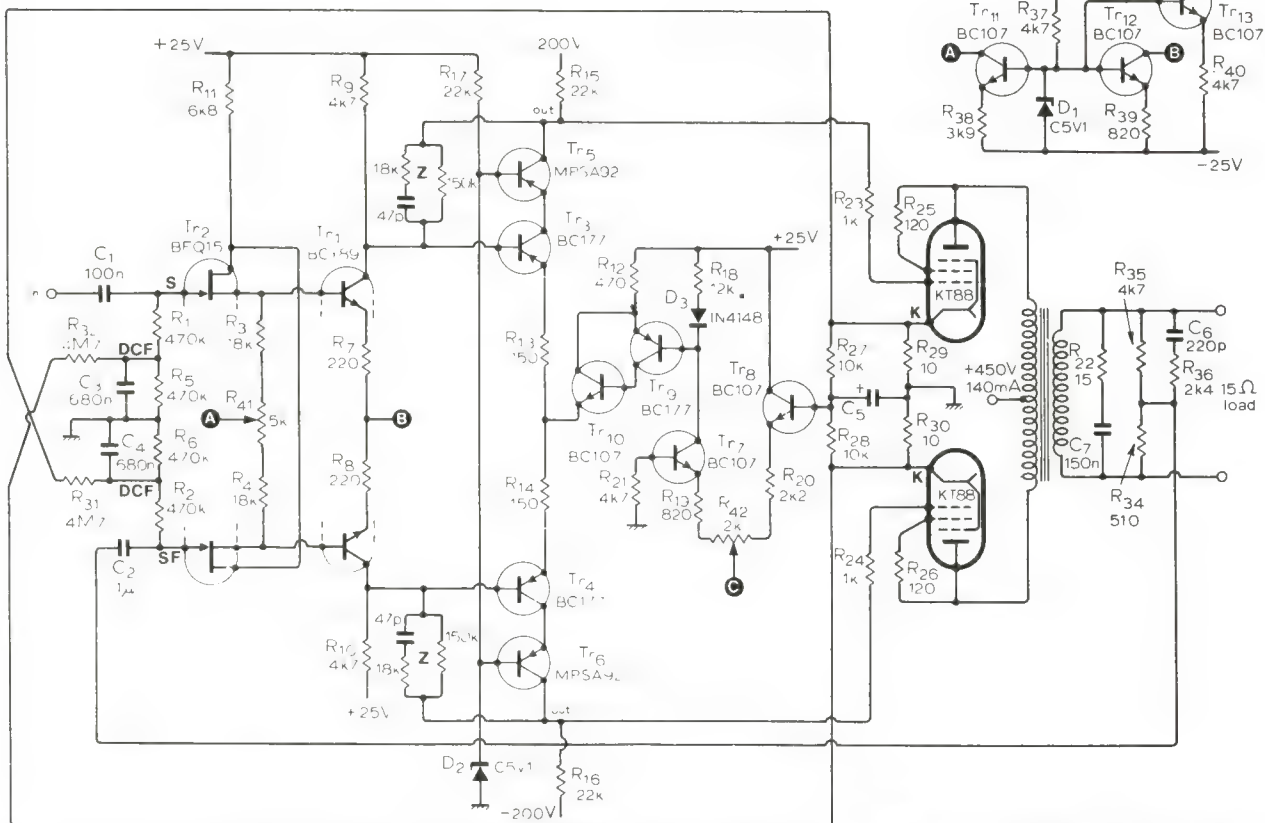


BALANCED-INPUT MICROPHONE PREAMP—Use of two wires for microphone signal and separate wire for ground keeps hum and noise at minimum. Signal wires are twisted together in shield acting as ground. Net gain is 52 dB,

giving 0-dBm output for nominal 2-mV input. Noise performance is -86 dB below 2-mV input level, and rejection of common-mode signals is 60 dB.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-37-2-40.



INVERTING AC AMPLIFIER—Provides gain of 40 dB when using 24-V supply and input impedance greater than 10K. Low-frequency performance is flat to 20 Hz. Design procedure is given.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-20-2-24.



TWO-TUBE WILLIAMSON OUTPUT—Response is flat from 10 Hz to over 50 kHz for outputs up to 15 W, and total harmonic distortion for full power output at 15 kHz is only 0.25%. Output

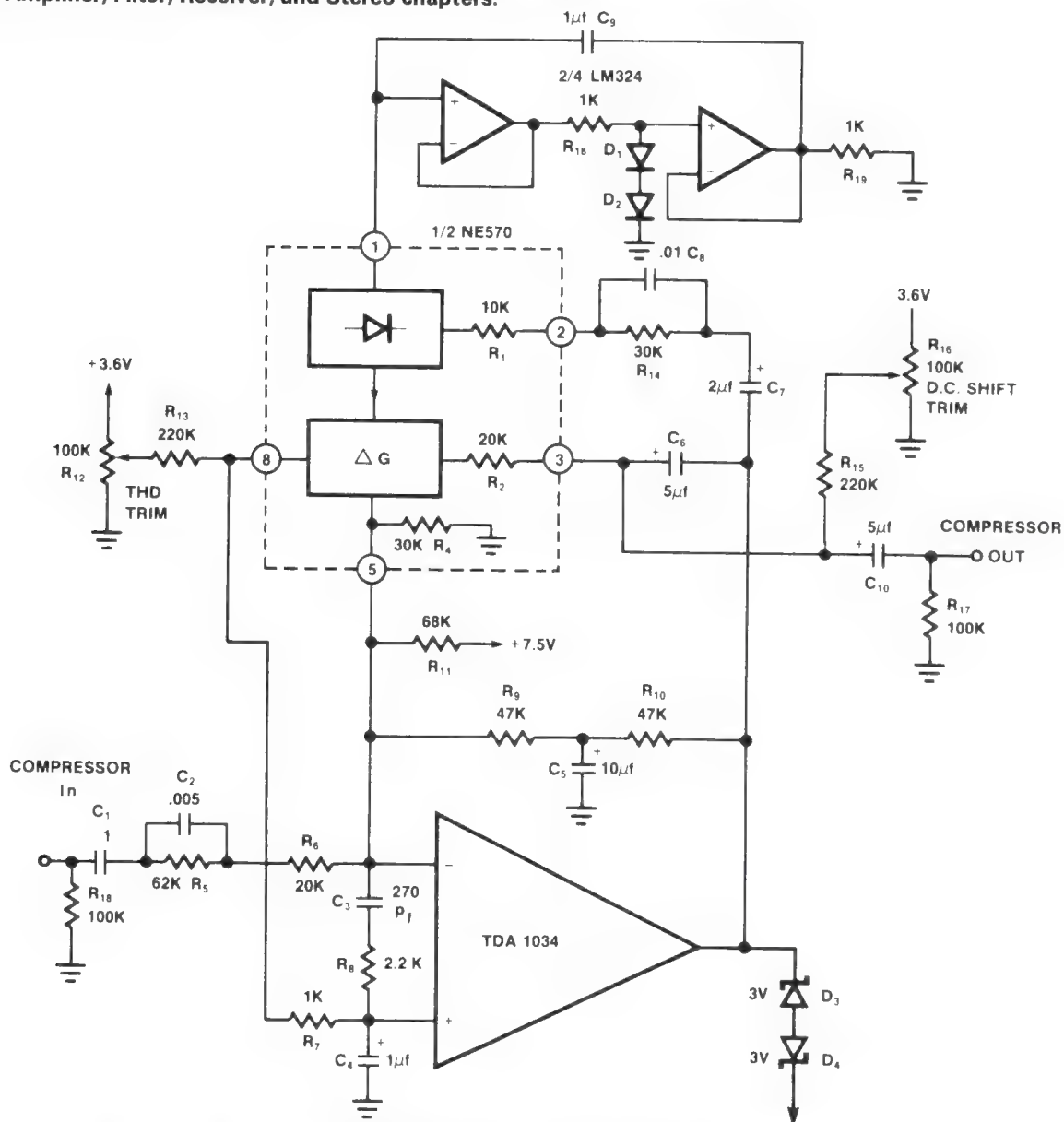
stage uses tubes connected as triodes in push-pull. Input transistor can be any in Philips BFQ10-16 family or equivalent replacement such as Siliconix E401. Article gives many suit-

able replacements for other transistors as well, and describes design of required feedback circuits in detail.—S. Berglund, Transistor Driver for Valve Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, April 1976, p 36-40.

CHAPTER 4

Audio Control Circuits

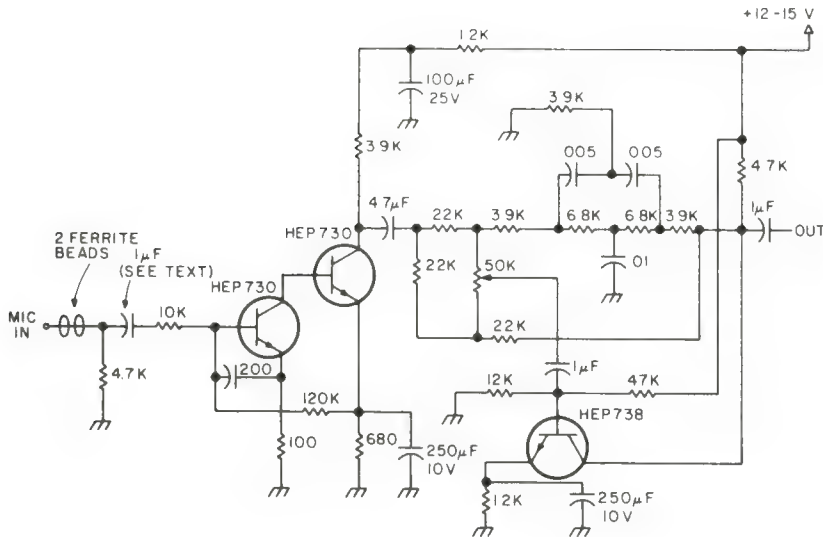
Includes variety of tone controls, compressor, expander, compandor, clipper, mixer, clamp, automatic level control, click suppressor, attenuator, equalizer, speech filter, noise squelch, logic-controlled gain, voice- or tone-controlled relays, active crossover, and switching gate circuits for audio signals. See also Audio Amplifier, Filter, Receiver, and Stereo chapters.



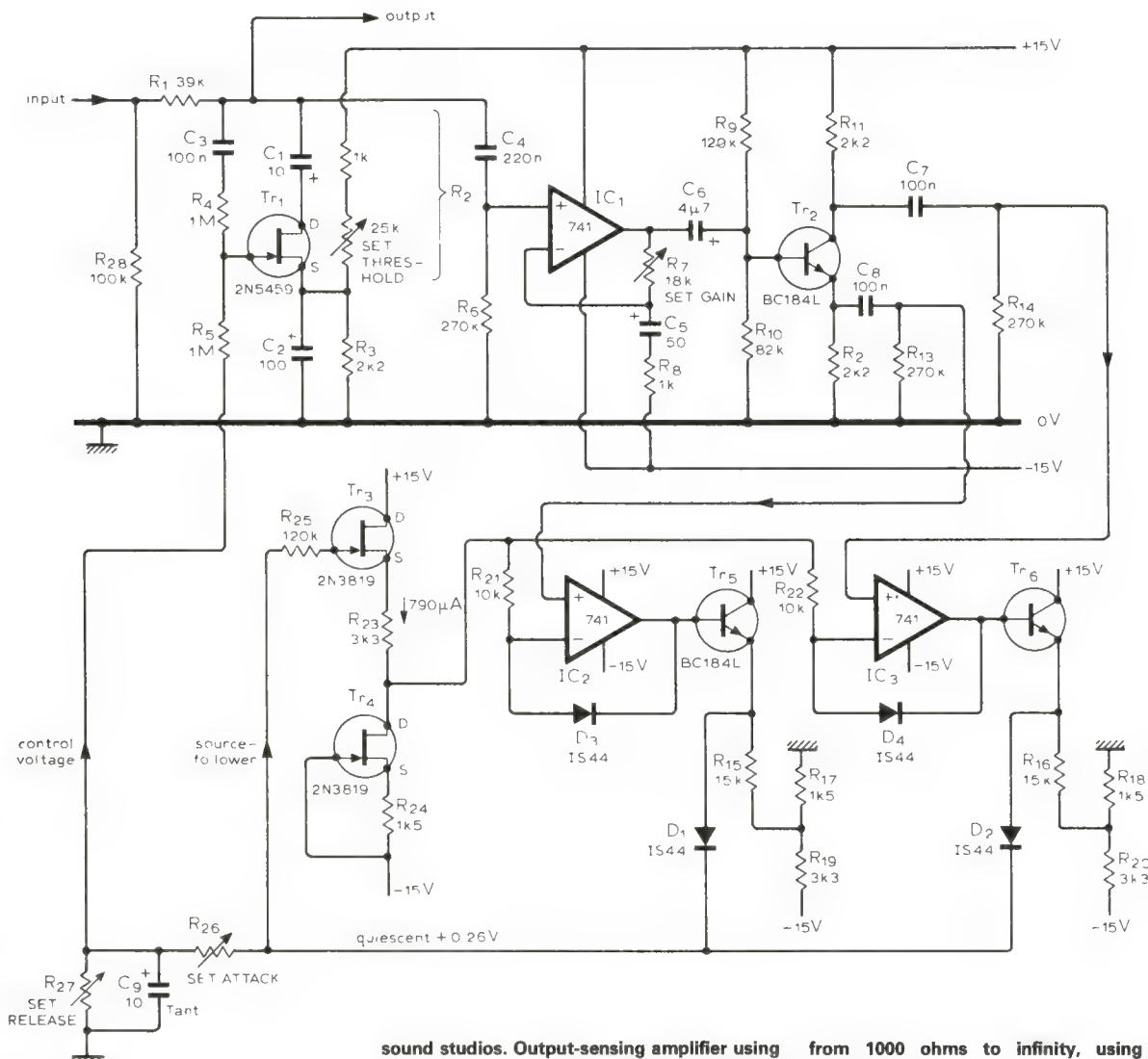
HI-FI COMPRESSOR—One section of Signetics NE570 dual compandor is used with external opamp for compression of large input signals in high-fidelity audio system. To prevent overload by sudden loud signal when compressor is operating at high gain for small signals, brute-

force clamp diodes D_3 and D_4 limit output swings to about 7 V P-P. Limiting action prevents overloading of succeeding circuit such as tape recorder. Circuit includes input compensation network required for stability. Corre-

sponding expander used for playback of recorded material should have same value for rectifier capacitor C_9 as is used in compressor.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 804.



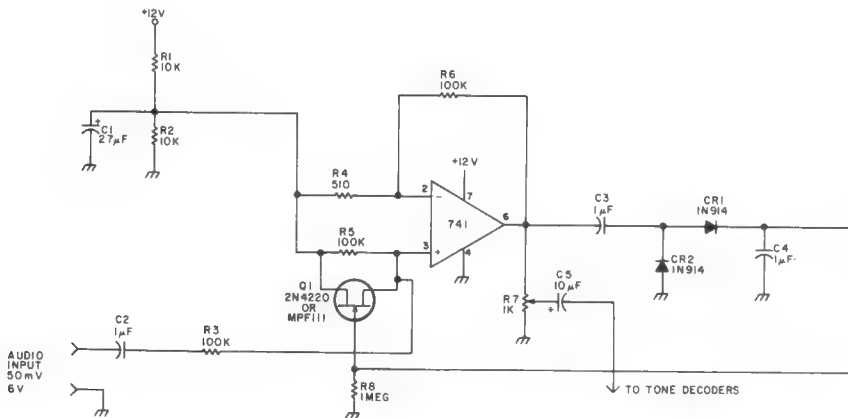
PREEMPHASIS AT 1500 Hz—Single-transistor peaking filter is combined with low-noise RF-protected preamp stage to improve speech intelligibility for any type of modulation. Effectiveness is most noticeable with deep bass voice, where soft peak around 1500–2000 Hz improves speech intelligibility. Can also serve as audio-type CW or SSB filter.—You Can Sound Better with Speech Pre-Emphasis, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1977, p 42–43.



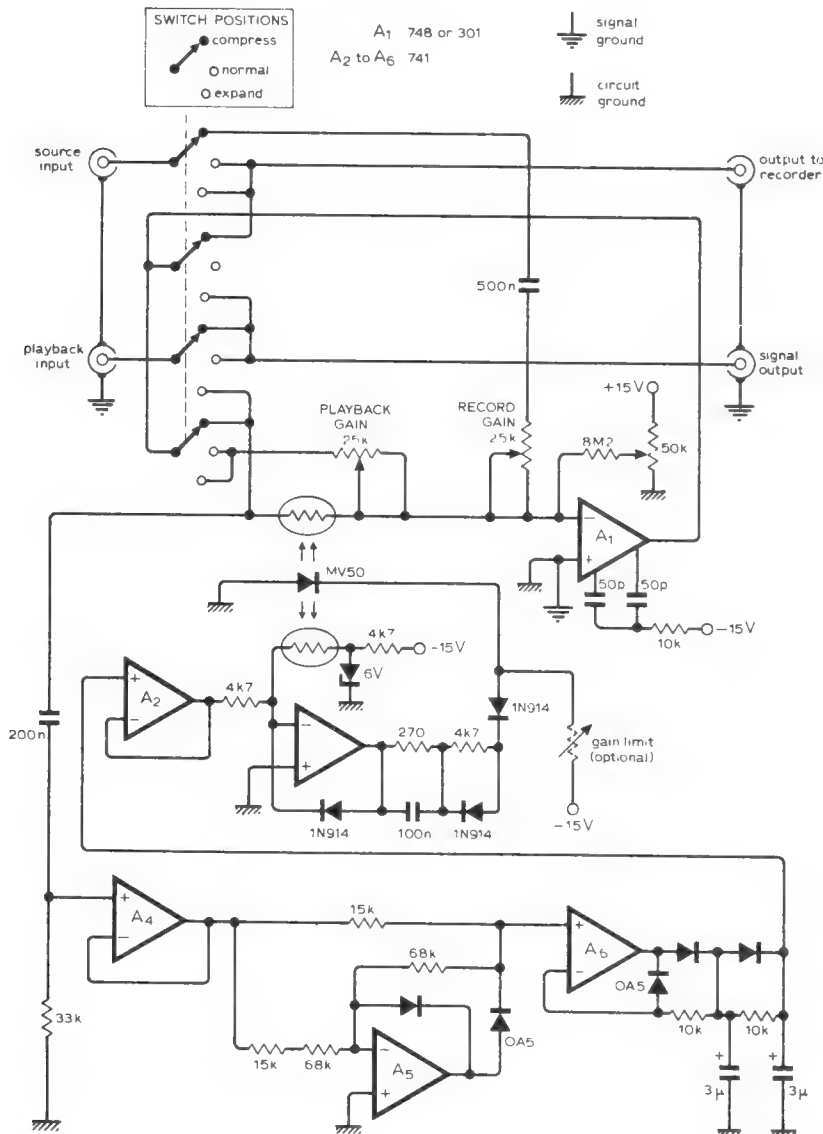
COMPRESSOR/LIMITER—High-fidelity circuit uses voltage-controlled attenuator to increase attenuation of input signal in response to voltage of control loop. Designed for use in modern

sound studios. Output-sensing amplifier using IC₁ has gain of 19 over audio band. Tr₂ stage is phase-splitter driving precision rectifiers IC₂ and IC₃. Final part of circuit defines attenuation time constants; R₂₆ sets attack time and R₂₇ decay time. R₂₆ can range from 0 to 1 megohm and R₂₇

from 1000 ohms to infinity, using either switched or variable components. Article describes circuit operation and adjustment in detail. Tr₆ is BC184L or equivalent.—D. R. Self, High-Quality Compressor/Limiter, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1975, p 587–590.

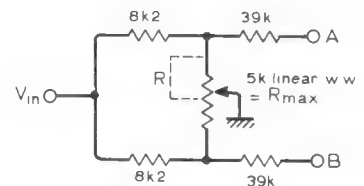


CONSTANT AF LEVEL—Provides constant output level even though input may vary between 50 mV and 6 V, for distribution to tone decoders of autocal system used to monitor simplex or repeater channel to which amateur radio receiver is tuned. Positive terminal of electrolytic C3 must go to pin 6 of 741.—C. W. Andersen, *Autocal '76*, 73 Magazine, June 1976, p 52-54.

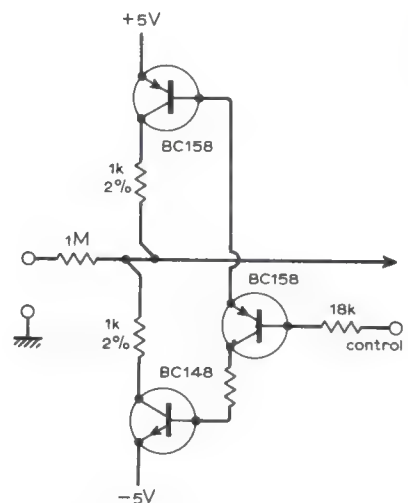


COMPANDER WITH 100-dB RANGE—Simple square-law circuit preserves dynamic range of virtually any input signal when recorded by ordinary tape recorder. Suitable for speech signals as well as for recording or playback in noisy environments. Opamp A₁ should have separately decoupled supply. Switching provides compression during recording and expansion during playback. Tracking of photocells is es-

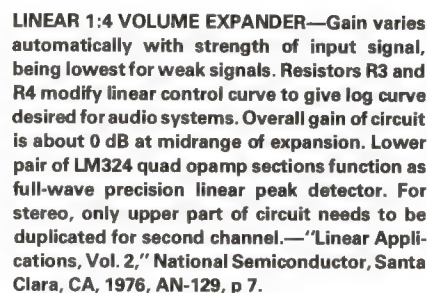
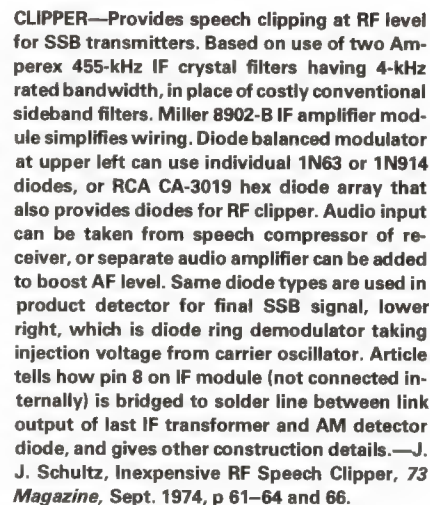
sential for accurate power-law compansion. LED can be glued with clear epoxy to matched photocells. Use silicon signal diodes such as 1N914, 1N4148, or 1S44. Inexpensive photocells such as Vactec VT-833 gave suitably low distortion. Article gives performance characteristics and operating details.—J. Vanderkooy, *Wideband Compander Design*, *Wireless World*, July 1976, p 45-49.

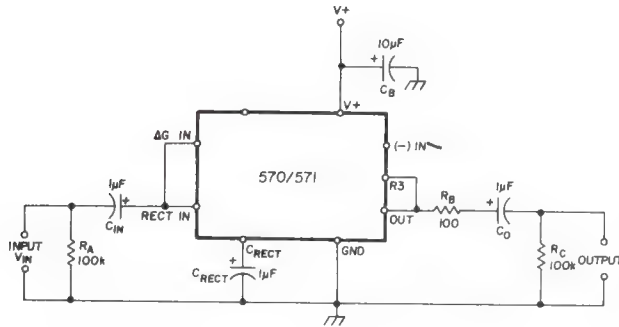


PANNING MIXER POT—Circuit gives best possible approach to sine law so $A^2 = B^2$ is constant for all positions of wiper. Calculated error is less than 1 dB over full range of wiper. Use wirewound pot to minimize crosstalk.—J. Dawson, *Single Gang Pan-Pot*, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1976, p 78.



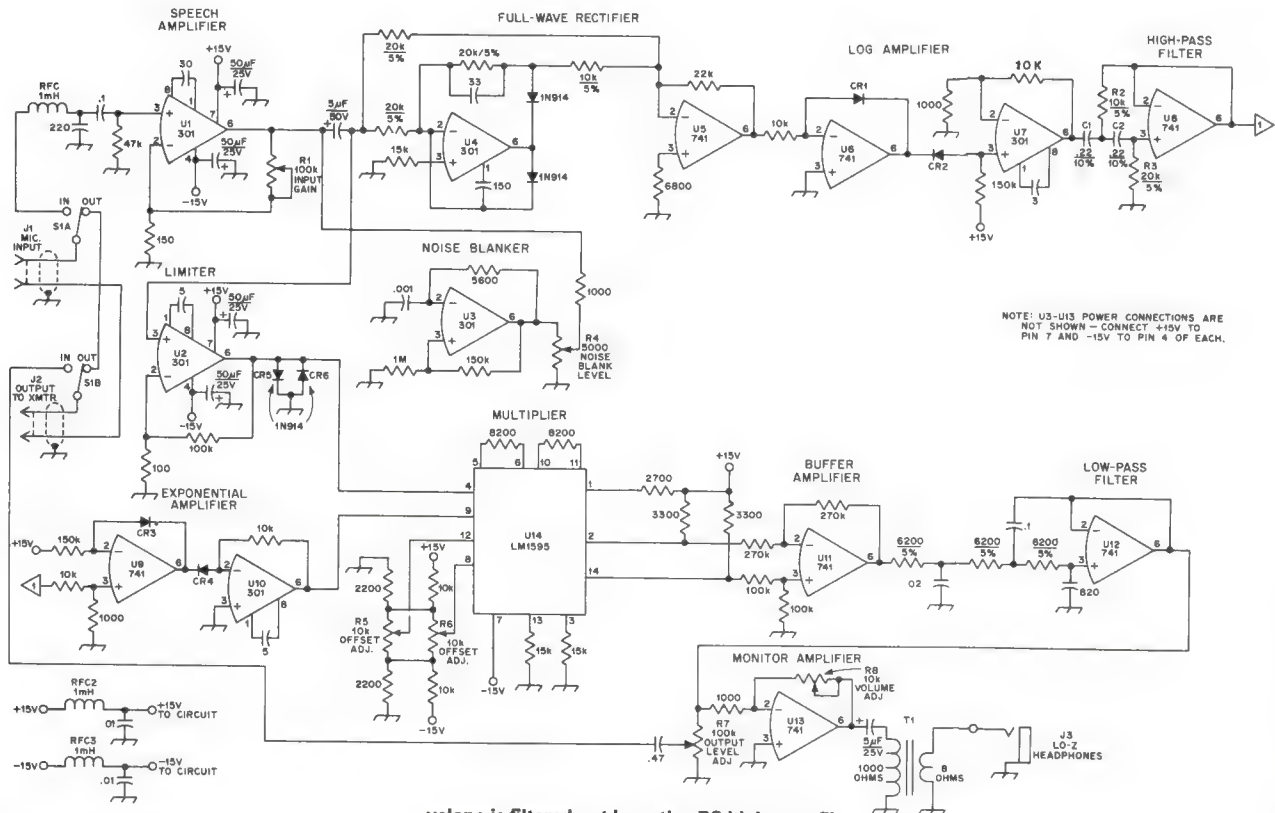
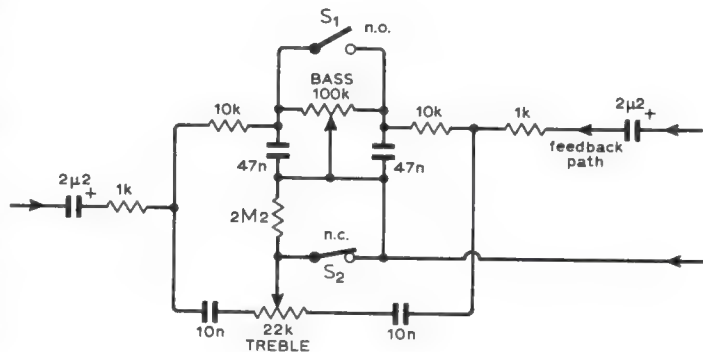
AUDIO SWITCHING GATE—Can be used with programmed channel selectors, as required in music synthesis for controlling audio signals by means of TTL levels. DC offset at output is negligible when gate is off, simplifying design of subsequent stages. Use logic 1 (+5 V) to open gate, and logic 0 (0 V) to close it.—L. Cook, *Analogue Gate with No Offset*, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1975, p 93.





EXPANDER—Uses Signetics dual-channel compandor IC; 571 has lower inherent distortion and higher supply voltage range (6–24 V) than 570 (6–18 V). Values shown are for 15-V supply with either IC. Gain through expander is $1.43 V_{IN}$, where V_{IN} is average input voltage. Unity gain occurs at RMS input level of 0.775 V, or 0 dBm in 600-ohm systems.—W. G. Jung, Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47–53.

SWITCHING-CLICK SUPPRESSOR—Correction network shown can be inserted in audio channel of mixing console without producing transients or level changes. Although Baxandall network is shown, switching technique is applicable to other filters. With S_1 normally open and S_2 normally closed, circuit operation is normal. If switch positions are simultaneously reversed, response remains flat regardless of positions of bass and treble pots, center-frequency gain remains unchanged, and phase shift is unchanged. There is then no transient interruption of AF signals. Switching clicks cannot occur because there is no direct current in the network.—J. S. Wilson, Click-Free Switching for Audio Filters, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1975, p 12.

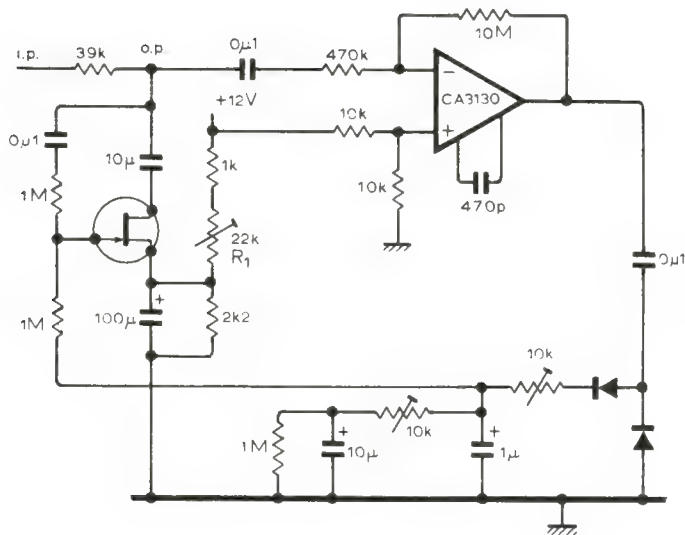


NOTE: U3-U13 POWER CONNECTIONS ARE NOT SHOWN—CONNECT +15V TO PIN 7 AND -15V TO PIN 4 OF EACH.

SPEECH PROCESSOR—Can improve signal strength and intelligibility of voice signals up to 6 dB without unpleasant changes in fidelity. Used between microphone and input of AM or SSB transmitter. Based on separation of signal envelope from constant-amplitude carrier that together make up voice signal. After logamp U6 separates components of speech waveform, en-

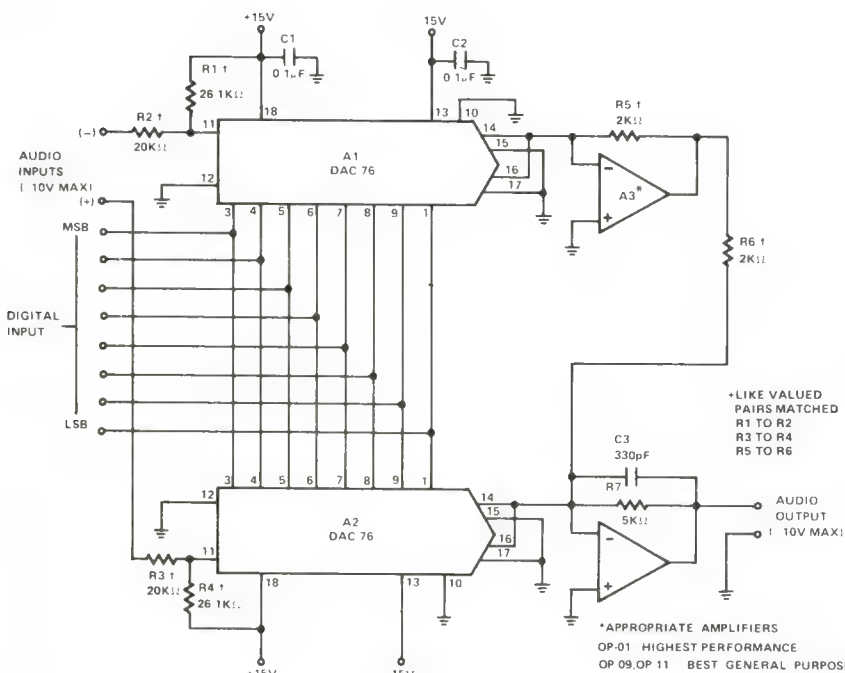
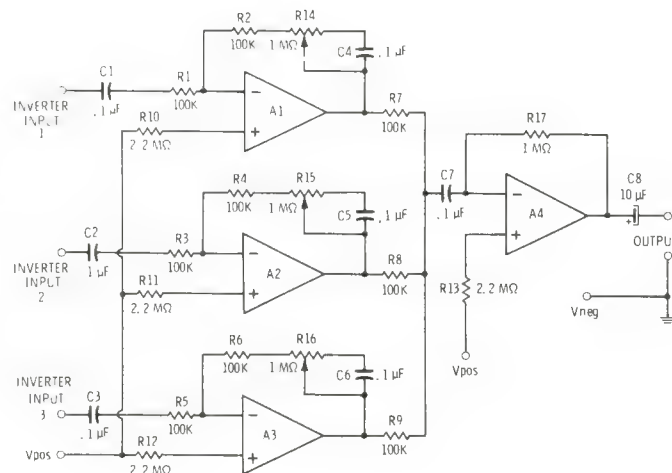
velope is filtered out by active RC high-pass filter U8 having 50-Hz cutoff, with exactly unity gain above cutoff. Filtered signal goes to exponential amplifier U9-U10 and is then multiplied by correct sign information in U14. Sign information is obtained by hard-limiting input voice signal with diode clipper CR5-CR6. Resulting square-wave output is multiplied by signal from UJT in U14. Processed signal goes to

transmitter input through low-pass filter U12 having sharp cutoff above 3 kHz to eliminate unwanted high-frequency energy. CR1-CR4 are 1N914 or other matched silicon diodes. T1 is 250-mW audio transformer. Article gives construction and adjustment details.—J. E. Kaufmann and G. E. Kopec, A Homomorphic Speech Compressor, *QST*, March 1976, p 33–37.

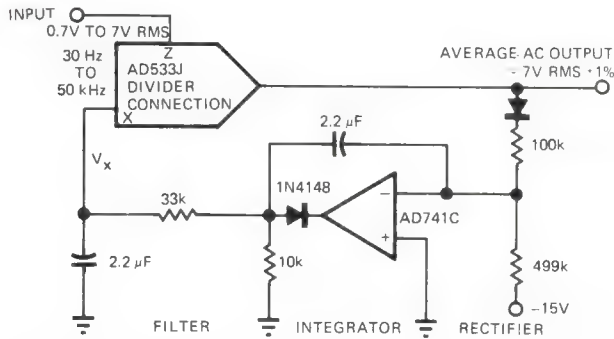


COMPRESSOR/LIMITER—Developed for use with microphone in public-address systems. Bandwidth is 15 Hz to 25 kHz. R_1 sets threshold voltage and compression law. Output of CA3130 inverting opamp is made as large as possible before being applied to rectifier and low-pass filter, to minimize effects of diode nonlinearities and capacitor leakage. Low-pass filter gives required fast attack time of about 500 μ s and long decay time of about 1 min.—M. B. Taylor, Speech Compressor/Limiter, *Wireless World*, May 1977, p 80.

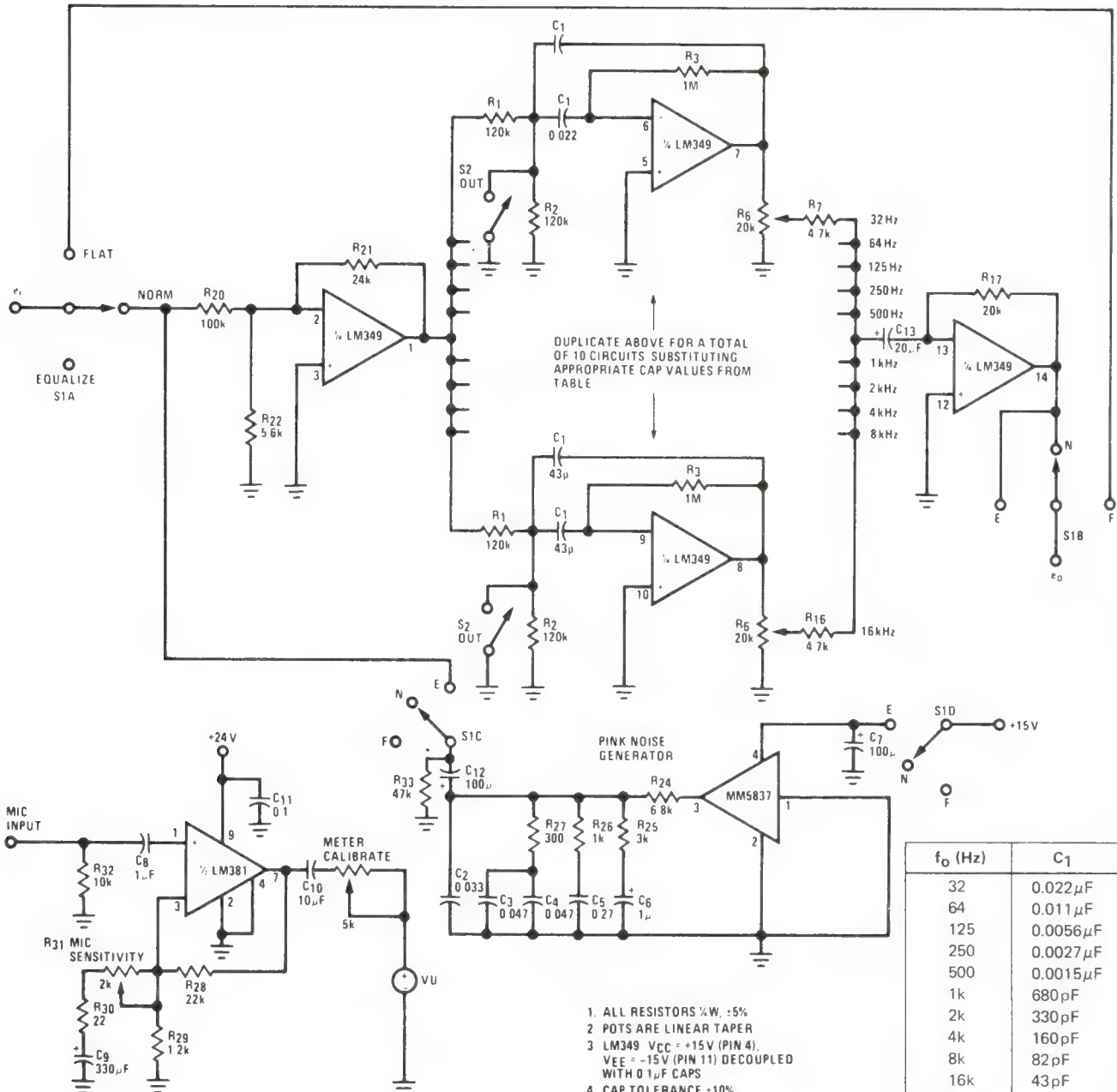
THREE-INPUT MIXER—Motorola MC3401P or National LM3900 quad opamp serves for three input amplifiers each having adjustable gain range of 1 to about 11 and input impedance above about 100,000 ohms. Common outputs feed fourth opamp section connected as high-impedance amplifier. Maximum overall gain for mixer-amplifier is about 300. Use well-filtered 9–15 V supply or battery capable of supplying 25 mA.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 21–22.



CLICKLESS LEVEL-CONTROL ATTENUATOR—Uses two Precision Monolithics DAC-76 D/A converters to eliminate gain-change transients while providing exponential control of audio signal level. Maximum (all 1s) gain is unity from either input to output, while differential input to output gain is +6 dB. Control range is 78 dB.—W. Jung and W. Ritmanich, "Audio Applications for the DAC-76 Companding D/A Converter," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-28, p 4.



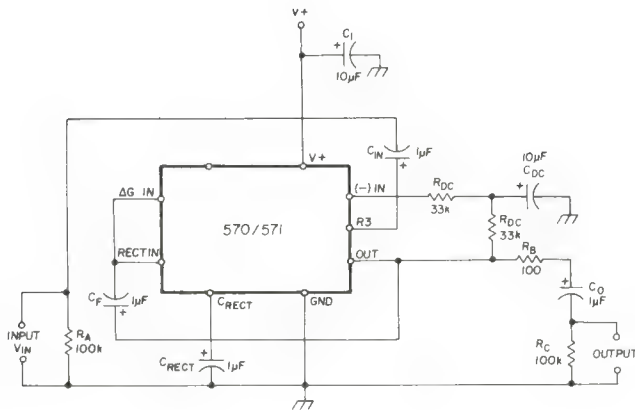
AF LEVEL CONTROL—AD533J analog multiplier used in its divide mode provides measure of automatic level control to compensate for variations in loudness occurring from microphone to microphone in public-address system. Divider output is first rectified and compared with -15 V reference. Difference is then integrated and fed into denominator of divider-connected AD533J as control signal V_x . Average AC output is held within 1% of 7 V .—R. Frantz, Analog Multipliers—New IC Versions Manipulate Real-World Phenomena with Ease, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 125–129.



ROOM EQUALIZER—Ten-octave equalizer is combined with pink-noise generator in such a way that all but one octave band can be switched out, with pink noise passed through remaining filter to power amplifier and loudspeaker. Microphone with flat frequency response over audio band is used to pick up re-

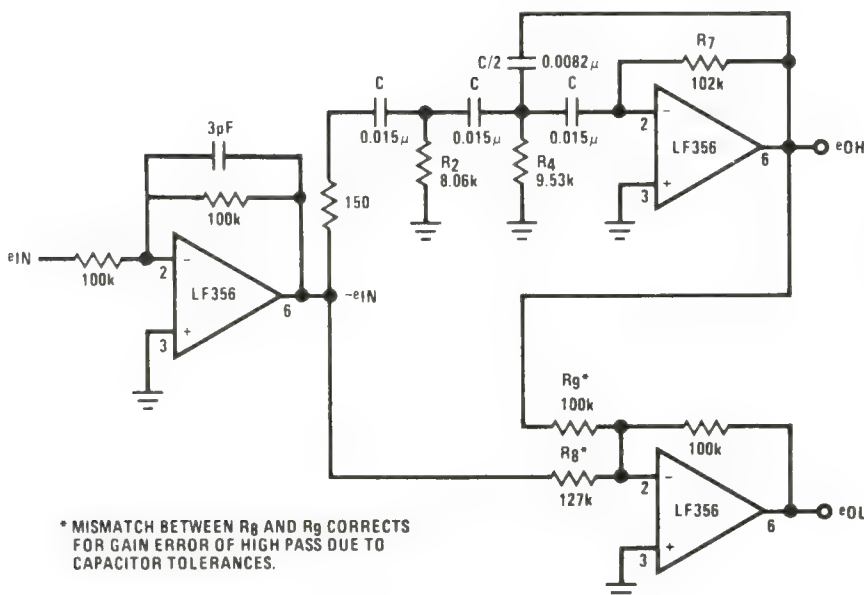
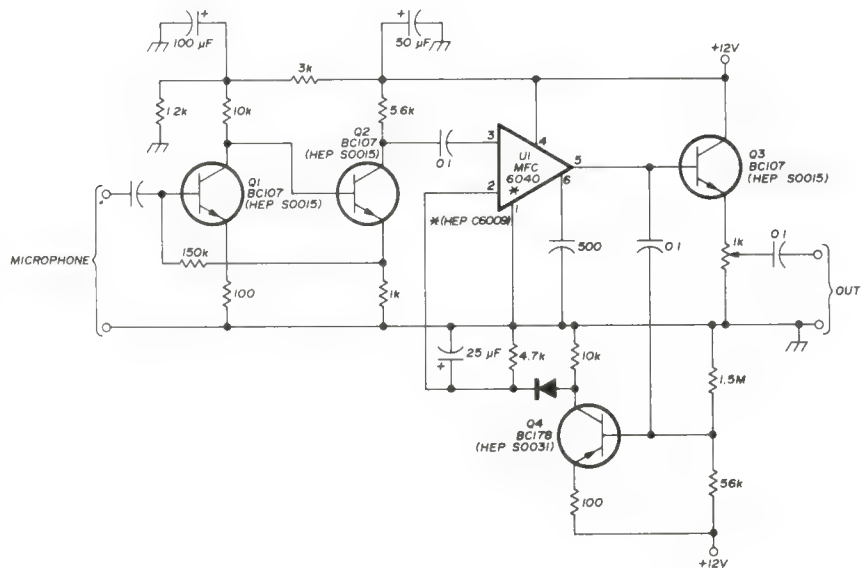
sulting noise at some center listening point in room being equalized. Amplified output of microphone drives VU meter where arbitrary level is established for one filter section. Other filter sections are then switched in one at a time and adjusted to give same VU reading. Equalizer settings then give flat room response for all ten

octaves. High end can then be rolled off or low end boosted to suit personal preference. Adjustments are readily repeated when furniture is changed in room. Table gives values of C_1 for each octave.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-53–2-59.



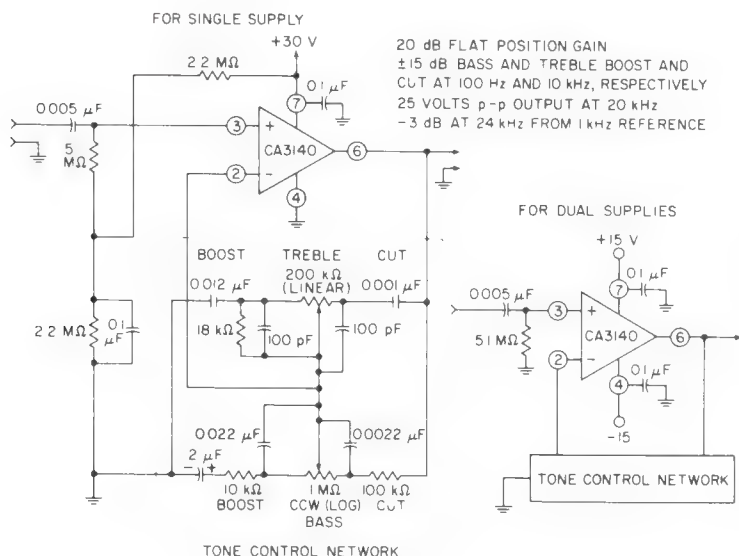
COMPRESSOR—Circuit has unity gain at 0.775 VRMS input and complementary input/output characteristic. Voltage gain through compressor is square root of $0.7/V_{IN}$, where V_{IN} is average input voltage. Uses Signetics dual-channel compandor IC; 571 has lower inherent distortion and higher supply voltage range (6–24 V) than 571 (6–18 V).—W. G. Jung, Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47–53.

CONSTANT 1.8-V AF FOR SSB—Uses Motorola MFC6040 voltage-controlled amplifier IC having 13-dB gain and maximum of 90-dB gain reduction. Q1-Q2 form microphone preamp, Q4 is AGC detector/amplifier for IC, and Q3 is output buffer. With 500-ohm dynamic microphone, output remains constant at 1.8 VRMS.—L. Novotny, Speech Compressor, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1976, p 70–71.



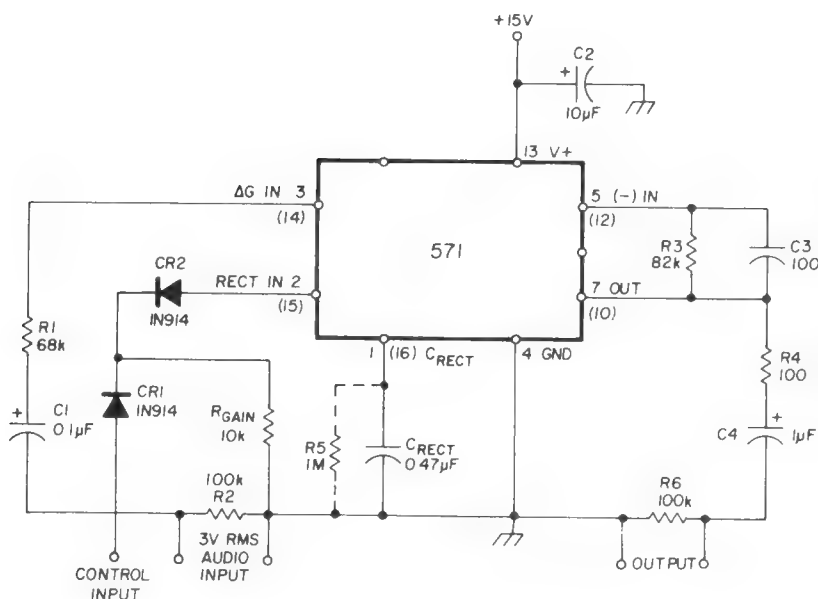
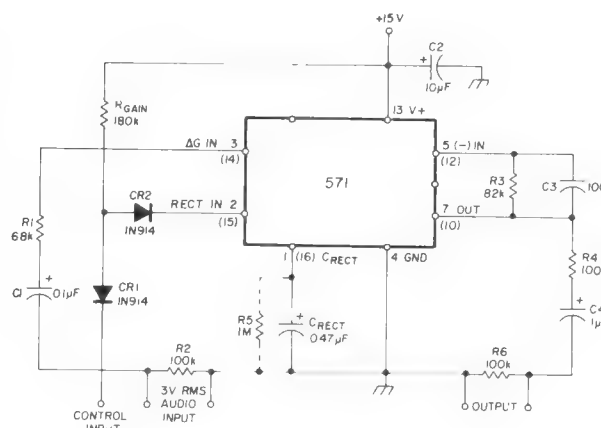
ASYMMETRICAL ACTIVE CROSSOVER—High-pass and low-pass active filters using National LF356 opamps are asymmetrical about 500-Hz crossover point. Sum of filter output voltages is always constant and equal to unity. Rolloff of low-pass filter is only –6 dB per octave, as compared to –18 dB per octave for high-pass filter.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-1–5-7.

* MISMATCH BETWEEN R_8 AND R_9 CORRECTS FOR GAIN ERROR OF HIGH PASS DUE TO CAPACITOR TOLERANCES.

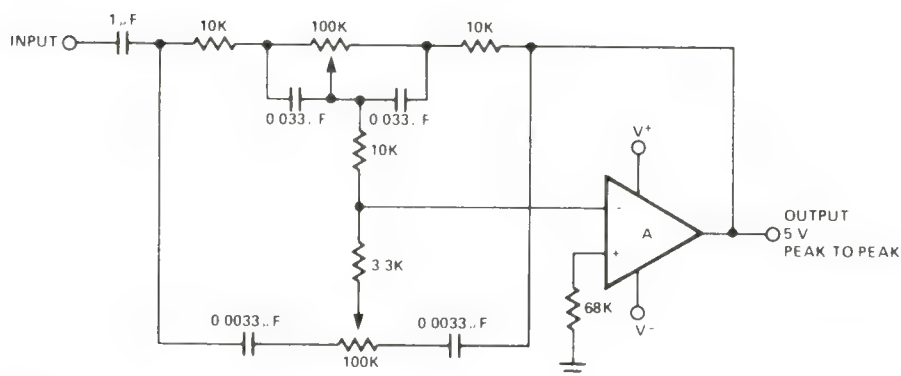


BASS/TREBLE BOOST/CUT—Using linear and log pots with tone control network in feedback path of CA3140 bipolar MOS opamp, circuit provides 20-dB gain in flat position and ±15 dB bass and treble boost and cut at 100 and 10,000 Hz. Output is 25 V P-P at 20 kHz and is -3 dB at 24 kHz from 1-kHz reference. Optional connection for ±15 V supply is also shown.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 10.

HIGH-ON LOGIC CONTROL—Uses Signetics NE571 or NE570 analog compander. When control input is high, CR1 is off and current developed by R_{GAIN} flows into rectifier input, allowing audio to be amplified. Gain is unity (or other nominal value chosen by changing value of R_3) for control inputs greater than 3 V. Switching is abrupt, with full attenuation below 1.5 V. Narrow transition width and nominal DC center of 1.8 V allow direct control from CMOS, TTL, DTL, or other positive logic. Supply voltage should be stable.—W. G. Jung, Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47-53.



LOW-ON LOGIC CONTROL—Uses Signetics NE571 or NE570 analog compander. Gain is determined by current developed through R_{GAIN} in conjunction with internal 1.8-V voltage reference. When control input is low, normal current flows through R_{GAIN} . When control signal is high, CR1 is forward-biased, interrupting current flow, and output is attenuated.—W. G. Jung, Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47-53.

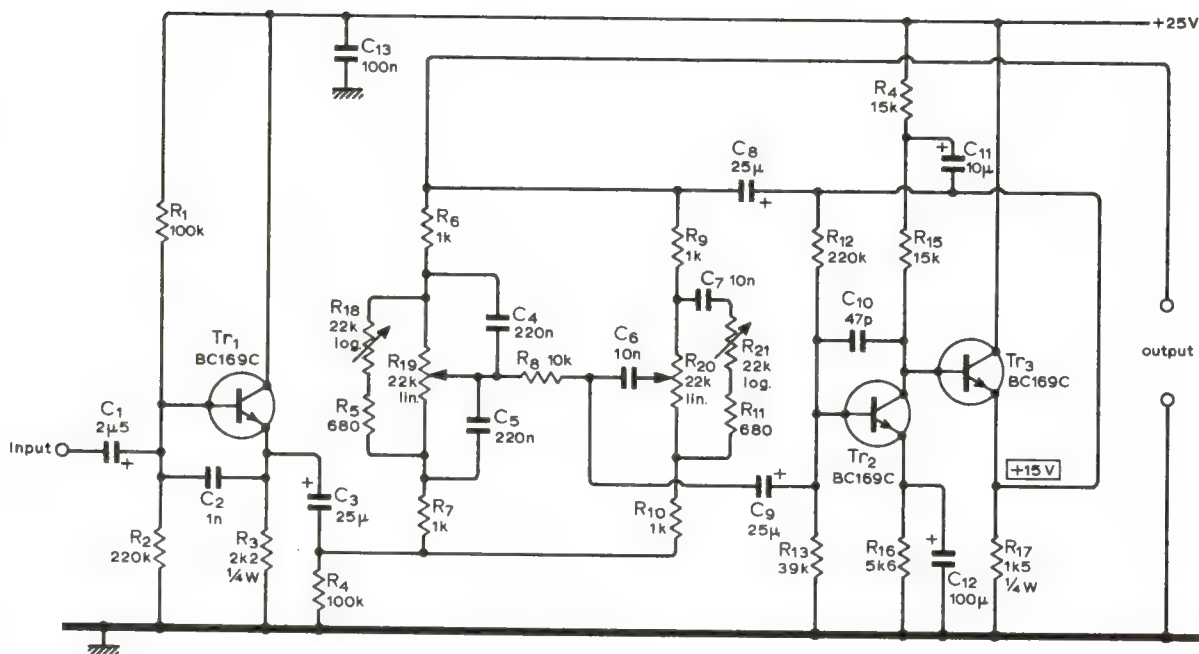
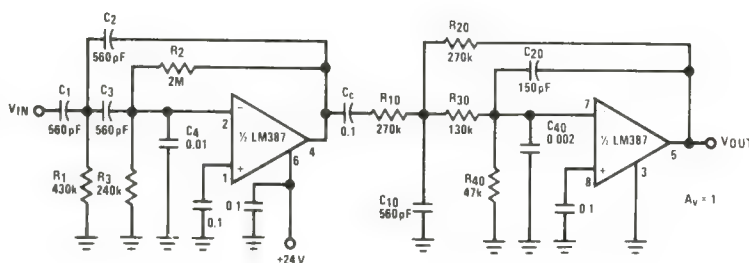


TONE CONTROL FOR OPAMP—Provides up to 20 dB of bass boost or cut at 20 Hz and up to 19

dB of treble boost or cut at 20 kHz. Turnover frequency is 1 kHz. Opamp can be 531 or 301.—

"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 638–640.

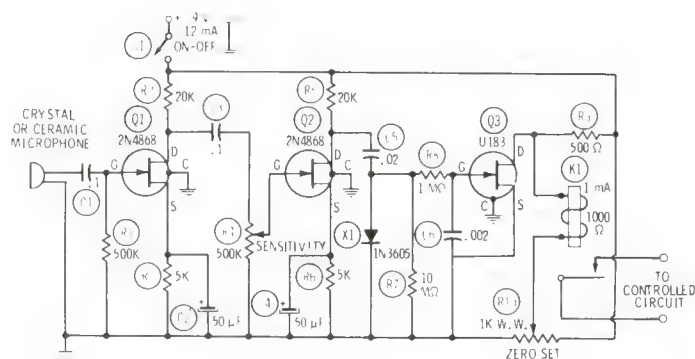
SPEECH FILTER—High-pass and low-pass filters in cascade provide corner frequencies of 300 and 3000 Hz for limiting audio bandwidth to speech frequencies. Rolloff beyond corners is –40 dB per decade. Input-to-output gain is 1.—
"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-49–2-52.



IMPROVED BAXANDALL CONTROL—Uses separate "effect" controls for bass and treble to limit maximum degree of boost and cut obtainable from bass and treble controls. R_{18} controls

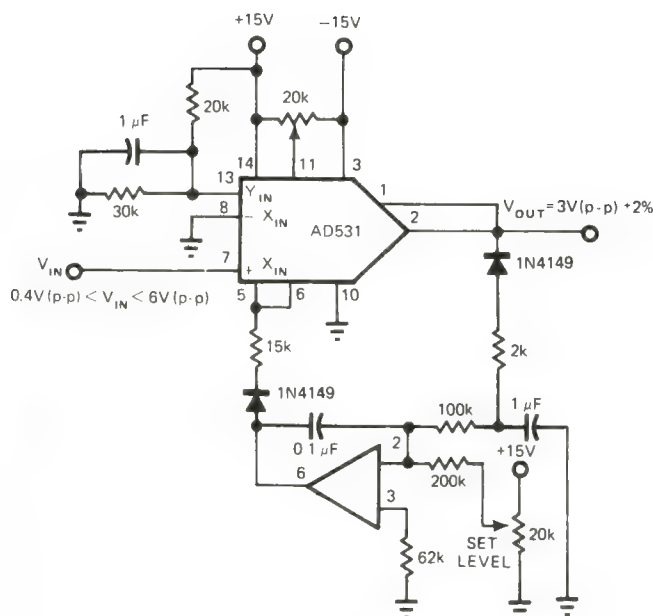
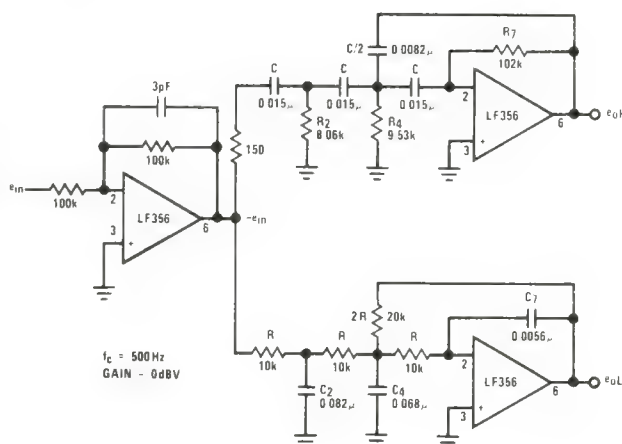
effect for bass and R_{21} for treble. Circuit has unity gain with controls set flat. Article gives response curves and describes operation of circuit in detail.—M. V. Thomas, Baxandall Tone Control Revisited, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1974, p 341–343.

cuit in detail.—M. V. Thomas, Baxandall Tone Control Revisited, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1974, p 341–343.

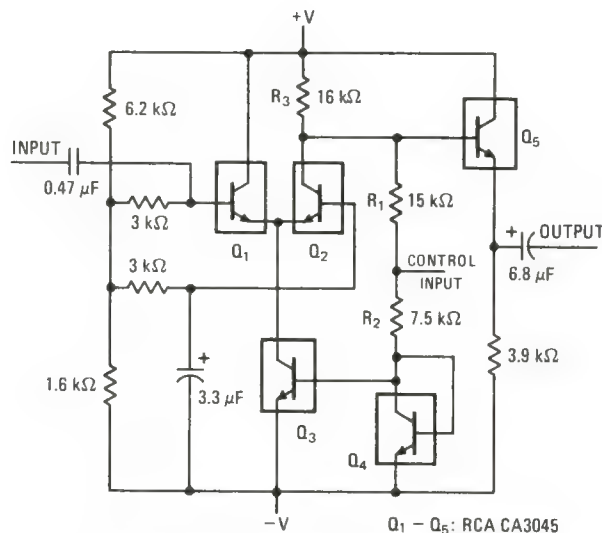


SOUND-OPERATED RELAY—Output of about 1.8 mVRMS from crystal or ceramic microphone will energize relay when sensitivity control R4 is at maximum. First two stages form high-gain RC-coupled AF amplifier, output of which is rectified by silicon diode X1. DC voltage developed across diode is applied to gate of Siliconix U183 FET which acts as DC amplifier driving Sigma 5F or equivalent relay. To adjust, short microphone terminals, set R4 for maximum sensitivity, then adjust R10 until relay opens.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 111–113.

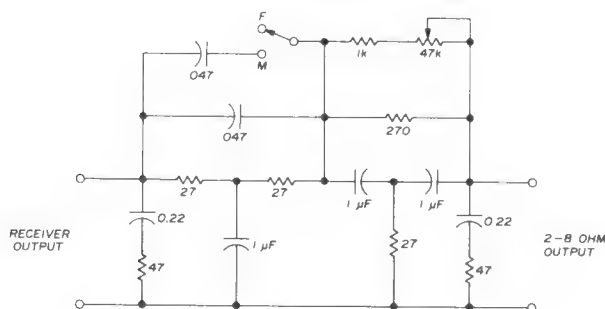
SYMMETRICAL ACTIVE CROSSOVER—Provides -18 dB per octave rolloff (third order) and maximally flat (Butterworth) characteristics for crossover frequency of 500 Hz. Uses National LF356 opamps in high-pass and low-pass filters and same opamp as buffer having low driving impedance required by active filters. Power supplies are ± 15 V. Design equations are given.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-1–5-7.



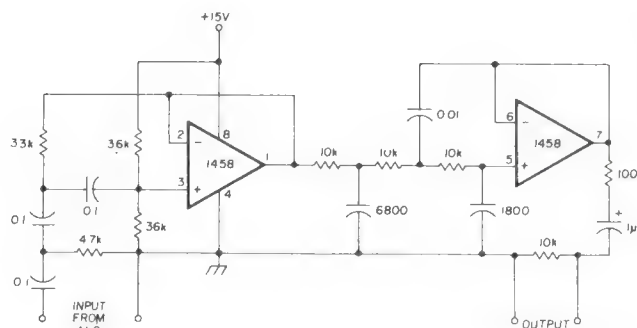
WIDEBAND AF LEVEL CONTROL—AD531 analog multiplier can hold output to 3 V P-P $\pm 2\%$ for inputs from 0.4 to 6 V P-P, at frequencies from 30 Hz to 400 kHz. Opamp type is not critical.—R. Frantz, Analog Multipliers—New IC Versions Manipulate Real-World Phenomena with Ease, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 125–129.



THUMPLESS CONTROL—Five-transistor circuit for audio amplifier applications eliminates thumping sounds that can sometimes be heard when level of input signal changes suddenly. Differential amplifier Q_1 - Q_2 , with R_1 in emitter-current control circuit, eliminates thump. Control input acts on identical transistors Q_3 - Q_4 , which make transconductance of differential pair Q_1 - Q_2 vary in direct proportion to control voltage. Fifth transistor in array, Q_5 , is used as output signal buffer. Amplifier gain is 30 for control voltage of 15 V.—P. Brokaw, Automatic Gain Control Quells Amplifier Thump, *Electronics*, Jan. 10, 1974, p 131–132; reprinted in "Circuits for Electronics Engineers," *Electronics*, 1977, p 46–47.

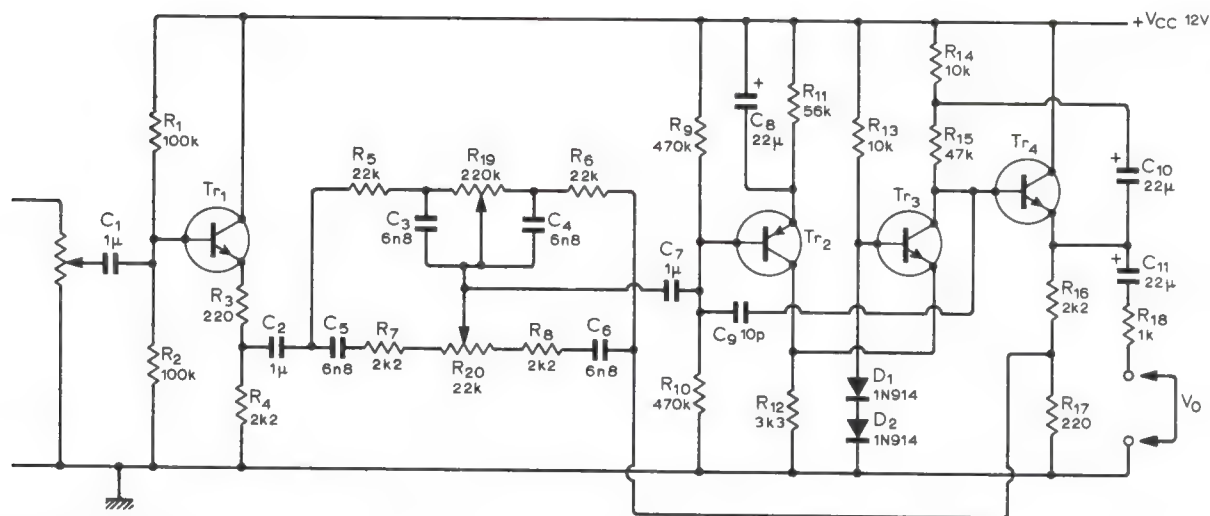
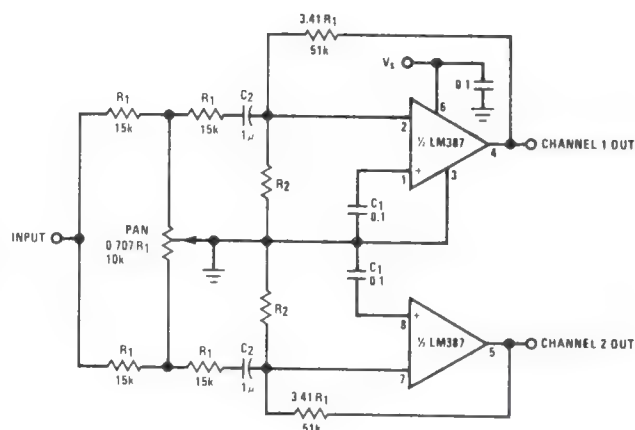


MALE-FEMALE VOICE SWITCH—Circuit developed by NASA engineers to improve intelligibility of voice communication during Apollo moon shots passes only the three portions of the speech spectrum required for clear speech: 300–400 Hz and 2500–3000 Hz for both sexes and 900–1700 Hz for males or 1100–1900 Hz for females. Pot adjusts null to about 600 Hz. Circuit improves readability of weak DX voice signals in noise.—J. Fisk, *Circuits and Techniques, Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 48–52.



SPEECH FILTER—Pair of Bessel-type high-pass filters removes undesired components created by peak clipping during audio signal processing. Developed for use with automatic level control applications of NE571 analog compandor.—W. G. Jung, *Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47–53.

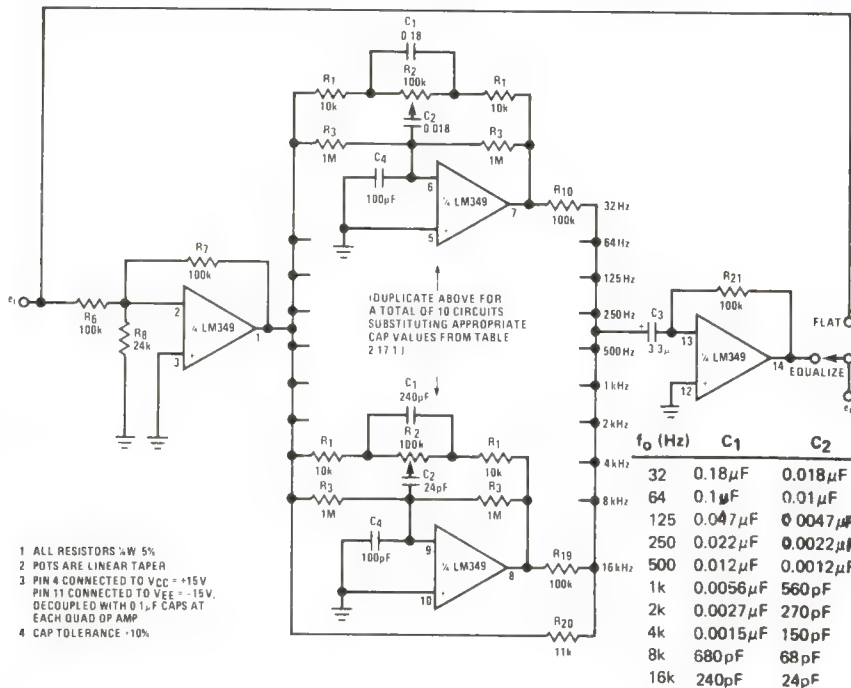
TWO-CHANNEL PANNING—Provides smooth and accurate panoramic control of apparent microphone position between two output channels, as often required in mixing consoles at recording studios. Requires only single linear pot. At each extreme of pot, gain is unity for one channel and zero for other. With pot centered, gains for both channels are –3 dB. R_1 depends on supply voltage used, which can be from 9 to 30 V.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-59–2-61.



CASCODE TONE CONTROL—Circuit raises 100-mV input signal level to 1 V for driving power amplifier and uses cascode arrangement to improve S/N ratio of tone control network. Values

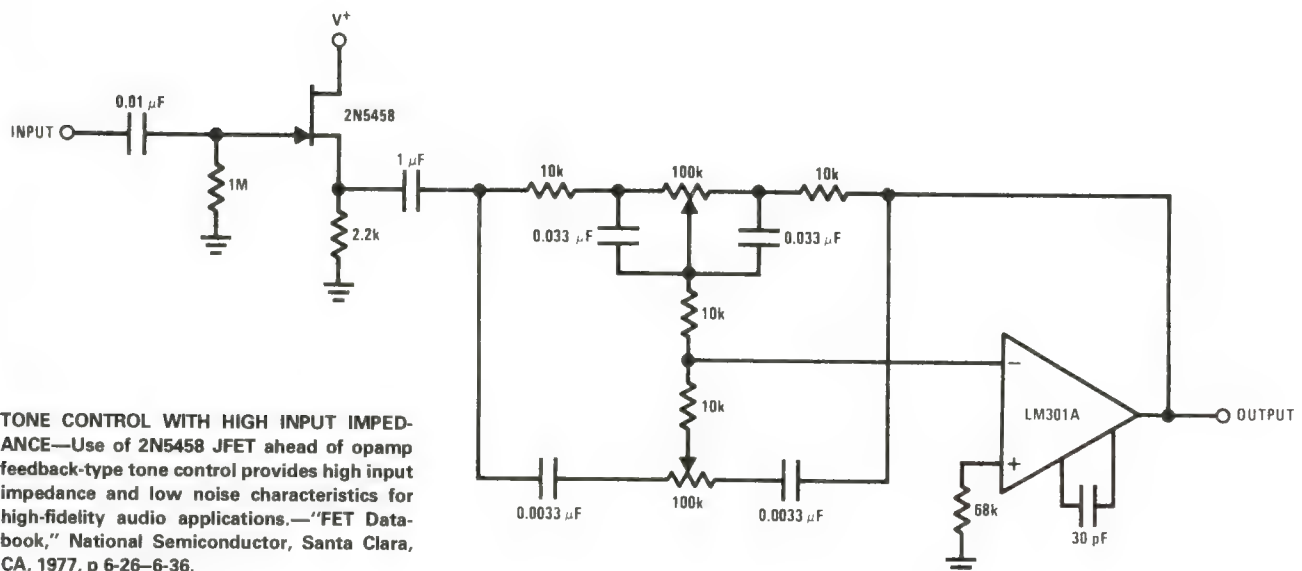
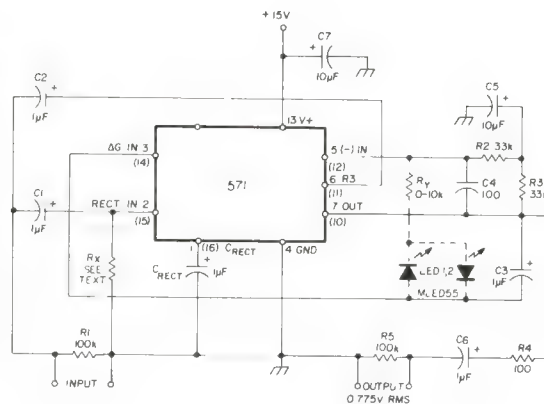
shown give maximum bass boost or cut at 50 Hz with R_{10} and maximum treble boost or cut at 10 kHz with R_{20} . Tr_2 can be BC15, BC214, BC309, or equivalent. Other transistors can be BC109,

BC114, BC184, or equivalent.—J. N. Ellis, *High Quality Tone Control, Wireless World*, Aug. 1973, p 378.

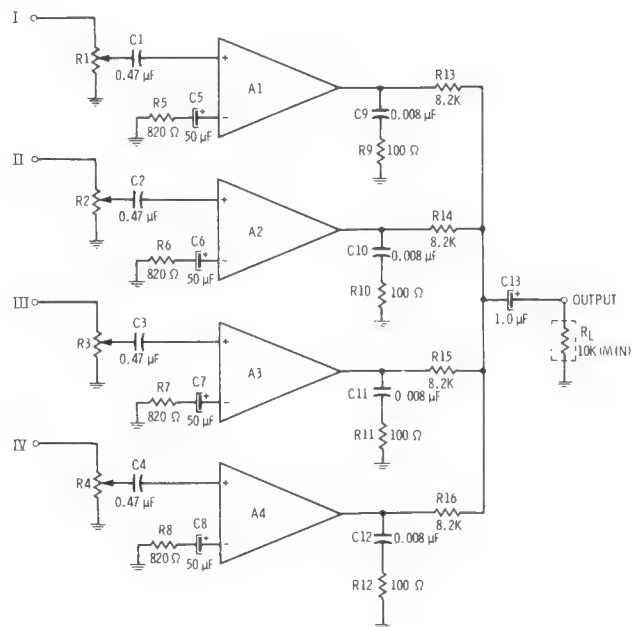


OCTAVE EQUALIZER—Provides ten bands of tone control, separated by one octave in frequency, with independent adjustment for each. Used to compensate for unwanted amplitude-frequency or phase-frequency characteristics of audio systems. Values of C_1 and C_2 for each circuit are given in table. With control R_2 in flat position, circuit becomes all-pass with unity gain. Moving R_2 to full boost gives bandpass characteristic, and moving in other direction to full cut gives band-reject or notch filter. For stereo, identical equalizer is needed for other channel.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-53-2-59.

AUTOMATIC LEVEL CONTROL—Uses Signetics NE570 or NE571 analog compandor to provide automatic level control for audio signal processing, to give constant high percentage modulation despite varying input levels. Optional resistor R_X varies threshold of level regulation. Widest range of gain control is obtained with R_X open. When resistor value is lowered, larger input signal is required for full output. Peak-level clipping with pair of reverse paralleled LEDs controls overshoots on speech by limiting RMS output to 2.2 V P-P. R_Y regulates clipped amplitude.—W. G. Jung, Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47-53.

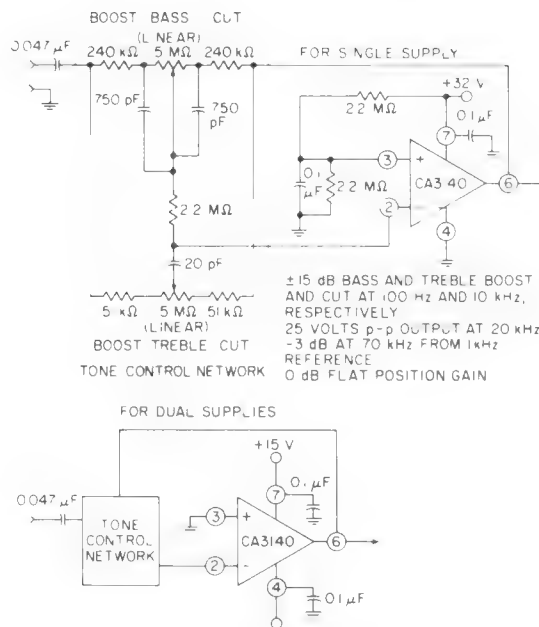


TONE CONTROL WITH HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE—Use of 2N5458 JFET ahead of opamp feedback-type tone control provides high input impedance and low noise characteristics for high-fidelity audio applications.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

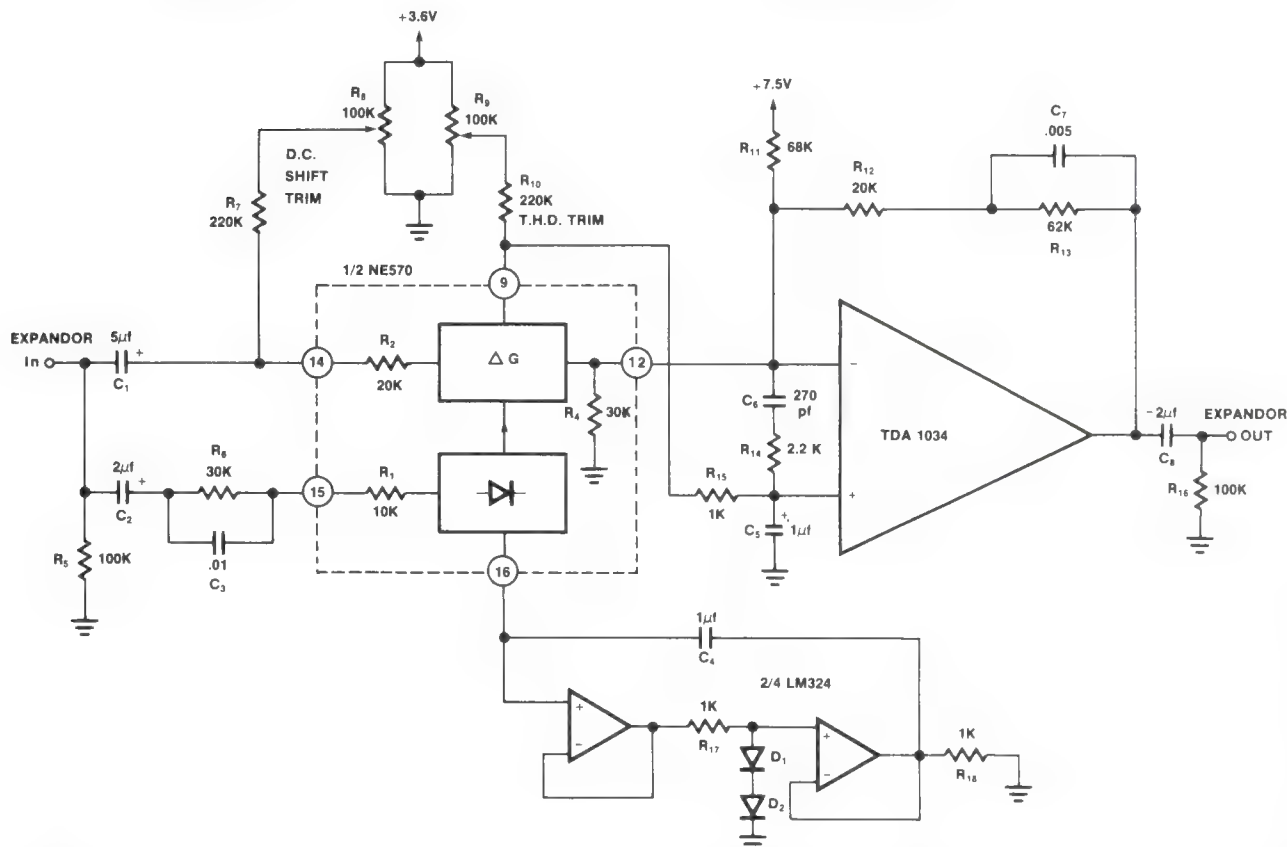


R1, R2, R3, R4 = 500K

FOUR-CHANNEL MIXER—All four sections of RCA CA3048 quad differential amplifier are utilized in linear mixer providing gain of 20 dB for each channel. Designed for use with load of 10K or larger. All inputs are high impedance.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 173 and 179.



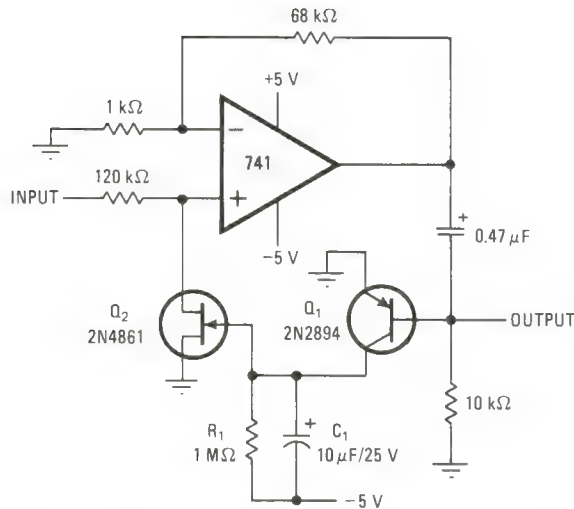
BAXANDALL TONE CONTROL—Utilizes high slew rate, high output-voltage capability, and high input impedance of CA3140 bipolar MOS opamp to provide unity gain at midband along with bass and treble boost and cut of ± 15 dB at 100 and 10,000 Hz. Optional connection for ± 15 V supply is shown below.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 10.



HI-FI EXPANDER—Used in playback of material that has been recorded with overload-preventing compressor. External opamp is used for high slew rate. Adjust distortion trimpot R_9 for

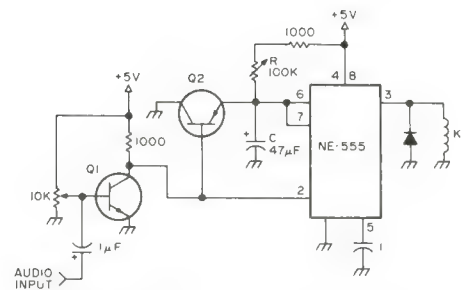
minimum total harmonic distortion when using input of 0 dBm at 10 kHz. Adjust DC shift pot R_8 after this, for minimum envelope bounce with

tone-burst input.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 804-805.



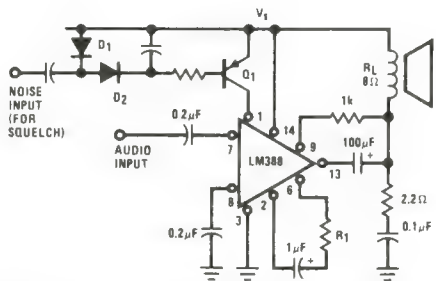
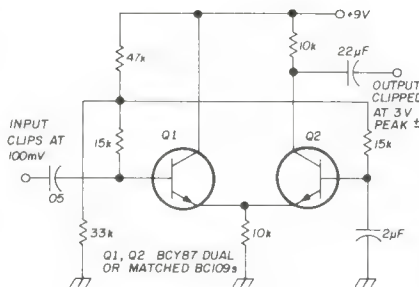
60-dB RANGE FOR AUDIO—JFET acts as voltage-controlled resistor in peak-detecting control loop of 741 opamp. Input range is 20 mV to 20 V, with response time of 1–2 ms and delay

of 0.4 s. Output is about 1.4 V P-P over entire 60-dB range.—N. Hecht, Automatic Gain Control Has 60-Decibel Range, *Electronics*, March 31, 1977, p 107.

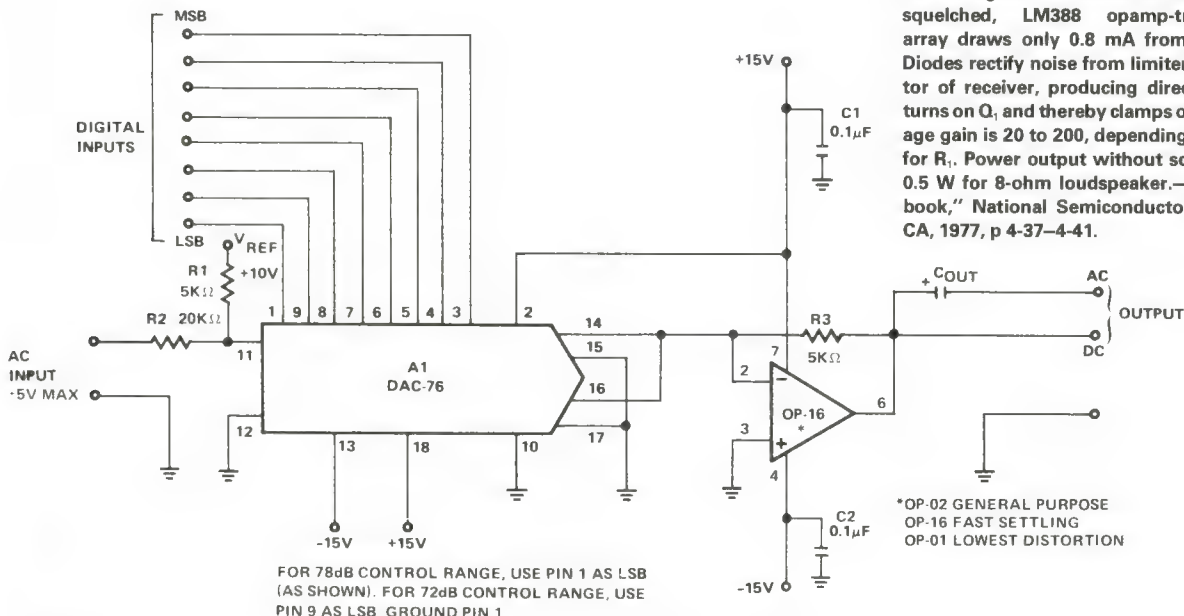


AUDIO-OPERATED RELAY—Addition of two general-purpose transistors to 555 timer gives audio-triggered relay that can be used for automatic recording of output of channel-monitoring radio receiver or data from any audio link. Adjustable time delay R keeps control circuit actuated up to 5 s (determined by R and C) to avoid cycling relay during pauses in speech or dropouts in data. Q1 is NPN, and Q2 is PNP. Attack time equals very short pull-in time of 5-V reed relay K. Adjust 10K input pot just below point at which K pulls in when there is no audio input.—R. Taggart, Sound Operated Relay, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1977, p 114–115.

DIFFERENTIAL-AMPLIFIER CLIPPER—Provides gain as well as precise symmetrical clipping for improving intelligibility of speech fed into radio transmitter. Circuit reduces dynamic range of energy peaks to bring them closer to average energy level. When inserted in series with microphone, use of clipper gives at least 6-dB increase in effective power. Signals are passed up to certain amplitude but limited above this level.—B. Kirkwood, Principles of Speech Processing, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1975, p 28–34.



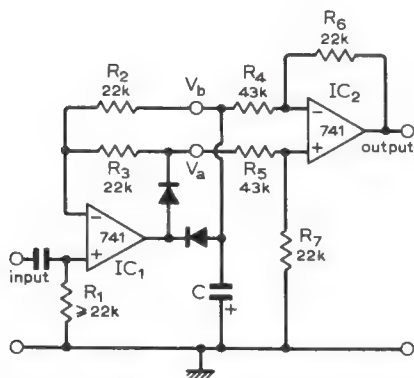
SQUELCHABLE AMPLIFIER—Circuit designed for portable FM scanners and two-way walkie-talkie radios can be turned off by noise or by control signal to minimize battery drain. When squelched, LM388 opamp-transistor-diode array draws only 0.8 mA from 7.5-V supply. Diodes rectify noise from limiter or discriminator of receiver, producing direct current that turns on Q1, and thereby clamps opamp off. Voltage gain is 20 to 200, depending on value used for R1. Power output without squelch is about 0.5 W for 8-ohm loudspeaker.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-37–4-41.



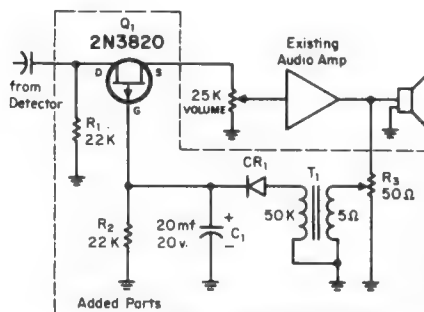
TWO-QUADRANT EXPONENTIAL CONTROL—Decibel-weighted control characteristic of Precision Monolithics DAC-76 D/A converter matches natural loudness sensitivity of human ear, to provide much greater useful dynamic range for controlling audio level. Control range

can be either 72 or 78 dB, depending on pin connections used. 8-bit word control input can be interfaced with standard TTL-compatible microprocessor outputs. To avoid annoying output transients during large or rapid gain

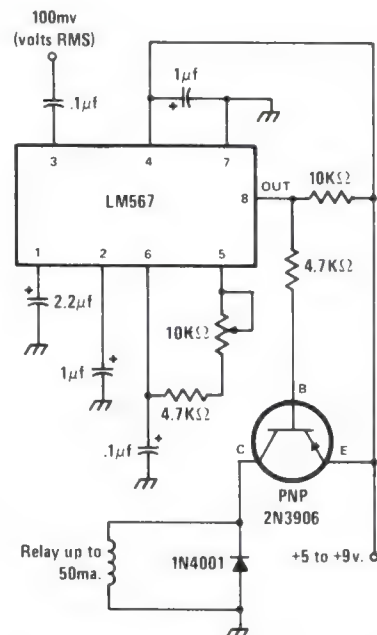
changes, use clickless attenuator/amplifier (also given in application note).—W. Jung and W. Ritmanich, "Audio Applications for the DAC-76 Companding D/A Converter," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-28, p 2.



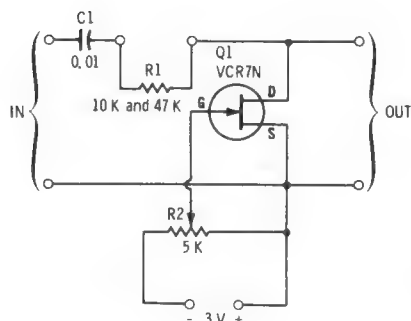
CLAMPING WITH OPAMPS—Circuit is used after stage of AC amplification to clamp minimum level of signal voltage to 0 V for signals having amplitudes between 10 mV and 10 V. With 250- μ F electrolytic for C, sinusoidal waveforms between 3 and 10,000 Hz are clamped with little distortion. Overall gain is unity.—C. B. Mussell, D.C. Level Clamp, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1975, p 93.



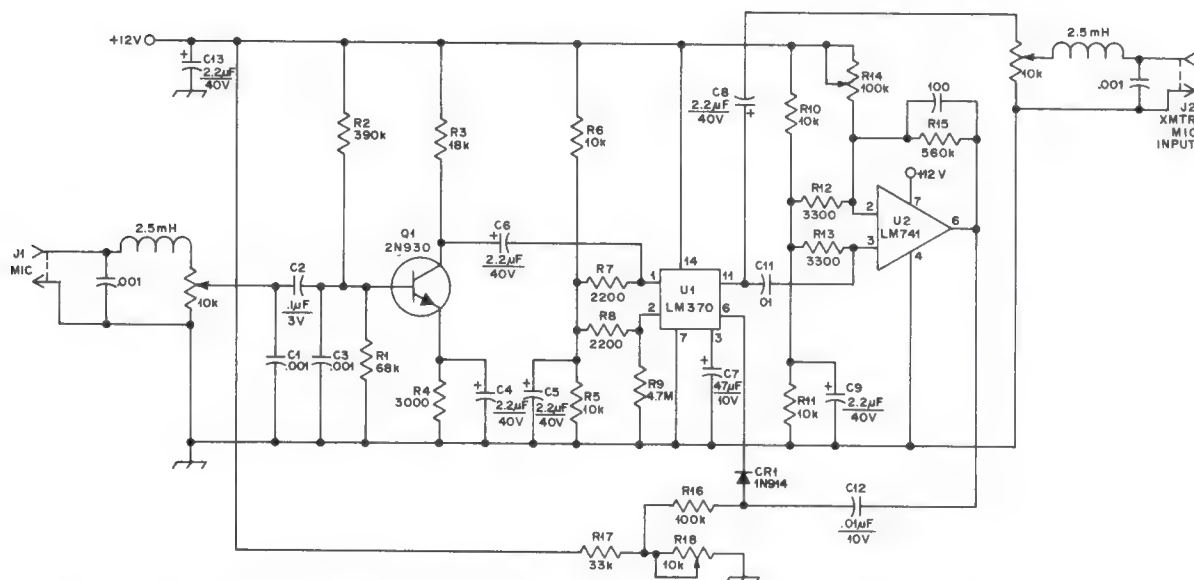
AF COMPRESSOR—Developed for use in communication receiver where signals vary so greatly that even modern AVC systems cannot level all signals. Circuit is AVC that sets maximum audio level which will not be exceeded. Uses one FET as series attenuator controlled by DC voltage derived from audio output. R_3 permits adjustment of compression level.—C. E. Richmond, A Receiver Audio Compressor, *CQ*, June 1970, p 35 and 86.



TONE-DRIVEN RELAY—LM567 tone decoder will respond to frequency between 700 and 1500 Hz, determined by setting of 10K pot. When input of 100 mVRMS at preset frequency arrives, output of IC goes low and energizes relay through transistor. Tone can be obtained from audio oscillator or telephone Touch-Tone pad. Relay contacts can be used to turn desired device on or off.—J. A. Sandler, 9 Easy to Build Projects under \$9, *Modern Electronics*, July 1978, p 53–56.



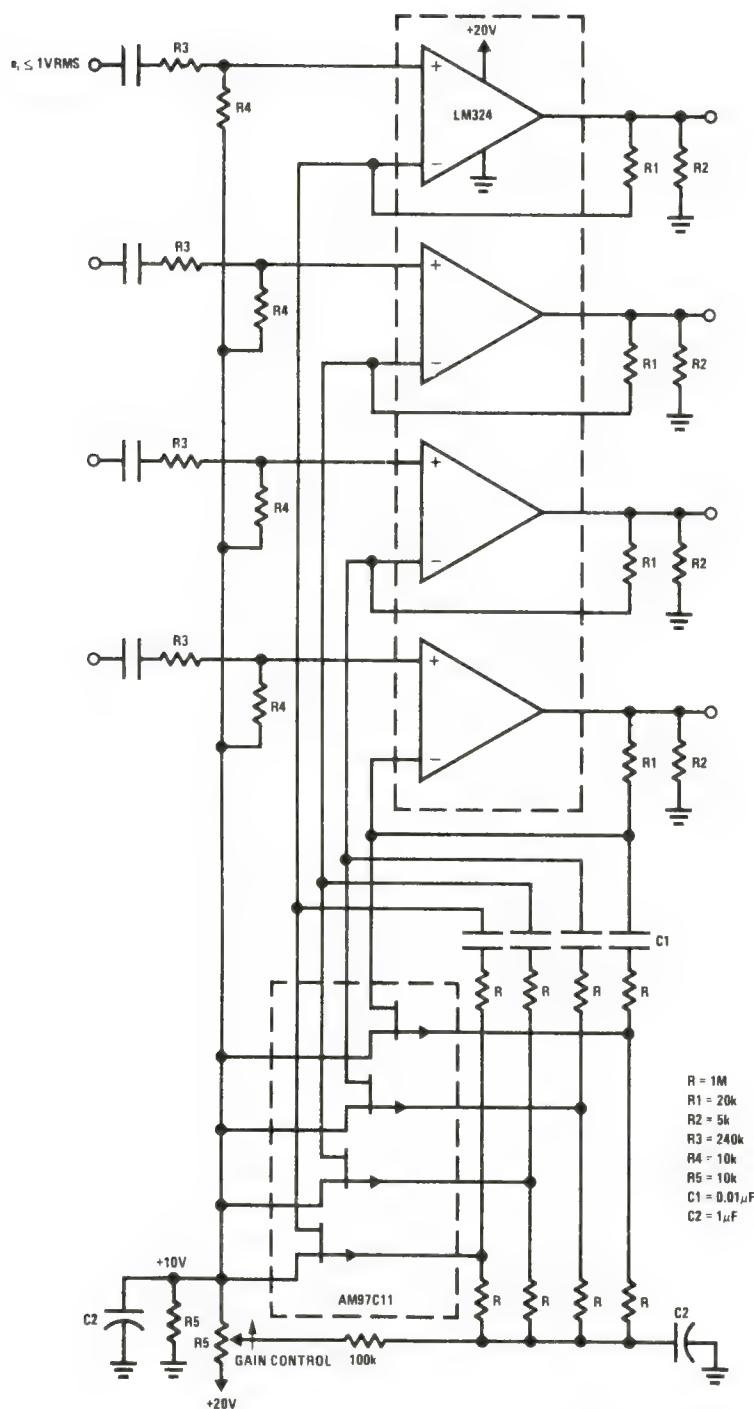
VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED ATTENUATOR—Used to control low-level audio signals with variable DC voltage of ± 3 V. Control pot can be remotely located. Highest possible output is equal to input level, occurring when gate bias is set close to pinchoff value. Output is minimum when gate bias is zero.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 258–260.



EQUALIZER—Designed for use between input jack and microphone of amateur transmitter, to keep bandpass response between limits of about 200 and 3100 Hz. Circuit also provides measure of volume compression, improving transmitter efficiency. Construction and adjust-

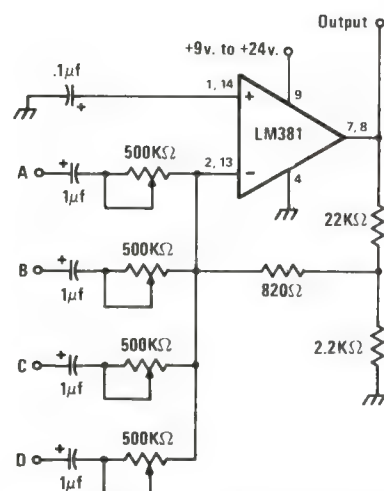
ment details stress importance of eliminating ground loops and RF feedback. U1 is voltage-controlled amplifier in feedback loop, with 741 opamp U2 as compression detector. U2 is biased so output is almost at ground, and no feedback voltage is applied until input to U2 ex-

ceeds 0.9 V. U1 thus operates in linear mode at maximum gain until output voltage exceeds 0.9 V, when voltage is applied to U1 and gain of IC is reduced.—R. Tauber, The Equalizer, *QST*, March 1977, p 18–20.

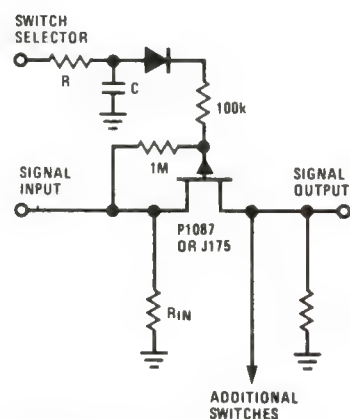


QUAD GAIN CONTROL—Combination of National AM97C11 quad FET and LM324 quad opamp gives tracking gain control having 40-dB range. Bandwidth is 10 kHz minimum, and S/N ratio is better than 70 dB for 4.3-V_{RMS} maxi-

mum output. Temperature sensitivity of FET can be reduced by using silicon resistor for opamp feedback resistor R1.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-39–6-46.



FOUR-CHANNEL MIXER—Combines AF signals from one to four sources into single audio signal for input of LM381 opamp that serves also as preamp. Shield mixer circuit and use shielded cable for all input leads to avoid pickup of 60-Hz field by high-gain opamp. Increasing supply voltage from minimum of 9 V boosts output signal voltage.—J. A. Sandler, 9 Easy to Build Projects under \$9, *Modern Electronics*, July 1978, p 53–56.

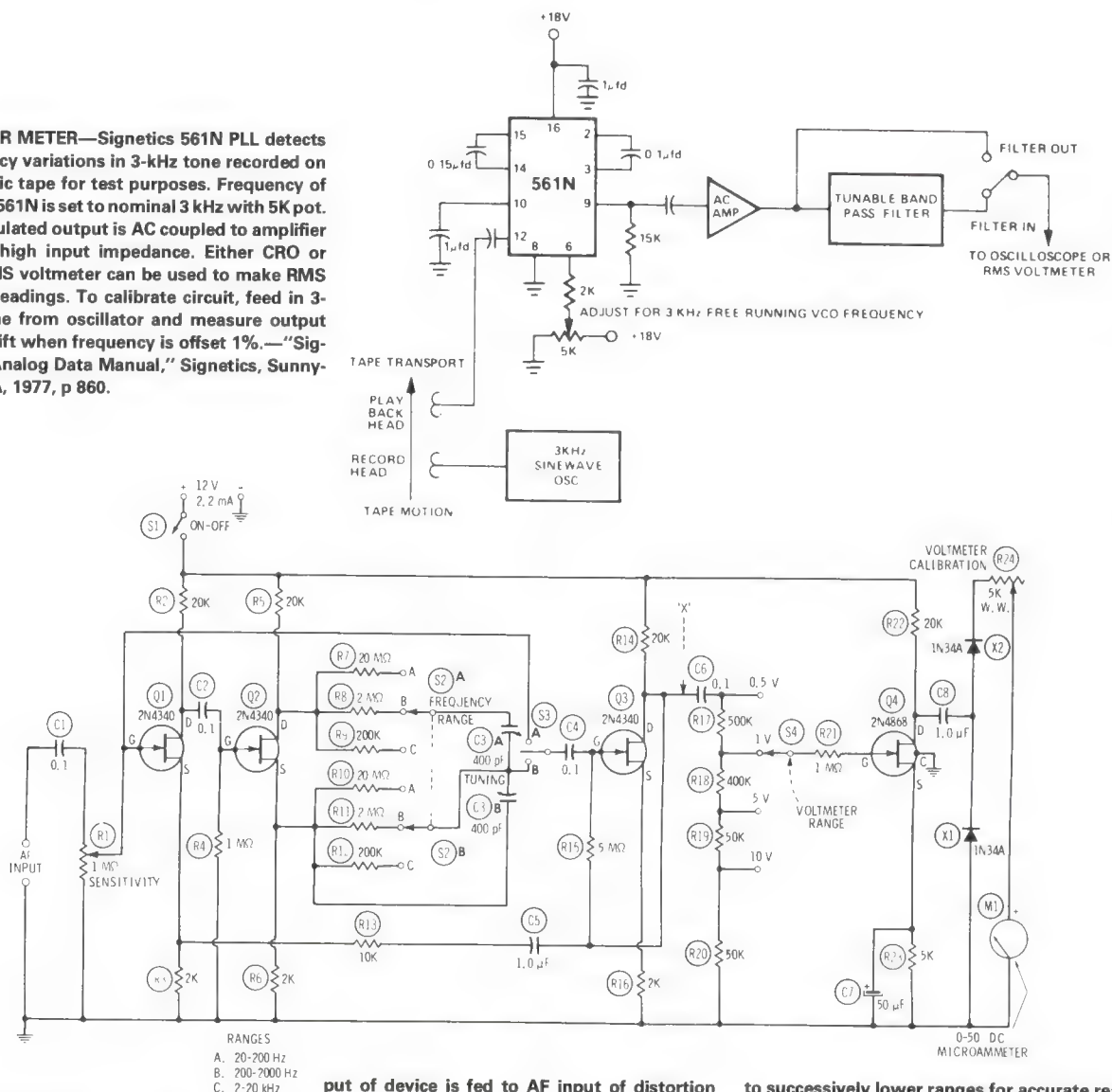


NOISELESS AUDIO SWITCH—Deglitched current-mode switch using JFET can be placed directly on printed-circuit board instead of front panel, to minimize hum pickup and crosstalk. JFET allows transition time of drive to be adjusted with series resistor R and shunt capacitor C to provide noiseless switching of AF signals. Diode type is not critical. Any number of switches can be ganged.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-62.

Audio Measuring Circuits

Includes S-meters and VU meters, along with circuits for measuring AF distortion and flutter, peak program meter tester, and clipping-point indicator. See also Frequency Measuring and Frequency Multiplier chapters.

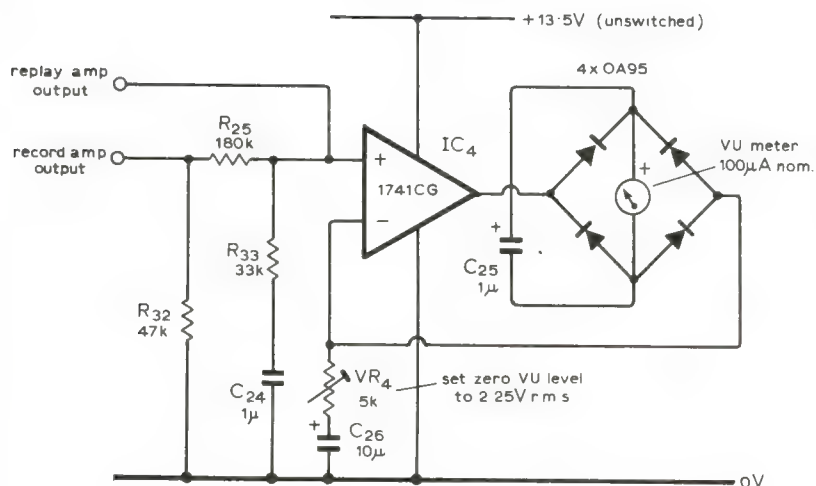
FLUTTER METER—Signetics 561N PLL detects frequency variations in 3-kHz tone recorded on magnetic tape for test purposes. Frequency of VCO in 561N is set to nominal 3 kHz with 5K pot. Demodulated output is AC coupled to amplifier having high input impedance. Either CRO or true RMS voltmeter can be used to make RMS flutter readings. To calibrate circuit, feed in 3-kHz tone from oscillator and measure output level shift when frequency is offset 1%.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 860.



HARMONIC-DISTORTION METER—Used to measure total harmonic distortion of audio amplifier, component, or network. Pure sine-wave signal is applied to device under test, and out-

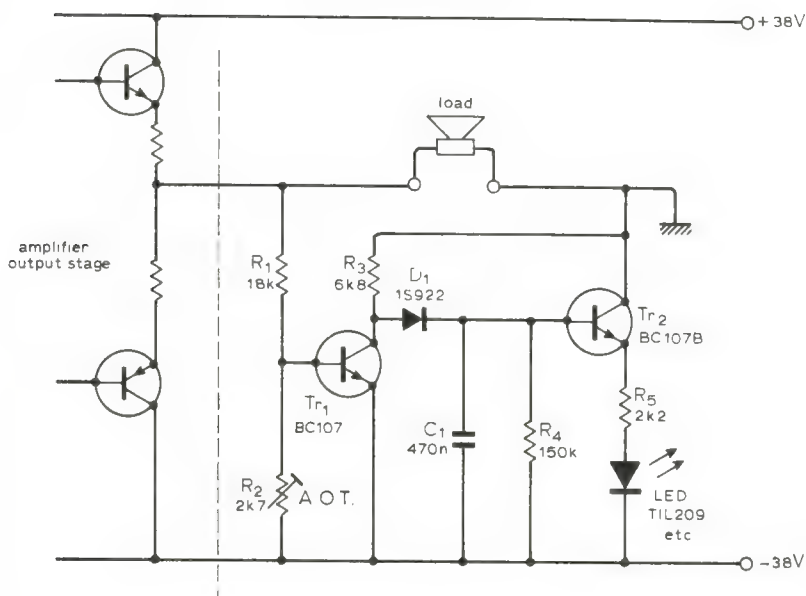
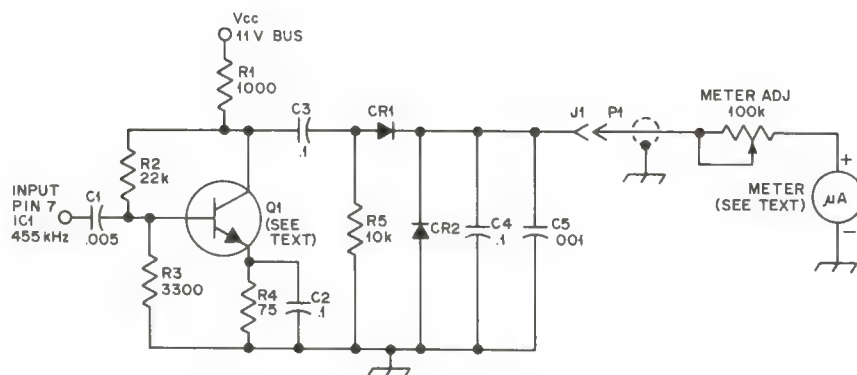
put of device is fed to AF input of distortion meter. After setting S2 to appropriate frequency range, close S1, set S3 at A, set S4 at appropriate voltage range, and adjust R1 for full-scale meter deflection. Record this voltage as E_1 . Set S3 to B, tune C3 for null, then set S4

to successively lower ranges for accurate reading of voltage at null. Record residual null voltage as E_2 . Percentage distortion is then $100E_2/E_1$.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 147-150.



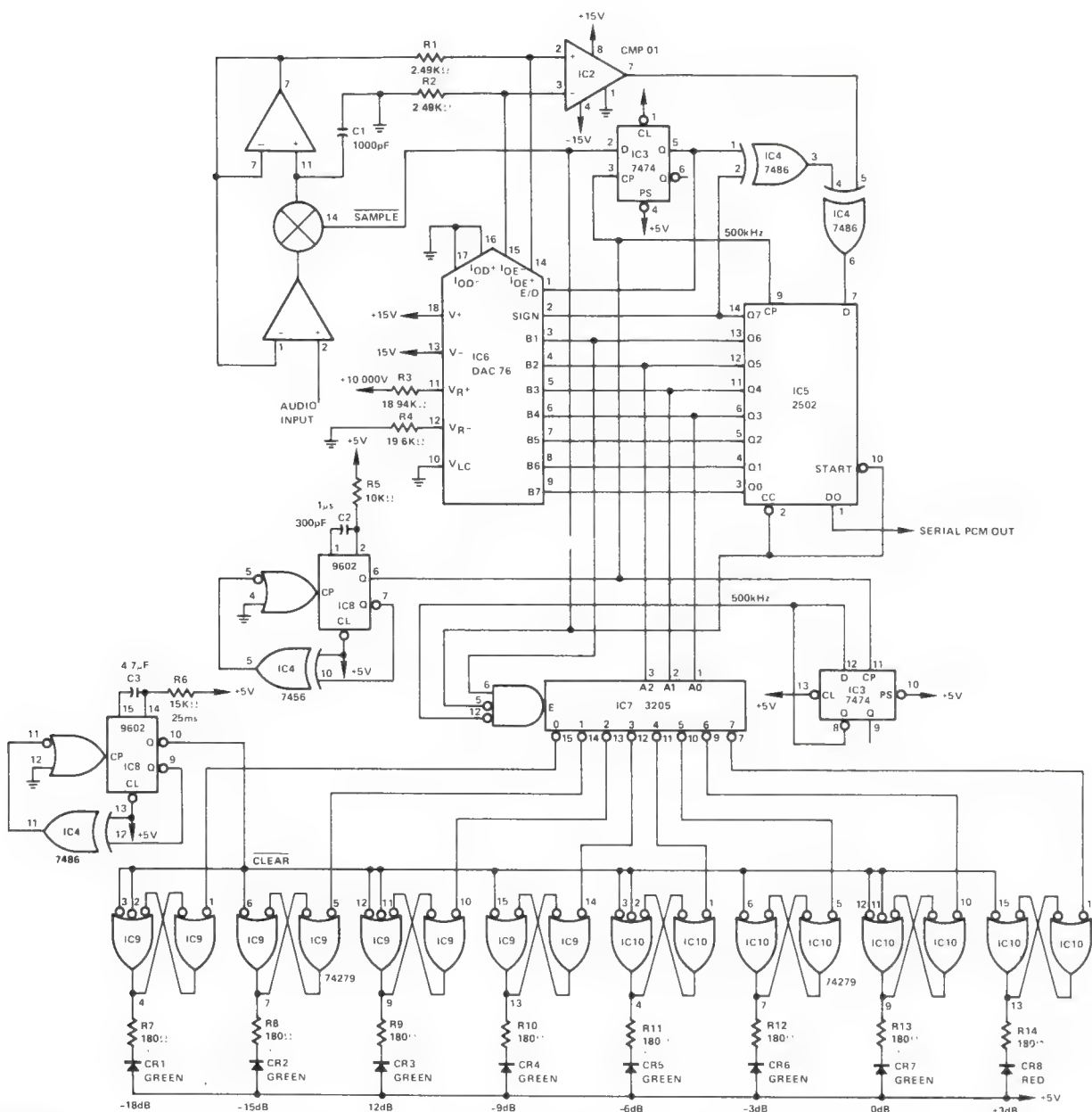
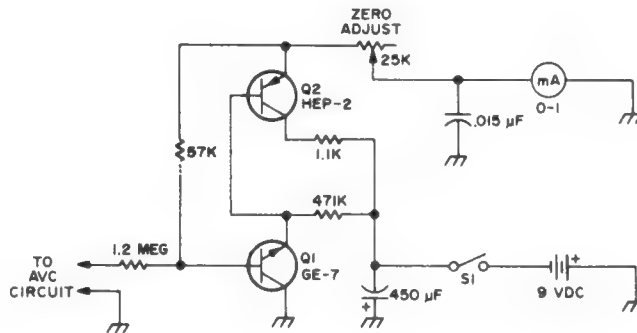
IC DRIVE FOR VU METER—Used in high-quality stereo cassette deck operating from AC line or battery. Meter rectifier bridge is in feedback loop of opamp, to give highly linear AC/DC conversion with flat frequency/amplitude response and short voltage rise time at low cost. Article gives all other circuits of cassette deck and describes operation in detail.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Low-Noise, Low-Cost Cassette Deck, *Wireless World*, Part 1—May 1976, p 36–40 (Part 2—June 1976, p 62–66; Part 3—Aug. 1976, p 55–56).

ADD-ON S-METER—Although designed for use with Clegg FM-27B 2-meter FM receiver, circuit can be readily adapted to other receivers. Amplifier brings low-level 455-MHz IF signal up to level suitable for driving meter. For other IF, such as 10.7 or 11.7 MHz, capacitor values should be changed accordingly. Any NPN transistor with beta of 30 or more at IF value can be used. Diodes can be any type. Supply should be regulated but can be 7–14 V. Output of diode detector will vary from 0 to 1 V at nominal impedance of 20K; for best result, meter with 20- to 50-μA movement can be used.—M. Stern, FM-27B S-Meter, *QST*, Dec. 1976, p 35.



CLIPPING-POINT INDICATOR—Uses LED to indicate when clipping distortion begins in 50-W power amplifier. Display circuit is referenced to negative supply, making detection level independent of supply variation; circuit thus works equally well for instantaneous, music, or continuous overloads. Tr_1 is normally turned hard on and Tr_2 is off. When overload makes collector-emitter voltage of lower amplifier output transistor approach saturation, Tr_1 begins to turn off and C_1 charges through D_1 , so LED turns on. Attack time is chosen to make single 3-ms overload transient visible.—J. Dawson and K. Northover, L.E.D. Clip Indicator, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1976, p 60.

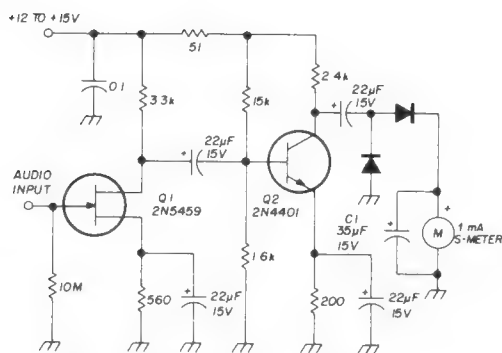
ADDING S-METER—Circuit works well with most all-band receivers. Q1 may also be SK-3011, NR5, TR-10, or DS75. Q2 may also be HE-1, SK-3005, or TR-06. Value of 1.2-megohm input resistor may need to be adjusted depending on AVC voltage, to prevent strong signals from overloading meter.—Novice Q & A, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1977, p 127.



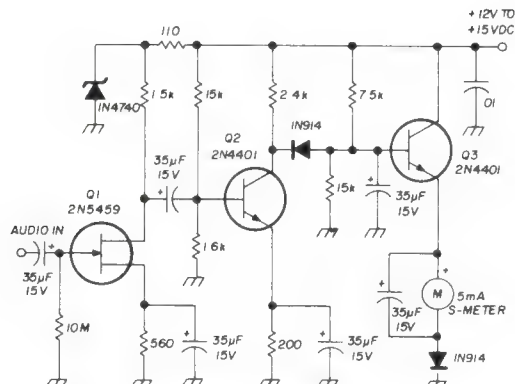
LEDs DISPLAY VU PEAKS—Exponential coding of Precision Monolithics DAC-76 D/A converter is used to good advantage in peak-reading VU indicator with logarithmic weighting, driving LED display. Input audio is converted by DAC-76, CMP-01 comparator, and 2502 successive-approximation A/D converter after being sam-

pled by sample-and-hold input circuit. A/D converter is clocked at 500 kHz and completes conversion every 18 μ s, which is fast enough to track audio signals. 4 most significant magnitude bits drive 3205 1-of-8 decoder which is enabled by most significant bit. Resulting eight output levels, separated by 3-dB increments,

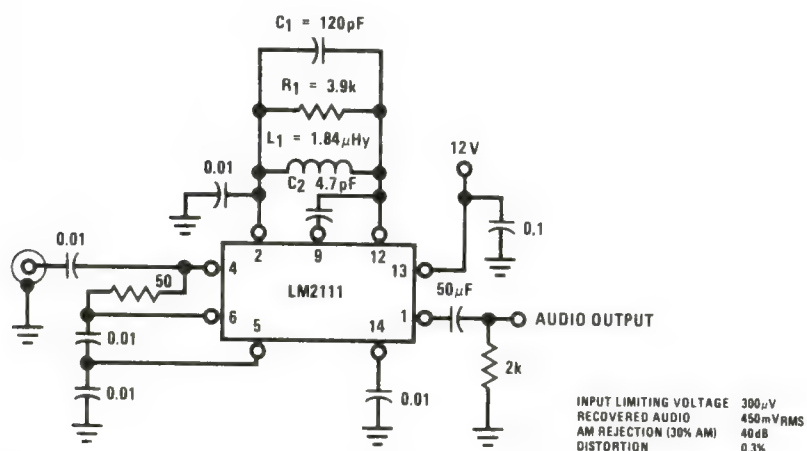
drive 8-bit RS latch using 74279 chips, updated every 25 ms by 40-Hz display multiplex clock.—W. Jung and W. Ritmanich, "Audio Applications for the DAC-76 Companding D/A Converter," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-28, p 6.



1-mA S-METER—Amplifier designed for 1-mA meter movement consists of two-stage voltage amplifier driving meter rectifier. FET input provides high impedance to detected audio and minimizes loading and distortion problems. Q2 is common-emitter voltage amplifier with simple positive-pulse rectifier for meter. C1 filters rectified audio signal. AF input for S-9 reading is 25–30 mV P-P and for full scale is 50–60 mV P-P. Frequency response is 500 Hz to 10 kHz.—M. A. Chapman, *Solid-State S-Meters*, *Ham Radio*, March 1975, p 20–23.

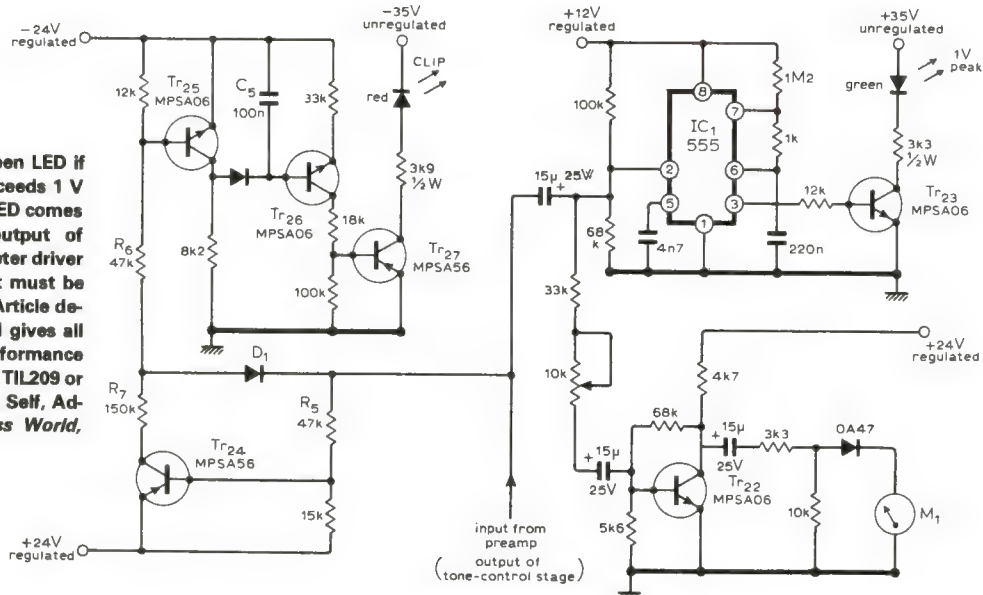


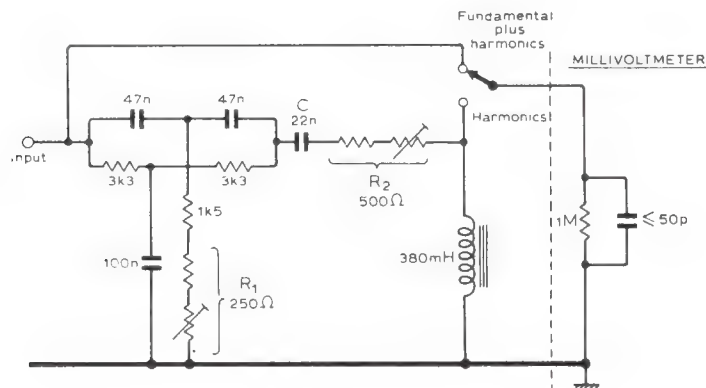
5-mA S-METER—Circuit designed for 5-mA meter movement uses two-stage voltage amplifier Q1-Q2 with emitter-follower output Q3 serving as impedance-matching stage. AF input for S-9 reading is 25–30 mV P-P and for full scale is 50–60 mV P-P. Frequency response is 500 Hz to 10 kHz.—M. A. Chapman, *Solid-State S-Meters*, *Ham Radio*, March 1975, p 20–23.



AUDIO-FREQUENCY METER—Covers 0–100 kHz in four ranges. Meter reading is independent of signal amplitude from 1.7 VRMS upward and independent of waveform over wide range. Linear response means only one point need be calibrated in each frequency range. Circuit uses two overdriven FET amplifier stages in cascade. Square-wave output of last stage is rectified by X1 and X2. Deflection of meter depends only on number of pulses per second passing through meter so is proportional to pulse frequency. Battery drain is 1.4 mA.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 129–131.

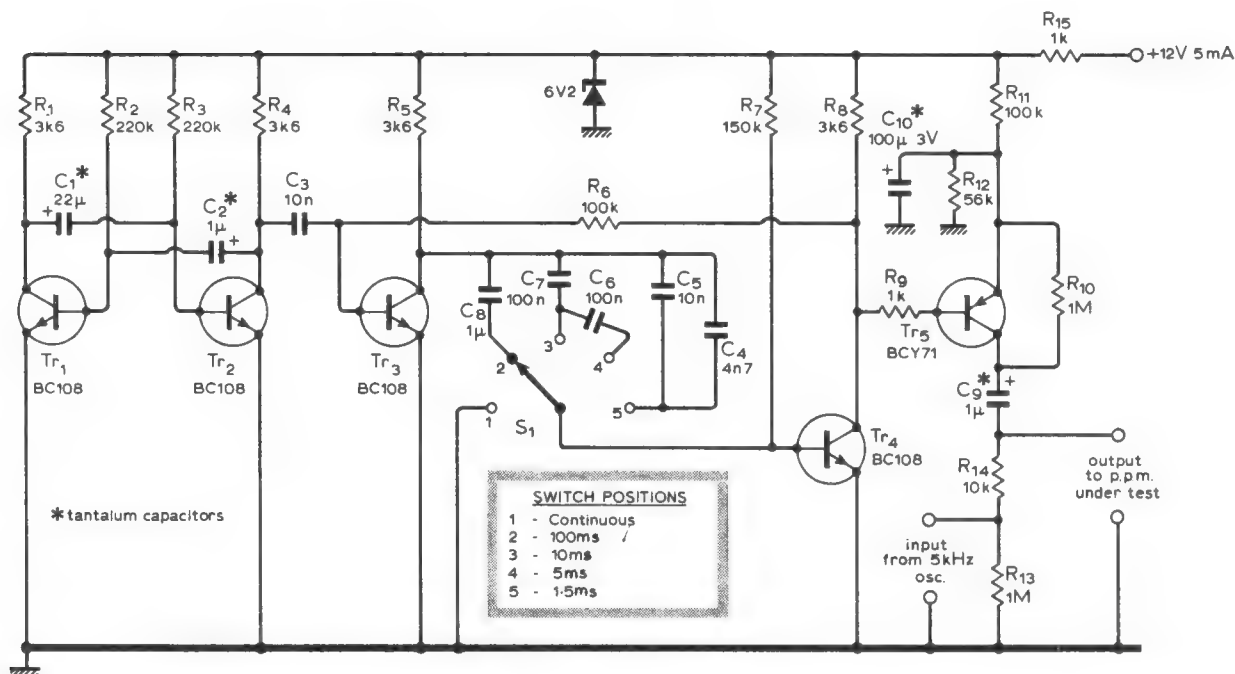
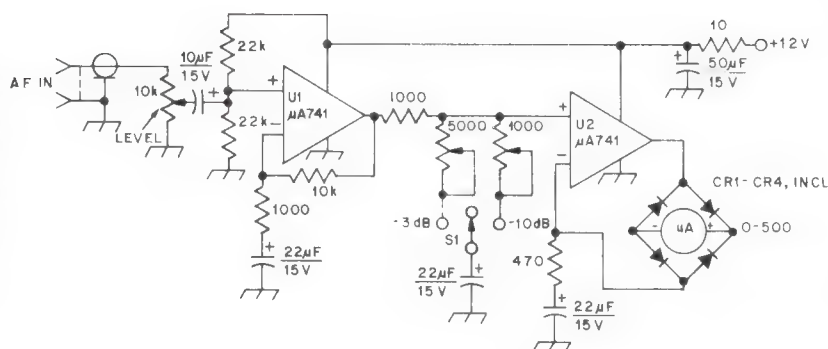
LEVEL DETECTOR—Circuit lights green LED if signal at output of audio preamp exceeds 1 V peak for predetermined period. Red LED comes on when tone-control stage at output of preamp is on verge of clipping. VU meter driver circuit is also provided. Entire circuit must be duplicated for other stereo channel. Article describes circuit operation in detail and gives all associated circuits used in high-performance audio preamp. D₁ is 1N914; red LED is TIL209 or equivalent; green LED is TIL211.—D. Self, *Advanced Preamplifier Design*, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1976, p 41–46.





MEASURING AF DISTORTION—Passive high-pass 1-kHz filter is used with audio millivoltmeter to improve accuracy of distortion measurements for low-impedance sources at 1 kHz. Filter removes low-frequency noise from input signal and compensates for loss of harmonic frequency. Applications include setting bias and recording levels of tape recorder. Adjust R_1 for best null, then adjust R_2 and value of C to equalize responses at harmonics.—J. B. Cole, *Passive Network to Measure Distortion*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1978, p 60.

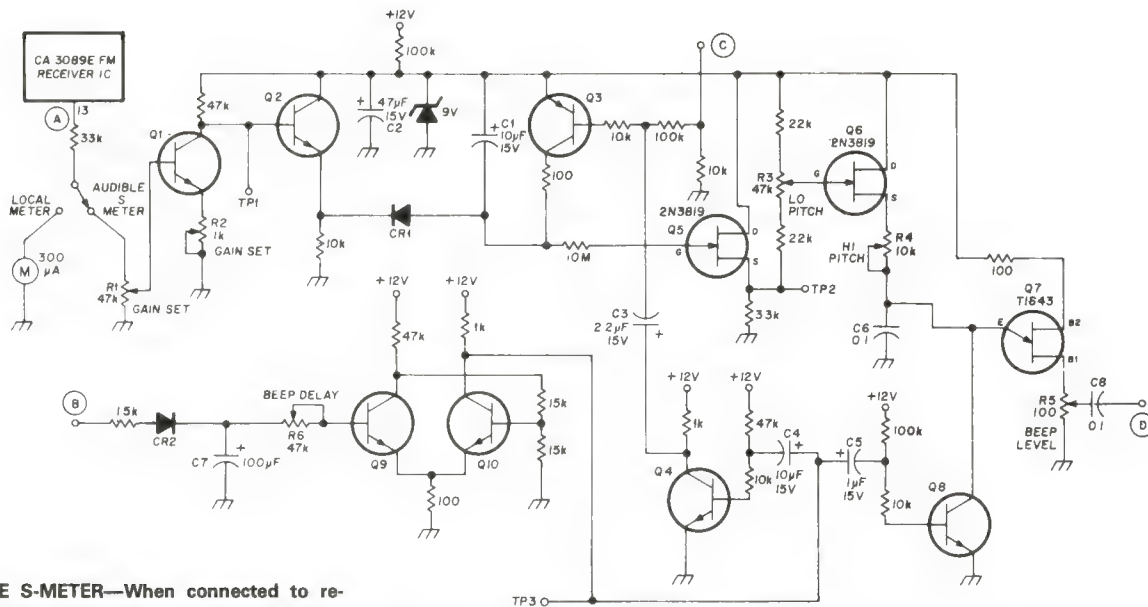
AF VOLTMETER—Although not calibrated on absolute basis, either 3 dB or 10 dB of attenuation can be switched in with S_1 for measuring purposes. Internal adjustments are made easily by tacking 51-ohm resistor temporarily across input, then driving input with step attenuator fed with audio power at -10 dB by generator having 50-ohm pad in its output. CR1-CR4 are 1N914.—W. Hayward, *Defining and Measuring Receiver Dynamic Range*, *QST*, July 1975, p 15-21 and 43.



PEAK PROGRAM METER TESTER—Used with 5-kHz audio oscillator to produce tone bursts of 1.5, 5, 10, and 100 ms, as required for checking

response of program meter to tone bursts. Transistors Tr_3 and Tr_4 form mono with switched timing capacitors. Article covers cali-

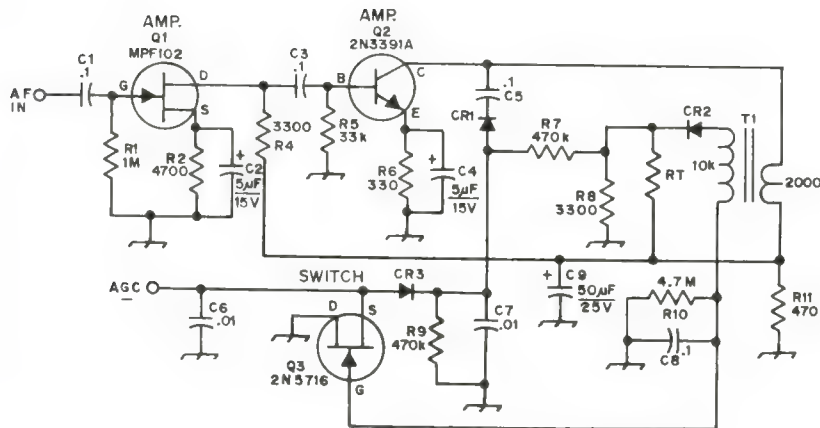
bration and use.—E. T. Garthwaite, *Tone Burst Generator for Testing P.P.M.s*, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1976, p 53.



AUDIBLE S-METER—When connected to repeater, circuit generates tone burst 3 s after input signal has dropped out, with duration of 60 ms. Pitch of tone varies inversely with signal strength; highest pitch of 3500 Hz thus represents weak signal, and 350-Hz pitch corresponds to strongest input signal. Can be used to check performance of transmitters and an-

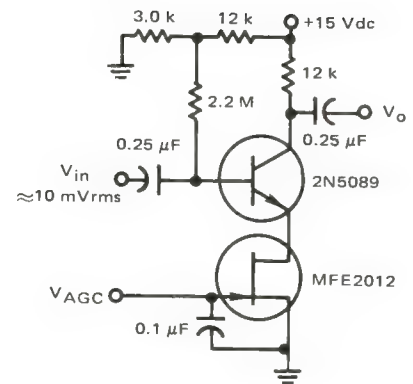
tennas using that repeater. Repeater receiver must have S-meter, as in RCA CA3089E receiver, output of which can be fed to terminal A of circuit. Switch changes output from S-meter to audible encoder. Input B goes to squelch, C goes to +12 V source that is on when receiver is on,

and D provides tone output for feed to audio amplifier and loudspeaker. Unlabeled transistors can be any medium-gain small-signal NPN and PNP silicon, comparable to European BC107 and BC177.—F. Johnson, Audible S-Meter for Repeaters, *Ham Radio*, March 1977, p 49–51.

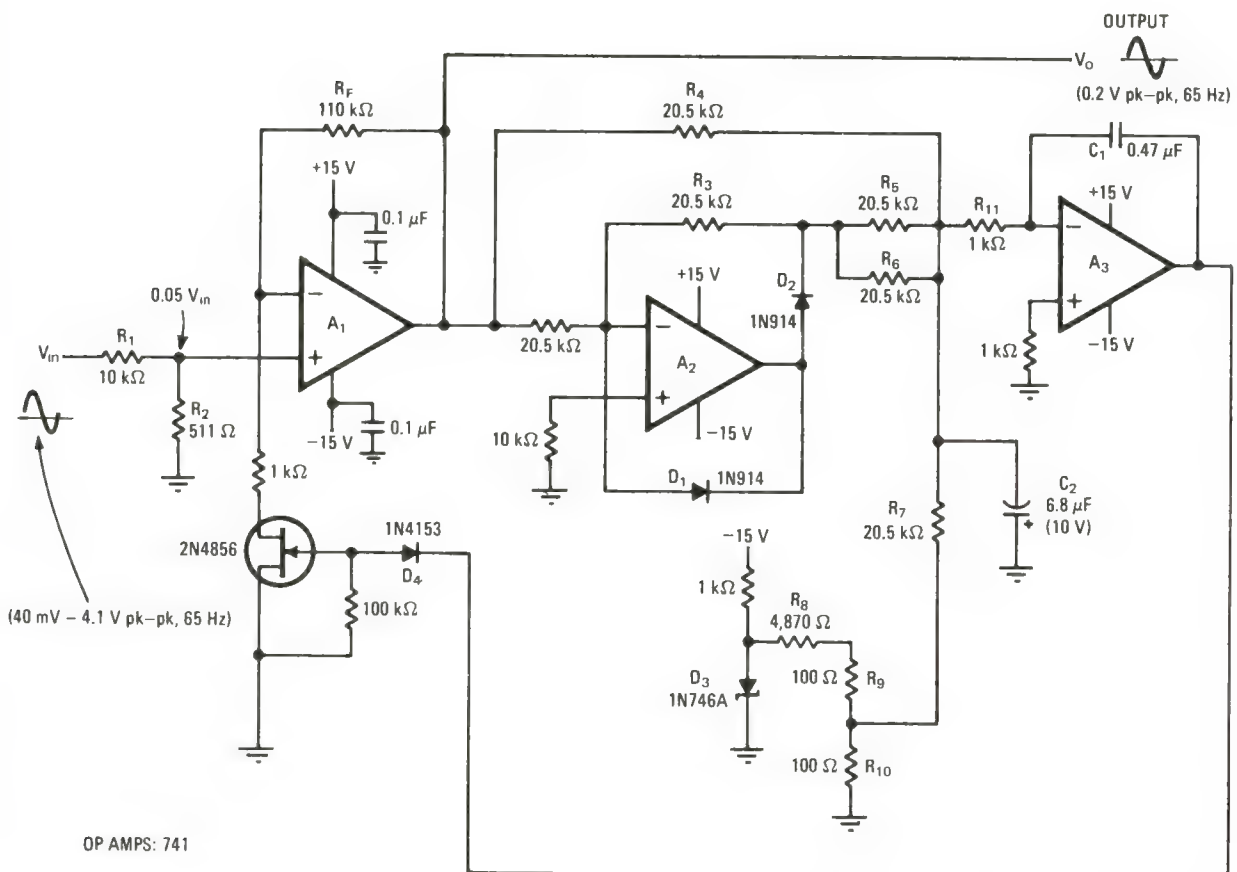


HANG AGC—Provides very fast attack time with no AGC pop. Diodes are 1N914. When voltage across R10-C8 decays below that across R9-C7, Q3 conducts and clamps AGC bus to ground. AGC threshold is determined by value of R₇, between 100K and 470K. AGC line must have high

impedance, as with FET IF system. With IC or bipolar IF amplifier, use low-impedance driver. T1 is audio transformer with 10K primary and 2K secondary (Radio Shack 273-1378).—D. Stevens, Solid-State Hang AGC, Q57, July 1975, p 44.



FET GIVES 30-dB GAIN RANGE—Only 1-V change in gate-source voltage of FET changes voltage gain over full range. Possible drawback is harmonic distortion due to unbypassed emitter degeneration.—“Low Frequency Applications of Field-Effect Transistors,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-511A, p 8.

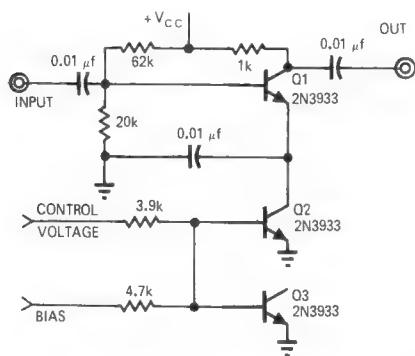


OP AMPS: 741

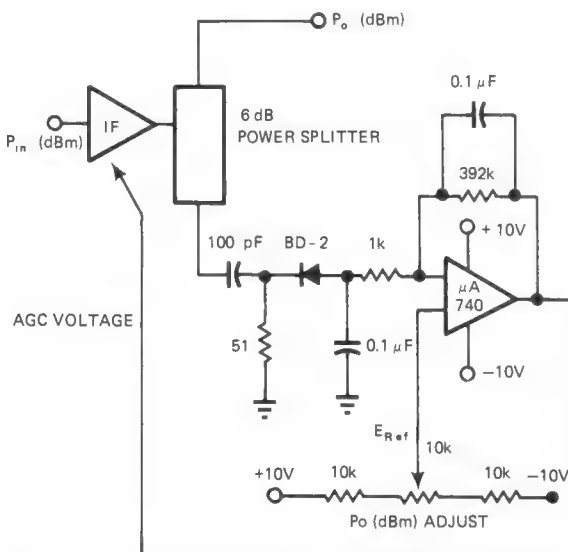
TWO-DECADE RANGE—Output is maintained at 0.2 V for inputs from 40 mV to 4.1 V. Voltage-controlled JFET serves as variable control element. Comparator A₃ produces error voltage

that determines gain of A₁, A₂ and diodes form full-wave rectifier. Developed for use in radar seeker device to prevent overload of amplifier as target gets closer.—C. Marco, Automatic

Gain Control Operates over Two Decades, *Electronics*, Aug. 16, 1973, p 99-100; reprinted in “Circuits for Electronics Engineers,” *Electronics*, 1977, p 44-46.

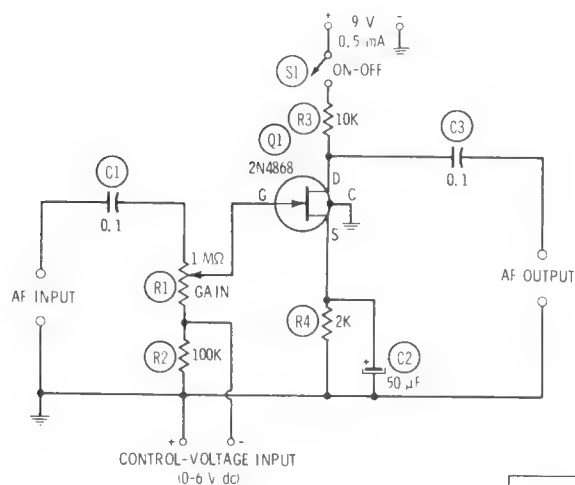


LOW PHASE SHIFT—Voltage-controlled amplifier has less than 3° phase shift over gain-control range of 40 dB at frequencies up to 10 MHz, as required for AGC circuits. Current generator Q2 controls gain of wideband resistance-coupled amplifier Q1. Gain of Q1 increases linearly with amplitude of positive control voltage on base of Q2.—A. H. Hargrove, *Simple Circuits Control Phase-Shift*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 1, 1971, p 39.

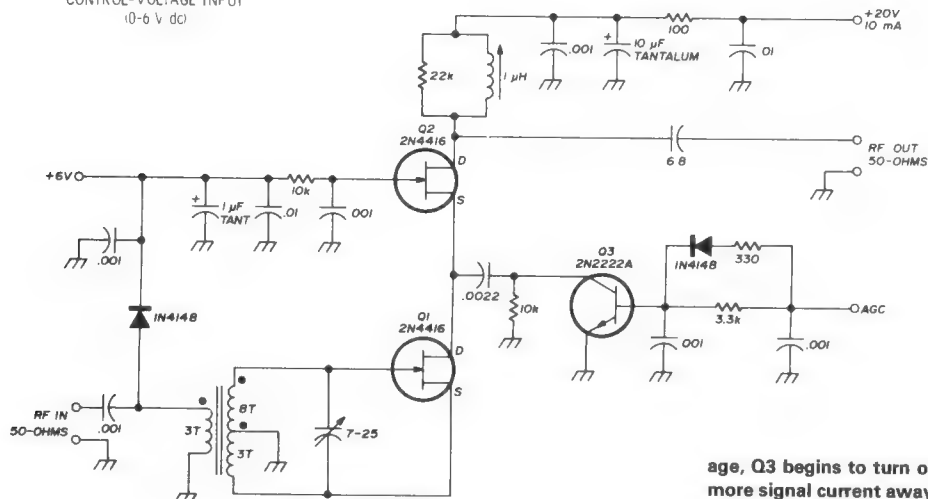


30-MHz AGC LOOP—Low-pass filter serves as loop giving closed-loop bandwidth of at least 5 kHz. Loop operates in square-law region of detector diode. Inputs to IF amplifier are in range from -60 dBm to -10 dBm, and AGC action provides 30-MHz IF output of -15 dBm. Power

splitter ensures that detector also operates at -15 dBm. Article gives design equations and performance curves.—R. S. Hughes, *Design Automatic Gain Control Loops the Easy Way*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1978, p 123–128.



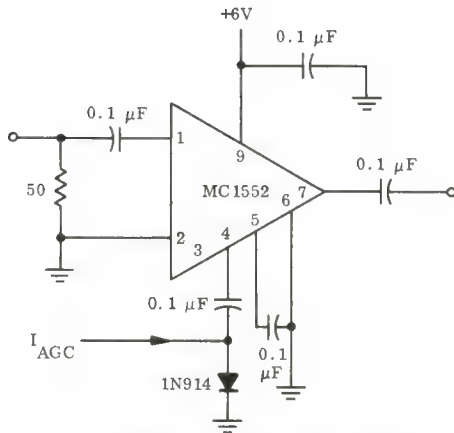
AUDIO AGC USING FET—DC control voltage obtained from key signal point in audio amplifier is applied to gate of FET to vary bias. Gain of stage varies inversely with gate bias voltage. When control voltage is 0 V, voltage gain of stage is 10 and maximum undistorted output signal is 1 VRMS. When control voltage is 6 VDC, output is reduced to 0.5 mVRMS, giving better than 90-dB range for AGC control.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 39–40.



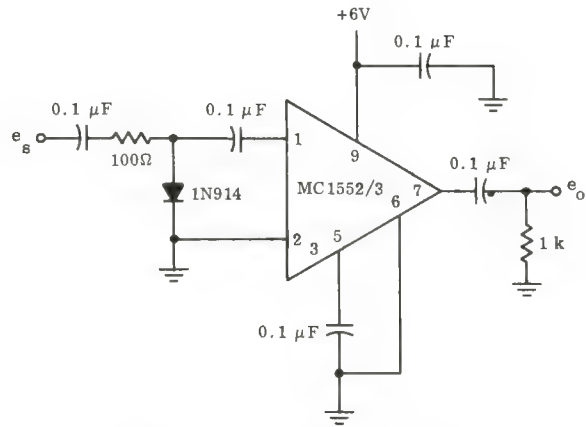
50–54 MHz RF-AGC AMPLIFIER—Developed for 6-meter SSB transceiver to give minimum of 15-dB power gain, low noise figure, and good signal-handling capability when AGC is applied.

AGC control resembles bipolar cascode circuit using differential pair with current source, although operation does not involve changing amplifier bias level. With increasing AGC volt-

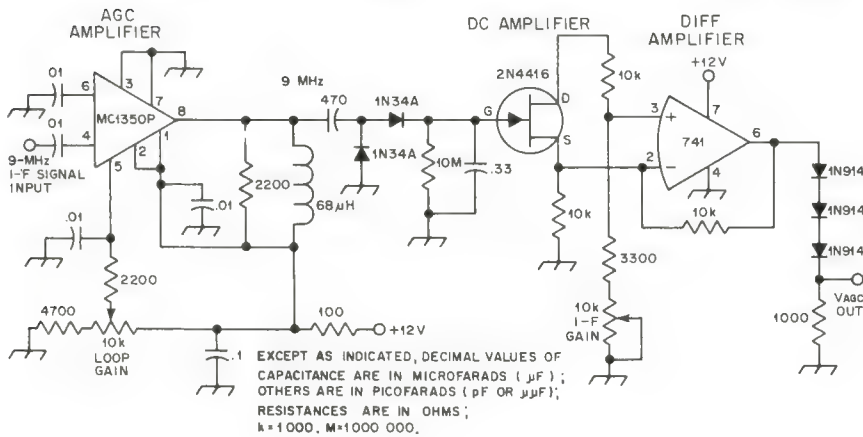
age, Q3 begins to turn on, shunting more and more signal current away from Q2 and thereby decreasing stage gain. Input transformer is wound on small toroid core. Range of AGC voltage is 0–1.2 V.—A. Borsa, *High-Performance RF-AGC Amplifier*, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1978, p 64–66.



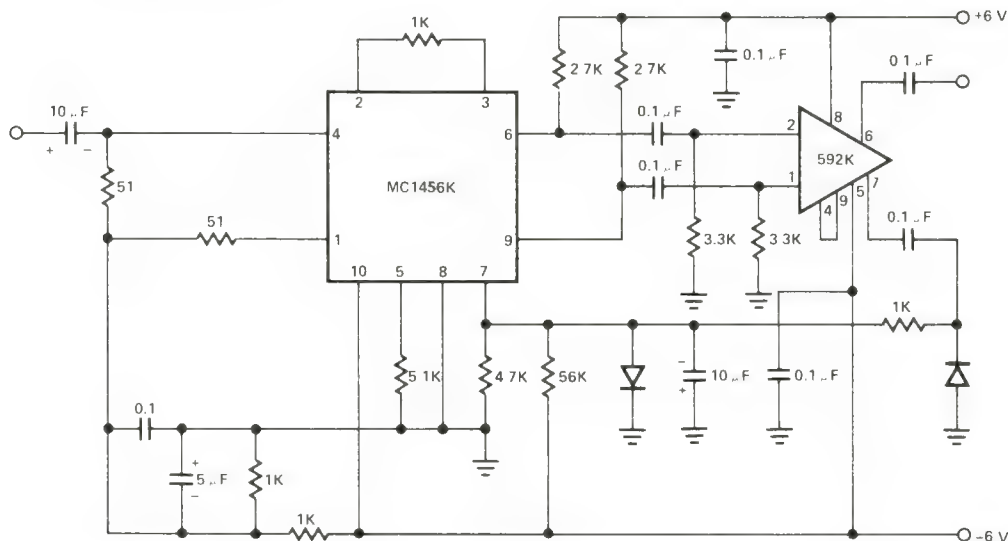
CONTROL WITH EXTERNAL DIODE—External resistances normally used with Motorola MC1552 video amplifier are replaced by 1N914 or equivalent diode so gain of amplifier is determined by AGC current through diode. Arrangement gives wide range of gain control, but lowest obtainable level of gain is normal unmodified gain of amplifier. Same circuit can be used with MC1553 high-gain video amplifier.—"A Wide Band Monolithic Video Amplifier," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, AN-404, p 10.



CONTROL AT LOW GAIN LEVELS—Diode is used as variable impedance in voltage-divider network at input of video amplifier to provide AGC at lower gain levels than could be handled with more conventional external-diode circuits. Voltage gain for Motorola MC1552 decreases from about 50 for 1-mA AGC control current to about 20 for 8 mA. For MC1553 high-gain video amplifier, gain drops from 400 at 1 mA to 25 at 8 mA.—"A Wide Band Monolithic Video Amplifier," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, AN-404, p 11.



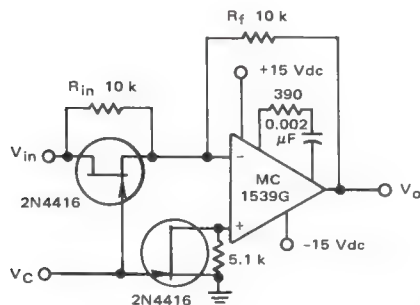
AGC LOOP FOR MOSFETs—Used at output of 9-MHz IF amplifier in commercial receiver to divide desired control-voltage magnitude and swing for FT0601 MOSFETs in IF strip. MOSFETs are biased by 2.1-V zeners in source leads in FETs, to drive gate-2 voltage sufficiently negative for full AGC action.—G. Ricaud, Modifying the W1CER/W1FB AGC Loop for Use with MOSFET I-F Amplifiers, QST, June 1977, p 47.



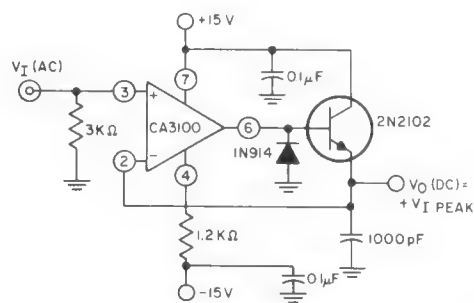
WIDEBAND AGC AMPLIFIER—Combination of 592K opamp and MC1496K balanced modulator gives DC output signal proportional to ampli-

tude of AC input signal, for varying gain of balanced modulator. Unbalancing carrier input of modulator makes signal pass through with-

out attenuation.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 709-710.

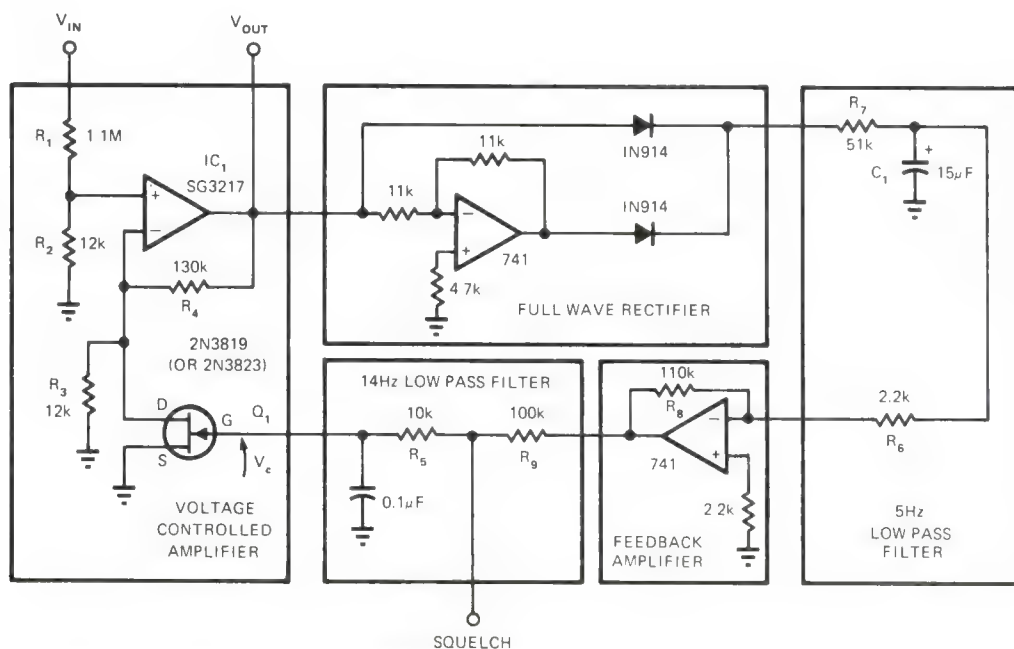


AGC AMPLIFIER—FET used in conjunction with opamp permits varying of gain by changing ratio of R_f to R_{in} . Offset voltage in output due to input bias currents is minimized by placing FET in parallel with 5.1K resistor between noninverting leg of opamp and ground, so resistance varies with changes of R_{in} .—"Low Frequency Applications of Field-Effect Transistors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-511A, p 9.



POSITIVE PEAK DETECTOR—CA3100 bipolar MOS opamp is connected as wideband noninverting amplifier to provide essentially constant gain for wide range of input frequencies. Diode

clips negative half-cycles, so output of transistor is proportional only to positive input peaks.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 16.



AGC WITH FET—FET serves as nonlinear element in fast-acting instrumentation circuit handling wide range of signals. R_1 and R_2 attenuate

input signal so FET input is less than 25 mV for inputs up to 2 VRMS. Article covers design and performance. Gain is almost linear with gate

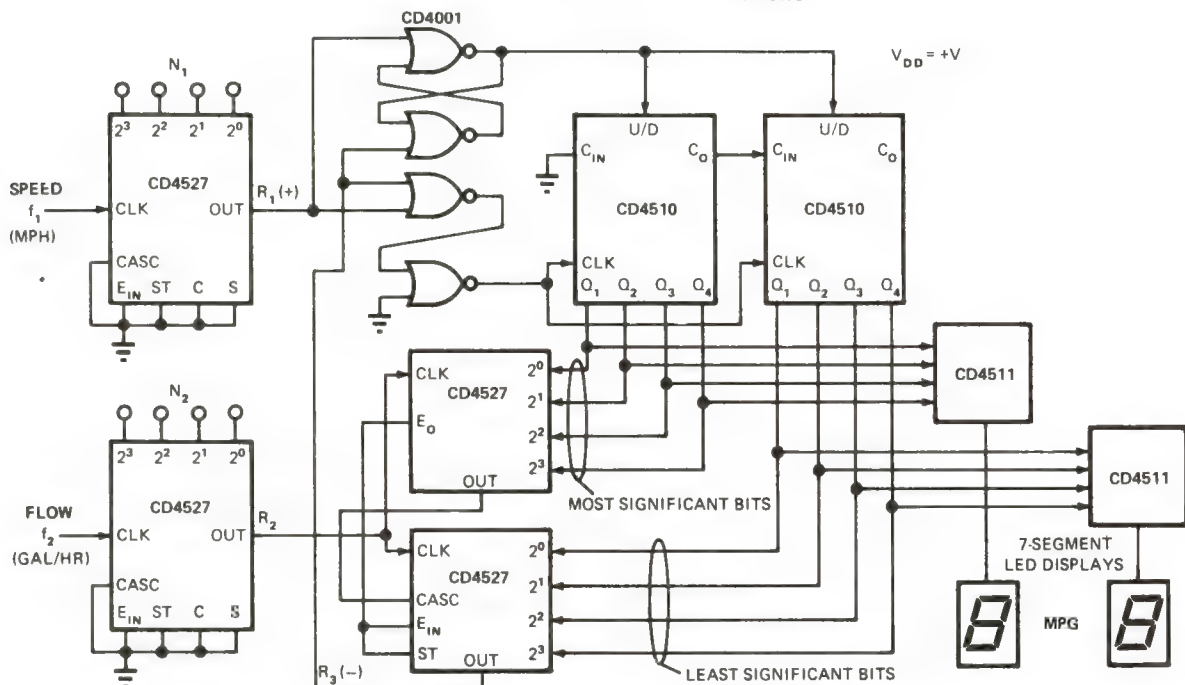
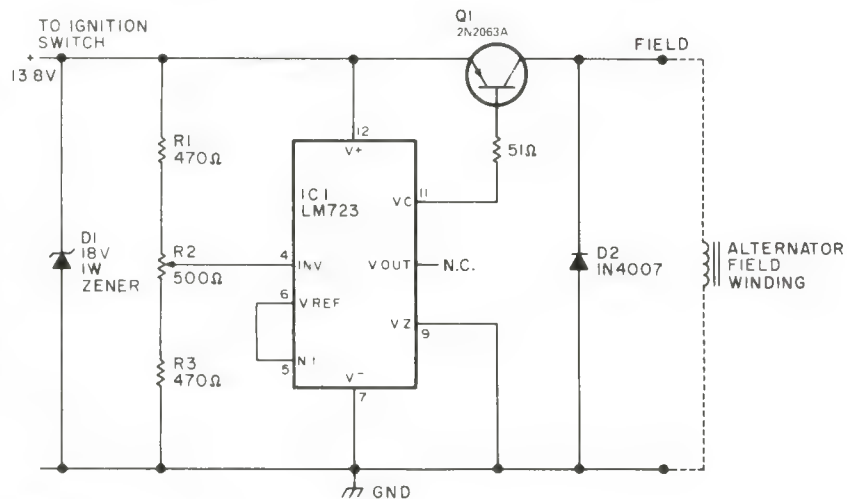
voltage of FET.—R. D. Pogge, *Designers' Guide to: Basic AGC Amplifier Design*, EDN Magazine, Jan. 20, 1974, p 72-76.

CHAPTER 7

Automotive Circuits

Includes capacitor-discharge, optoelectronic, and other types of electronic ignition, tachometers, dwell meters, idiot-light buzzer, audible turn signals, headlight reminders, mileage computer, cold-weather starting aids, wiper controls, oil-pressure and oil-level gages, solid-state regulators for alternators, overspeed warnings, battery-voltage monitor, and trailer-light interface. For auto theft devices, see Burglar Alarm chapter.

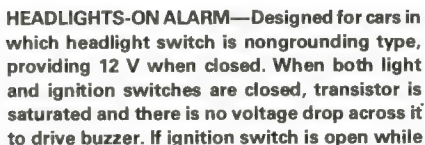
SOLID-STATE AUTO REGULATOR—Replaces and outperforms electromechanical charging-voltage regulator in autos using alternator systems. Prolongs battery life by preventing undercharging or overcharging of 12-V lead-acid battery. Uses LM723 connected as switching regulator for controlling alternator field current. R2 is adjusted to maintain 13.8-V fully charged voltage for standard auto battery. Article gives construction details and tells how to use external relay to maintain alternator charge-indicator function in cars having idiot light rather than charge-discharge ammeter. Q1 is 2N2063A (SK3009) 10-A PNP transistor.—W. J. Prudhomme, Build Your Own Car Regulator, 73 Magazine, March 1977, p 160–162.



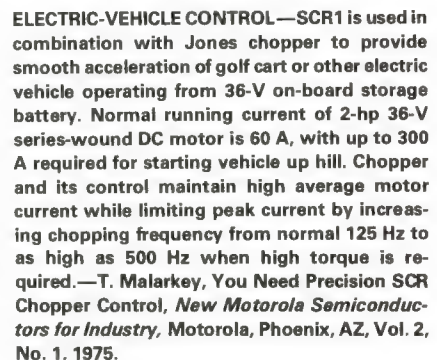
MILEAGE COMPUTER—Fuel consumption in miles per gallon is continuously updated on 2-digit LED display. Entire system using CMOS ICs can be built for less than \$25 including gas-flow sensor and speed sensor, sources for which are given in article along with operational details.

Circuit uses rate multiplier to produce output pulse train whose frequency is proportional to product of the two inputs. Output rate is time-averaged. Speed sensor, mounted in series with speedometer cable, feeds speed data to CD4527 rate multiplier as clock input. Gas-flow sensor,

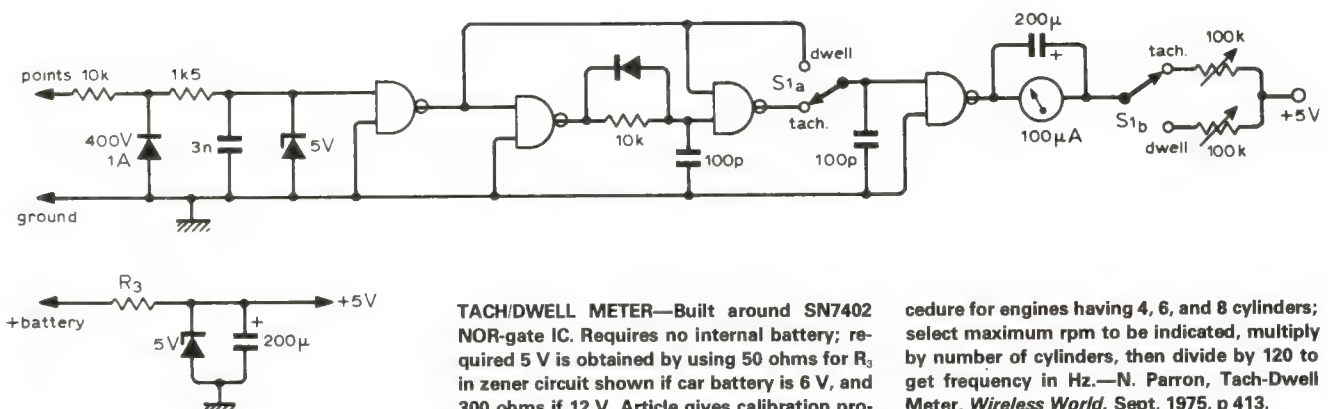
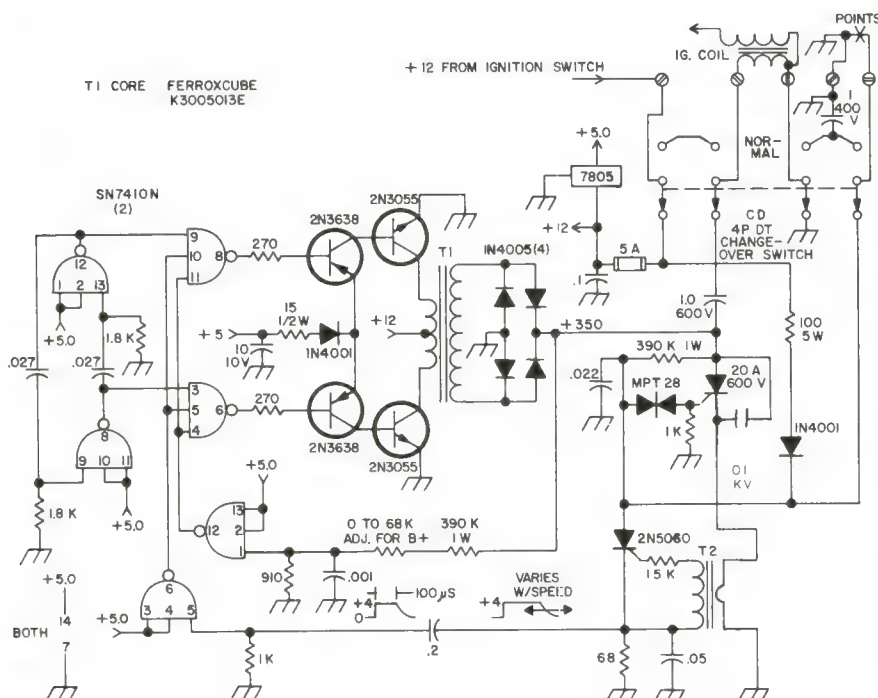
mounted in series with fuel line, feeds clock input of other rate multiplier.—G. J. Summers, Miles/Gallon Measurement Made Easy with CMOS Rate Multipliers, EDN Magazine, Jan. 20, 1976, p 61–63.



lights are on, transistor bias is removed so transistor is effectively open and full 12 V is applied to buzzer through 240-ohm resistor until lights are turned off.—R. E. Hartzell, Jr., Detector Warns You When Headlights Are Left On, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1975, p 160.

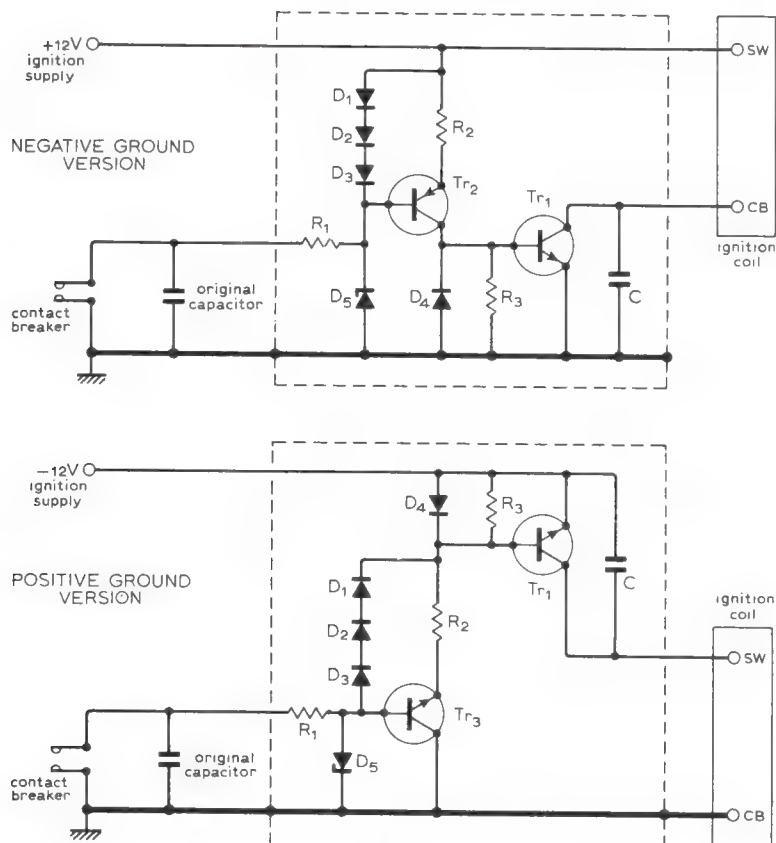


CD IGNITION—Uses master oscillator—power amplifier type of DC/DC converter in which two sections of triple 3-input NAND gate serves as 10-kHz square-wave MVBR feeding class B PNP/NPN power amplifier through two-gate driver. Remaining two gates are used as logic inverters. Secondary of T1 has 15.24 meters of No. 26 in six bank windings, with 20 turns No. 14 added and center-tapped for primary. T2 is unshielded iron-core RF choke, 30–100 μ H, with several turns wound over it for secondary. When main 20-A SCR fires, T2 develops oscillation burst for firing sensitive gate-latching SCR. Storage capacitor energy is then dumped into ignition coil primary through power SCR.—K. W. Robbins, CD Ignition System, *73 Magazine*, May 1974, p 17 and 19.



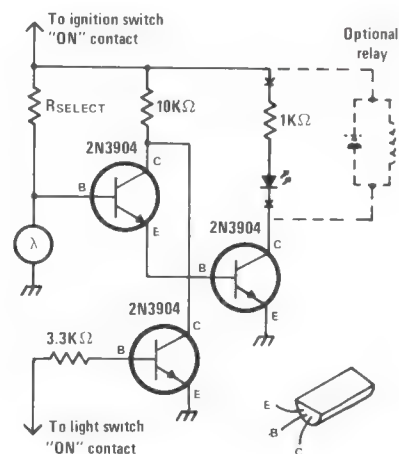
TACH/DWELL METER—Built around SN7402 NOR-gate IC. Requires no internal battery; required 5 V is obtained by using 50 ohms for R_3 in zener circuit shown if car battery is 6 V, and 300 ohms if 12 V. Article gives calibration pro-

cedure for engines having 4, 6, and 8 cylinders; select maximum rpm to be indicated, multiply by number of cylinders, then divide by 120 to get frequency in Hz.—N. Parron, Tach-Dwell Meter. *Wireless World*, Sept. 1975, p 413.

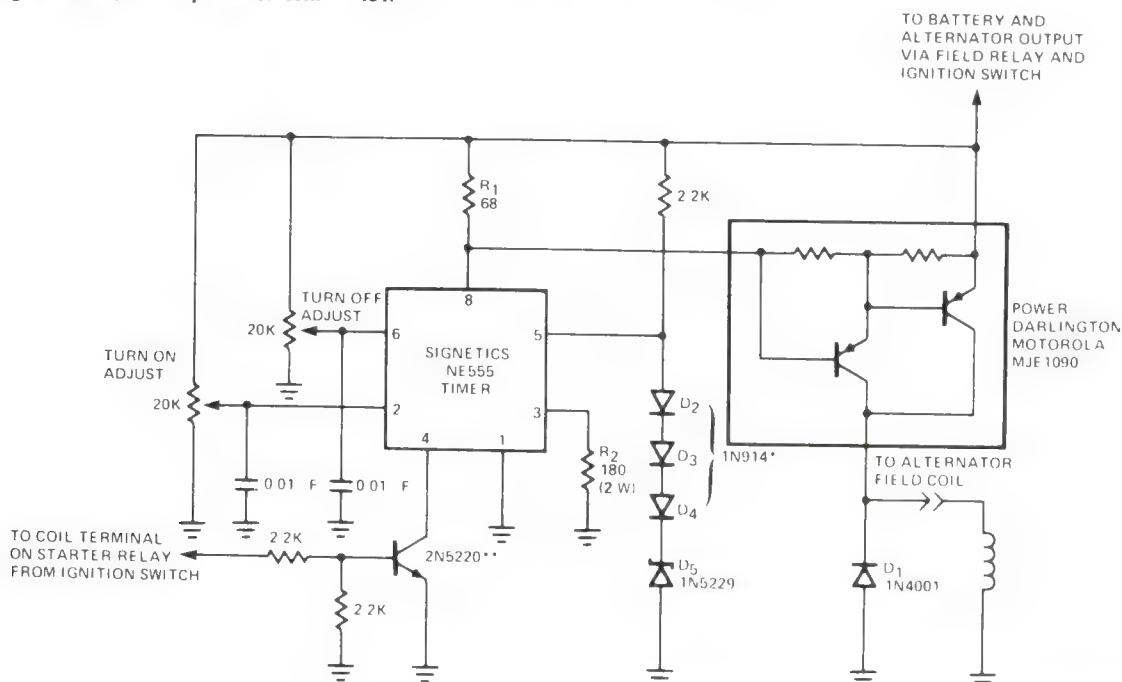


TRANSISTORIZED BREAKER POINTS—Uses Texas Instruments BUY23/23A high-voltage transistors that can easily withstand voltages up to about 300 V existing across breaker points of distributor in modern car. Circuit serves as electronic switch that isolates points from heavy interrupt current and high-voltage back-swing of ignition coil, thereby almost com-

pletely eliminating wear on points. Values are: Tr_2 2N3789; Tr_3 (for positive ground version) 2N3055; D_1 - D_4 1N4001; D_5 18-V 400-mW zener; R_1 56 ohms; R_2 1.2 ohms; R_3 10 ohms; C 600 VDC same size as points capacitor. Article covers installation procedure.—G. F. Nudd, Transistor-Aided Ignition, *Wireless World*, April 1975, p 191.



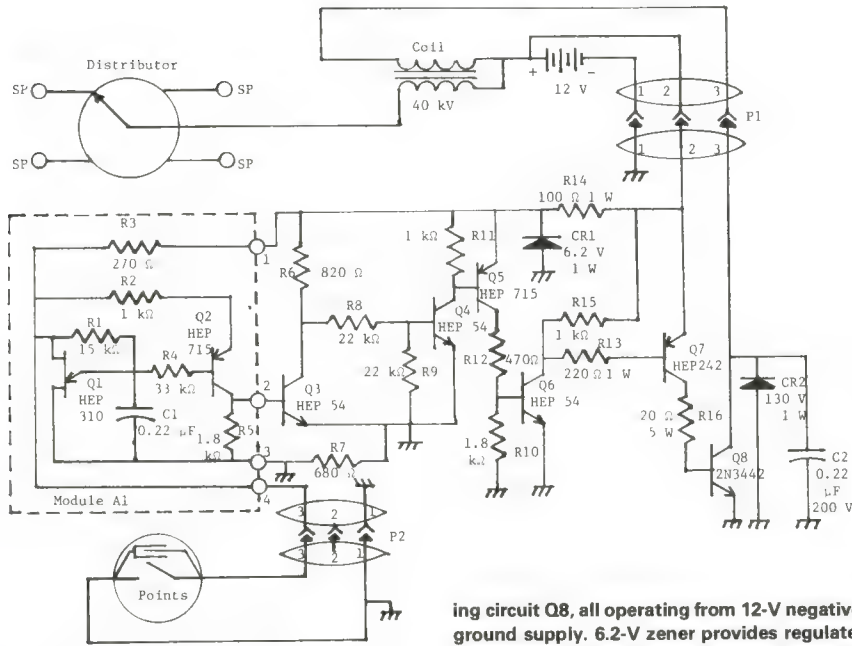
HEADLIGHT REMINDER—Photocell energizes circuit at twilight to remind motorist that lights should be turned on. Indicator can be LED connected as shown or relay turning on buzzer for more positive signal. Circuit can be made automatic by connecting relay contacts in parallel with light switch, provided delay circuit is added to prevent oncoming headlights from killing circuit. Mount photocell in location where it is unaffected by other lights inside or outside car.—J. Sandler, 9 Projects under \$9, *Modern Electronics*, Sept. 1978, p 35-39.



VOLTAGE REGULATOR—Timer and power Darlington form simple automobile voltage regulator. When battery voltage drops below 14.4

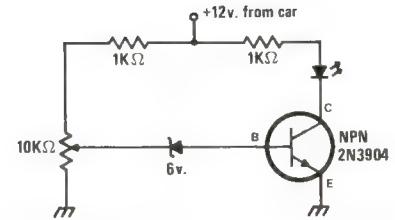
V, timer is turned on and Darlington pair conducts. Separate adjustments are provided for preset turn-on and turnoff voltages.—"Signet-

ics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 731.

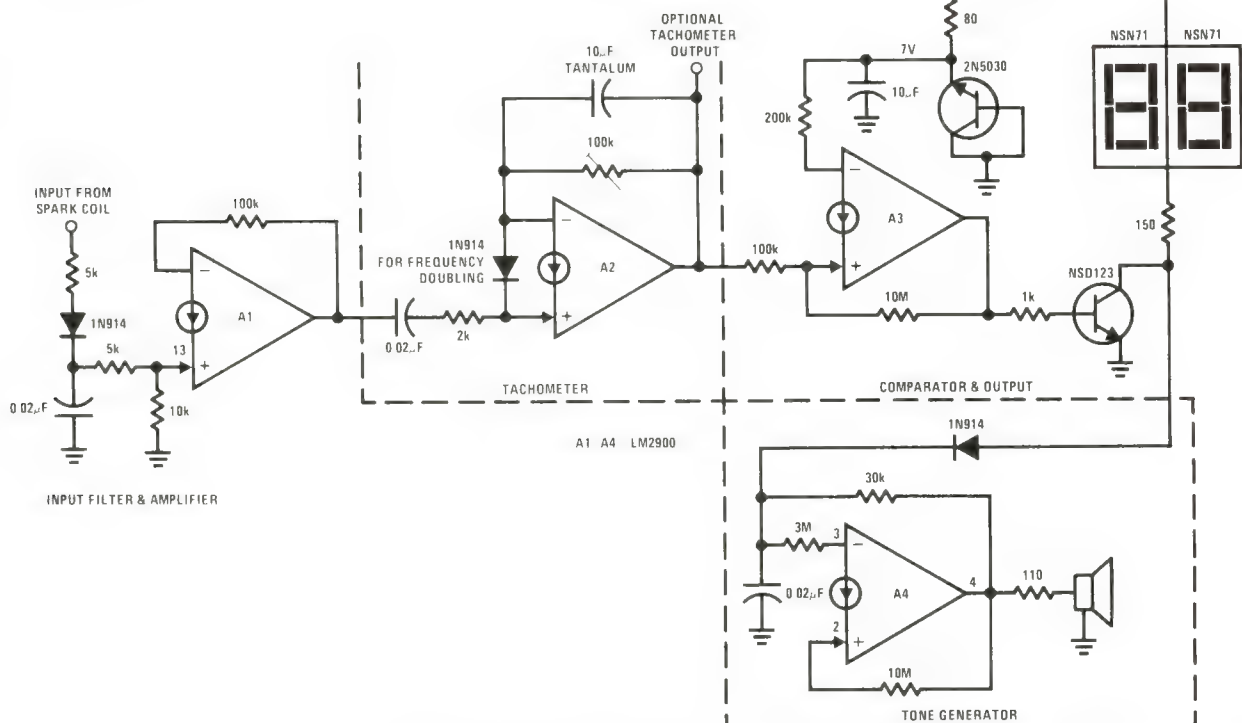


COLD-WEATHER IGNITION—Multispark electronic ignition improves cold-weather starting ability of engines in arctic environment by providing more than one spark per combustion cycle. Circuit uses UJT triangle-wave generator Q1, emitter-follower isolator Q2, wave-shaping Schmitt trigger Q3-Q4, three stages of square-wave amplification Q5-Q7, and output switch-

ing circuit Q8, all operating from 12-V negative-ground supply. 6.2-V zener provides regulated voltage for UJT and Schmitt trigger. Initial 20,000- to 40,000-V ignition spark produced by opening of breaker points is followed by continuous series of sparks at rate of about 200 per second as long as points stay open.—D. E. Stinchcomb, Multi-Spark Electronic Ignition for Engine Starting in Arctic Environment, *Proceedings of the IEEE 1975 Region Six Conference*, May 1975, p 224-225.



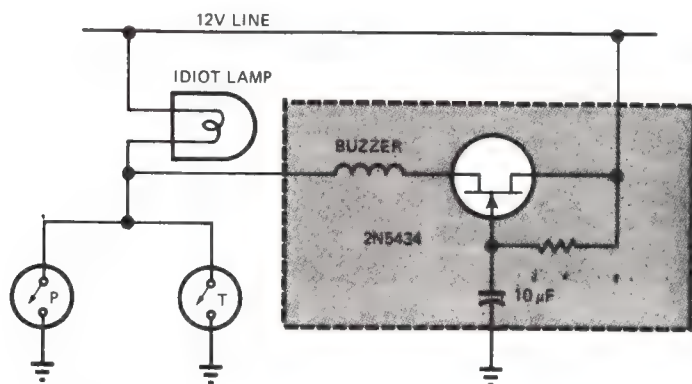
BATTERY MONITOR—Basic circuit energizes LED when battery voltage drops to level set by 10K pot. Any number of additional circuits can be added, for reading battery voltage in 1-V steps or even steps as small as 0.1 V. Circuit supplements idiot light that replaces ammeter in most modern cars. LED type is not critical.—J. Sandler, 9 Projects under \$9, *Modern Electronics*, Sept. 1978, p 35-39.



HIGH-SPEED WARNING—Audible alarm tone generator drives warning loudspeaker to supplement 2-digit speed display that can be set to trip when vehicle speed exceeds 55-mph legal limit. Engine speed signal is taken from primary of spark coil. Switch in transmission activates circuit only when car is in high gear. All func-

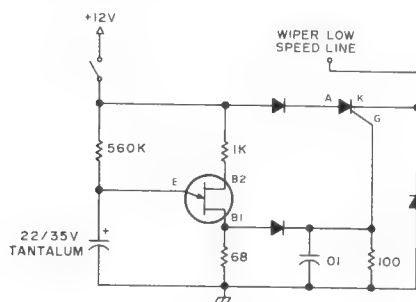
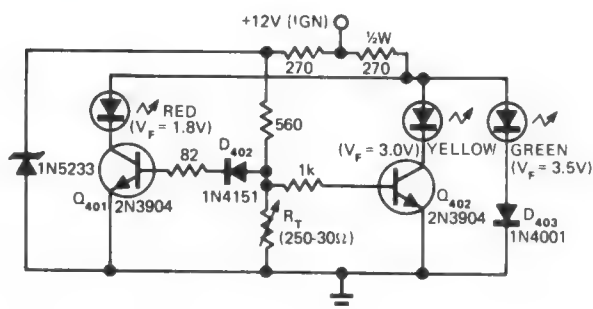
tions are performed by sections of LM2900 quad Norton opamp. A1 amplifies and regulates spark-coil signal. A2 converts signal frequency to voltage proportional to engine speed. A3 compares speed voltage with reference voltage and turns on output transistor at set speed. A4 generates audible tone. Circuit components

must be adjusted for number of cylinders, gear and axle ratios, tire size, etc. 10-μF capacitor connected to A3 can be increased to prevent triggering of alarm when increasing speed momentarily while passing another car.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, LB-33.



BUZZER FOR IDIOT LIGHT—Provides audible supplement to engine-monitoring indicator lamps that are often difficult to see in daylight. Uses 2N5434 JFET to provide delay of about 7 s each time ignition switch is turned on, to allow for peaceful starting of car and normal buildup of oil pressure when lamp is monitoring oil pressure and engine-temperature sensors. Entire circuit can be mounted inside plastic housing of unused or disconnected dashboard warning buzzer in late-model car.—P. Clower, *Audio Assist Gives "Idiot Lights" the "Buzz,"* *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1976, p 126.

OIL-PRESSURE DISPLAY—Red, yellow, and green LEDs give positive indication of oil pressure level on electronic gage console developed for motorcycle. Transducer converts oil pressure to variable resistance R_T , which in turn varies bias on transistors. LEDs have different forward voltages at which they light, so proper selection of bias resistors ensures that only one LED is on at a time to give desired indication of oil pressure.—J. D. Wiley, *Instrument Console Features Digital Displays and Built-In Combo Lock*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1975, p 38–43.



TAB SCR POLYPAKS
92CUI730
OR SIMILAR

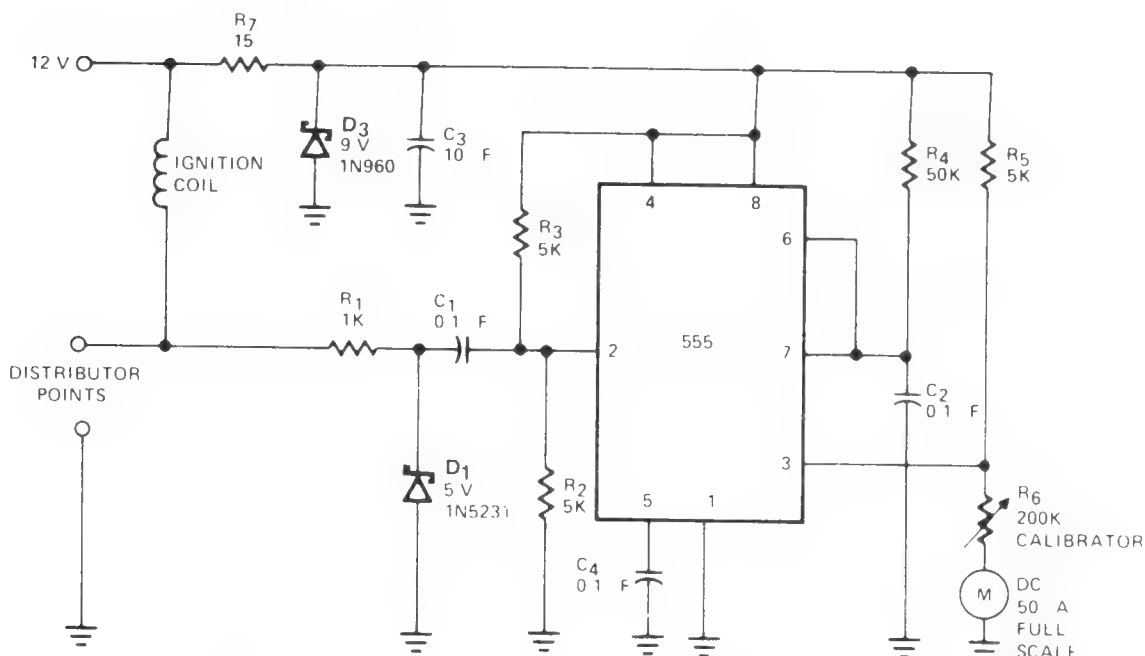


SN4871
UNIUNION
TRANSISTOR



DIODES—1 AMP PLASTIC
RESISTORS—1/2 WATT

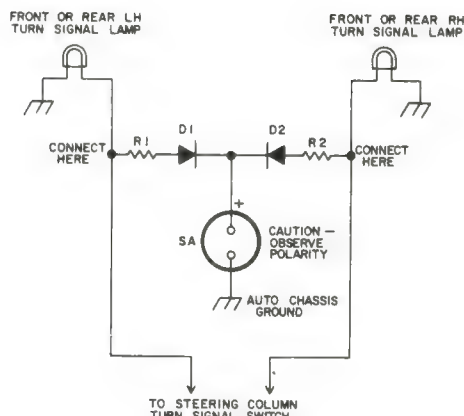
WIPER CONTROL—Operates wipers automatically at intervals, as required for very light rain or mist. Changing 560K resistor to 500K pot in series with 100K fixed resistor gives variable control of interval.—*Circuits, 73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 34.



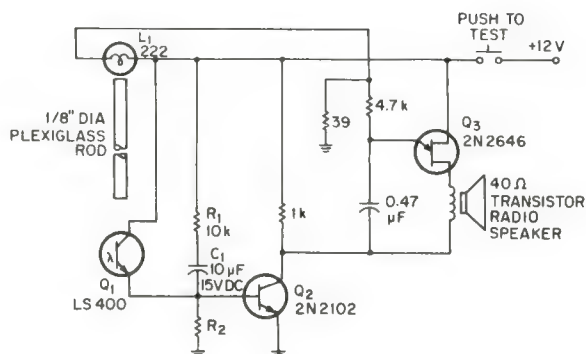
DISTRIBUTOR-POINT TACHOMETER—555 timer receives its input pulses from distributor points of car. When timer output (pin 3) is high, meter receives calibrated current through R_6 .

When IC times out, meter current stops for remainder of duty cycle. Integration of variable duty cycle by meter movement serves to provide visible indication of engine speed.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 724–725.

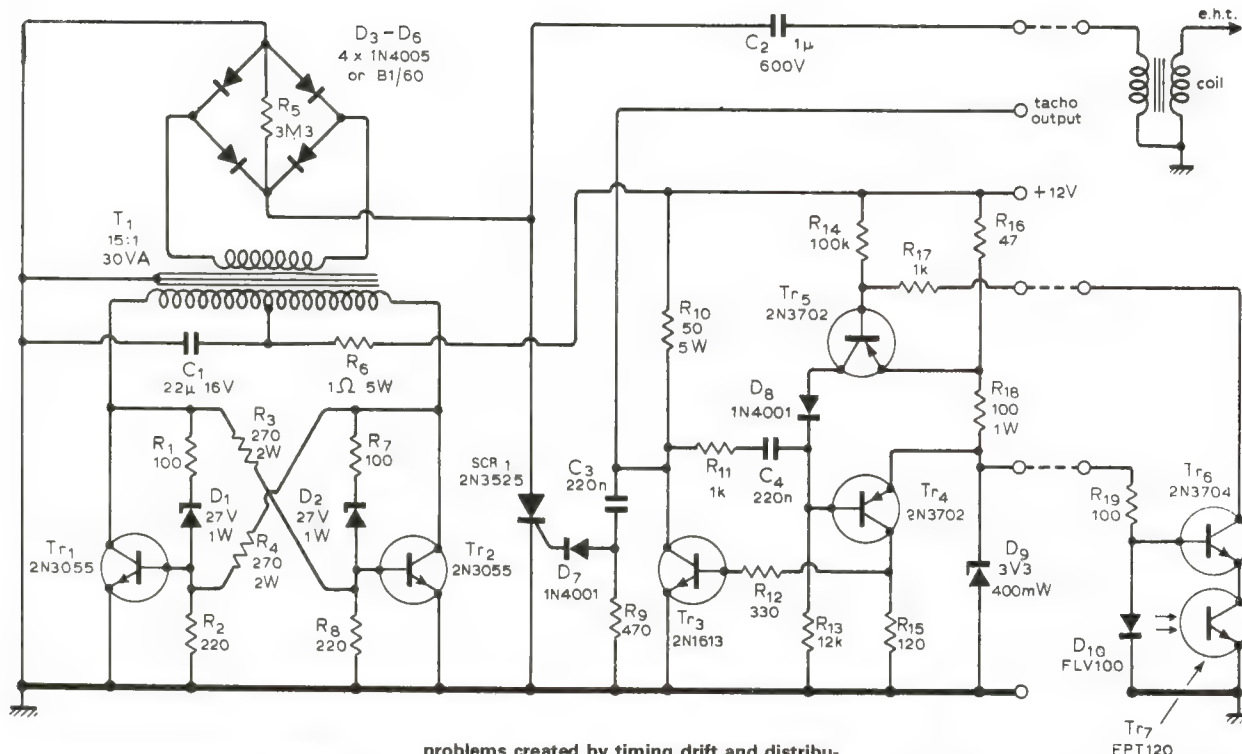
vide visible indication of engine speed.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 724–725.



AUDIBLE TURN SIGNAL—Gives 3500-Hz audible tone each time turn-signal light flashes on, to warn driver that signal has not been turned off when making less than right-angle turns. Schematic shown is for 12-V negative-ground systems. For 6-V negative-ground systems, cut values of R1 and R2 about in half. For positive-ground systems, reverse connections to diodes and Sonalert. R1 and R2 are 2.7K 0.5 W. D1 and D2 can be any general-purpose small-current silicon diode. SA is Mallory SC1.5 Sonalert.—A. Goodwin, Turn Signal Reminder, *73 Magazine*, Holiday issue 1976, p 166.



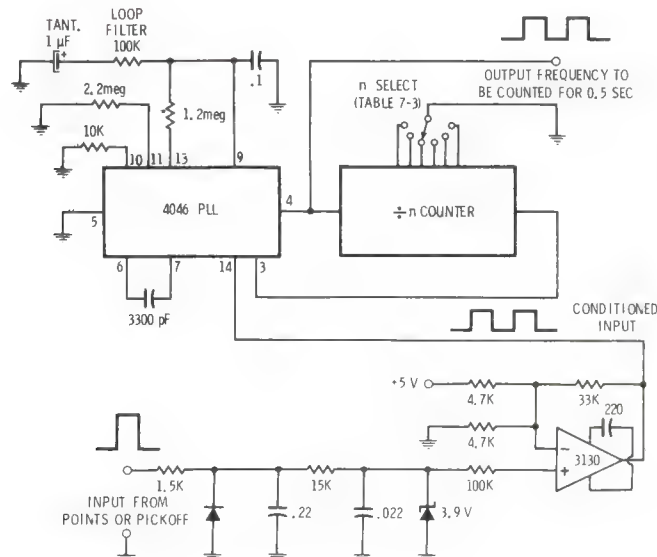
OIL-LEVEL GAGE—Permits checking crankcase oil level from driver's seat. Sensor consists of light-conducting Plexiglas rod attached to dipstick, with lamp L1 at top of rod and phototransistor Q1 mounted at add-oil mark on dipstick, about 1/2 inch below bottom of rod. At normal oil level, oil attenuates light between Q1 and bottom end of rod, making phototransistor resistance high. Pushing test switch makes C1 charge and saturate Q2 long enough to activate UJT AF oscillator Q3 and give short tone verifying that lamp is not burned out and gage is working. When oil is low, enough light reaches Q1 to keep Q2 saturated after C1 charges, giving continuous tone as long as switch is pushed.—L. Svelund, Electronic Dipstick, *EEE Magazine*, Nov. 1970, p 101.



OPTOELECTRONIC IGNITION—Combination of low-cost point-source LED and high-sensitivity phototransistor forms optical sensor for position of cam in distributor. Technique eliminates

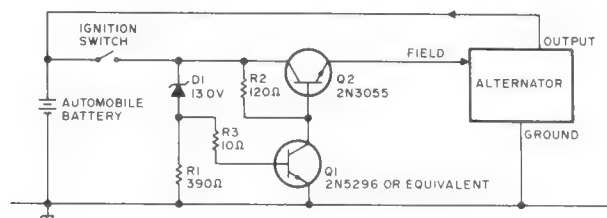
problems created by timing drift and distributor-shaft play. Sensor head is small enough to fit most distributors. Article gives dimensioned drawings for shutter design and sensor mounting, and describes operation of associated ca-

pacitor-discharge electronic ignition circuit in detail. Leads to sensor do not require shielding.—H. Maidment, Optical Sensor Ignition System, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1975, p 533-537.



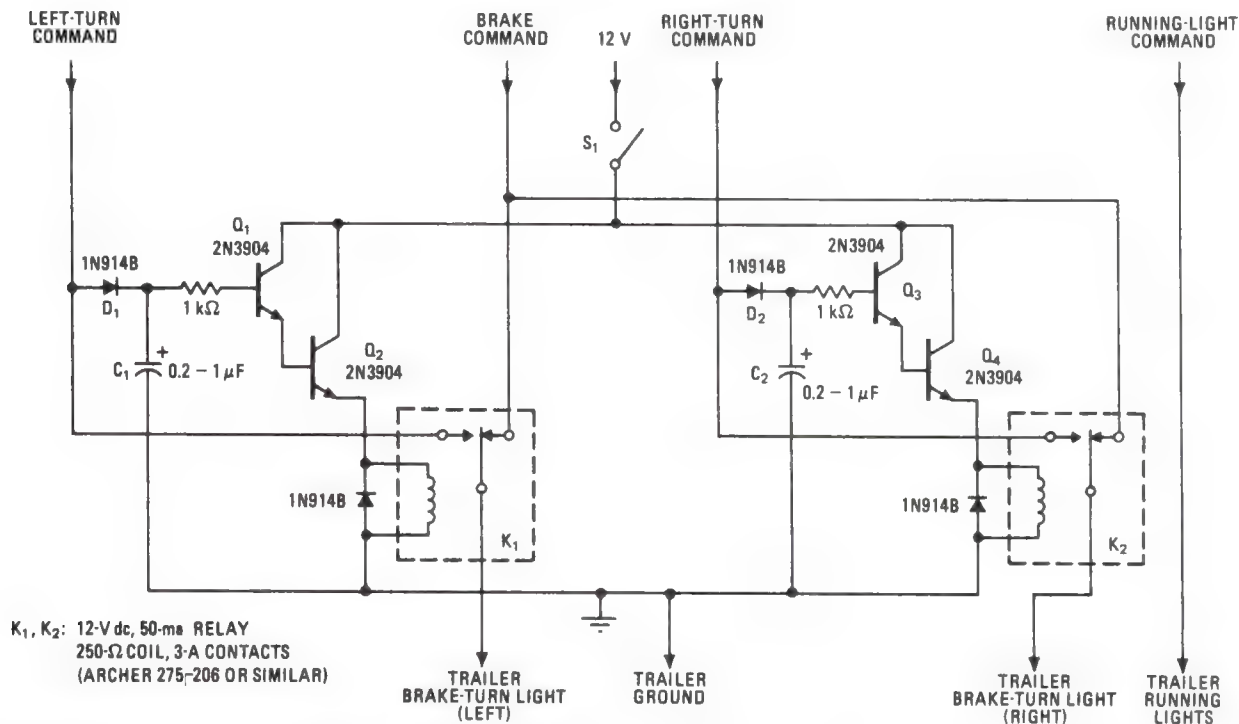
DIGITAL TACHOMETER—Pulses from auto engine points or other pickoff are filtered before feed to 3130 CMOS opamp used as comparator to complete conditioning of input. Pulses are then fed through 4046 PLL to divide-by-N counter that is set for number of cylinders in engine (60 for four cylinders, 45 for six, and 30 for eight). Output frequency is then counted for 0.5 s to get engine or shaft speed in rpm.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 366–367.

REGULATOR FOR ALTERNATOR—Simple and effective solid-state replacement for auto voltage regulator can be used with alternator in almost any negative-ground system. Circuit acts as switch supplying either full or no voltage to field winding of alternator. When battery is below 13 V, zener D1 does not conduct, Q1 is off, Q2 is on, and full battery voltage is applied to alternator field so it puts out full voltage to battery for charging. When battery reaches 13.6 V, Q1 turns on, Q2 turns off, alternator output is reduced to zero, and battery gets no charging



current. Circuit can also be used with wind-driven alternator systems.—P. S. Smith, \$22 for a

Regulator? Never!, *73 Magazine*, Holiday issue 1976, p 103.

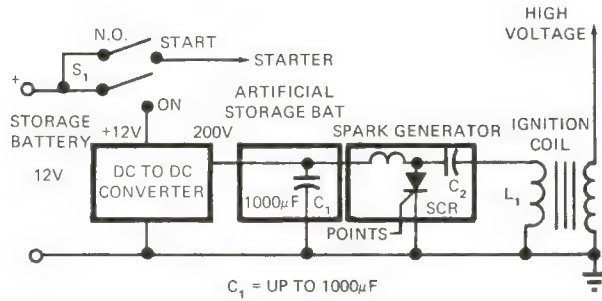


K₁, K₂: 12-V dc, 50-ma RELAY
250-Ω COIL, 3-A CONTACTS
(ARCHER 275-206 OR SIMILAR)

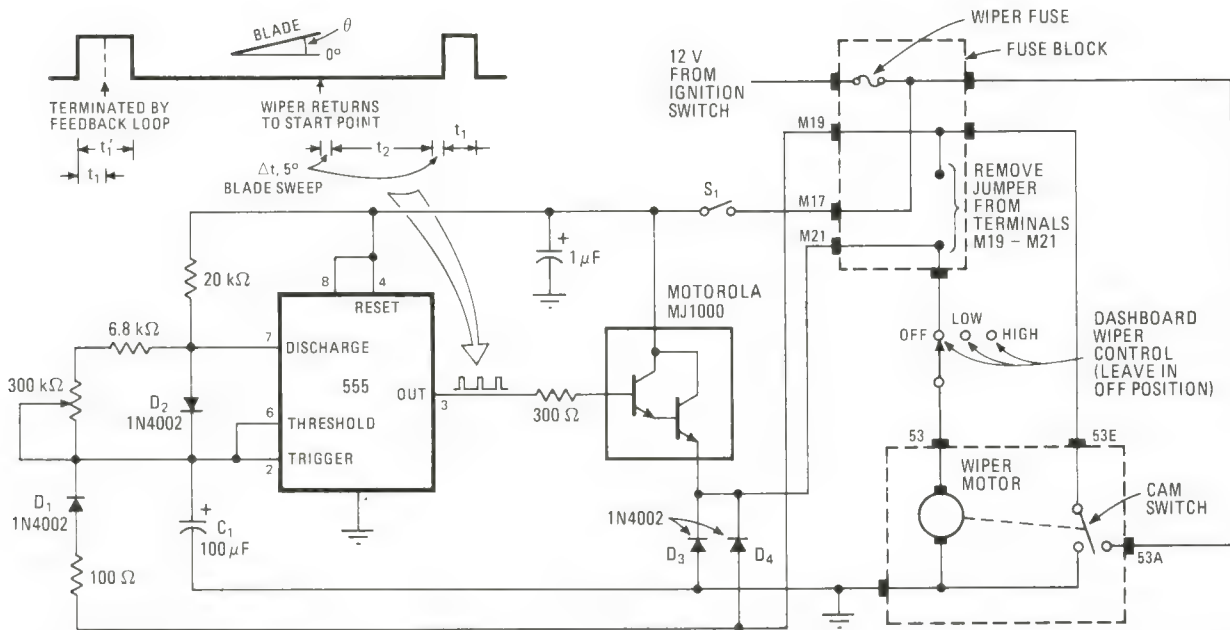
AUTO-TRAILER INTERFACE FOR LIGHTS—Low-cost transistors and two relays combine brake-light and turn-indicator signals on common bus to ensure that trailer lights respond to both commands. C₁ and C₂ charge to peak am-

plitude of turn signal, which flashes about 2 times per second. Values are selected to hold relay closed between flash intervals; if capacitance is too large, brake signal cannot immediately activate trailer lights after turn signal is

canceled. Developed for new cars in which separate turn and brake signals are required for safety.—M. E. Gilmore and C. W. Snipes, Darlington-Switched Relays Link Car and Trailer Signal Lights, *Electronics*, Aug. 18, 1977, p 116.



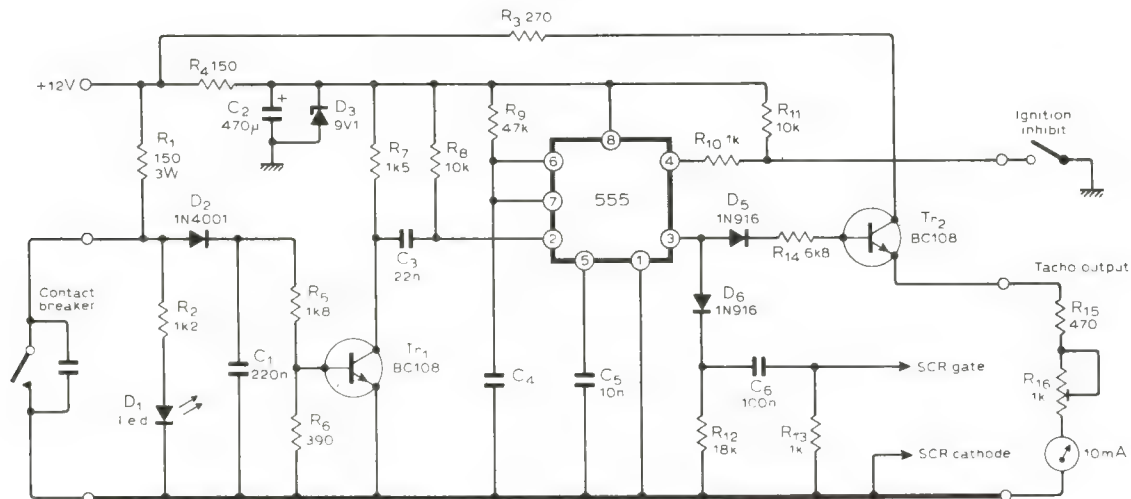
CAPACITOR SERVES AS IGNITION BATTERY—Developed for use with capacitor-discharge ignition systems to provide independent voltage source for ignition when starting car in very cold weather. Before attempting to start car, S_1 is set to ON position for energizing DC-to-DC converter for charging C_1 with DC voltage between 200 and 400 V. Starter is now engaged. If voltage of storage battery drops as starter slowly turns engine over, C_1 still represents equivalent of fully charged 12-V storage battery that is capable of driving ignition system for almost a minute.—W. Stalzer, Capacitor Provides Artificial Battery for Ignition Systems, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1972, p 48.



WIPER-DELAY CONTROL—555 timer provides selectable delay time between sweeps of wiper blades driven by motor in negative-ground system. Article also gives circuit modification for

positive-ground autos. Delay time can be varied between 0 and 22 s. Timer uses feedback signal from cam-operated switch of motor to synchronize delay time with position of wiper blades.—

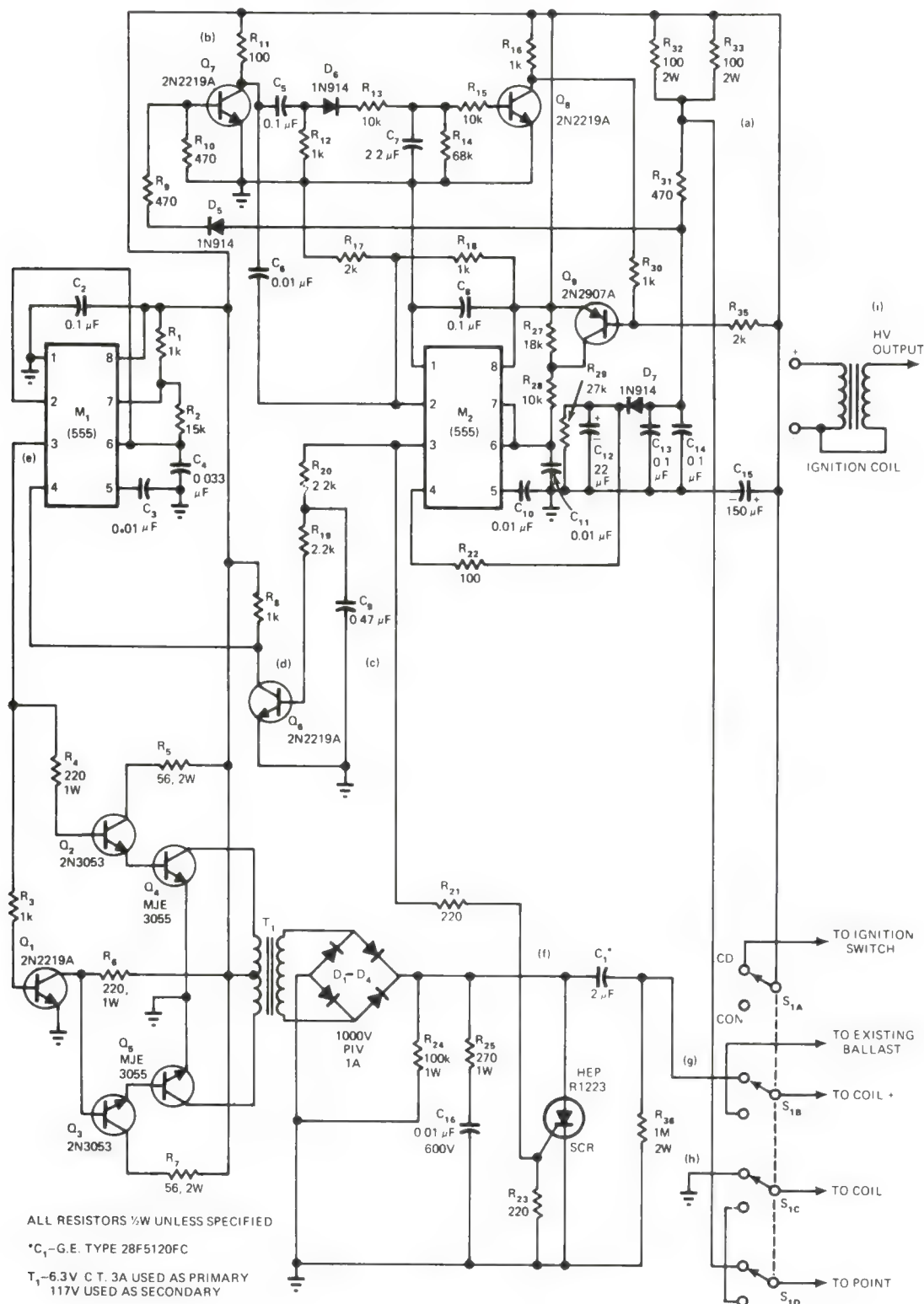
J. Okolowicz, Synchronous Timing Loop Controls Windshield Wiper Delay, *Electronics*, Nov. 24, 1977, p 115 and 117.



RPM-LIMIT ALARM—Used with capacitor-discharge ignition system to provide tachometer output along with engine speed control signal. When breaker contacts open, C_1 charges and turns Tr_1 on, triggering 555 timer used in mono

MVBR mode. Resulting positive pulse from 555 fires control SCR through D_6 and C_6 . When contacts close, D_2 isolates C_1 to reduce effect of contact bounce. With values shown, for speed limit between 8000 and 9000 rpm, use $0.068 \mu F$ for C_4

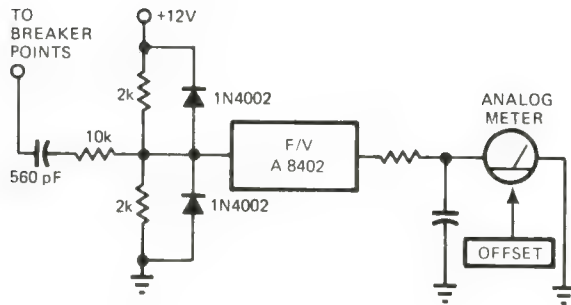
with four-cylinder engine, $0.047 \mu F$ for six cylinders, and $0.033 \mu F$ for eight cylinders. LED across breaker contacts can be used for setting static timing.—K. Wevill, Trigger Circuit for C.D.I. Systems, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1978, p 58.



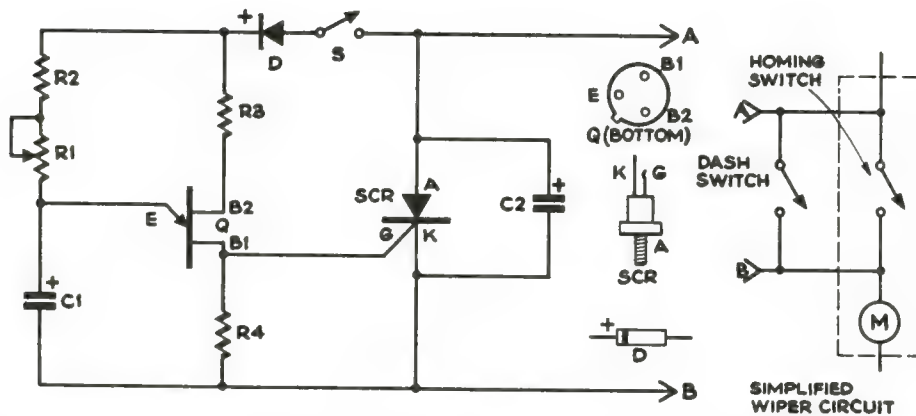
LOW-EMISSION CD—Solid-state capacitor-discharge ignition system improves combustion efficiency by increasing spark duration. For 8-cylinder engine, normal CD system range of 180 to 300 μ s is increased to 600 μ s below 4000 rpm. Oscillation discharge across ignition coil primary lasts for two cycles here, but above 4000

rpm the discharge lasts for one cycle or 300 μ s because at higher speeds the power cycle has shorter times. Circuit uses 555 timer M₁ as 2-kHz oscillator, with Q₁–Q₅ providing drive to Q₄–Q₅ and T₁ for converting battery voltage to about 400 VDC at output of bridge rectifier. When distributor points open, Q₇ turns on and triggers

M₂ connected as mono that provides gate drive pulses for SCR. Article describes operation of circuit in detail and gives waveforms at points a–i.—C. C. Lo, CD Ignition System Produces Low Engine Emissions, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1976, p 94, 96, and 98.



TACHOMETER—Intech/Function Modules A-8402 operating in frequency-to-voltage converter mode serves as automotive tachometer having inherent linearity and ease of calibration. Converter operates asynchronously, which does not affect accuracy when driving analog meter.—P. Pinter and D. Timm, Voltage-to-Frequency Converters—IC Versions Perform Accurate Data Conversion (and Much More) at Low Cost, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 153–157.



C1—50uF @ 25v electrolytic capacitor
C2—1uF @ 25v electrolytic capacitor
R1—50,000-ohm potentiometer
R2—33,000-ohm resistor
R3—100-ohm resistor
R4—47-ohm resistor
D—diode (Moto. HEP 135)
Q—2N1671B unijunction transistor
SCR—SCR (Inter. Rect. SCR-03)
S—SPST miniature toggle switch

TIMER FOR WIPER—Provides automatic one-shot swipes at preselected intervals from 2 to 30 s for handling mist, drizzle, or splash from wet road. Circuit shorts out homing switch inside windshield-wiper motor, which is usually

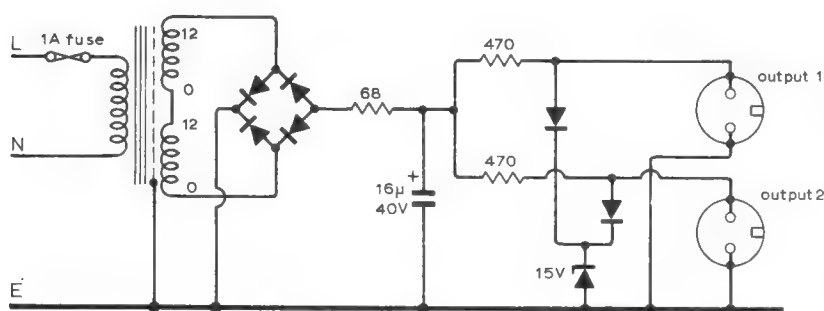
in parallel with slow-speed contacts of wiper dashboard switch. With wiper switch off and ignition on, short two switch terminals at a time to find pins that start wiper. When blades begin moving, remove jumper; blades should then

finish sweep and shut off. It is these terminals of switch that are connected to points A and B of control circuit.—V. Mele, Mist Switch—It's for Your Windshield Wipers, *Popular Science*, Aug. 1973, p 110.

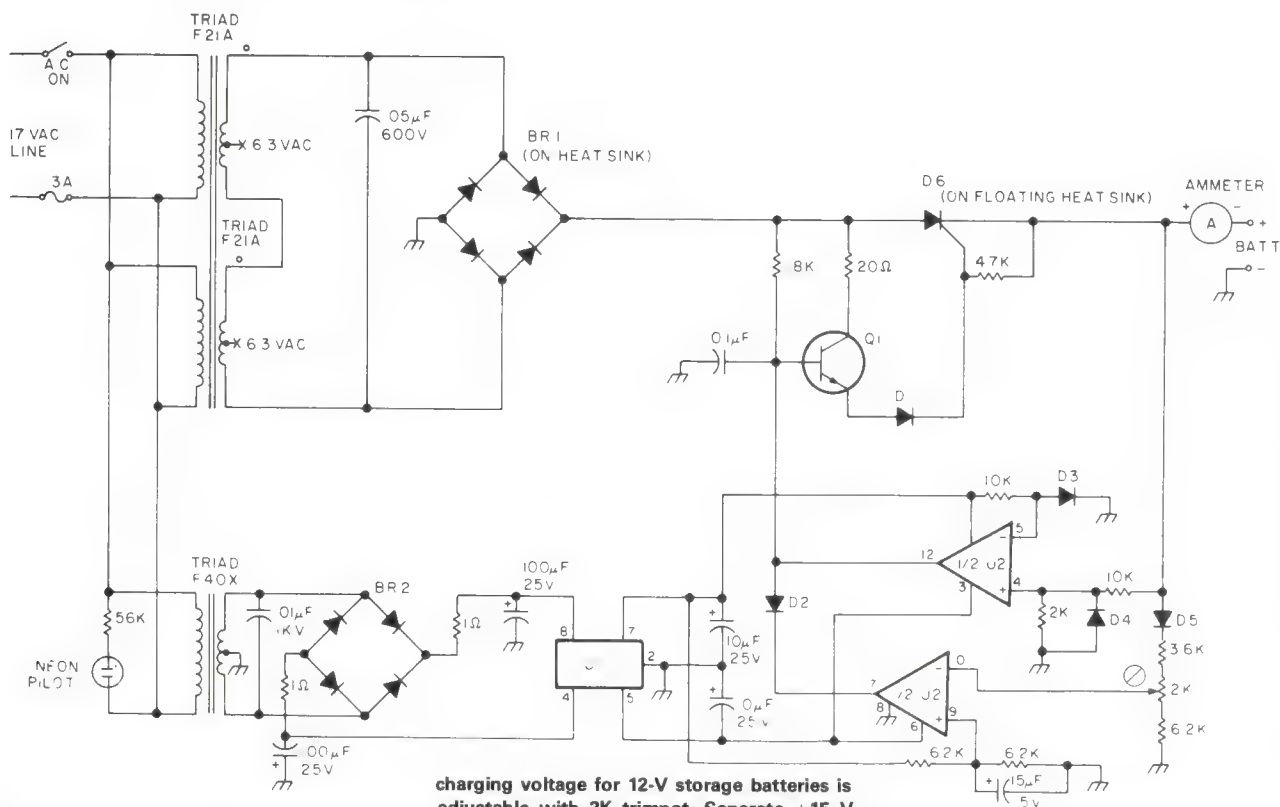
CHAPTER 8

Battery-Charging Circuits

Includes constant-voltage, constant-current, and trickle chargers operating from AC line, solar cells, or auto battery. Some circuits have automatic charge-rate control, automatic start-up, automatic shutoff, and low-charge indicator.



9.6 V AT 20 mA—Developed to charge 200-mAh nickel-cadmium batteries for two transceivers simultaneously. Batteries will be fully charged in 14 hours, using correct 20-mA charging rate. Zener diode ensures that voltage cannot exceed safe value if battery is accidentally disconnected while under charge. Diode types are not critical.—D. A. Tong, A Pocket V.H.F. Transceiver, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1974, p 293–298.

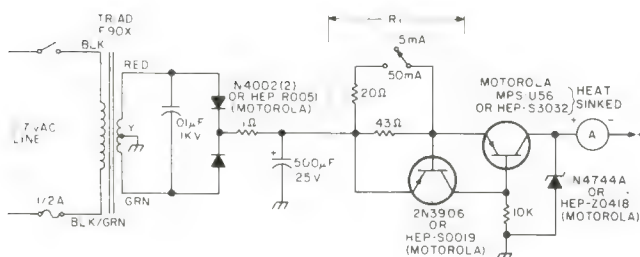
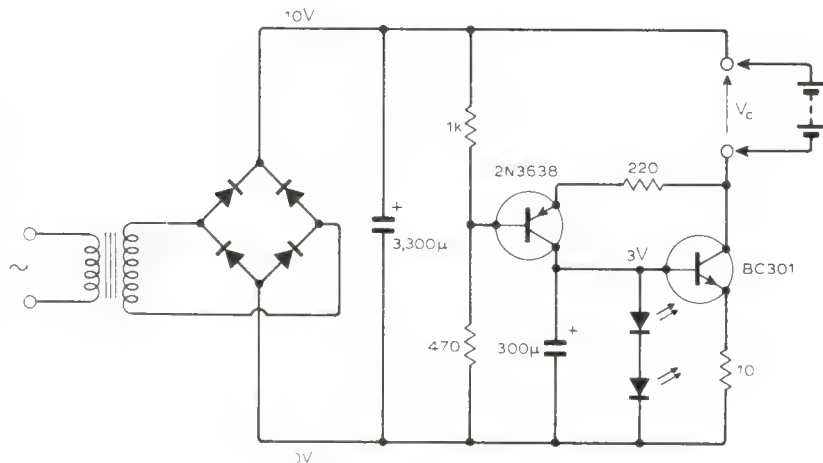


ADJUSTABLE FINISH-CHARGE—Uses National LM319D dual comparator U2 to sense end-of-charge battery voltage and provide protection against shorted or reversed charger leads. Final

charging voltage for 12-V storage batteries is adjustable with 2K trimpot. Separate ± 15 V supply using Raytheon RC4195NB regulator U1 is provided for U2. D1–D5 are 1N4002 or HEP-R0051. D6 is 2N682 or HEP-R1471. BR1 is Motorola MDA980-2 or HEP-R0876 12-A bridge.

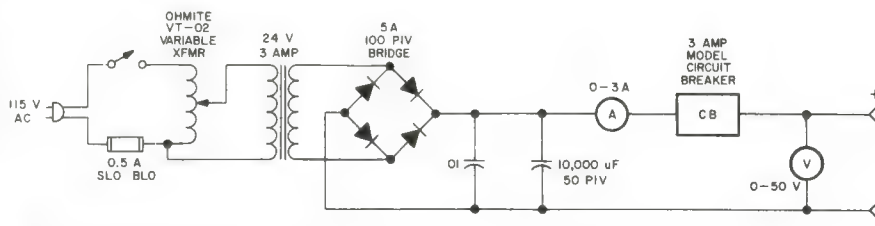
BR2 is Varo VE27 1-A bridge. Q1 is 2N3641 or HEP-S0015.—H. Olson, Battery Chargers Exposed, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1976, p 98–100 and 102–104.

NICKEL-CADMIUM CELL CHARGER—Charges four size D cells in series at constant current, with automatic voltage limiting. BC301 transistor acts as current source, with base voltage stabilized at about 3 V by two LEDs that also serve to indicate charge condition. Other transistor provides voltage limiting when voltage across cells approaches that of 1K branch of voltage divider. Values shown give 260-mA charge initially, dropping to 200 mA when V_c reaches 5 V and decreasing almost to 0 when V_c reaches 6.5 V.—N. H. Sabah, Battery Charger, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1975, p 520.



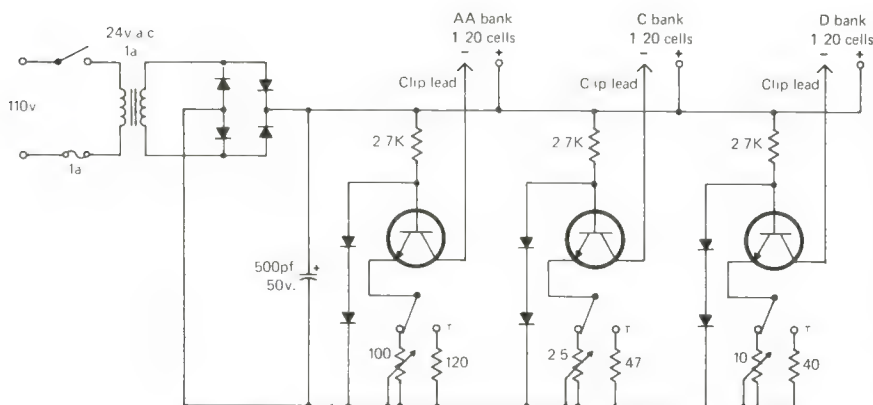
12-V FOR NICADS—Produces constant current with simple transistor circuit, adjustable to 15 or 50 mA with switch and R1. Zener limits voltage at end of charge. Developed for charging 10-cell pack having nominal 12.5 V, as used in many transceivers.—H. Olson, *Battery Chargers Exposed*, 73 *Magazine*, Nov. 1976, p 98–100 and 102–104.

CHARGING SILVER-ZINC CELLS—Used for initial charging and subsequent rechargings of sealed dry-charged lightweight cells developed for use in missiles, torpedoes, and space applications. Article covers procedure for filling cell with potassium hydroxide electrolyte before placing in use (cells are dry-charged at factory and have shelf life of 5 or more years in that condition). Charge current should be 7 to 10% of rated cell discharge capacity; thus, for Yardney HR-5 cell with rated discharge of 5 A, charge at 350 to 500 mA. Stop charging when cell voltage

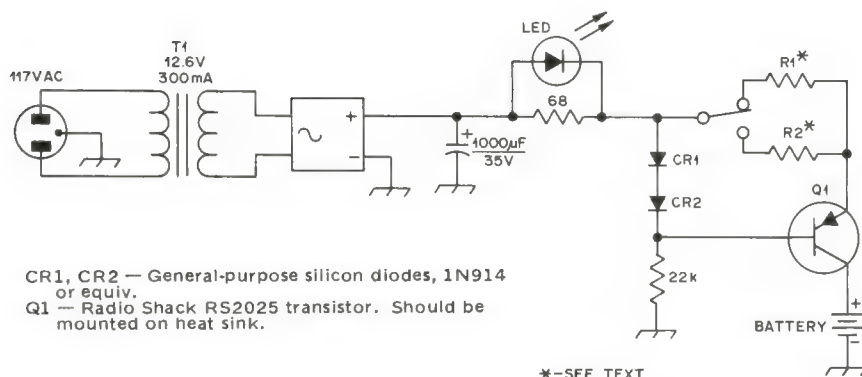


reaches 2.05 V. If used only for battery charging, large filter capacitor can be omitted.—S. Kelly,

Will Silver-Zinc Replace the Nicad?, 73 *Magazine*, Holiday issue 1976, p 204–205.

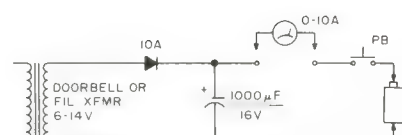
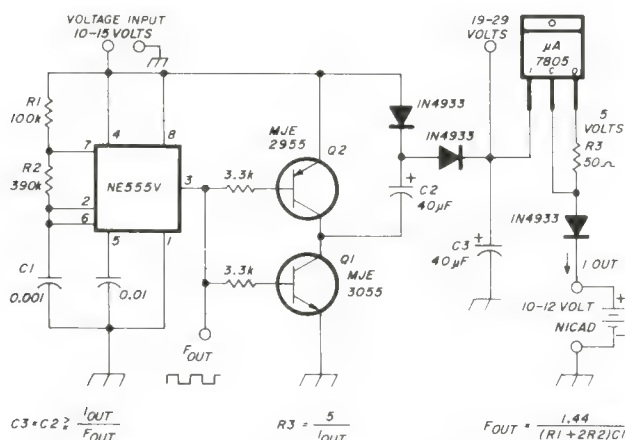
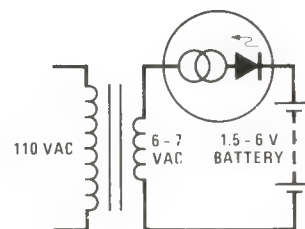
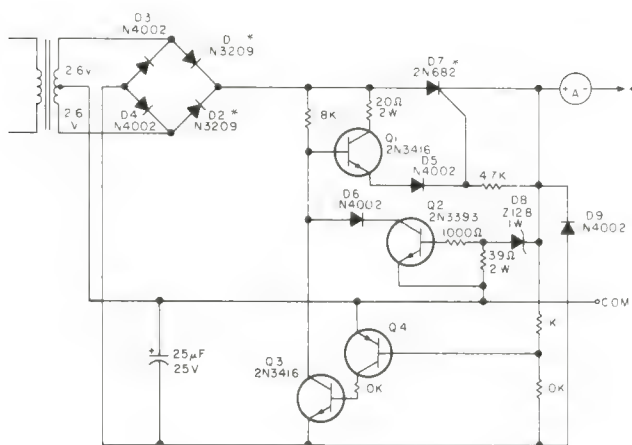
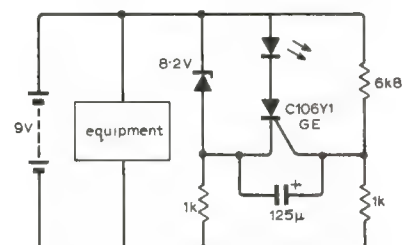


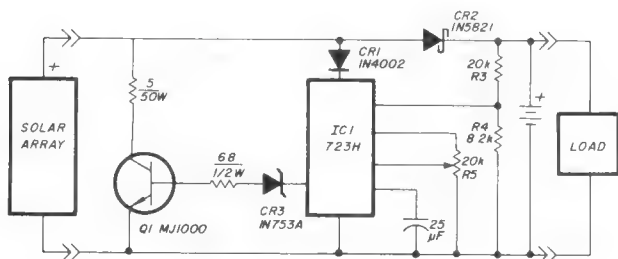
BULK NICAD CHARGER—Can handle up to 20 AA cells, 20 C cells, and 20 D cells simultaneously, with charging rate determined separately for each type. Single transformer and full-wave rectifier feed about 24 VDC to three separate regulators. AA-cell regulator uses 100-ohm resistor to vary charge rate from 6 mA to above 45 mA. C-cell charge-rate range is 24 to 125 mA, and D-cell range is 60 to 150 mA. Batteries of each type should be about same state of discharge. Batteries are recharged in series to avoid need for separate regulator with each cell. Trickle-charge switches cut charge rates to about 2% of rated normal charge (5 mA for 500-mAh AA cells). Transistors are 2N4896 or equivalent. Use heatsinks. All diodes are 1N4002.—J. J. Schultz, A Bulk Ni-Cad Recharger, *CQ*, Dec. 1977, p 35–36 and 111.



NICAD CHARGER—Switch gives choice of two constant-current charge rates. With 10 ohms for R1, rate is 60 mA, while 200 ohms for R2 gives 3 mA. Silicon diodes CR1 and CR2 have combined voltage drop of 1.2 V and emitter-base

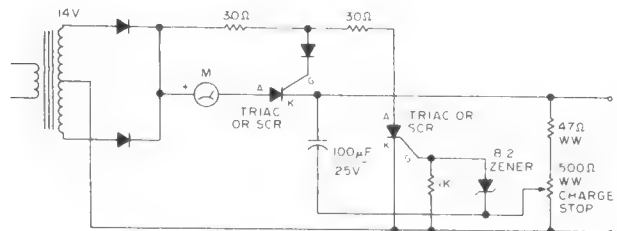
junction of Q1 has 0.6-V drop, for net drop of 0.6 V across R1 or R2. Dividing 0.6 by desired charge rate in amperes gives resistance value.—M. Alterman, *A Constant-Current Charger for Nicad Batteries*, *QST*, March 1977, p 49.



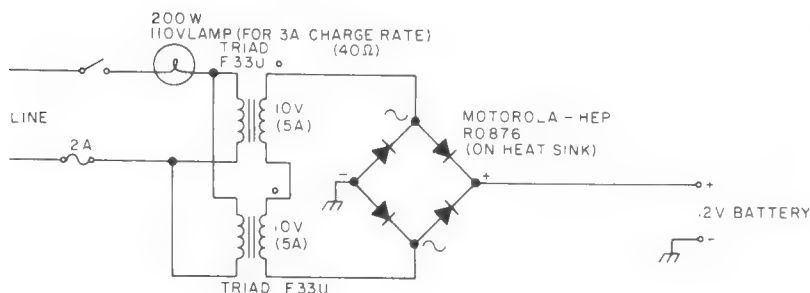


SOLAR-POWER OVERCHARGE PROTECTION—

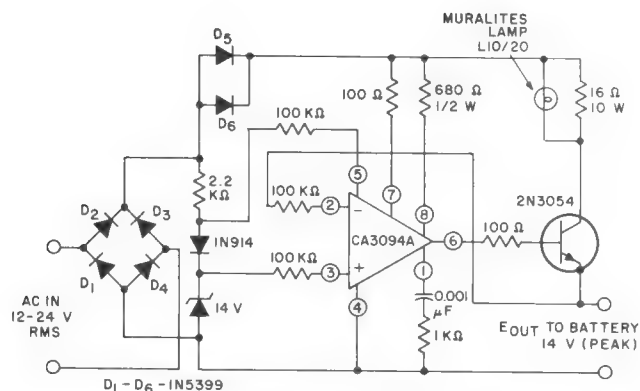
Voltage regulator is connected across solar-cell array as shown to prevent damage to storage battery by overcharging. Series diode prevents array from discharging battery during hours of darkness. Regulator does not draw power from battery, except for very low current used for voltage sampling. Battery can be lead-calcium, gelled-electrolyte, or telephone-type wet cells. For repeater application described, two Globe Union GC12200 40-Ah gelled-electrolyte batteries were used to provide transmit current of 1.07 A and idle current of 12 mA.—T. Handel and P. Beauchamp, *Solar-Powered Repeater Design*, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1978, p 28–33.



AUTOMATIC SHUTOFF—Prevents overcharging and dryout of battery under charge by shutting off automatically when battery reaches full-charge voltage. Accepts wide range of batteries. Choose rectifying diodes and triacs or SCRs to handle maximum charging current desired. For initial adjustment, connect fully charged battery and adjust charge-stop pot until ammeter just drops to zero.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 34.

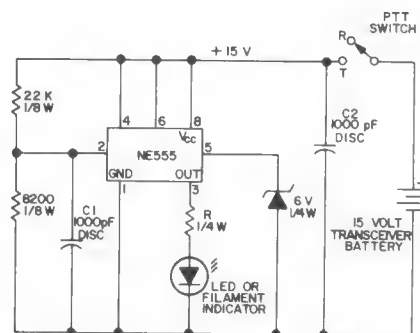


BASIC 12-V CHARGER—Uses 200-W lamp as current-limiting resistor in transformer primary circuit. Serves in place of older types of chargers using copper-oxide or tungar-bulb rectifiers.—H. Olson, *Battery Chargers Exposed*, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1976, p 98–100 and 102–104.



14-V MAXIMUM—Circuit accurately limits peak output voltage to 14 V, as established by zener connected between terminals 3 and 4 of CA3094A programmable opamp. Lamp brightness

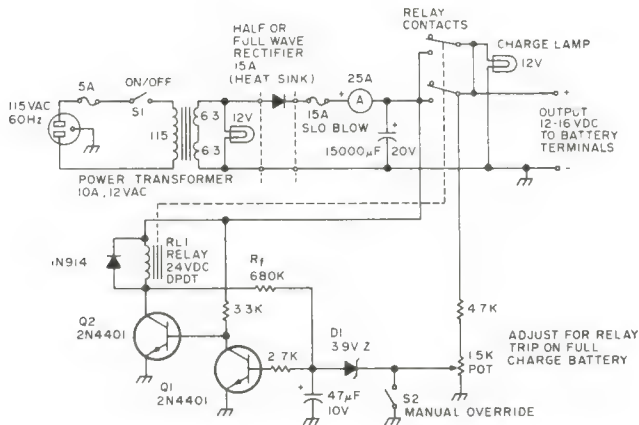
varies with charging current. Reference voltage supply does not drain battery when power supply is disconnected.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 19.



NOTE:

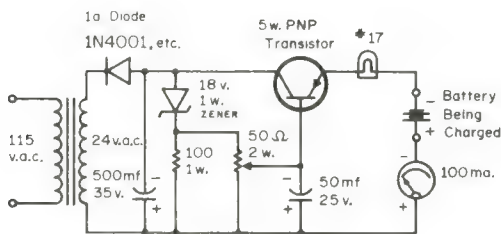
1. “R” NECESSARY IF LED IS EMPLOYED. 220 OHMS WILL PROVIDE NOMINAL BRIGHTNESS
2. OUTPUT (PIN 3) WILL SUPPLY 200 mA TO LOAD

NICAD MONITOR—Uses two comparators, flip-flop, and power stage all in single NE555 IC. When battery voltage drops below 12-V threshold set by R1 and R2 for 15-V transceiver battery, one comparator sets flip-flop and makes output at pin 3 go high. IC then supplies up to 200 mA to LED or other indicator. For other battery voltage value, set firing point to about three-fourths of fully charged voltage. Since battery voltage will show biggest drop when transmitting, connect monitor across transmit supply only so as to minimize battery drain.—A. Woerner, *Ni-Cad Lifesaver*, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1973, p 35–36.



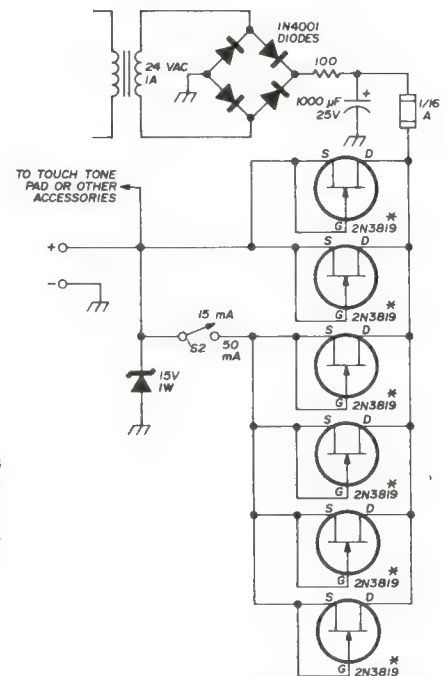
AUTOMATIC SHUTOFF—Charger automatically turns itself off when 12-V auto storage battery is fully charged. Setting of 1.5K pot determines battery voltage at which zener D1 conducts, turning on Q2 and pulling in relay that disconnects charger. If battery voltage drops

below threshold, relay automatically connects charger again. S2 is closed to bypass automatic control when charger itself is to be used as power supply.—G. Hinkle, *The Smart Charger*, 73 Magazine, Holiday issue 1976, p 110–111.

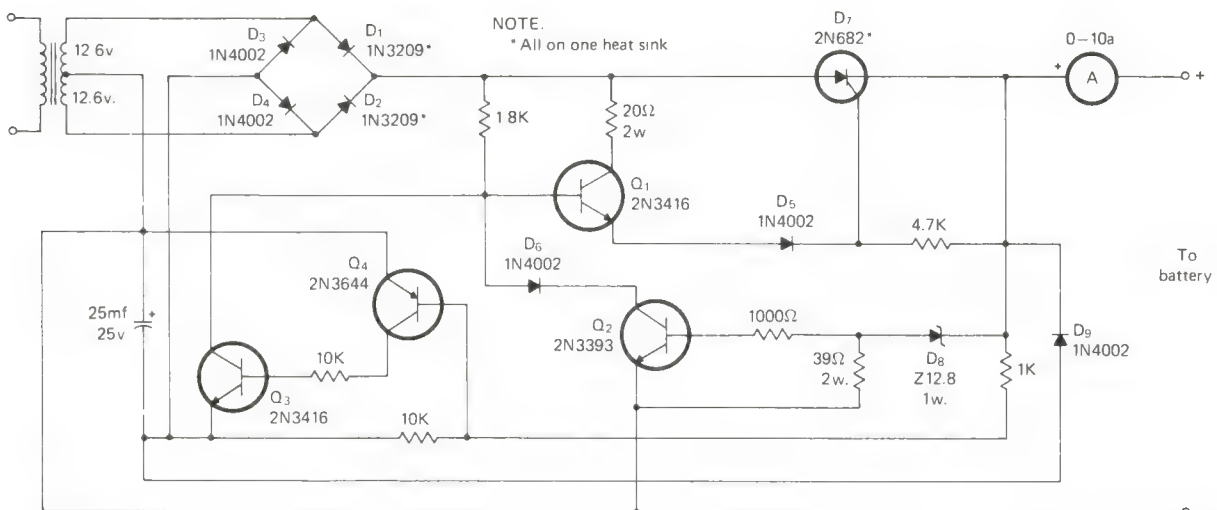


NICAD CHARGER—Pot is adjusted to provide 10% above rated voltage (normal full-charge voltage) while keeping charging current below

25% of maximum. For 10-V 1-Ah battery, set voltage at 11 V and current below 250 mA.—G. E. Zook, F.M., *CQ*, Feb. 1973, p 35–37.



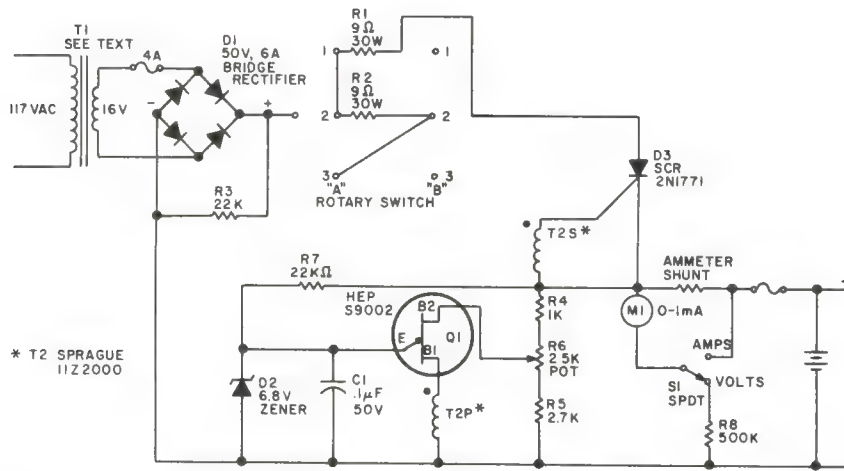
NICAD CHARGER—Developed for recharging small nickel-cadmium batteries used in handheld FM transceivers. Field-effect transistors serve as constant-current sources when gate is shorted to source. Practically any N-channel JFET having drain-to-source current of 8–15 mA will work. FETs shown were measured individually and grouped to give desired choice of 15- or 50-mA charging currents.—G. K. Shubert, *FET-Controlled Charger for Small Nicad Batteries*, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1975, p 46–47.



12-V CHARGER—Heath GP-21 charger uses SCR as switch to connect and disconnect battery at 120-Hz rate. Voltage at anode of SCR D₁ goes positive each half-cycle, putting forward bias on base of Q₁ through 1.8K resistor so Q₁ passes current through D₅ to gate of D₇ to turn

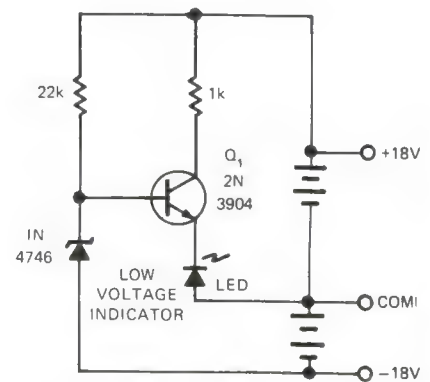
it on for part of half-cycle and charge battery. D₇ stays on until voltage across it drops to zero. When battery has charged to 13.4 V, charging stops automatically. Rest of circuit protects against battery polarity reversal and accidental

shorting of output leads. Special 12.8-V zener can be replaced by selected 1N4742 and forward-biased 1N4002.—H. Olson, *We Don't Charge Nothin' but Batteries!*, *CQ*, Feb. 1976, p 25–28 and 69.

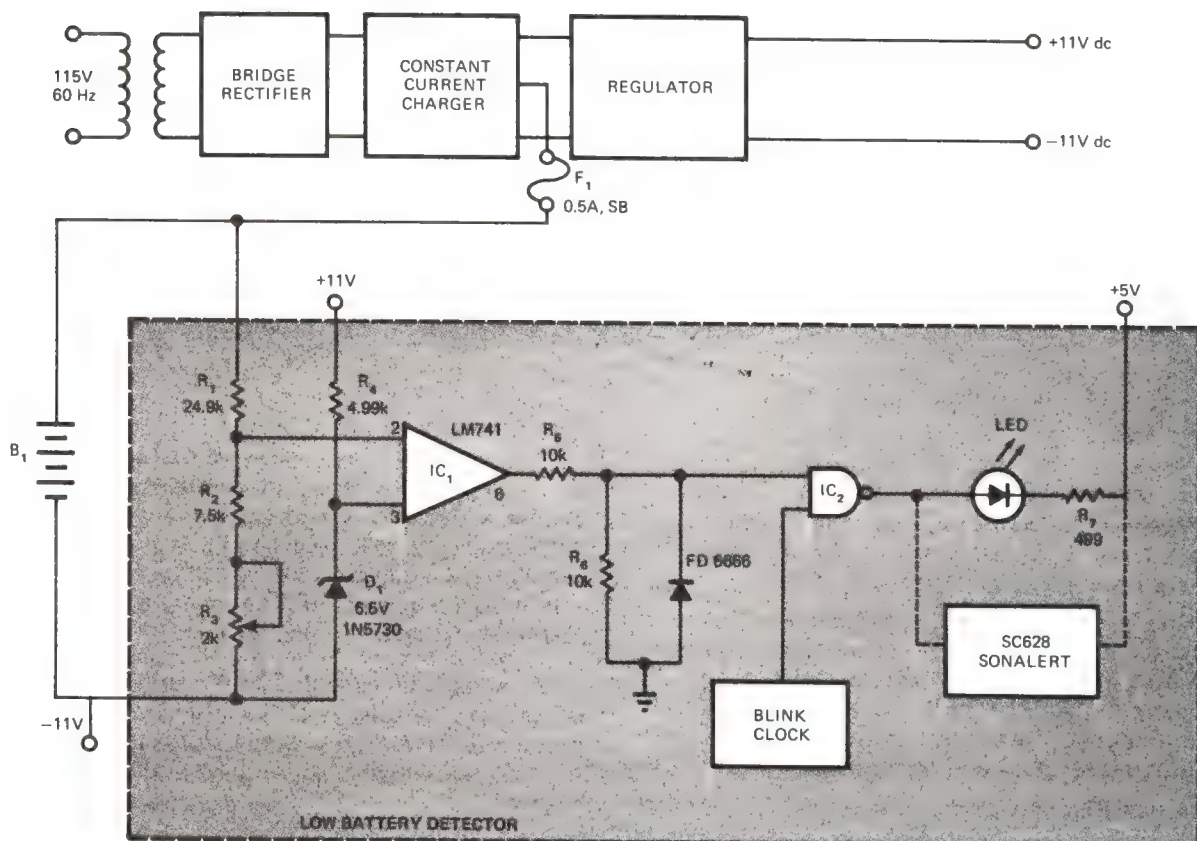


UJT CHARGER FOR 12 V—Keeps 12-V auto storage battery fully charged, for immediate standby use when AC power fails. Power transformer secondary can be 14 to 24 V, rated at about 3 A. Two-gang rotary switch gives choice of three charging rates. Pulse transformer T2 is small audio transformer rewound to have 1:1

turns ratio and about 20 ohms resistance, or can be regular SCR trigger transformer. UJT relaxation oscillator stops when upper voltage limit for battery is reached, as set by pot R6. If oscillator fails to start, reverse one of pulse transformer windings.—F. J. Piraino, *Failsafe Super Charger*, 73 Magazine, Holiday issue 1976, p 49.



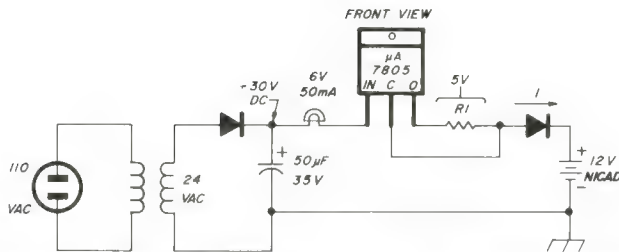
18-V MONITOR—Circuit turns on LED when ± 18 V battery discharges to predetermined low level, while drawing less than 1 mA when LED is off. Zener is reverse-biased for normal operating range of battery. When lower limit is reached, zener loses control and Q₁ becomes forward-biased, turning on LED or other signal device to indicate need for replacement or recharging.—W. Denison and Y. Rich, *Battery Monitor Is Efficient, yet Simple*, EDN Magazine, Oct. 5, 1974, p 76.



FLASHING LED FOR LOW BATTERY—Developed for use in portable battery-operated test instrument to provide visual indication that depletion level has been reached for series arrangement of 24 nickel-cadmium cells providing 32.5 VDC for regulator of bipolar 11-V

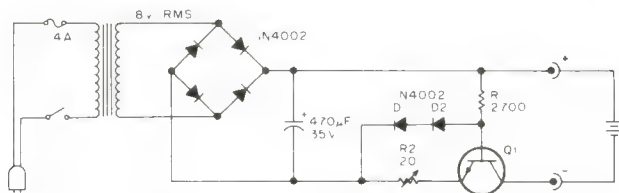
supply. Instrument must then be plugged into AC line for recharging of batteries. Voltage across B₁ (nominally 32.5 V) is sensed by R₁-R₄ and D₁. When level drops 24.1 V, opamp comparator output goes positive and enables gate

IC₂, so blink clock (such as low-frequency TTL-level oscillator) makes LED flash. Audible alarm is optional.—R. T. Warner, *Monitor NiCad's with This Low-Battery Detector*, EDN Magazine, April 20, 1976, p 112 and 114.



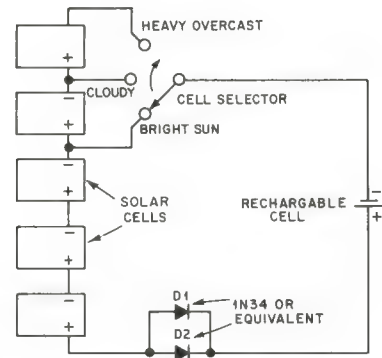
CONSTANT-CURRENT NICAD CHARGER—Constant current is obtained from voltage regulator by floating common line and connecting R1 from output to common terminal. Regulator then tries to furnish fixed voltage across R1. Input voltage must be greater than full-charge battery voltage plus 5 V (for 5-V regulator) plus

2 V (overhead voltage). Changing R1 varies charging current. If R1 is 50 ohms and V is 5 V, constant current is 50 mA through nicad being charged.—G. Hinkle, Constant-Current Battery Charger for Portable Operation, *Ham Radio*, April 1978, p 34–36.

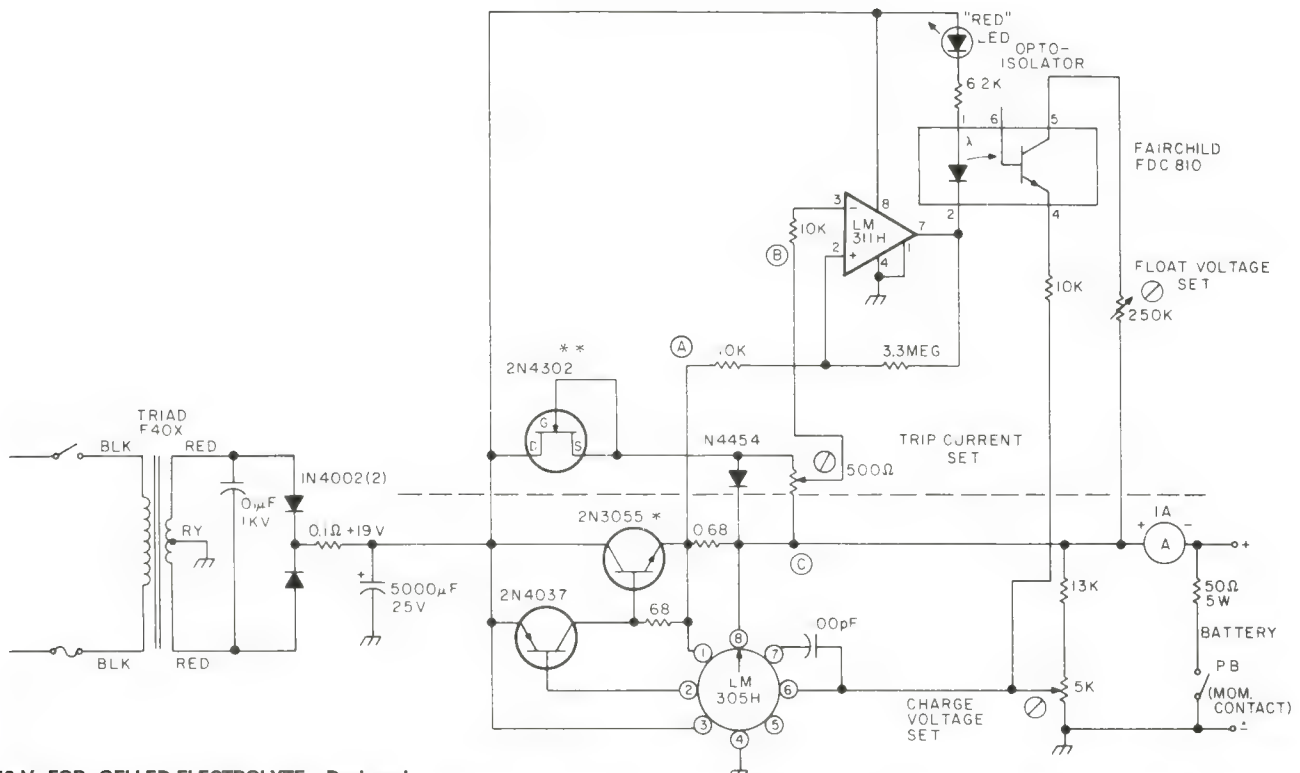


NICAD CHARGER—Regulated charger circuit will handle variable load from 1 to 18 nicad cells. Current-limiting action holds charging current within 1 to 2 mA of optimum value (about one-tenth of rated ampere-hour capacity) from 0 to 24 V. Q1 should have power rating equal to

twice supply voltage multiplied by current-limit value. If charging 450-mAh penlight cells, charge current is 45 mA and transistor should be 2 W.—A. G. Evans, Regulated Nicad Charger, *73 Magazine*, June 1977, p 117.



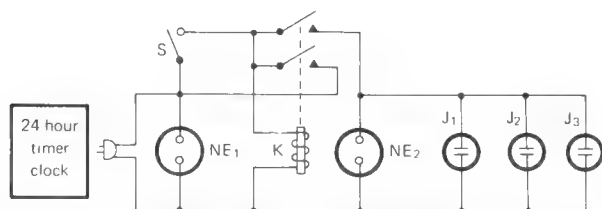
SOLAR-ENERGY CHARGER—Single solar cell on bright day delivers 0.5 V at 50 mA, so three cells are used in bright sun to recharge secondary cell. Switch permits use of additional solar cells on cloudy days. Solar cells can be Radio Shack 276-128.—J. Rice, Charging Batteries with Solar Energy, *QST*, Sept. 1978, p 37.



12-V FOR GELLED-ELECTROLYTE—Designed to charge 12-V 3-Ah gelled-electrolyte battery such as Elpower EP1230A at maximum of 0.45 A until battery reaches 14 V, then at constant voltage until charge current drops to 0.04 A. Charger is then automatically switched to float

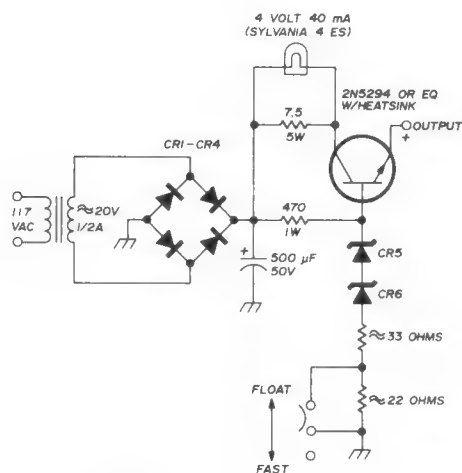
status that maintains 2.2 V per cell or 13.2 V for battery. Circuit is constant-voltage regulator with current limiting as designed around National LM305H, with PNP/NPN transistor pair to increase current capability. Circuit above

dashed line is added to standard regulator to meet special charging requirement. Article covers operation and use of circuit in detail.—H. Olson, Battery Chargers Exposed, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1976, p 98–100 and 102–104.



NICAD CHARGE CONTROL—Prevents double-charging if someone forgets to turn off 24-h time clock after recommended 16-h charge period. Nicad devices with built-in chargers are plugged into jacks J₁-J₃, and timer dial is advanced until clock switch is triggered. Neon

lamp NE₁ should now come on. Momentary pushbutton switch S is pushed to energize relay K and start charge. When timer goes off, K releases to end charge.—M. Katz, Battery Charge Monitor, *CQ*, July 1976, p 27.



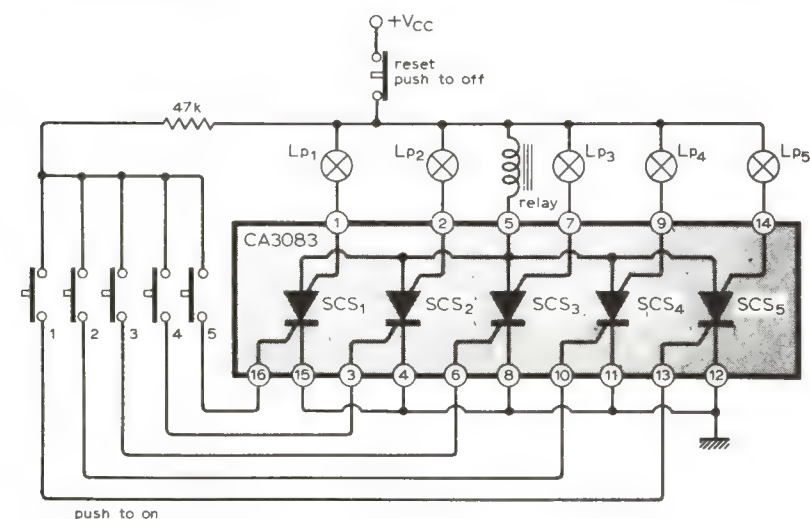
GELLED-ELECTROLYTE BATTERIES—Constant-voltage charger for Globe-Union 12-V gelled-electrolyte storage batteries can provide either fast or float charging. Constant voltage is maintained by series power transistor and

series-connected zeners. Output voltage is 13.8 V for float charging and 14.4 V for fast charging.—E. Noll, Storage-Battery QRP Power, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1974, p 56-61.

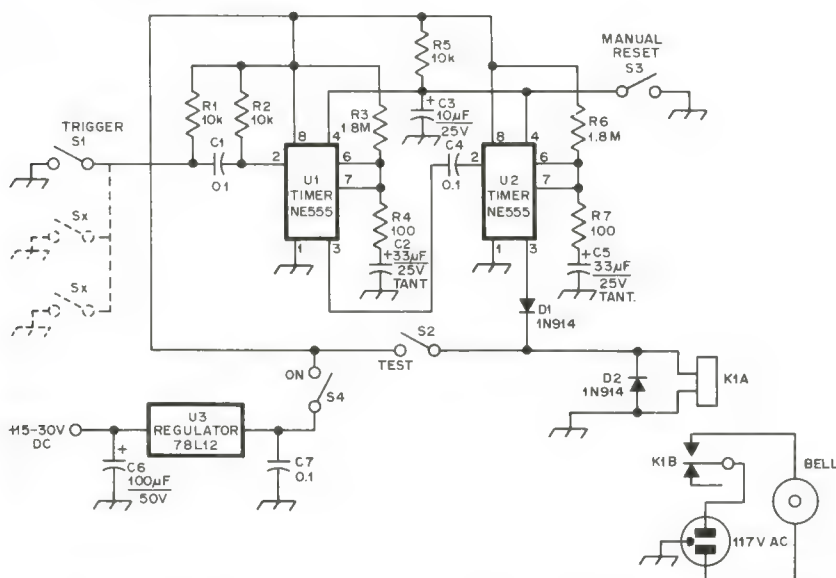
CHAPTER 9

Burglar Alarm Circuits

For auto, home, office, and factory installations. Sensors include contact-making, contact-breaking, photoelectric, infrared, Doppler, and sound-actuated devices that trigger circuit immediately or after adjustable delay for driving alarm horn, siren, tone generator, pager, or silent transmitter. Some circuits have automatic shutoff of alarm after fixed operating time as required for auto alarms in some states. See also Protection (for electronic door locks) and Siren chapters.

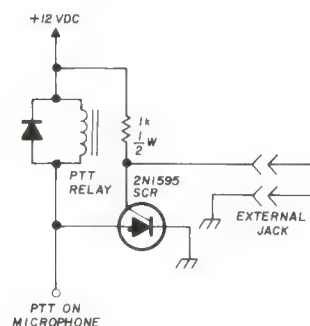


FIVE-INDICATOR ALARM—Single five-transistor IC uses NPN structures on P-type substrate as PNP silicon controlled switches having common connection for anode (substrate). Relay serving as anode load is energized for actuating alarm if any of the SCS pushbutton switches is closed. Corresponding lamp is energized to identify door or window at which sensor switch has been closed by act of intruder. Alarm remains on until reset by interrupting power supply. Power drain on standby is negligible because SCSs act as open circuits until triggered, permitting use of batteries for supply. Two or more ICs may be added to get more channels.—H. S. Kothari, Alarm System with Position Indication, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1976, p 77.

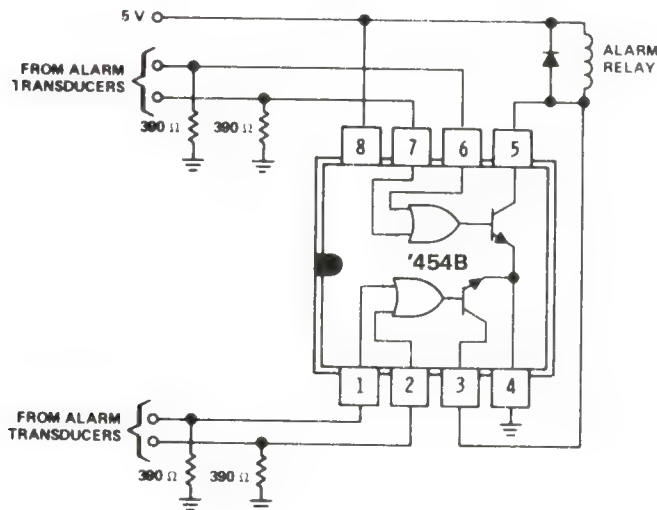


ENTRY-DELAY ALARM—First 555 timer provides delay of about 20 s after triggering by sensor before alarm bell is energized, to allow thief to be caught inside house or give owner time to enter and shut off alarm. Alarm then rings for

about 60 s under control of timer U2. Alarm period was set short to attract attention without unduly annoying neighbors.—J. D. Arnold, A Low-Cost Burglar Alarm for Home or Car, *QST*, June 1978, p 35–36.

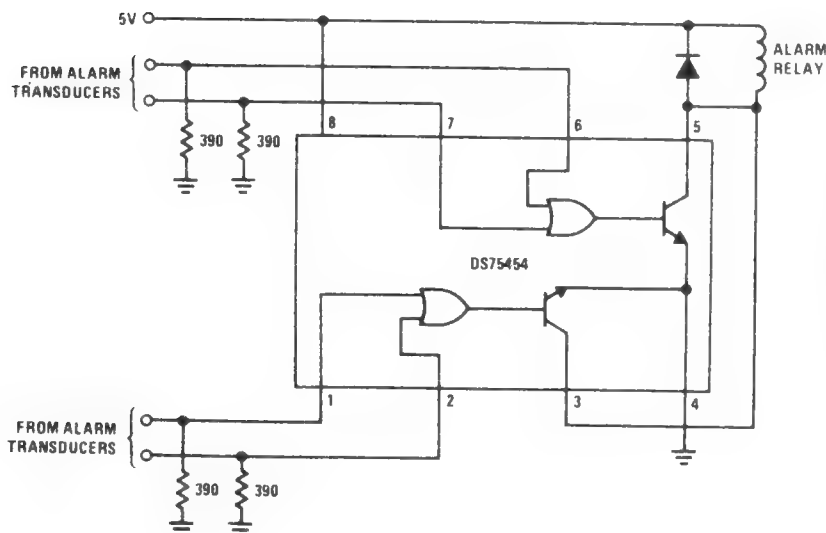
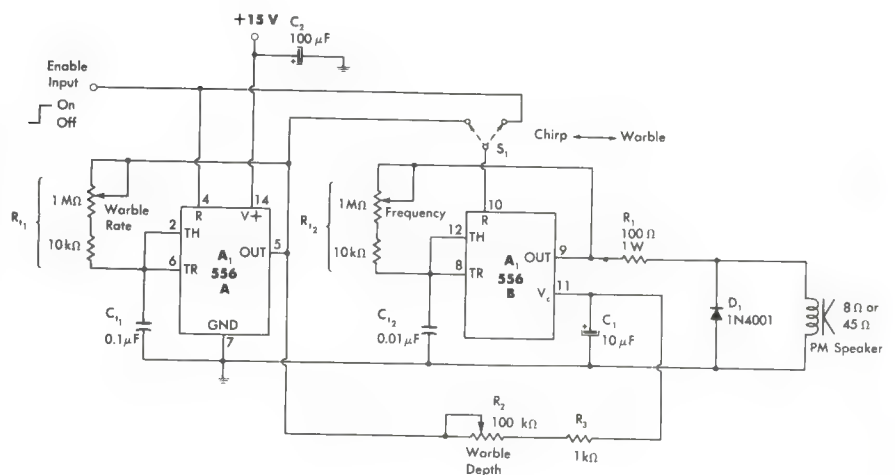


SCR LATCH—Turns on mobile transceiver or other mobile equipment when power is applied, if external circuit is broken when equipment is stolen. Transmitter will then put unmodulated carrier on air even with PTT switch disconnected or off, for tracing with radio direction finder. If added components are carefully concealed in equipment and new external wiring is worked into existing wiring harness, few thieves will be able to locate trouble. External wires are run under dash so thief must cut them to get out equipment. PTT relay should have protective diode. SCR is 100 PIV, 1 A, but HEP R1003 or R1217 can also be used.—E. Noll, Circuits and Techniques, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 40–43.

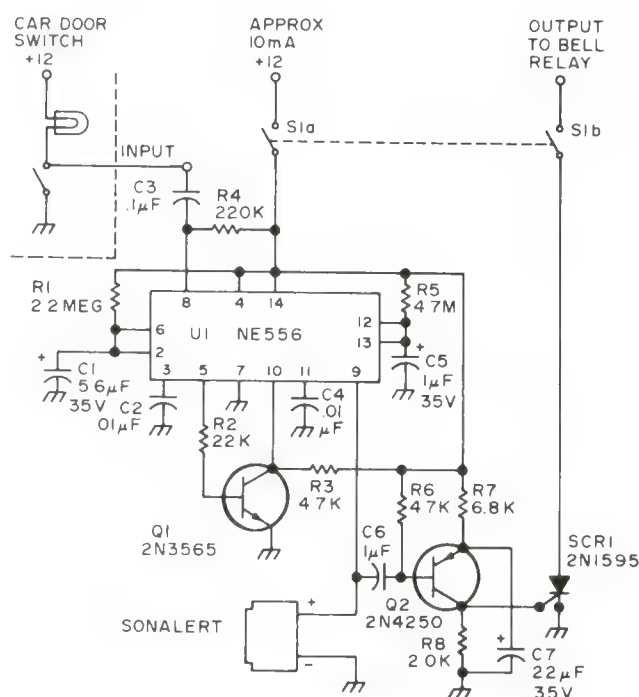


ALARM-SIGNAL DETECTOR—Texas Instruments SN75454B dual peripheral positive-NOR driver energizes alarm relay when alarm signal is received from any one of four different alarm transducers.—“The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers,” Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 10-66.

AURAL INDICATOR—Provides attention-getting chirp sound, warble, or continuous tone when turned on by high input from burglar-alarm sensor circuit. Second section of 556 timer provides optional frequency modulation of basic tone to give warbling effect. Chirp is achieved by gating tone oscillator on only during high states of warble oscillator. Aural sensitivity is maximum in range of 1–2 kHz, set by value of R_{12} .—W. G. Jung, “IC Timer Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 232–235.



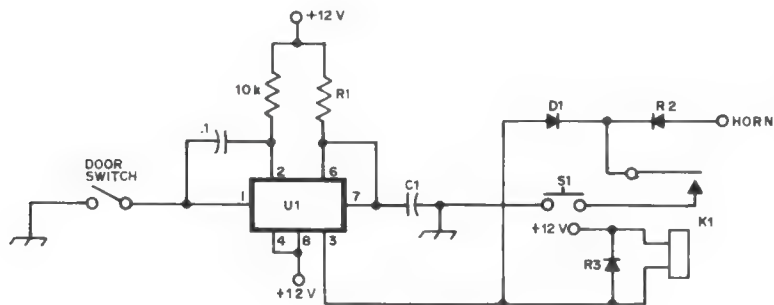
ALARM DETECTOR—National DS75454 dual peripheral NOR driver operating from single 5-V supply energizes alarm relay when one of alarm transducers for either section delivers logic signal as result of intruder action.—“Interface Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 3-20–3-30.



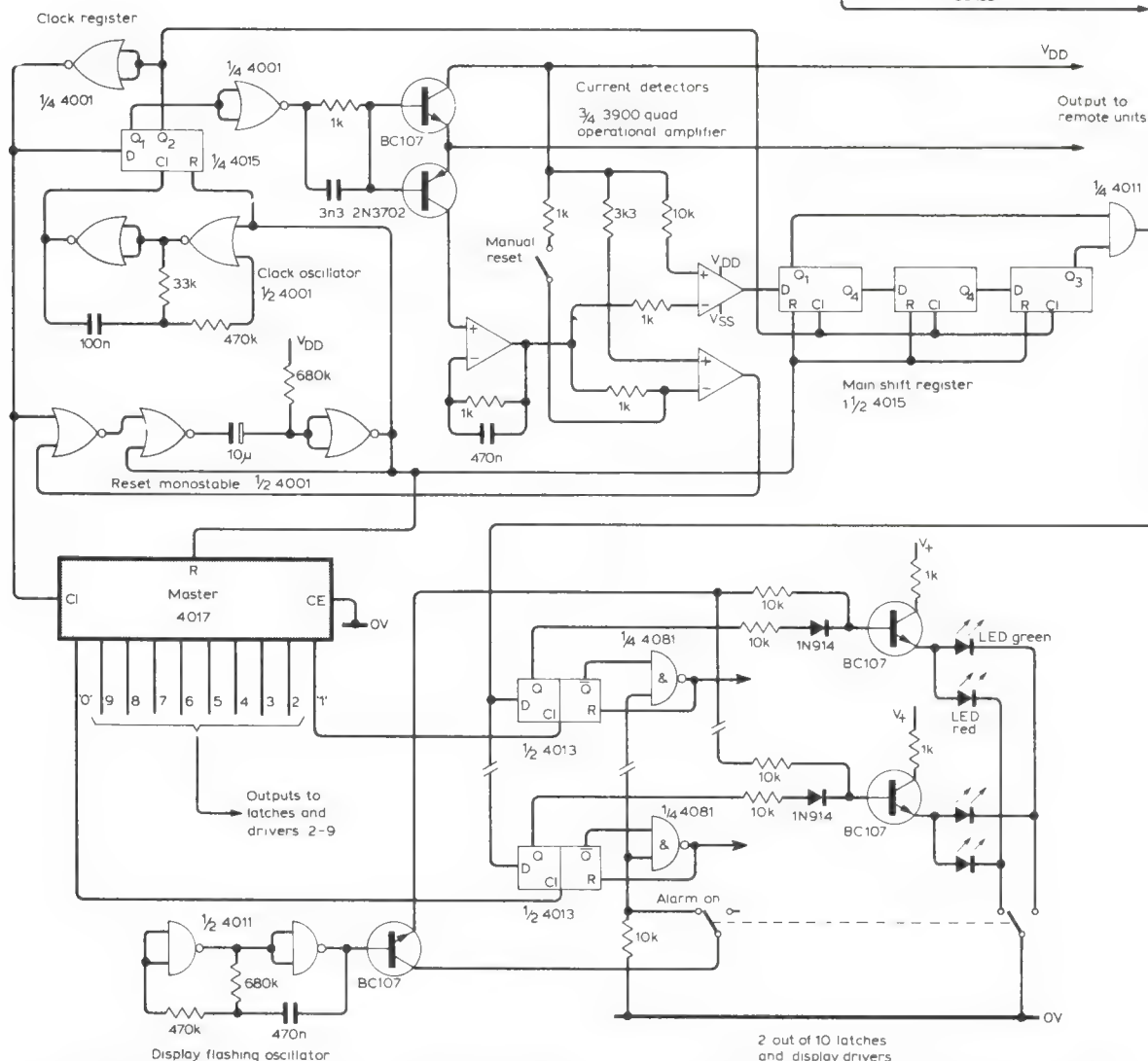
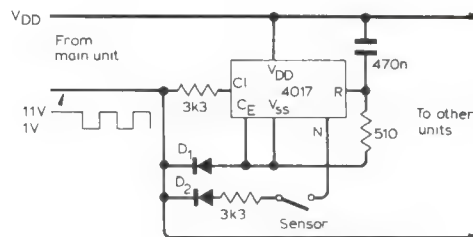
CAR-THEFT ALARM—Alarm remains on even if signal from car door switch or other sensor is only momentary, so relay is wired to be self-latching until keyswitch S1 is turned off. Use hood locks or hood-opening sensors to prevent thief from disabling alarm by cutting battery cable. Circuit includes time delay of 6 s for entering car and shutting off alarm, to avoid need for external keyswitch. Sonalert makes loud tone during 6-s delay period to remind driver that alarm needs to be turned off. At end of 6 s, Sonalert stops and much louder bell is energized to further discourage intruder.—J. Pawlan, *The Smart Alarm*, 73 *Magazine*, June 1975, p 37–41.



for owner to enter car, and horn is sounded unless owner closes arm/disarm switch within delay time.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 724-725.



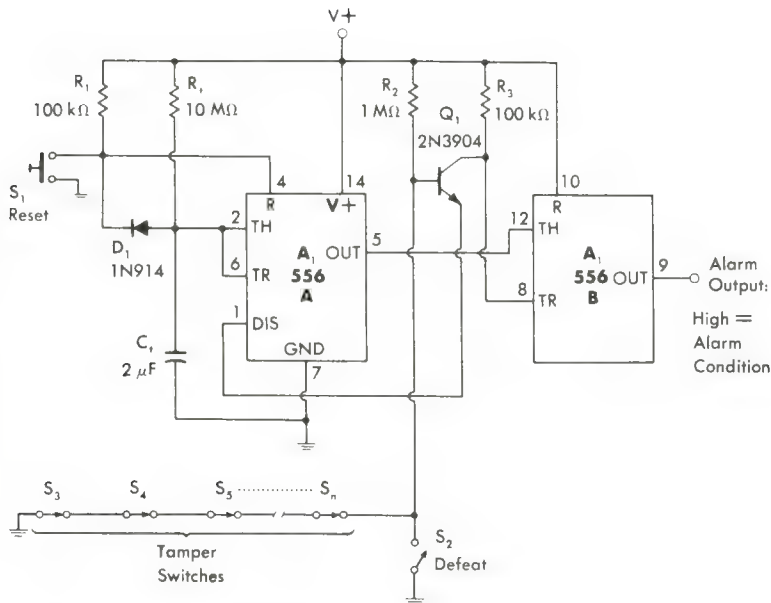
FAIL-SAFE TIMED ALARM—Horn comes on about 30 s after intruder closes door switch by opening car door. Delay is produced by NE555 timer to allow driver to close door after entering or leaving. Thief must keep door open to get leg room for removing equipment under dash. Diodes are 50-PIV 1-A silicon. K1 has 12-V coil. Alarm is set at all times. S1 is normally closed pushbutton type in door jam. Opening S1 starts timer, and closing it resets alarm.—R. S. Harvey, Junk Box Foils Thieves, *QST*, Sept. 1977, p 50–51.



MULTIPLEXED BURGLAR ALARM—Multiplexing technique provides for detection of state of up to 10 sensors, with immediate identification and location of activated sensor. Only one pair of wires runs from control unit to paralleled remote sensor circuits, one of which is shown at upper right. Each sensor location uses different output from one to zero. Multiplexer circuit is

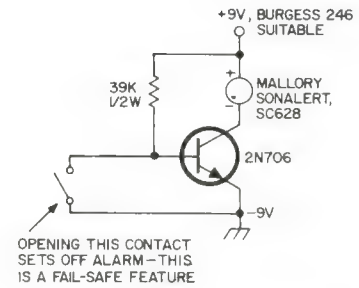
based on 4017 decade counter having 10 individual outputs, to give signals in 10 time slots. Power supply rail is used to reset counter. Clock line is eliminated by switching supply line as square wave. Sensor indication line is eliminated by detecting power supply current drain. Control unit uses oscillator and shift register to generate clocking waveforms. 3900 quad

opamp converts sensor line current to logic levels for clocking by master 4017 to control 10 output latches and display driver. Two consecutive sensor-open signals are required to activate alarm, minimizing false alarms by interference pulses.—R. J. Chance, Multiplexed Alarm, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1978, p 73–74.

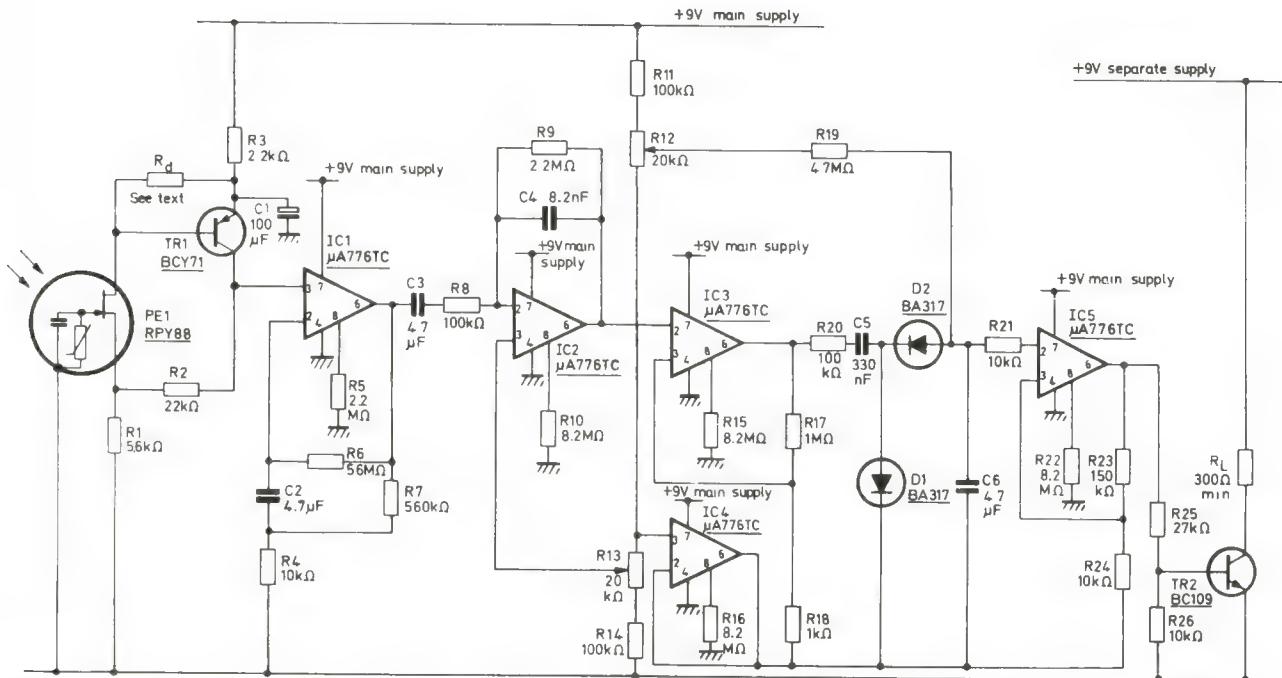


WINDOW-FOIL ALARM—Combination of power-up mono MVBR and latch, using both sections of 556 timer, drives output line high when sensor circuit is opened at door or window switch or by breaking foil on glass. Once alarm is triggered, reclosing of sensor has no

effect; S_1 must be closed momentarily after restoring sensor circuit to turn alarm off. Circuit includes 22-s power-up delay that prevents triggering of alarm when it is first turned on.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 231-232.



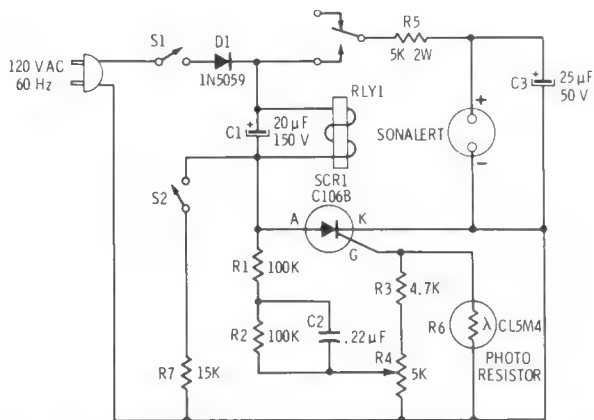
CIRCUIT-BREAKING ALARM—Operates from small 9-V battery, making it independent of AC power failure. Opening of switch or equivalent breaking of foil conductor removes ground from base of transistor, to energize alarm.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, April 1973, p 132.



LOW-CURRENT INTRUDER ALARM—Use of programmable $\mu A776$ opamps reduces standby current of infrared alarm to 300 μA , permitting operation from small rechargeable cells. Detector is Mullard RPY86 that responds only to wavelengths above 6 μm , making it immune to

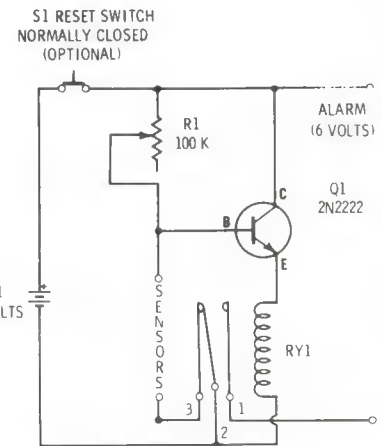
sunlight and backgrounds intermittently illuminated by sun. Low-cost mirror is used instead of lens to concentrate infrared radiation on detector. R_L is chosen to make input to first opamp between 2 and 6 V. Circuit energizes alarm relay

R_L only when incident radiation is changed by movement of intruder in monitored space.—"Ceramic Pyroelectric Infrared Detectors," Mullard, London, 1978, Technical Note 79, TP1664, p 8.

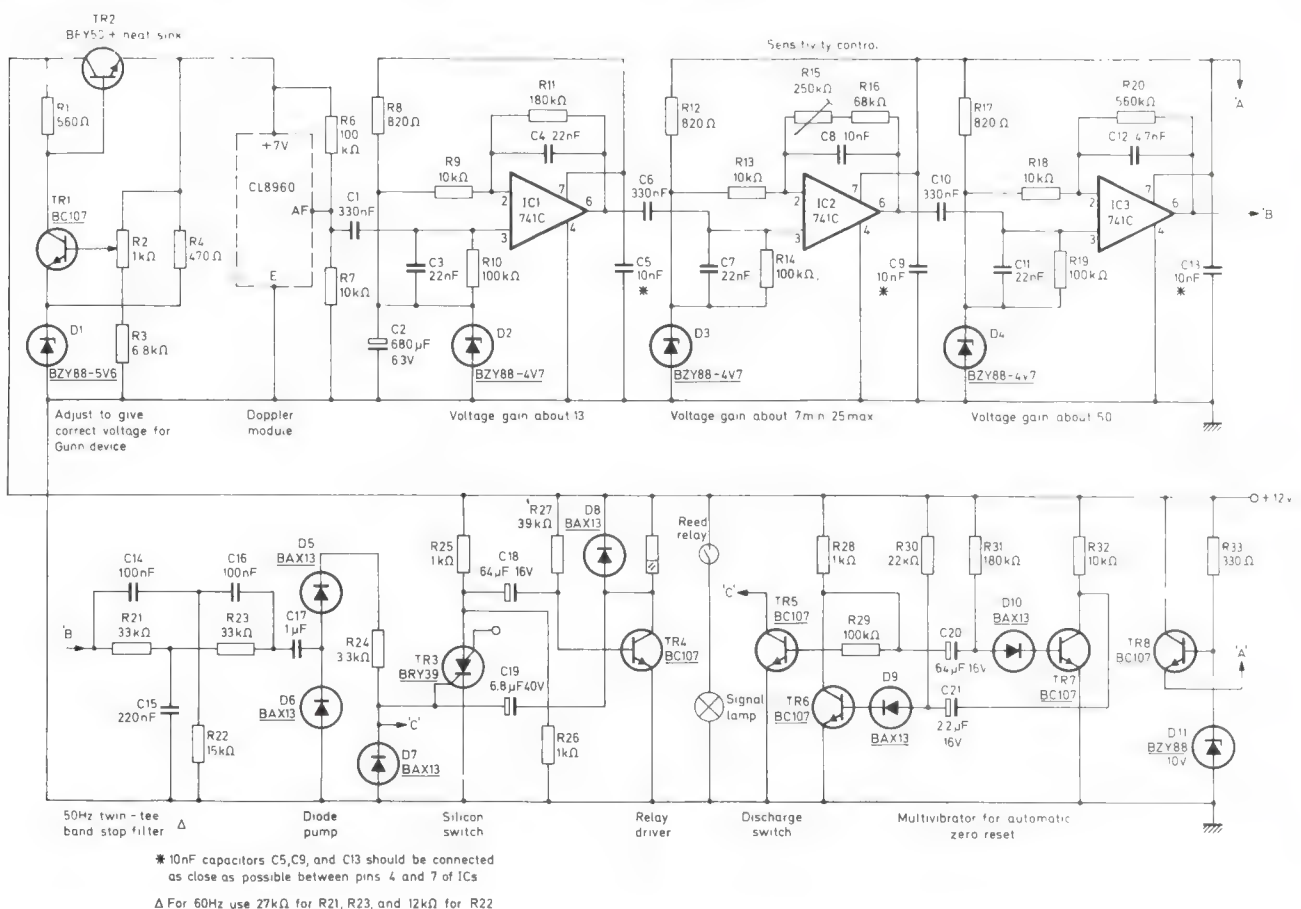


LIGHT-INTERRUPTION DETECTOR—Use of SCR as regenerative amplifier rather than as switch gives extremely high sensitivity to very slight reductions in light reaching photoresistor. Requires no light source or accurately aligned light-beam optics. In typical application as burglar alarm, light shining through window from streetlight provides sufficient ambient illumination so any movement of intruder within 10 feet of unit will energize Sonalert alarm. Sensitivity control R4 is adjusted so SCR receives positive pulses from AC line, but their ampli-

tude is not quite enough to start regenerative action of SCR. Reduction in light then increases resistance of photoresistor enough to raise level of gate pulses for SCR, starting regenerative amplification that energizes relay. Use Mallory SC-628P Sonalert which produces pulsed 2500-Hz sound. With S2 open, alarm stops when changes in light cease. With S2 closed, alarm is latched on and S1 must be opened to stop sound.—R. F. Graf and G. J. Whalen, "The Build-It Book of Safety Electronics," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 7-12.



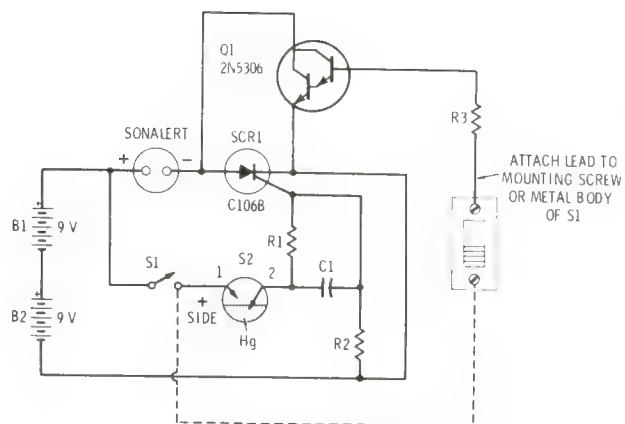
LATCHING ALARM—Closed-circuit alarm drawing only 130 μ A of standby current from battery is turned on by opening sensor switch or cutting wire. Automatic latching contacts on relay prevent burglar or intruder from deactivating alarm by resetting sensor switch. Relay is Radio Shack 275-004. Sensor can be foil strip around window subject to breakage.—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 3," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1975, p 75-86.



MICROWAVE DOPPLER INTRUSION ALARM—Mullard CL8960 X-band Doppler radar module detects movement of remote target by monitoring Doppler shift in microwave radiation reflected from target. Module consists of Gunn oscillator cavity producing energy to be radiated, mounted alongside mixer cavity that

combines reflected energy with sample of oscillator signal. Transmitted frequency is 10.7 GHz. Doppler change is about 31 Hz for relative velocity of 0.45 m/s (1 mph) of relative velocity between object and module, giving AF output for velocities up to 400 mph. Filtered AF is applied through diode pump to trigger of silicon

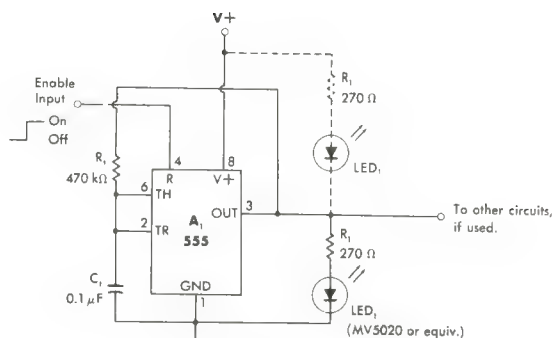
controlled switch TR3 that makes contacts of reed relay open for about 1 s. Relay action is repeated as long as intruder is in monitored area. Report covers circuit operation in detail.—J. E. Saw, "Microwave Doppler Intruder Alarms," Mullard, London, 1976, Technical Information 36, TP1570, p 6.



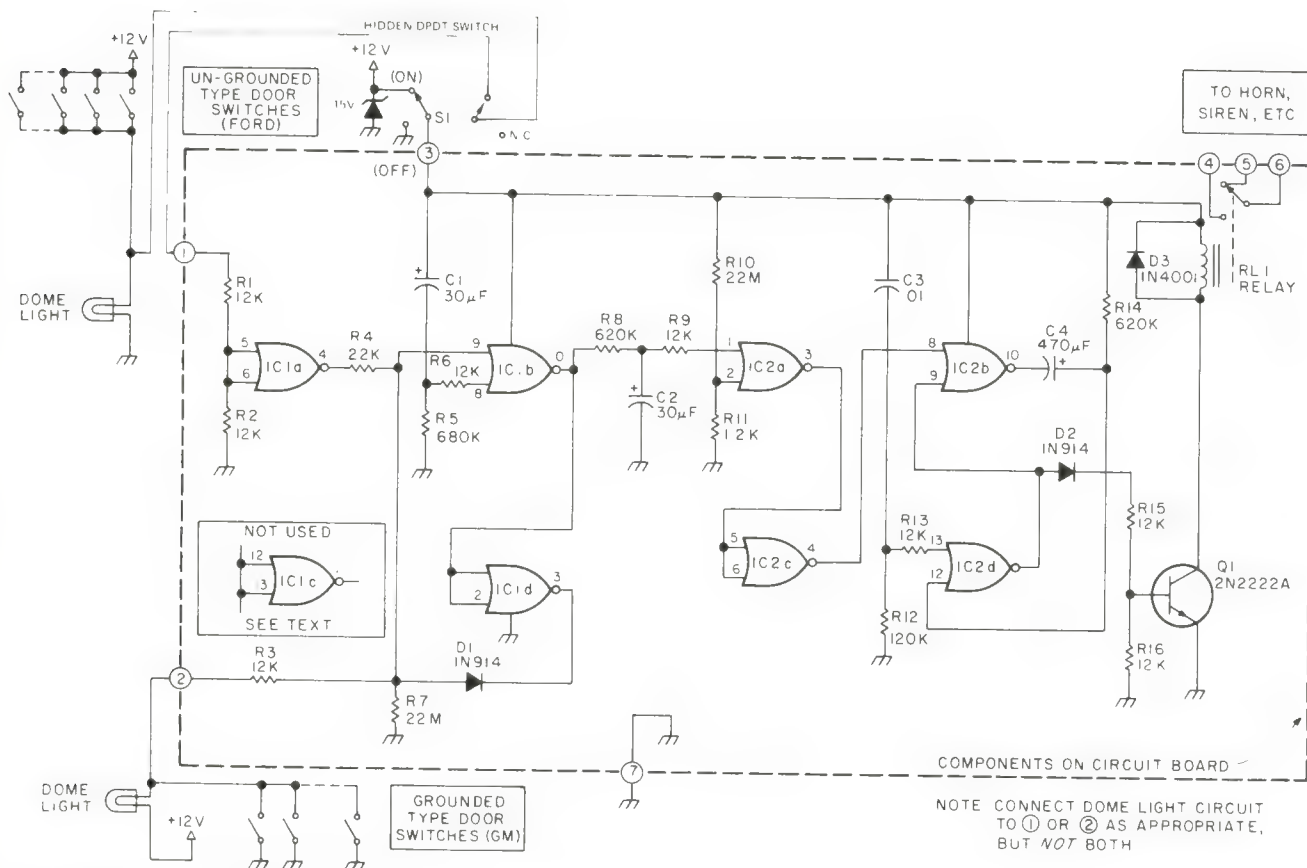
NOTE: TOUCHING MOUNTING SCREW OF S1 AND CASE OF S2 COMMUTATES SCR BY MOMENTARILY ENERGIZING Q1

HOTEL-ROOM ALARM—Alarm mounted in flashlight-shaped cylinder is positioned on floor inside hotel room in such a way that it is knocked over by intruder opening door. Mercury switch S2 then triggers SCR and activates Mallory SC-628P pulsed Sonalert alarm. Circuit latches on and can be turned off only by use of Darlington-amplifier touch switch. Connection from base of Darlington to positive terminal of battery must be made through fingertips as

shown by dashed line in order to silence alarm. Once silenced, S1 can be opened to disconnect latch so alarm can be moved. Other applications include protection of unattended luggage. C1 is 0.1 μ F, R1 is 1 megohm, R2 is 1K, R3 is 39K, and S2 is mercury element removed from GE mercury toggle switch.—R. F. Graf and G. J. Whalen, "The Build-It Book of Safety Electronics," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 19-24.



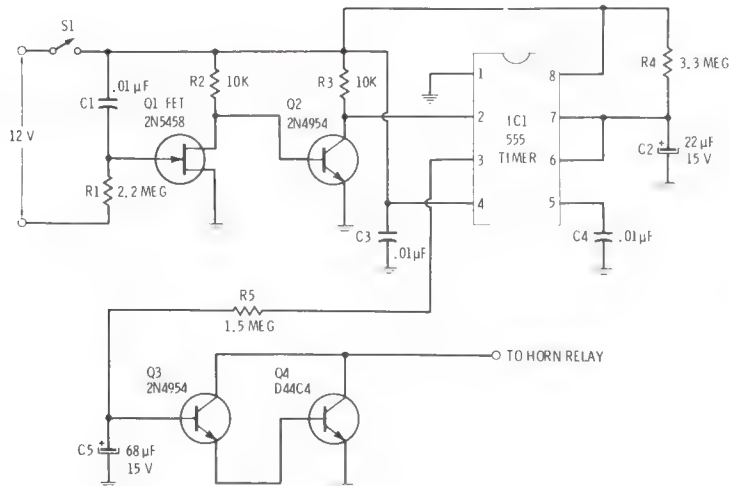
VISUAL INDICATOR—When circuit is activated by high output of burglar alarm circuit, 555 timer operating as very low frequency MVBR makes LED₁ flash on and off during alarm condition. Alternate connection of LED₁ to V+ holds LED₁ on for standby while flashing it during alarm. Oscillator output is also available for other uses if desired. Indicator can be located remotely from alarm.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 232-235.



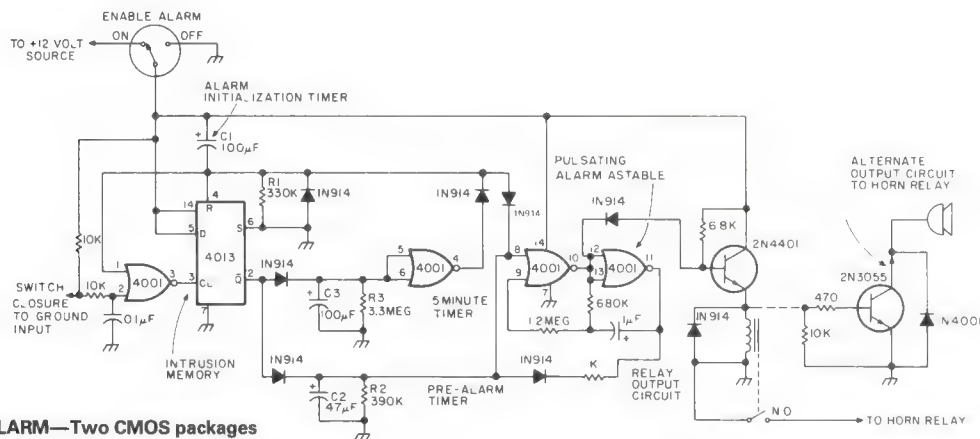
5-min SHUTOFF—Vehicle intrusion alarm shuts off automatically in about 5 min after being triggered, as required by law in some states. Drain on battery is negligible until alarm is set off by intruder. Once triggered, operation sequence is

not affected by subsequent opening or closing of doors. System uses two CMOS CD4001AE quad two-input NOR gates for switching logic. IC1 provides sensor interface, latch, and entry/exit time delays. IC2 provides output through

Q1 and relay, as well as automatic shutoff delay. Article gives construction details and layout for printed-circuit board.—W. J. Prudhomme, Vehicle Security Systems, 73 Magazine, Oct. 1977, p 122-125.



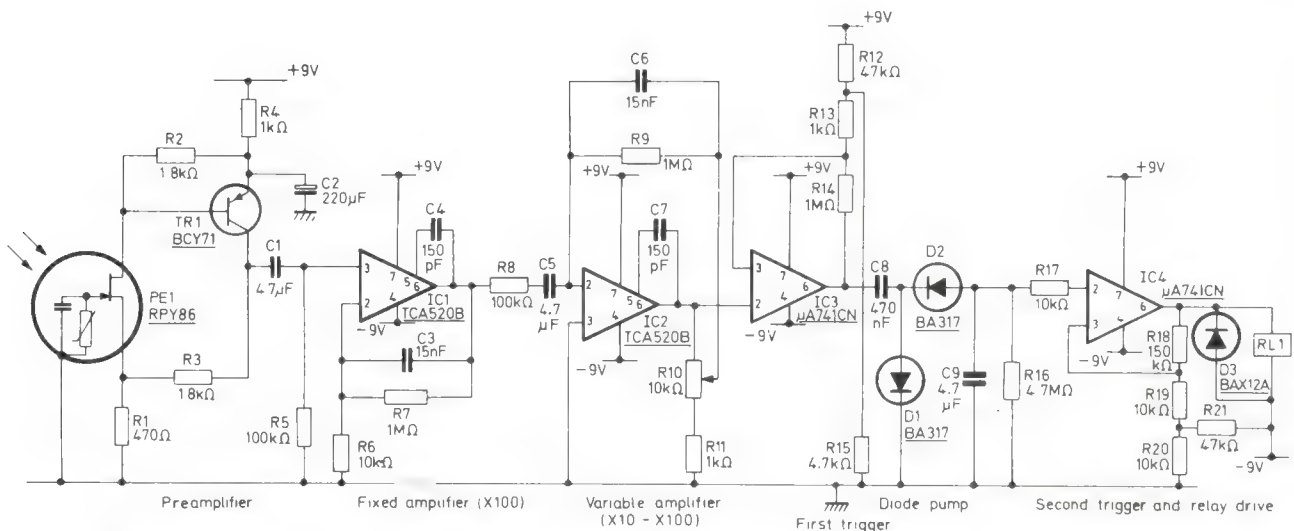
CURRENT-DRAIN SENSOR—Current drawn by dome light when door is open or by ignition when turned on triggers current-sensing stages Q1 and Q2 to start 555 timer and apply power to horn relay. Initial 15-s delay in sounding horn allows owner to enter car and open hidden switch S1 to deactivate alarm. If S1 is not opened during delay interval, horn sounds for about 90 s, then circuit automatically resets itself. C5 and R5 control duration of initial 15-s delay. C2 and R4 control total time that horn sounds.—R. F. Graf and G. J. Whalen, "The Build-It Book of Safety Electronics," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 57–62.



PULSED-HORN ALARM—Two CMOS packages incorporate multiple time delays to improve convenience and effectiveness of auto intrusion alarm. R1C1 gives 30-s delay for arming alarm after it is turned on by switch concealed inside car, to let driver get out of car. R2C2 gives 15-s delay before alarm sounds after door is opened,

to allow driver to get back in car again and disable alarm. R3C3 turns off alarm in 300 s and re-sets alarm system for next intrusion. Car horn is pulsed 60 times per minute, so alarm would not be confused with stuck horn. Article tells

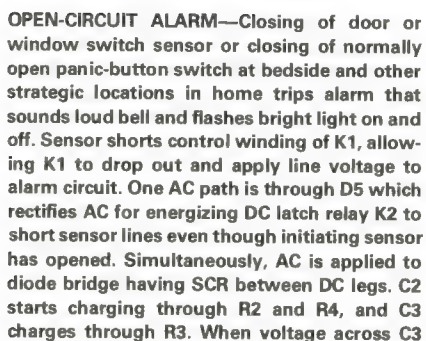
how circuit works and gives detailed instructions for installation and connection to door and trunk switches.—G. Hinkle, Give the Hamburger Heart Failure, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1977, p 36–37.



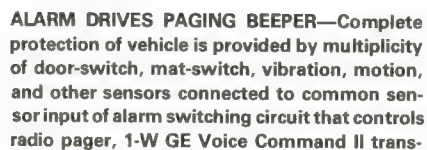
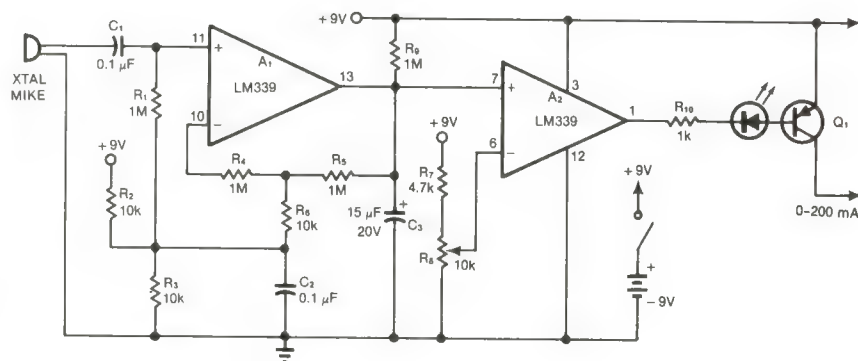
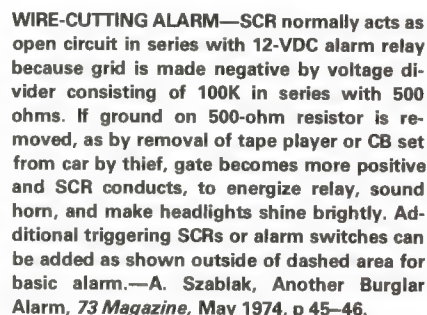
INTRUDER ALARM—Input is from Mullard RPY86 infrared detector responding to wavelengths above $6\ \mu\text{m}$, making it immune to sunlight and backgrounds intermittently illuminated by sun. Output signal is produced only when incident radiation is changed by move-

ment of intruder in monitored space. Mirrors rather than lenses concentrate incident radiation on detector because mirrors do not require high-quality surface finish. Preamp is followed by two amplifier stages, with R10 varying gain of second stage between 10 and 100. Band-

width is 0.3–10 Hz. First trigger, having threshold of about 1 V, drives second trigger through diode pump to energize alarm relay when intruder is present.—"Ceramic Pyroelectric Infrared Detectors," Mullard, London, 1978, Technical Note 79, TP1664, p 8.



reaches about 90 VDC, it fires neon and C3 discharges into gate of SCR. Full line voltage is then applied to lamp and bell plugged into load outlets. When C2 drops below holding current, SCR turns off during next AC cycle and load goes off until neon fires again. Setting of 5K pot R4 gives range of 15-80 flashes and horn pulses per second. To stop alarm, open SPST switch momentarily.—R. F. Graf and G. J. Whalen, "The Build-It Book of Safety Electronics," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 75-80.

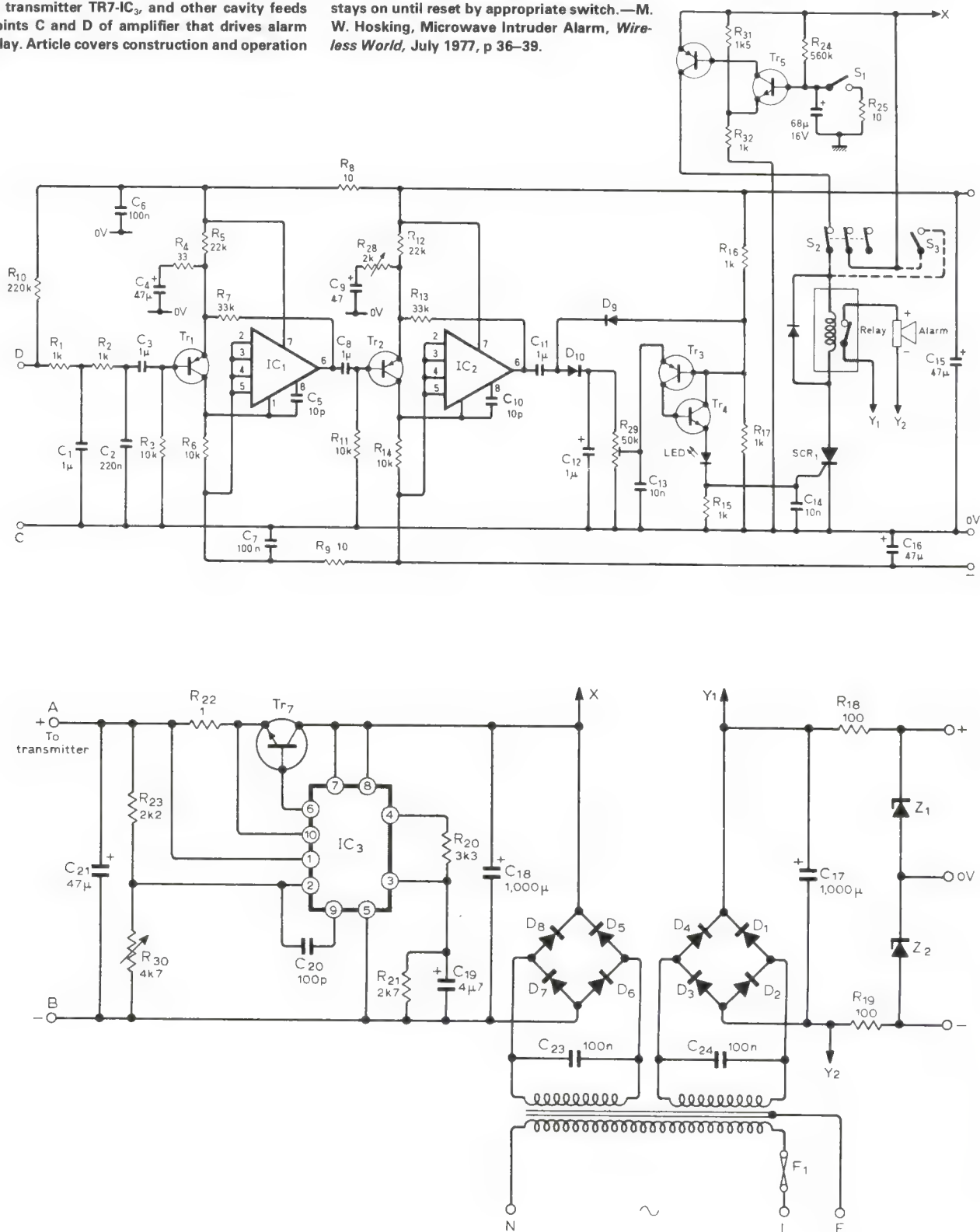


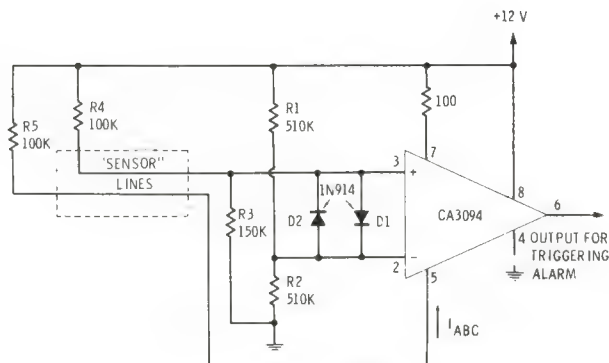
mitter operating around 147 MHz, 100-W electronic siren, and power horns. Closing of contacts in any sensor grounds common input (assuming keylock switch has been closed to arm circuit by applying +12 V), applying power to siren and pager system. Range is about 1 mi

for Motorola Pageboy II cigarette-pack-size pager receiver. Article describes construction, operation, and installation in detail and gives complete circuit of pager.—J. Crawford, Build a Beeper Alarm, 73 *Magazine*, Oct. 1977, p 68-77.

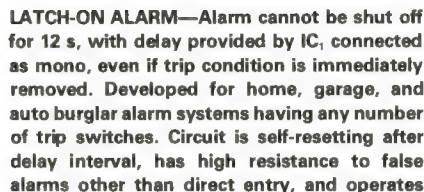
DOPPLER BURGLAR ALARM—Small radar transmitter operating at 10.687 GHz fills protected area with radio waves. Waves reflected from stationary objects are ignored by receiver, while waves undergoing Doppler shift in frequency by reflection from moving object such as intruder are selectively amplified for triggering of alarm. Single waveguide section is divided into two cavities, each having Gunn diode; transmitter cavity feeds points A and B of transmitter TR7-IC₃, and other cavity feeds points C and D of amplifier that drives alarm relay. Article covers construction and operation

of circuit and gives sources (British) for parts and construction kits. Opamps are SN72748 or equivalent, IC₃ is μ A723 or equivalent, Tr₁-Tr₃ are ZTX500 or equivalent, Tr₄-Tr₆ are ZTX302 or equivalent, Tr₇ is 3055, D₁-D₈ are 1N4001 or equivalent, D₉-D₁₀ are 1N914, SCR₁ is TIC44 or equivalent, Z₁-Z₂ are BZY88-C8V2, relay is 18-V with 1K coil, Doppler module is Mullard CL8960 or equivalent, and self-oscillating mixer for receiver is Mullard CL8630S or equivalent. Alarm stays on until reset by appropriate switch.—M. W. Hosking, *Microwave Intruder Alarm*, *Wireless World*, July 1977, p 36-39.





OPEN/SHORT/GROUND ALARM—Pin 6 of CA3094 IC is high for no-alarm condition. When any one sensor line is open, is shorted to other line, or is shorted to ground, output of IC goes low and resulting output current serves for activating alarm system.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 316–317.

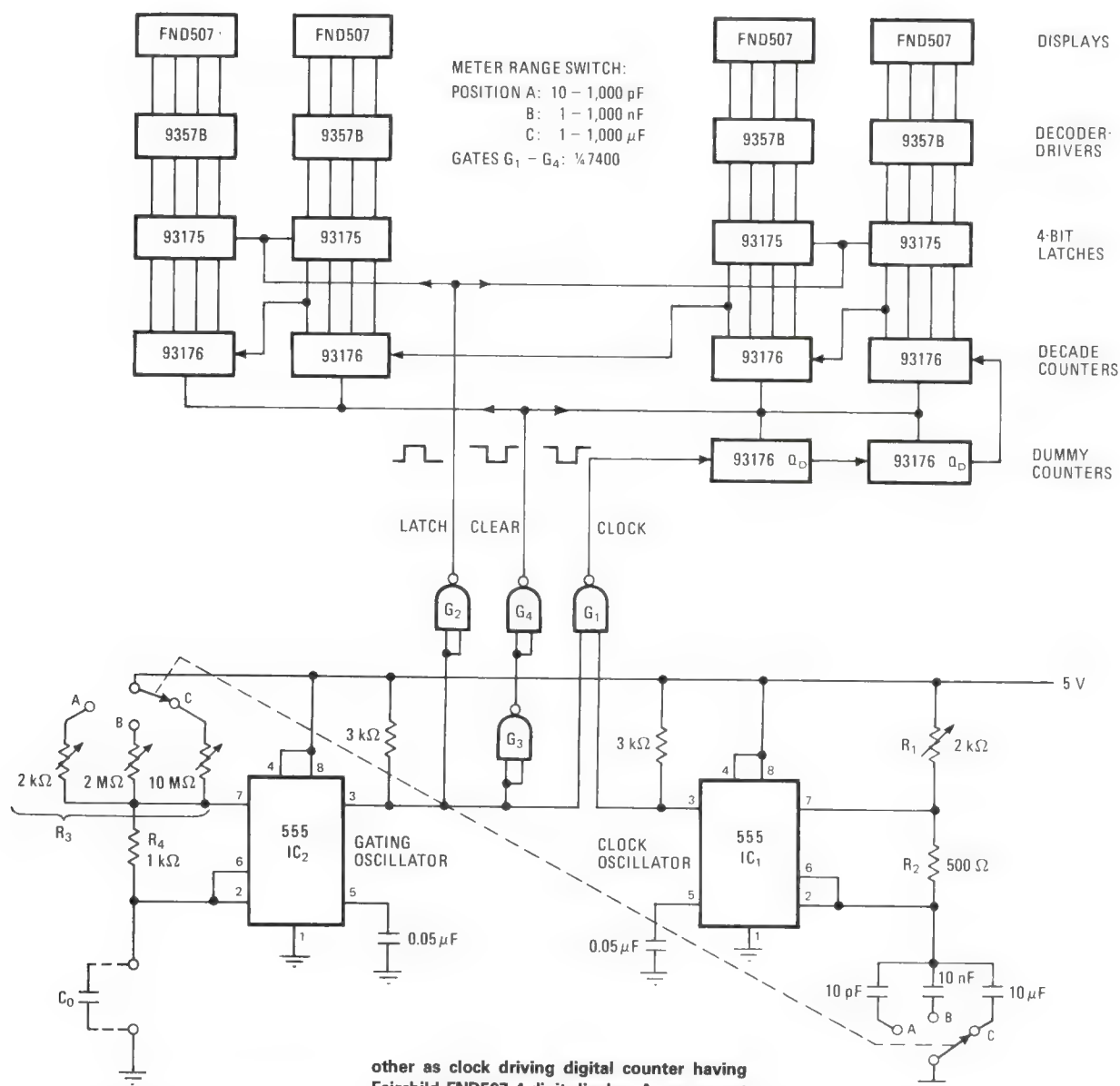


even when AC power fails. Circuit is latched through contacts of K₁. On standby, battery drain is zero.—J. D. Long, Burglar Alarm Is Effective, yet Simple and Inexpensive, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 20, 1974, p 50-51.

CHAPTER 10

Capacitance Measuring Circuits

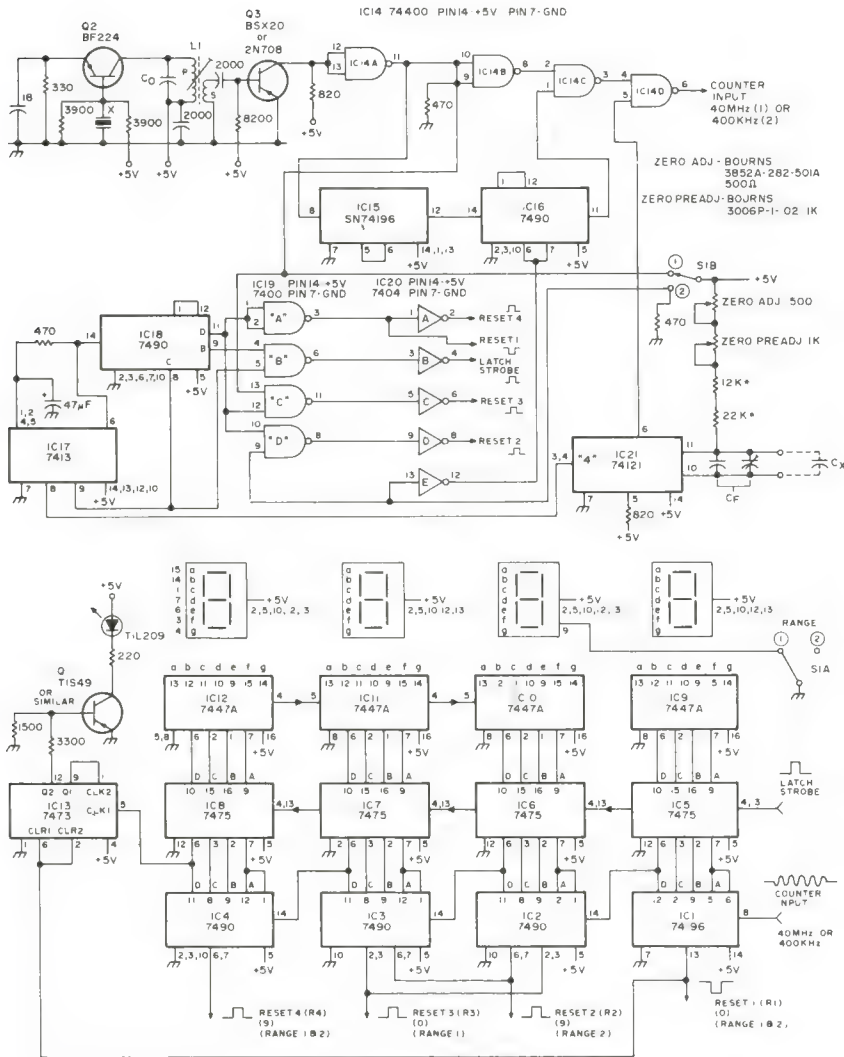
Timers, bridges, dip meters, counters, phase-locked loops, and microprocessors drive meters, digital displays, or audible indicators giving values of capacitors.



10 pF TO 1000 μF DIGITAL—Uses 555 timers as free-running oscillators, one for gating and

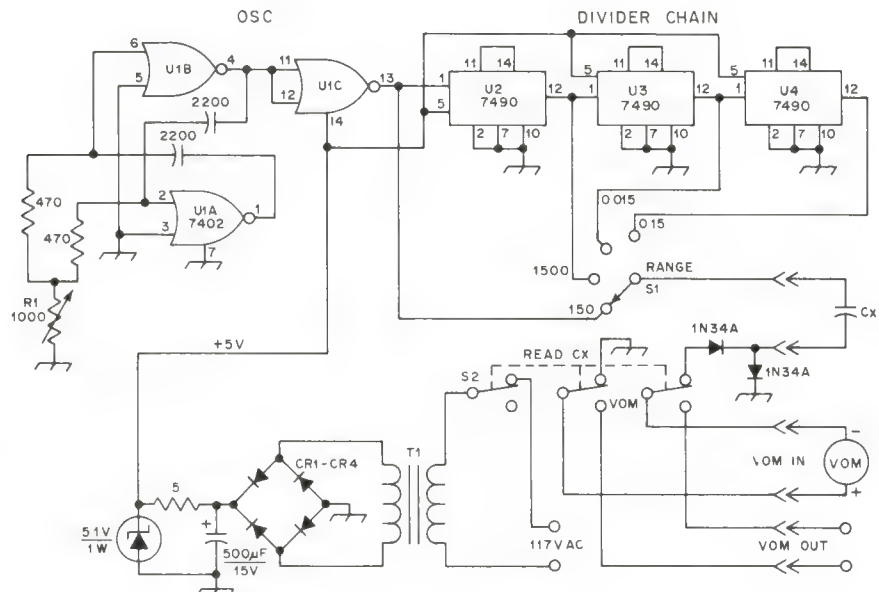
other as clock driving digital counter having Fairchild FND507 4-digit display. Arrangement gives good accuracy without use of crystal oscillator.—W. H. Wang, Low-Cost Oscillators

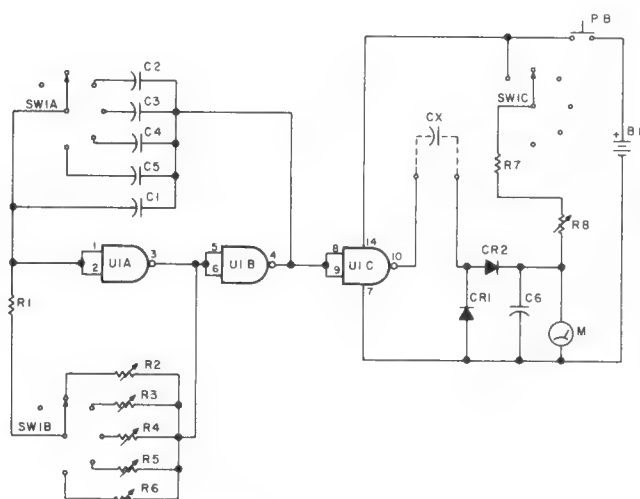
Build Accurate Capacitance Meter, *Electronics*, May 26, 1977, p 127 and 129.



1 pF TO 1 μ F—Presents instantly in digital form the value of unknown capacitor, in ranges of 1–9999 pF and 1–999.9 nF. Four digits are displayed, with leading-zero suppression and overflow indicator. Accuracy is better than 0.1% of full range ± 1 digit for higher values in both ranges. Mono MVR IC21 produces pulse whose length is directly proportional to value of C_x plus about 980-pF total in C_F . This pulse enables gate IC14D whose output goes to counter. Oscillator Q2, buffer Q3, dividers IC15 and IC16, and gates IC14 together give 40-MHz (range 1) or 400-kHz (range 2) pulses that are counted while IC21 holds IC14D open. Article covers construction in detail.—I. M. Chladek, Build This Digital Capacity Meter, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1976, p 70–78.

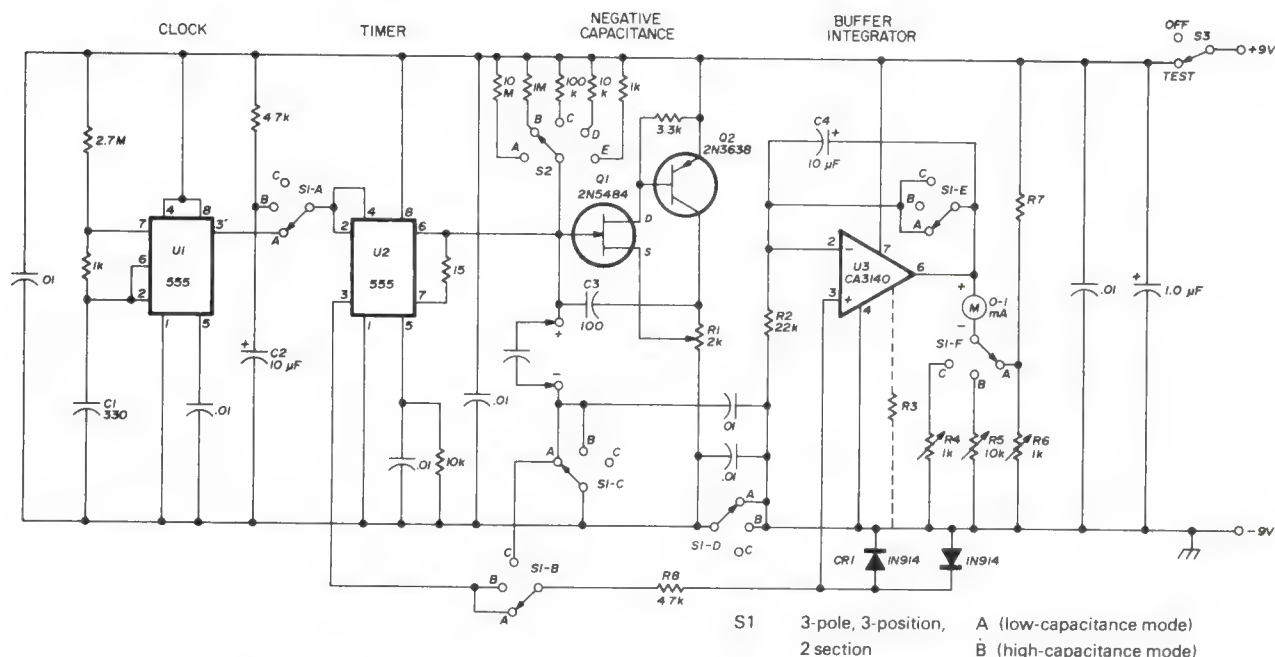
C WITH VOM—TTL-derived square-wave generator U1 charges unknown capacitor C_x to about 3.5 V at 285 kHz when using 150- μ A scale of Heath MM-1 volt-ohm-milliammeter, to give 150-pF full-scale range. Larger values of capacitance are read by decreasing frequency with 7490 decade dividers. Use Mallory PTC401 for CR1-CR4. T1 is 6.3-VAC filament transformer. S2 restores normal VOM functions. Article gives design equations.—K. H. Cavcey, Read Capacitance with Your VOM, QST, Dec. 1975, p 36–37.





5 pF TO 1 μ F—Consists of an oscillator using two gates from CD4011 quad NAND gate, separated from diode rectifier by another NAND gate. Increasing oscillator frequency gives more pulses per second and higher integrated meter reading. Each meter range is linear, so value of 5-pF capacitor can be read on lowest range. Diodes are 1N34 or equivalent. R1 is 12K, and R2-R6 are 50K trimpots set to values shown in table. R7 is 5K, and R8 is 10K trimpot. B1 is 9-V transistor battery. Article covers construction and calibration with known capacitors.—E. Landefeld, Build a Simple Capacitance Meter, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 164–165.

Range	R	C	Frequency
0-100 pF	15k	5 pF	1100 kHz
0-1000 pF	31k	100 pF	112 kHz
.01 μ F	36k	1500 pF	11.2 kHz
.1 μ F	45k	.012 μ F	1.170 kHz
1 μ F	45k	.1 μ F	109 Hz



CAPACITOR TESTER—Portable instrument measures capacitance values to 2500 μ F and leakage current with up to 8 V applied. Timer U1 operates as clock providing about 350 negative-going pulses per second to trigger timer U2 and unclamp test capacitor so it charges through switch-selected resistor to half of supply voltage. U2 then resets, discharging capacitor through pin 7. During charge, pin 3 of U2 is high (about 8 V) and duration of high state is directly proportional to capacitance. Resulting rectangular waveform is applied to unity-gain buffer opamp U3 that feeds meter through calibrating trimpot R6. Meter deflection is proportional to average value of rectangular output

waveform and is therefore proportional to capacitance. Table gives switch functions. Mode B uses larger clock timing capacitor to permit measuring larger capacitance values, for total

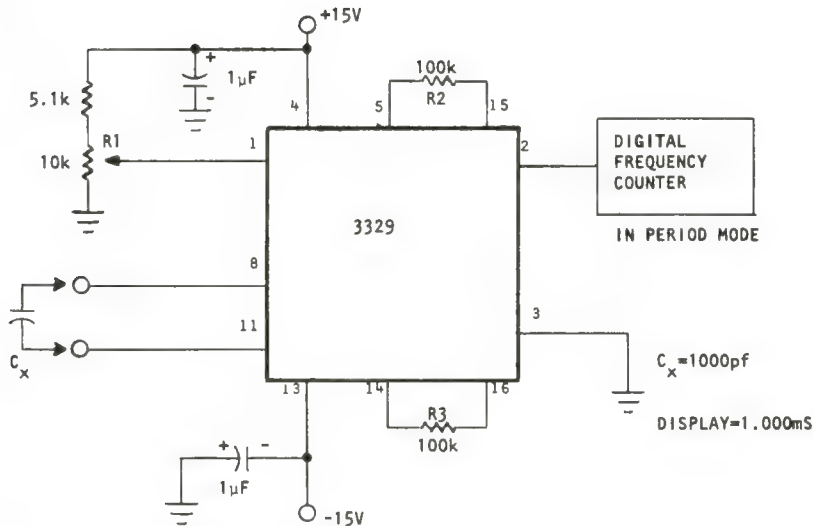
S1 3-pole, 3-position, 2 section
A (low-capacitance mode)
B (high-capacitance mode)
C (leakage mode)

S2 1-pole, 5-position

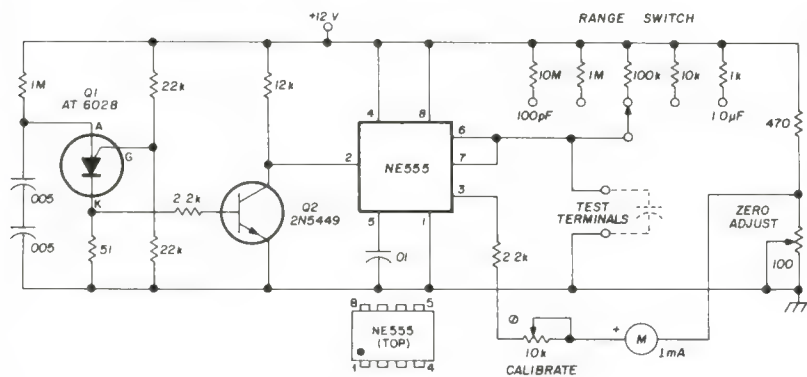
	mode A	mode B	mode C
	μ F	μ F	
A	0.0001	0.25	
B	0.001	2.5	
C	0.01	25.0	
D	0.1	250.0	
E	1.0	2500.0	leakage

S3 SPST (test)

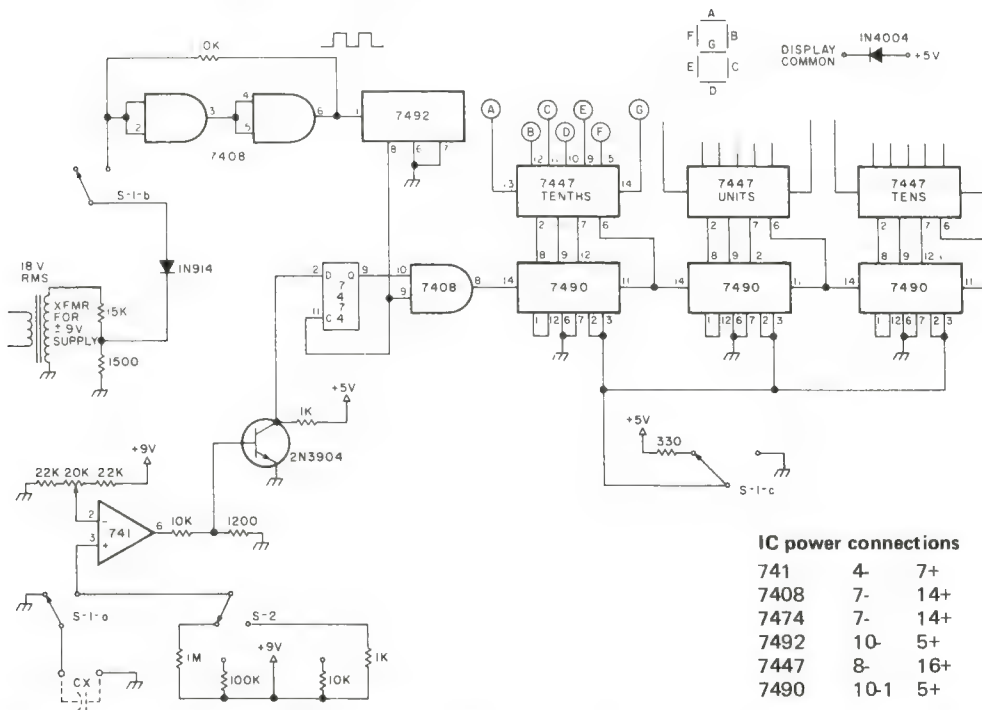
of 10 ranges. Article covers construction, calibration, and use.—P. H. Mathieson, Wide-Range Capacitance Meter, Ham Radio, Feb. 1978, p 51–53.



DIGITAL WITH 100:1 RANGE—Frequency counter operated in period mode serves as readout for Optical Electronics 3329 voltage-to-frequency converter. Unknown capacitance is connected as external timing capacitance for IC, so output period of IC is directly proportional to unknown capacitance. To calibrate, connect known C and adjust R1 for correct reading on digital frequency counter. With values shown, 1 nF gives period of 1 ms.—"Low Cost Capacitance Measurement," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10262.



DIRECT-READING FIVE-RANGE—Covers 1 pF to 1 μ F in five ranges, using easily available components. Trigger source is free-running pulse generator using programmable UJT Q1 and inverter-amplifier Q2 to produce narrow -12 V output pulse at constant frequency of about 500 Hz. For trigger pulse, NE555V timer connected as mono MVBR initiates output pulse whose width increases with value of capacitor under test. Meter reads average value of pulse waveform and may be calibrated directly to read capacitance. Range resistors should be 5% or better. 10K trimpot in series with meter serves for initial calibration. Zero-adjustment pot is needed only for lower ranges. Use zener-regulated supply to provide 12 V at up to 50 mA. Full type number of Q1 is A7T6028; 2N6027, 2N6028, 2N6118, and HEP S9001 are similar. Single 0.0025- μ F capacitor can be substituted for two 0.005- μ F units in series.—C. Hall, *Direct-Reading Capacitance Meter*, *Ham Radio*, April 1975, p 32-35.

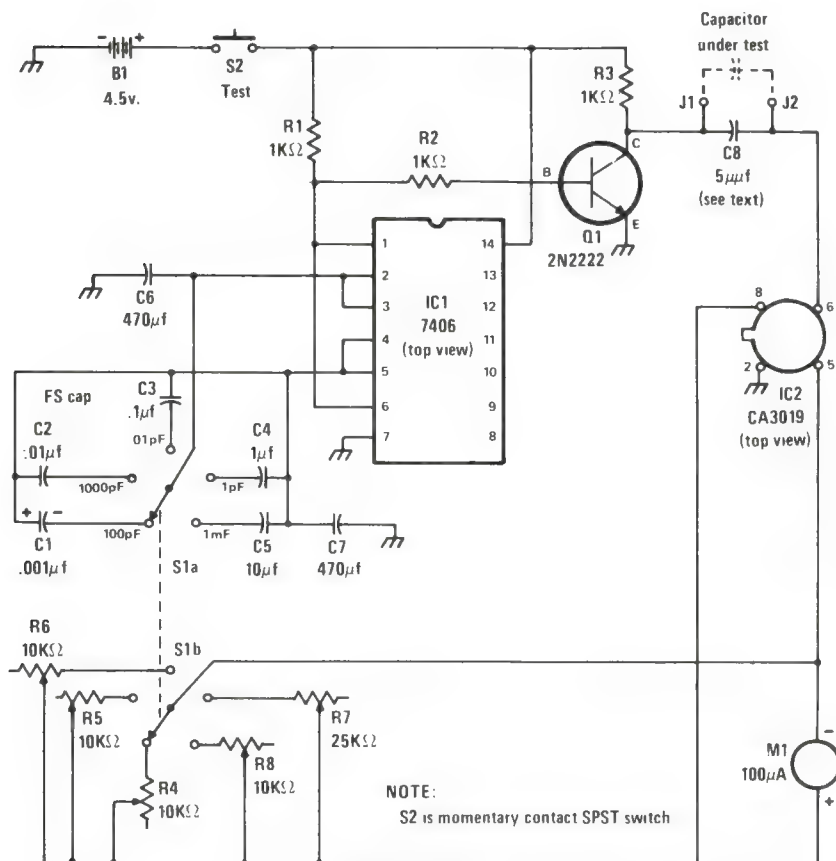


1.99,990 μ F—Circuit converts charging time of unknown capacitor to capacitance value shown on 3-digit display. S-1 is shown in OFF position, with unknown capacitor shorted. When S-1 is changed to other position for start of test, C_x is connected to measuring circuit through range switch S-2 and 741 opamp used as comparator.

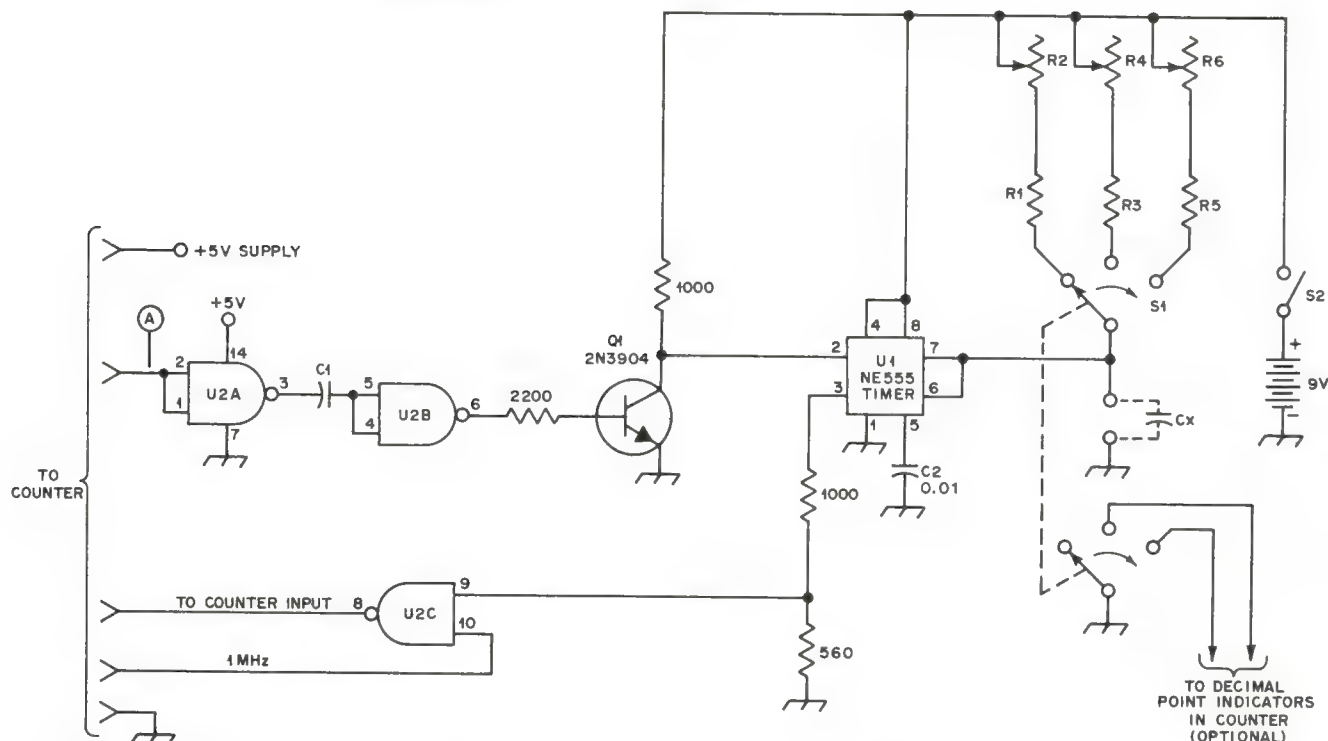
60-Hz timing waveform is now applied to sine-wave squaring circuit using two sections of 7408 AND gate. This starts 7490 counters. Zener-regulated +9 V is applied to C_x through selected range resistor. When charging voltage of capacitor exceeds reference voltage on in-

verting input, 741 output goes positive and stops counter. Article describes circuit operation in detail. Range switch gives scaling factors of 1, 10, 100, and 1000.—A. S. Joffe, Now—a Digital Capacity Meter!, *73 Magazine*, May 1978. p 58-60.

IC power connections		
741	4-	7+
7408	7-	14+
7474	7-	14+
7492	10-	5+
7447	8-	16+
7490	10-1	5+



FIVE RANGES UP TO 1 μ F—Direct-reading meter gives capacitance values in five ranges, all using same 0–100 scale on 100- μ A meter. Operates from three penlight cells. To calibrate, connect known capacitor to jack, close S2, and adjust trimmer pot for each range in turn to give correct indication of capacitor value on meter.—C. Green, Build This Easy Capacitor Meter, *Modern Electronics*, Aug. 1978, p 78–79.

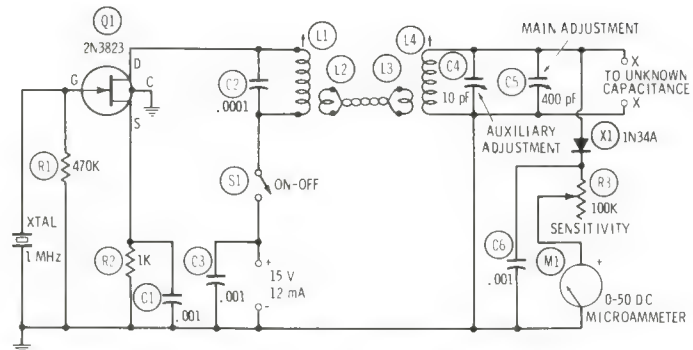


ADAPTER FOR COUNTER—Converts counter into digital capacitance meter for measuring values down to around 5 pF with better than 1% accuracy. Three ranges give full-scale values of 99,999 pF, 0.99999 μ F, and 9.9999 μ F. Positive-going count-enable command from frequency counter, applied to point A of gate U2A, re-

moves short-circuit from unknown capacitor C_x and enables gate U2C. Capacitor charges exponentially through R1 and R2 (range 1) to voltage at which threshold comparator at U1 makes flip-flop change state, shorting C_x and disabling gate U2C. During charge time, 1-MHz pulses are applied to counter input. Counter reading then

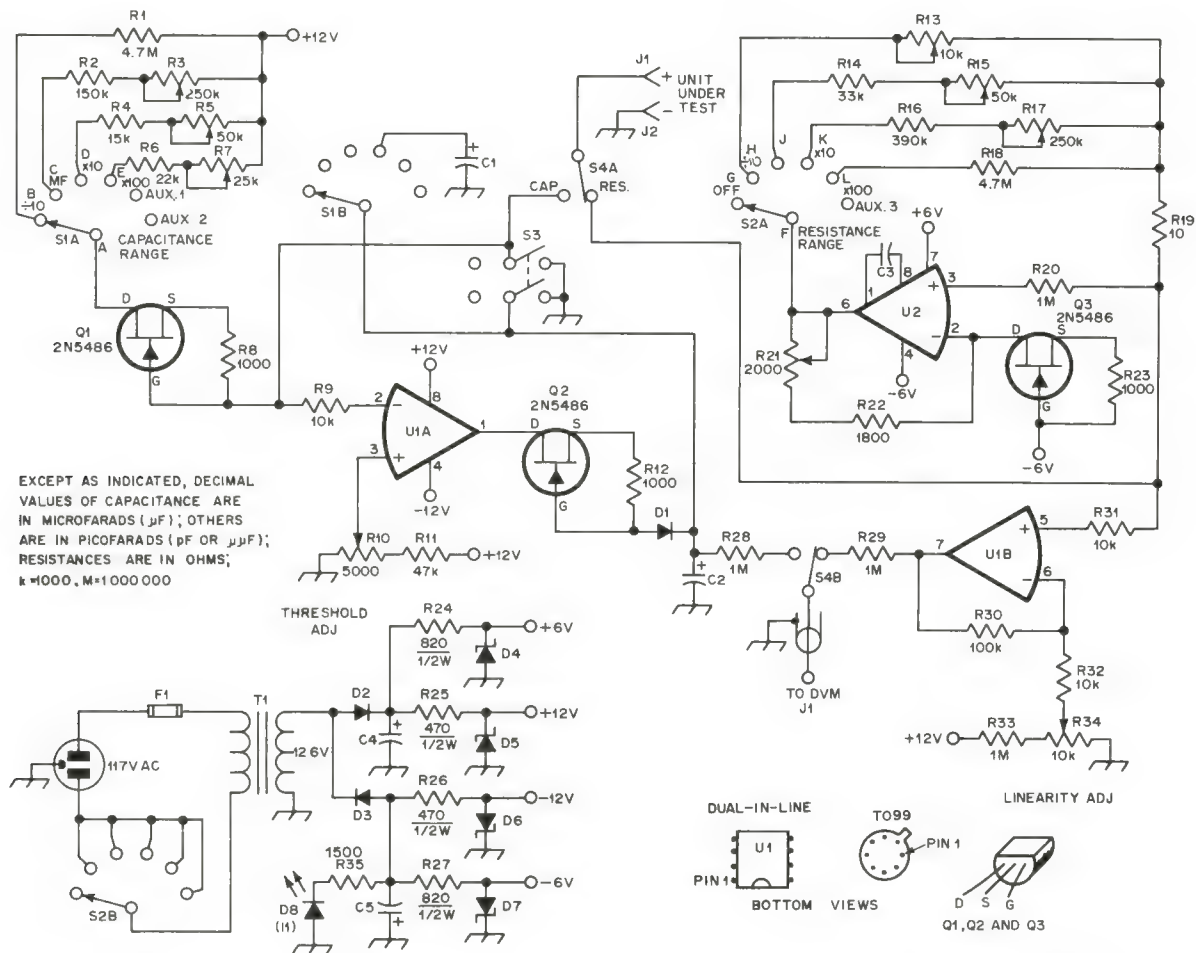
corresponds to capacitor value. C1 is 18 pF, R1 is 860K, R2 is 100K, R3 is 86K, R4 is 10K, R5 is 8.6K, R6 is 1K, and U2 is 7400 quad NAND gate.—R. F. Kramer, Using a Frequency Counter as a Capacitance Meter, *QST*, Aug. 1977, p 19–22.

CHECKING BY SUBSTITUTION—Uses 1-MHz crystal oscillator with fixed-tuned tank circuit L1-C2 link-coupled to resonant measuring circuit consisting of L4, C4, C5, and unknown capacitance. Simple RF voltmeter is connected across measuring circuit as resonance indicator. C4 and C5 have calibrated dials reading directly in picofarads. L1 is Miller 20A224RBI slug-tuned unit adjusted to 250 μ H. L4 is Miller 41A685CBI adjusted to 60 μ H. Links L2 and L3 are 2 turns each. To use, close S1, set C5 to maximum, and adjust C4 for peak deflection of M1. Connect unknown capacitance to XX with shortest possible leads, retune C5 to resonance, then subtract this capacitance reading of C5



from maximum reading to get value of unknown capacitor.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits,"

Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 140-142.



EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μ F); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μ pF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; K=1000, M=1000000

- C1, C4, C5 — 220 μ F, 16 V, Sprague 227G016CG or equiv.
- C2 — 22 μ F, 16 V, Sprague 226G016AS or equiv.
- C3 — 130-pF disk, Sprague 1CC0G131X0100C4 or equiv.
- D1 — Silicon small-signal diode, 1N914 or equiv.
- D2, D3 — Silicon rectifier diode, 200 V, 1 A; 1N4003 or equiv.
- D4, D7 — Zener diode, 6.2 V, 400 mW, 1N753 or equiv.
- D5, D6 — Zener diode, 12.0 V, 400 mW, 1N759 or equiv.

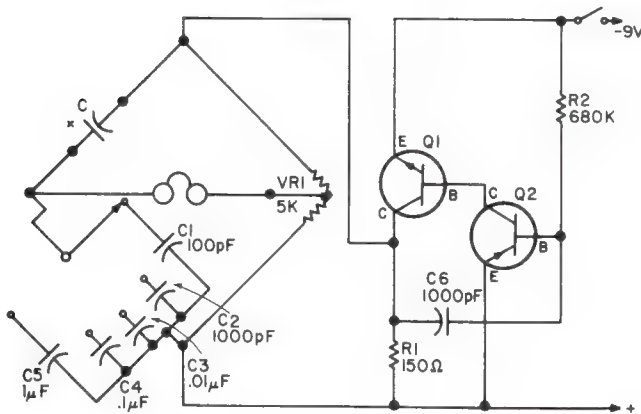
- D8 — 3/16-in. red LED, Motorola MLED50 or equiv. (I1 on pc board).
- F1 — 1/2-A pigtail fuse, Buss MDV 1/2 A, 250 V.
- J1, J2 — 5-way binding post. (Radio Shack package no. 274-661 includes red and black posts.)
- Q1, Q2, Q3 — N-channel JFET, 2N5486 or equiv.
- S1, S2 — 2-pole, 6-position rotary switch, CTS no. T206 or equiv.

- S3 — Dpdt momentary toggle switch, Alco no. MTA206T or equiv.
- S4 — Dpdt toggle switch, Alco no. MTA206P or equiv.
- T1 — 12.6-V, 100-mA power transformer, Mouser no. 81PG120. Mounting centers 1-13/16 inch.
- U1 — Dual operational amplifier, National Semiconductor type LM1458. Interchangeable with IC type 5558.
- U2 — Linear IC operational amplifier, RCA type CA3130.

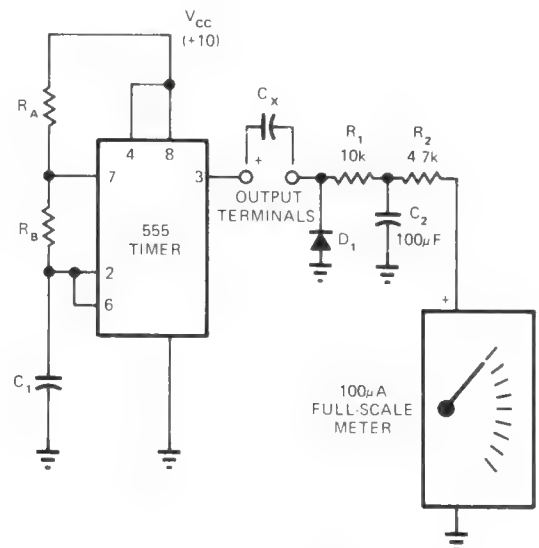
R AND C ADAPTER FOR DVM—Self-contained circuit provides four ranges of capacitance (0-1, 10, 100, and 1000 μ F) and four ranges of resistance (0-1, 10, 100, and 1000 kilohms) when used with QST combination digital voltmeter and frequency counter. Auxiliary range posi-

tions on switches are provided for special measuring requirements such as temperature sensing, antenna elevation indication, and rain-gage measurements. For capacitors, constant-current source Q1 charges capacitor linearly. When charging voltage makes U1A switch from

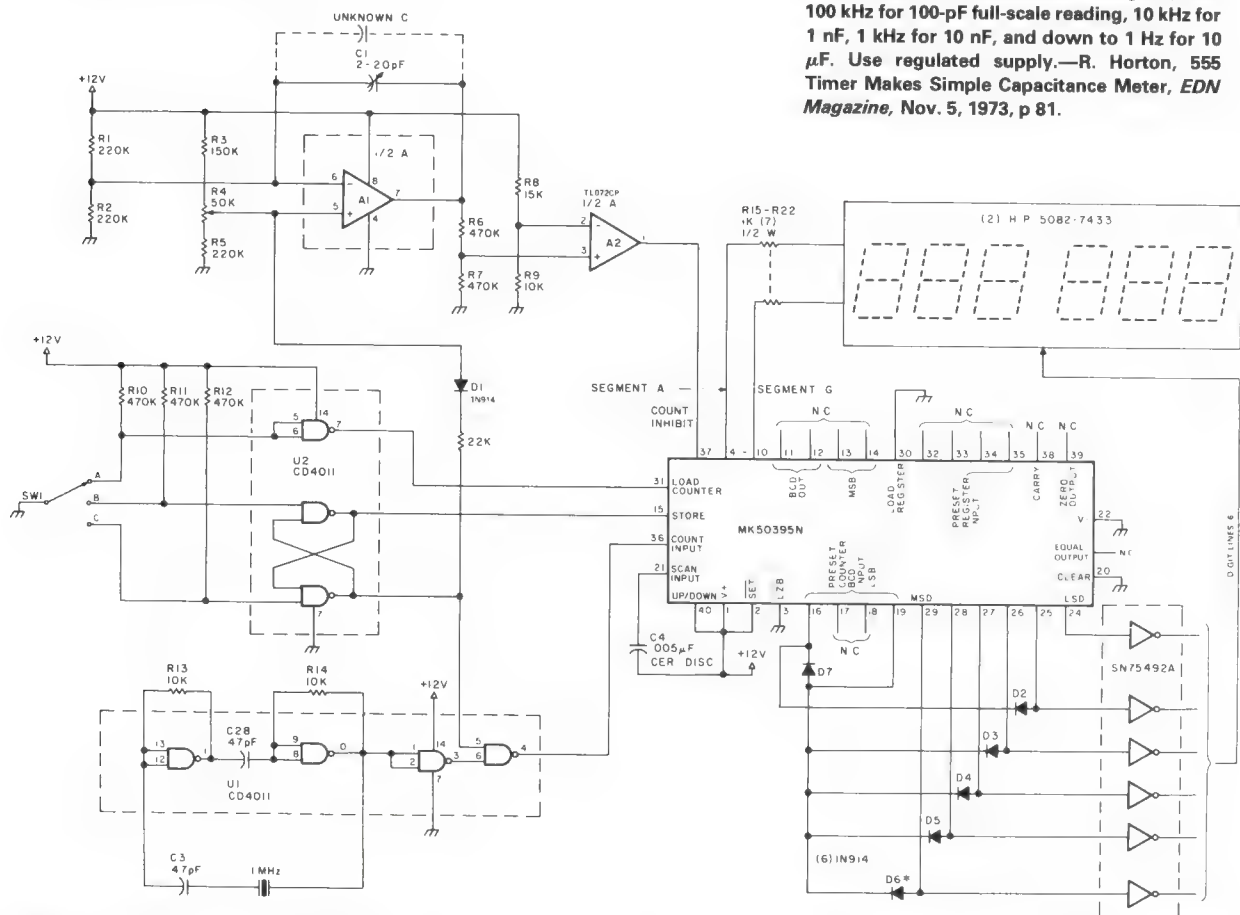
positive to negative, C2 stops charging. Voltage across C2, proportional to value of unknown C, is then fed to DVM. Article covers construction and calibration.—R. Shriner, New Tasks for the Digital Voltmeter, QST, March 1978, p 19-22.



BRIDGE FOR 25 pF TO 10 μ F—Uses five reference capacitors, one for each range. Linear pot VR1 serves for balancing. High-resistance headphones indicate null, and capacitor value is then read from setting of VR1. Scale of VR1 is marked for 100 to 10,000 pF for C2 range and 0.01 to 1 μ F for C4 range. Scale values are multiplied or divided for other ranges. Calibration is carried out on C2 range, using known capacitor values. Tone oscillator can use almost any pair of transistors, one NPN and the other PNP.—F. G. Rayer, *Adrift over Your C's?*, 73 Magazine, March 1976, p 106–107.



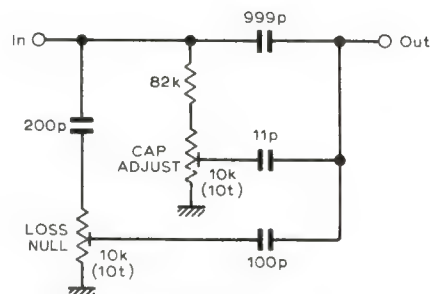
LINEAR SCALE—Wide frequency range and high output current of 555 timer contribute to linearity of operation as capacitance meter. Timer is connected as astable MVBR with frequency determined by values used for R_A , R_B , and C_1 . When timer output is high, unknown capacitance C_x is charged almost to V_{CC} . When timer goes low, C_x discharges through D_1 . Use 100 kHz for 100-pF full-scale reading, 10 kHz for 1 nF, 1 kHz for 10 nF, and down to 1 Hz for 10 μ F. Use regulated supply.—R. Horton, 555 Timer Makes Simple Capacitance Meter, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1973, p 81.



6-DIGIT VALUES—Digital capacitance meter provides display of capacitance values from 1 pF to 999999 pF (1.0 μ F). Start-measurement switch drains charge from capacitor under measurement and diverts constant-current source to ground. Capacitor begins charging,

and counter accumulates 1- μ s pulses from crystal clock. When capacitor charge voltage reaches threshold of count-inhibit line for counter, contents of counter are displayed as capacitance value. Circuit uses Mostek MK50395N six-decade counter that provides 7-

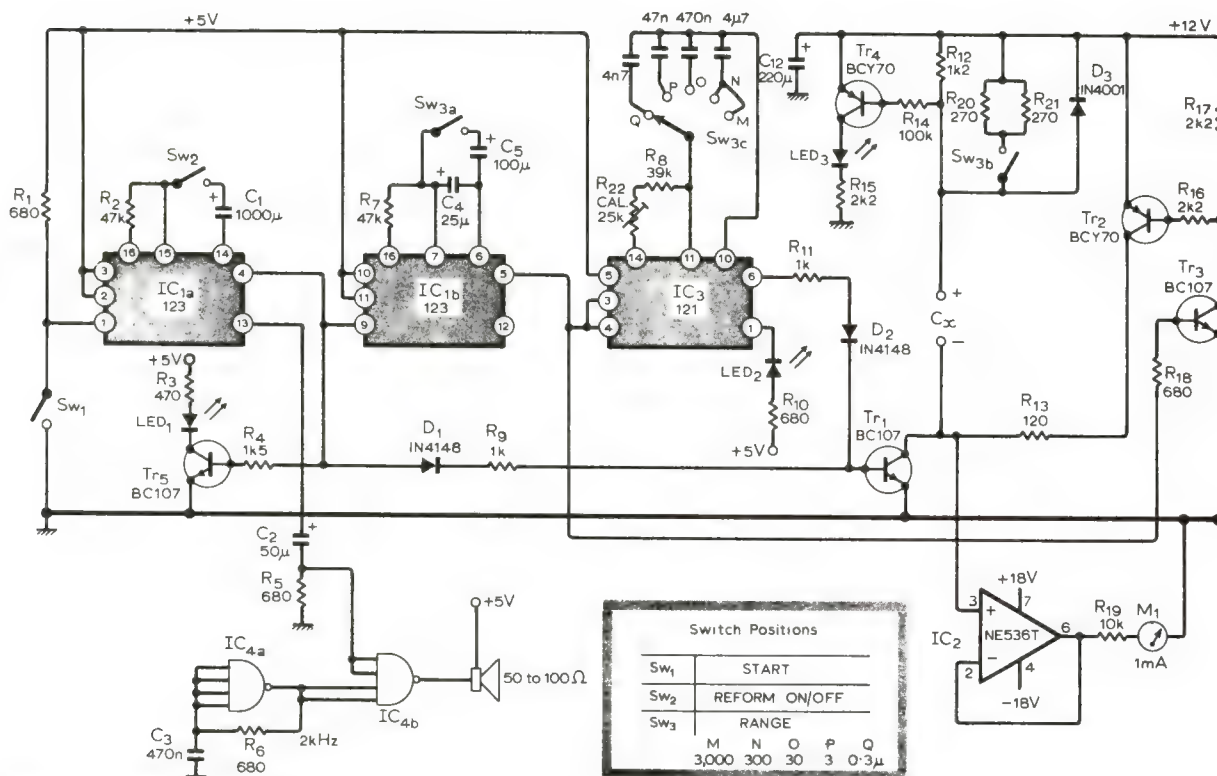
segment output data for display. Position A of SW1 is starting point, B stores data in counter display after capacitor measurement, and C initiates measurement. Display includes leading-zero suppression.—J. Garrett, *What's Your μ F?*, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1978, p 234–235.



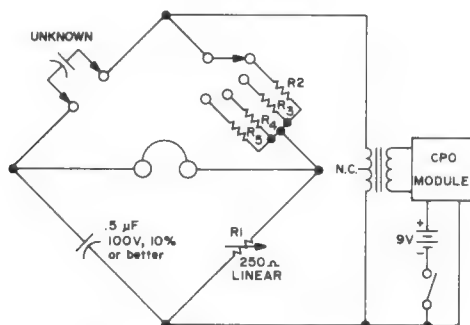
RANGE	R	C	
x1 pF	10k var.	100 pF	(C1)
X10 pF	"	.001	(C2)
x100 pF	"	.01	(C3)
x.001	"	.1	(C4)
x.01	"	1	(C5)
x.1	"	10	(C6)

values of R and C selected by rotary switch S1, to give five linear scales: 0–10 pF, 10–100 pF, 100–1000 pF, 1000 pF to 0.01 μ F, 0.01–0.1 μ F, and 0.1–1 μ F. Accuracy is about $\pm 5\%$. Meter is 100 μ A. Use small signal diodes.—S. Shields, *How Many pF is That Capacitor, Really?*, 73 Magazine, March 1978, p 48–50.

PERFECT CAPACITOR—Simple circuit shown provides equivalent of perfect no-loss 1000-pF capacitor at frequencies below about 100 kHz. Principle can be used to construct fixed-frequency capacitance standards for use in high-accuracy capacitor bridge. All capacitors are silver mica. If mounted in oven, stability can be 1 PPM and residual phase-angle difference from pure capacitance only 1 microradian.—B. J. Frost, "No Loss" Capacitor, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1977, p 80.



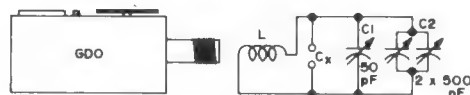
is being charged during measuring cycle. Article covers construction and calibration in detail. IC₁ is SN74123N, IC₂ is SN74121N, and IC₃ is SN7413N.—A. Drummond-Murray, Electrolytic Capacitor Tester, *Wireless World*, May 1977, p 47-49.



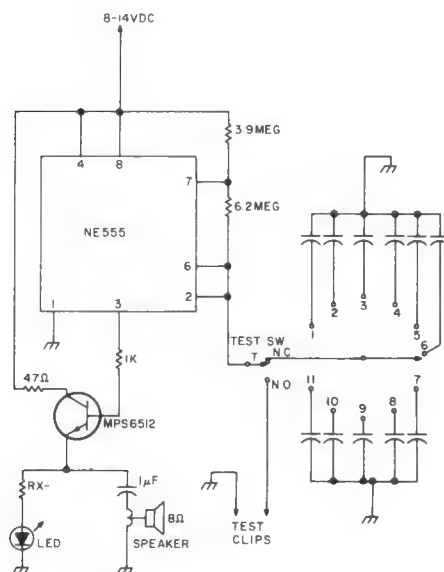
RESISTOR	SCALE
R2 - 100K	X 100 pF
R3 - 10K	X 1000 pF
R4 - 1K	X .01 μF
R5 - 100 Ω	X .1 μF

ALL RESISTORS - 1/2W, 5% or better

0.0001 TO 1 μF IN FOUR RANGES—Simple bridge uses AF voltage from Cordover CPO-4 code practice oscillator module, fed through transistor output transformer connected in reverse for impedance matching. Earphones serve as null detector, but amplifier can be added for greater sensitivity or CRO used. Only one scale need be calibrated, using known values of capacitors.—W. P. Turner, *Build a Basic Bridge*, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1974, p 95.

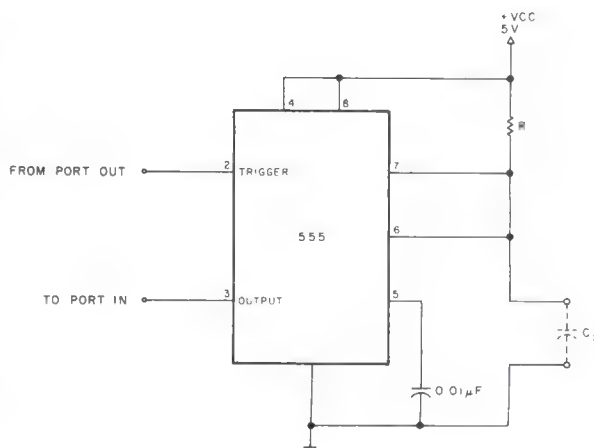


C BY GRID DIP—Values of unknown capacitances up to about 1000 pF can be measured with simple circuit used with grid-dip oscillator. Coil L can be 6 turns of stiff wire. To calibrate, close variable capacitors C1 and C2 fully, tune for dip, and note dip frequency at pointer position of C2. Now connect known capacitors up to 1000 pF one by one to CX, retune C2 for dip, and mark capacitor value on C2 dial. Close C2, then repeat calibration for C1 while using smaller capacitors up to 50 pF.—F. G. Rayer, *GDO to Find C*, 73 Magazine, Aug. 1974, p 35.

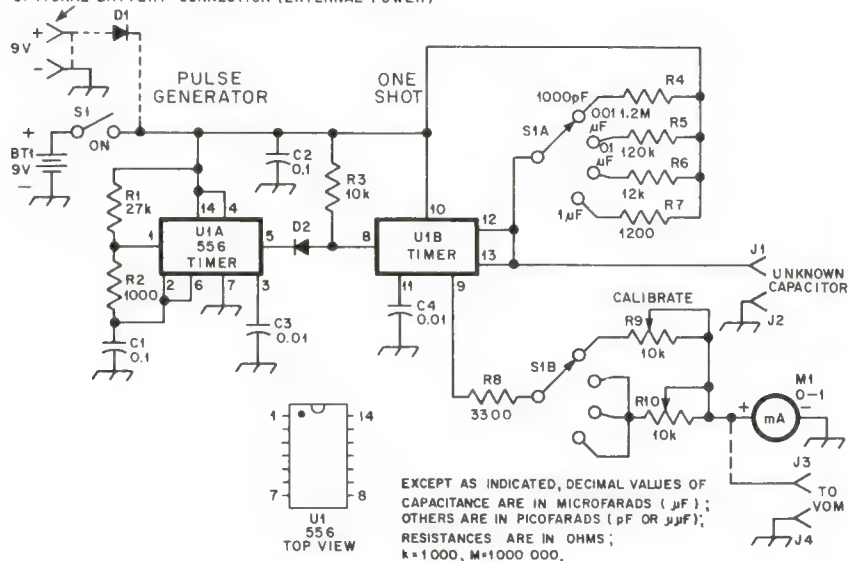


0.5-pF TO 0.001-μF COMPARATOR—Provides audio-tone comparison of built-in reference capacitor to unknown capacitor connected between test clips. Frequency of tone is about 8 kHz for 0.5 pF, dropping to 100 Hz as capacitor value goes up to 0.001 μF. Larger capacitor values merely turn LED on and off; 0.1 μF gives flashing at about 5 Hz. Any NPN audio or switching transistor can be used in place of MPS6512. Suggested reference values for capacitor bank are 0.7, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 330, 470, 680, and 820 pF.—W. Pinner, *The Capacitor Comparator*, 73 Magazine, March 1977, p 49.

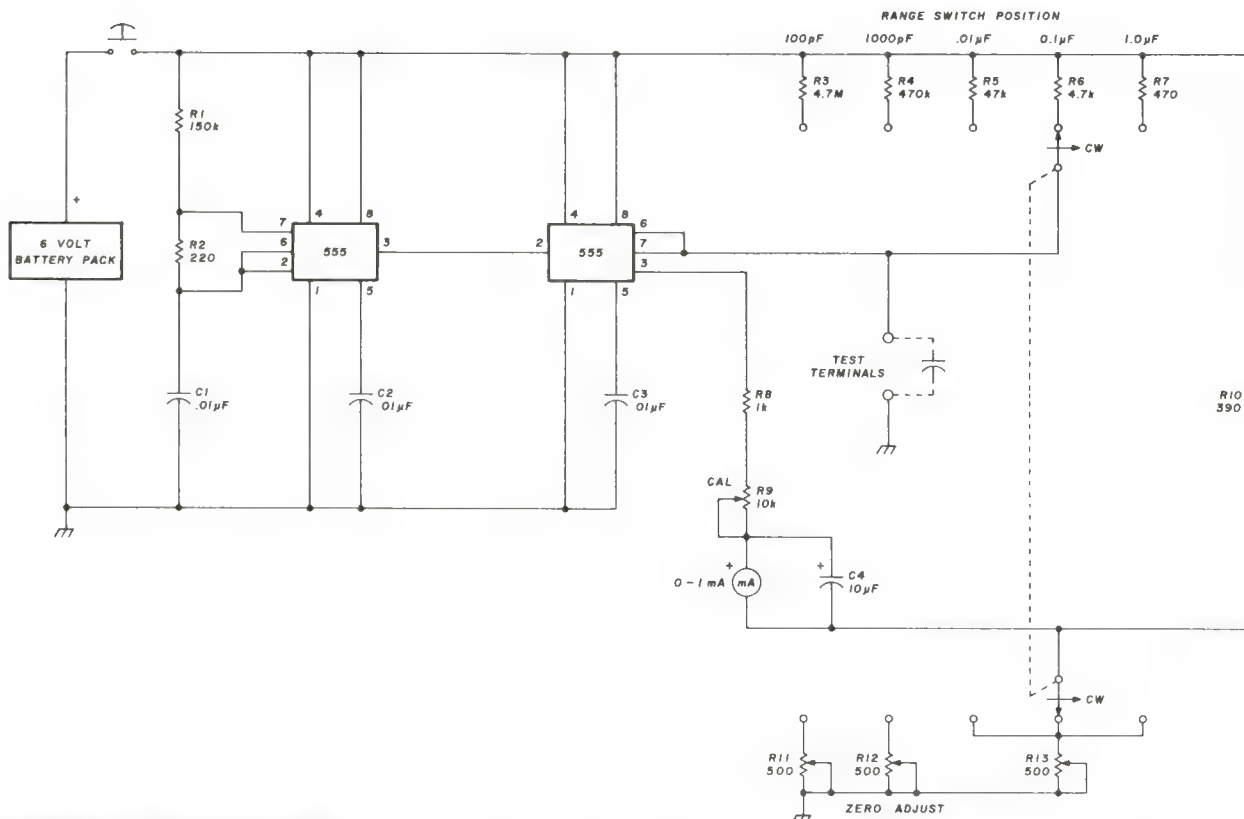
COMPUTERIZED METER—With 4.7 megohms for R, simple 555 timer circuit used in conjunction with computer measures capacitors in five ranges from below 100 pF to 0.1 μF. For larger range, resistor value can be changed. Article includes BASIC software suitable for 8080-based systems, including calibration program based on known values of capacitance. 555 mono MVBR is triggered under control of computer output port bit, with count being made while mono is timing out. Count is averaged over ten triggerings, then multiplied in computer by calibration factor to give capacitance value. Any desired type of output indicator can be used.—J. Eccleston, *Computerized Capacity Meter*, 73 Magazine, July 1978, p 88-89.



OPTIONAL BATTERY CONNECTION (EXTERNAL POWER)



DUAL TIMER MEASURES C—One section of U1 (two 555s in single package) is connected as oscillator that serves as trigger for other section (U1B). Ratio of R1 and R2 determines length of pulse generated during each oscillation cycle, while C1 and same resistors set frequency at about 500 Hz. U1B produces predetermined-duration output pulse for each start pulse regardless of starting pulse length. Pulse duration is set by R4-R7 and external capacitor being measured. Smaller capacitor in given range produces shorter output pulse from U1B mono MVB. Average pulse power increases with pulse length and increases meter reading linearly so capacitance value is indicated directly. Values shown give ranges of 1000 pF, 0.01 μF , 0.1 μF , and 1 μF full-scale. R10 serves as calibration resistor for all three higher scales. D1 is 50-PIV or higher silicon power-type diode, and D2 is 1N914 or equivalent.—D. A. Blakeslee, *An Inexpensive Capacitance Meter*, *QST*, Sept. 1978, p 11-14 and 37.



FIVE RANGES TO 1 μF WITH TIMERS—Based on fact that output pulse width of 555 timer varies linearly with value of timing capacitance used. If timer is triggered with constant frequency, average DC value of resulting pulse

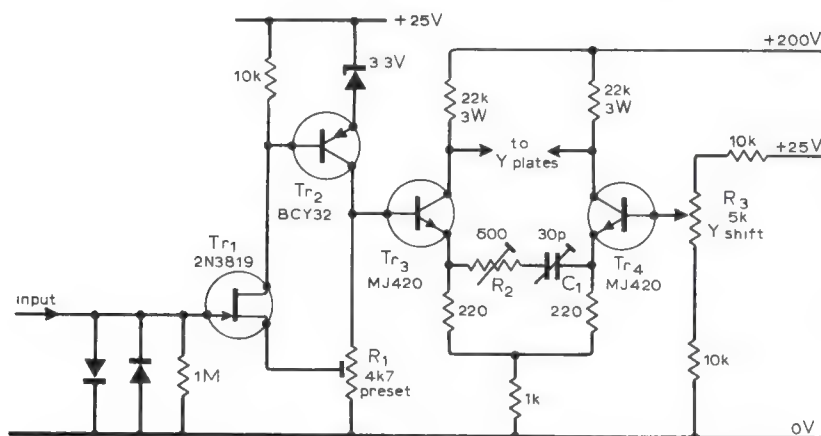
train is linear function of pulse width. DC meter then reads capacitance values linearly. Decade capacitance ranges are obtained by switching value of timing resistor. Trimpot for each range

is adjusted for zero meter reading when push-button is pressed, without test capacitor.—C. Hall, *Simplified Capacitance Meter*, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1978, p 78-79.

CHAPTER 11

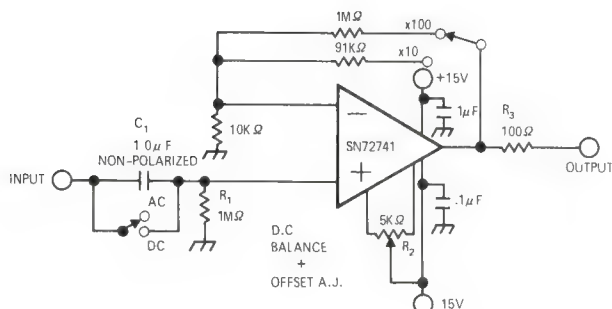
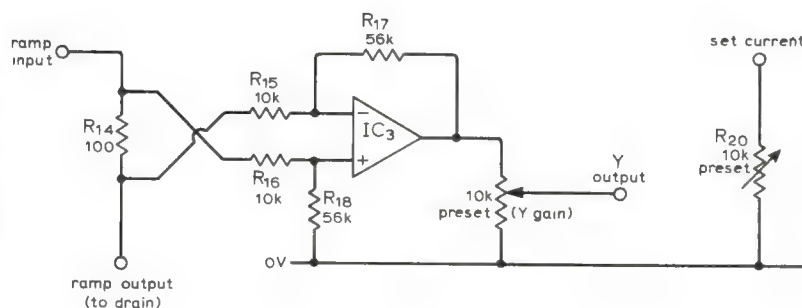
Cathode-Ray Circuits

Includes probe circuits, preamps, deflection amplifiers, 2-channel and 4-channel trace multipliers, triggered sweep, dynamic focus correction, B-H and Lissajous pattern generators, time-mark generator, and TV typewriter circuits. See also Game, Power Supply, Sweep, and Television chapters.



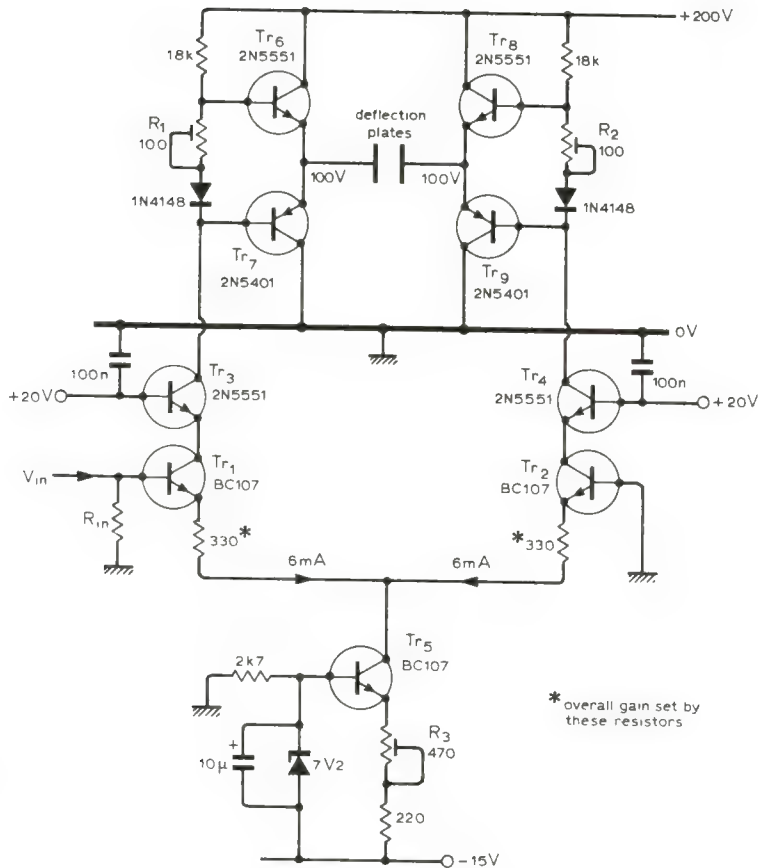
Y AMPLIFIER FOR CRO—Combines advantages of differential output stage and high-impedance JFET input stage. Silicon input diodes provide crude overload protection for input, while Tr_2 acts with Tr_1 for level-shifting as well as amplifying. R_1 is used to set quiescent output voltage of Tr_2 at about 15 V; this setting is critical, and may require multiturn pot. Article gives setup procedures.—G. A. Johnston, Deflection Amplifier for Oscilloscopes, *Wireless World*, April 1975, p 175.

CURRENT AMPLIFIER—Used in FET curve tracer to amplify drain current passing through R_{14} sufficiently to give required Y output for oscilloscope. Uses SN72741P opamp as difference amplifier. Article gives other circuits of curve tracer and calibration procedure.—L. G. Cuthbert, An F.E.T. Curve Tracer, *Wireless World*, April 1974, p 101–103.



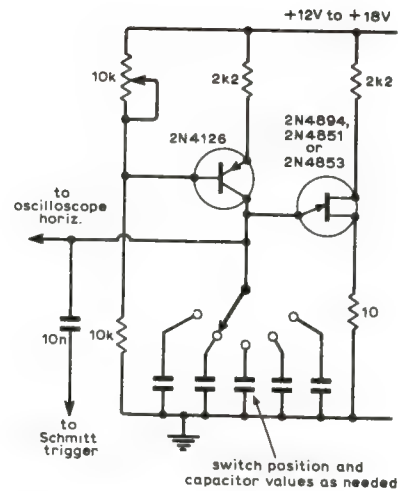
RANGE	FREQUENCY
X 10	D.C., 100 KHZ
D.C.	28V
10 KHZ	27V
100 KHZ	3V

SCOPE PREAMP—Extends vertical sensitivity range of scope or VOM at minimum cost. Voltage at output is in phase with input. Switch across C gives choice of AC or DC operation. Table gives frequency and output voltage limits. Input impedance is about 500 kilohms.—G. Coers, High-Gain AC/DC Oscilloscope Amplifier, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1972, p 56.



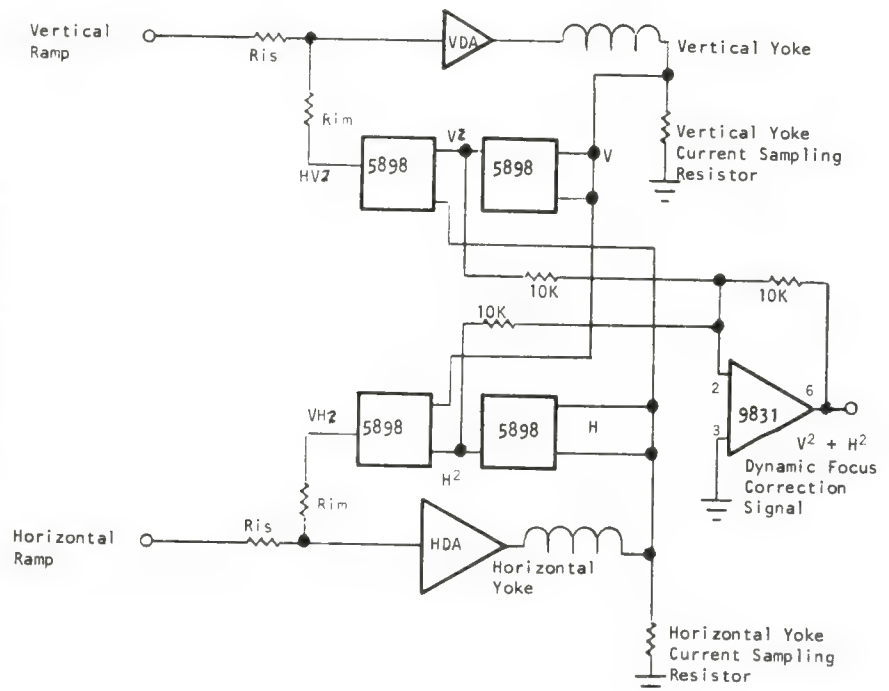
Y AMPLIFIER WITH 10-MHz BANDWIDTH—Rise time is 40 ns. Tr_1 - Tr_4 form constant-current tail, with Tr_5 improving linearity. Tr_6 and Tr_7 are complementary emitter-followers, as also are Tr_8 and Tr_9 , for feeding deflection plates. Input

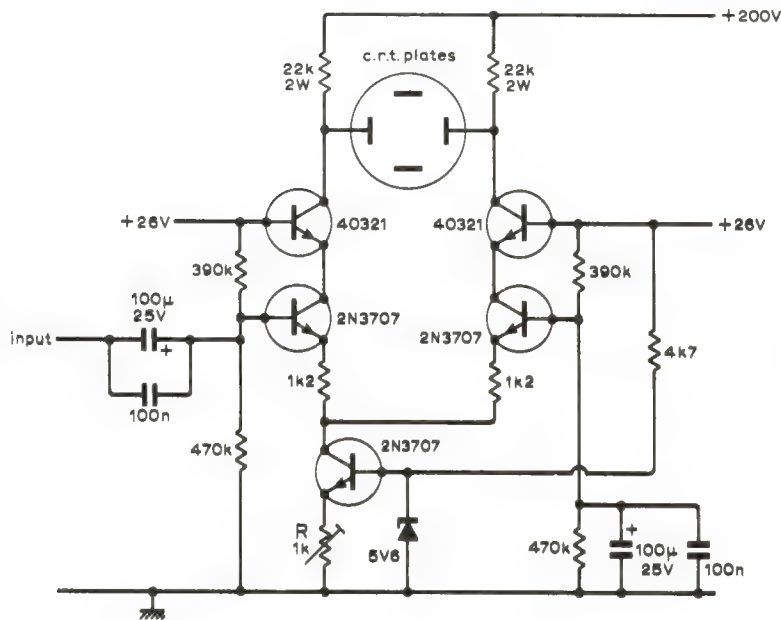
should be from 50-ohm source to achieve full bandwidth. Other complementary small-signal transistors rated above 200 V can be used.—B. J. Frost, Wideband Y Amplifier for Oscilloscope, *Wireless World*, June 1976, p 71.



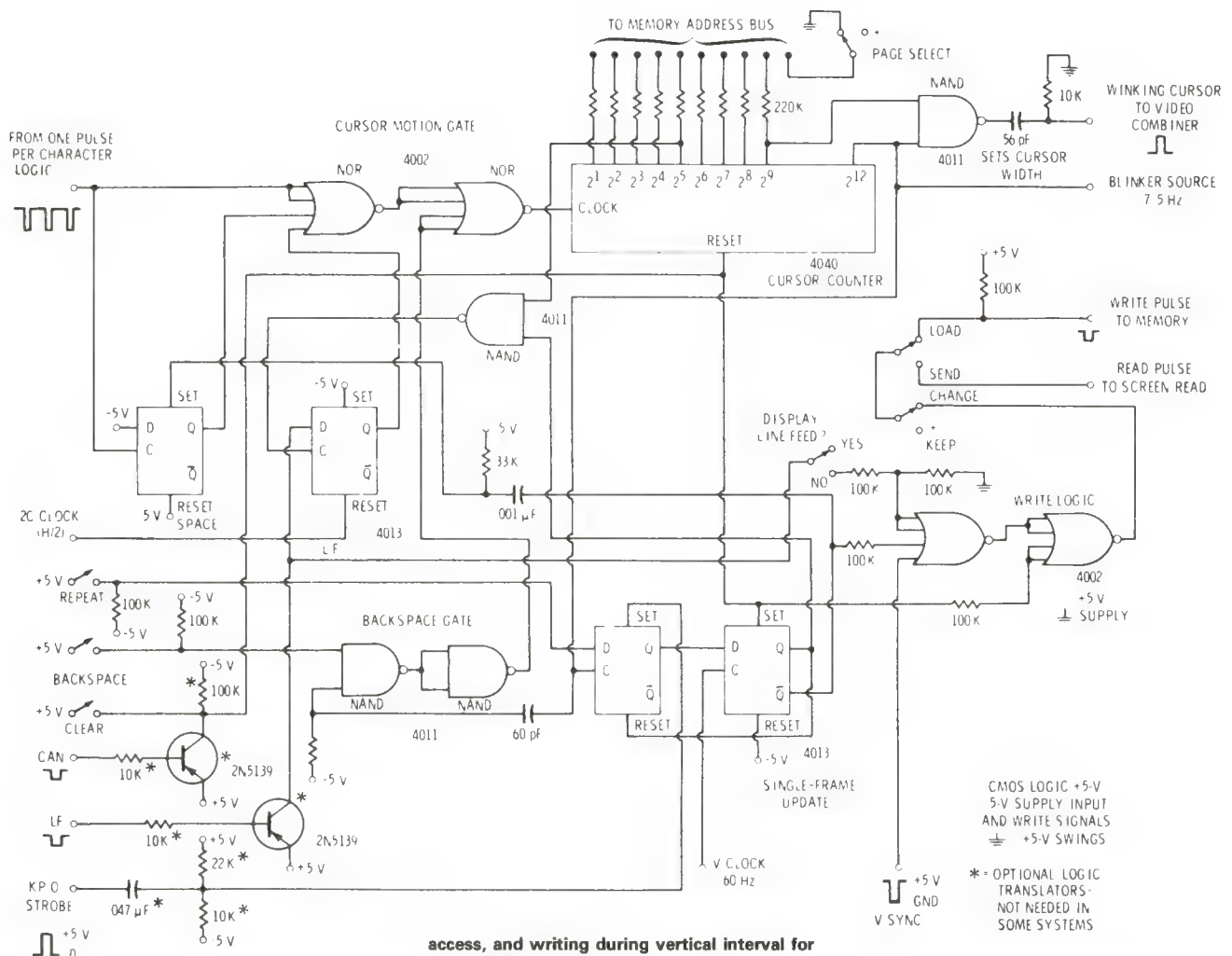
TRACE QUADRUPLER—Designed for use with DC oscilloscopes. Constant-current UJT oscillator produces linear sawtooth for triggering Schmitt trigger and serving as horizontal sweep voltage. Frequency is varied by switching capacitors, and can be up to about 100 kHz. Emitter-follower may have to be added to UJT output to prevent loading of timing capacitors by low impedance of Schmitt trigger. Used to quadruple maximum time-base frequency of oscilloscope.—J. A. Titus, Trace Quadrupler, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1972, p 479.

DYNAMIC FOCUS CORRECTION—Provides sum of squares of vertical and horizontal position voltages, as required for focus correction in high-resolution flat-face magnetically deflected CRT. Circuit uses Optical Electronics 5898 four-quadrant analog multipliers to give required squared outputs, along with 9831 opamp having comparable bandwidth. Input summing resistors for horizontal and vertical deflection amplifiers are chosen for compatibility with amplifiers being used. Select current-sampling resistors to generate 10-V peak signal.—"Dynamic Focus Correction with Analog Function Modules," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10127.





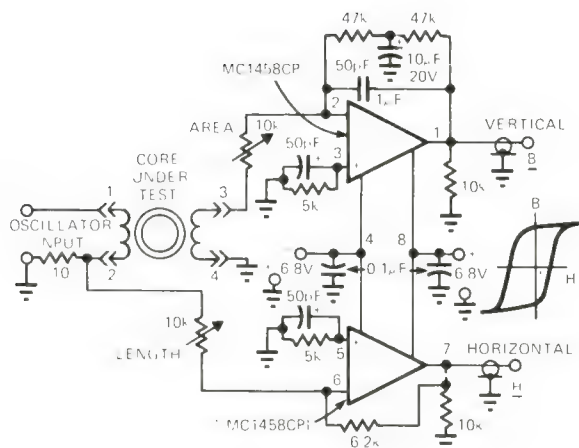
ELECTROSTATIC-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER—Combines frequency response of cascode amplifier with linearity of long-tailed pair fed by constant current. Adjust R for 3 mA through each load resistor. Output transistors require small heatsinks.—G. A. Johnston, *Deflection Amplifier*, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1973, p 560.



CURSOR FOR TV TYPEWRITER—Complete CMOS logic cursor and update system is shown for system using RAM memory, direct memory

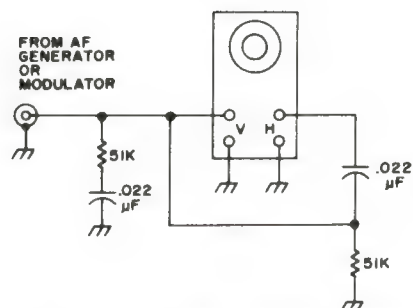
access, and writing during vertical interval for displaying 512 characters per page on TV screen. External 7.5-Hz source is required to make underline cursor flash to indicate position at which next character will be entered on

screen.—D. Lancaster, "TV Typewriter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 128–129.

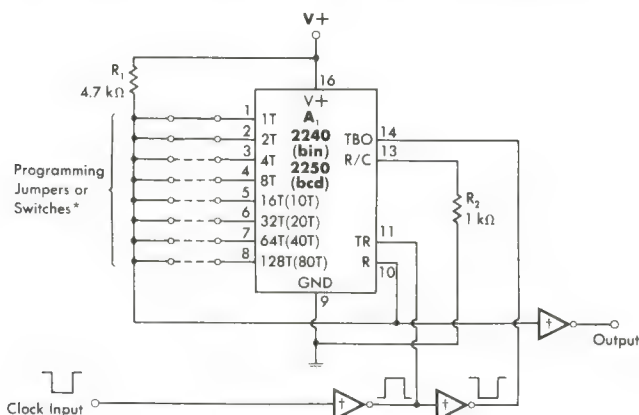


B-H LOOP DISPLAY—Low-cost dual opamp circuit allows display of hysteresis loop on calibrated XY oscilloscope. Two windings are placed on core to be tested, with opamp of flux-measuring system connected to secondary of

deriving vertical deflection input representing flux B. Article gives design equations and details of circuit operation and use.—D. A. Zinder, X-Y Oscilloscope Displays Hysteresis Loop of Any Core, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1975, p 54–55.



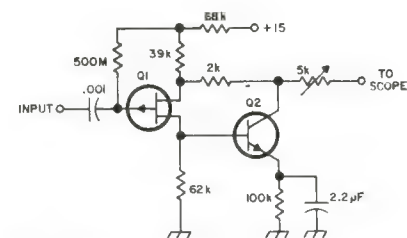
ELLIPTICAL PATTERN—Connection shown gives Lissajous-type elliptical pattern on CRO from ordinary AF signal generator. Modulation can be added to either vertical or horizontal feed for CRO.—Novice Q & A, *73 Magazine*, March 1977, p 187.



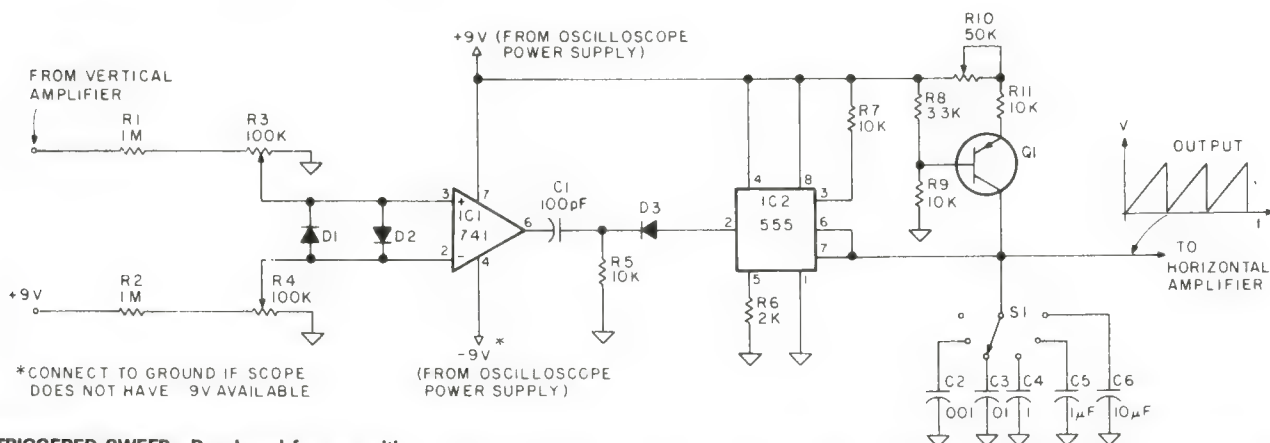
TIME-MARK GENERATOR—Produces precisely spaced output pulses suitable for calibrating CRO time bases. Can be programmed in binary by using 2240 for A₁, or in BCD by using 2250. Use crystal oscillator or other high-accuracy source for external clock. Time interval of output pulse is equal to clock width multiplied by

†CMOS Inverters

$n + 1$, where n is number programmed into A₁ (1 to 255 for 2240 and 1 to 99 for 2250). Circuit can be programmed electronically by microprocessor if desired.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 218–220.



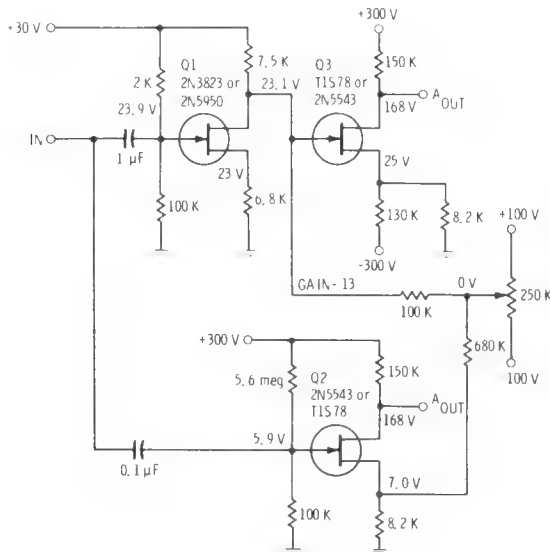
HIGH-Z PROBE—Provides about 1200-megohm input impedance to CRO, with unity gain. Pot adjusts equalization at higher frequencies. Q1 can be U112, 2N2607, 2N4360, or TIM12. Q2 can be 2N706, 2N708, 2N2926, 2N3394, or HEP 50.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, March 1974, p 89.



TRIGGERED SWEEP—Developed for use with general-purpose CRO in troubleshooting digital circuits, to provide one horizontal sweep of cathode-ray beam each time circuit is triggered by input signal pulse. Noninverting input of 741 opamp is connected to vertical amplifier of CRO,

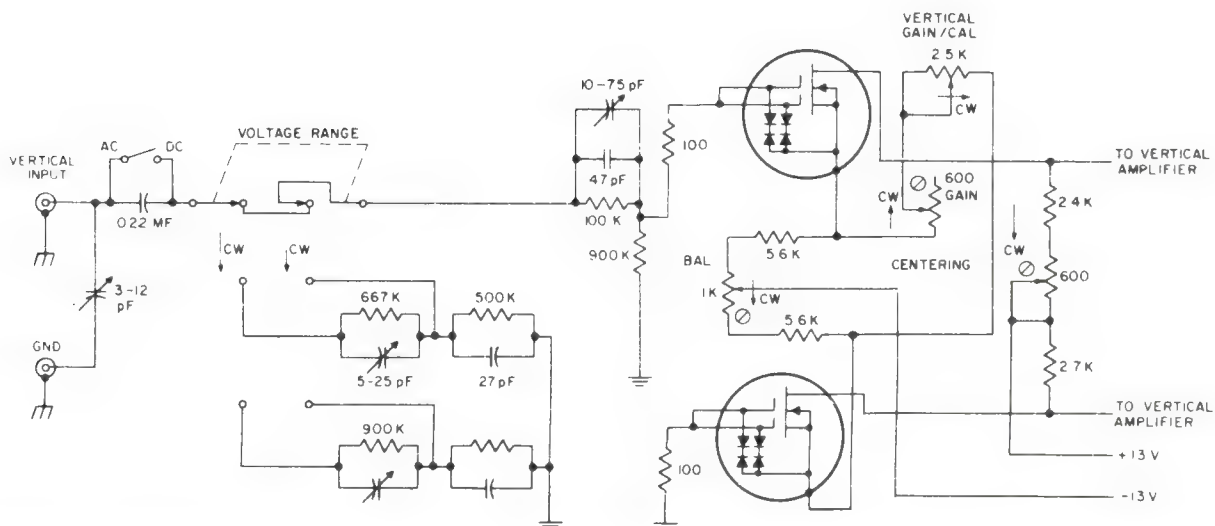
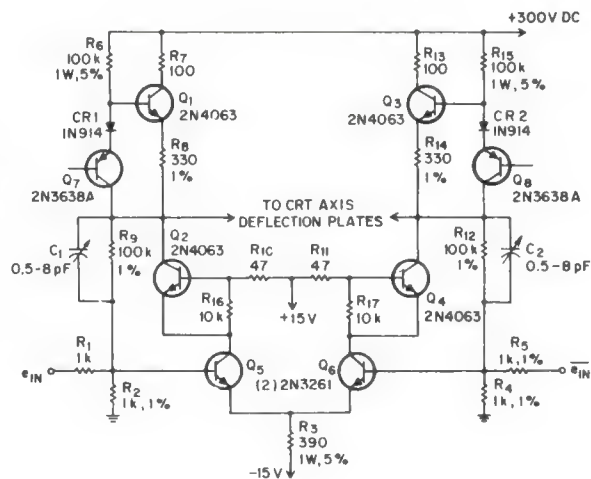
and inverting input is used to control trigger level. When input signal rises above trigger level, output of opamp swings to $-V$ and makes output of 555 timer go high, allowing output capacitor to charge at constant current through

transistor in series with resistor. Result is nearly perfect ramp voltage. All diodes are 1N914. Q1 is any PNP switching transistor.—W. J. Prudhomme, *Trigger Your Oscilloscope*, Kilobaud, Aug. 1977, p 34–38.



ELECTROSTATIC-DEFLECTION AMPLIFIER—Circuit develops equal-amplitude but opposite-polarity sawtooth outputs when sawtooth input is applied to gates of Q1 and Q2. Q1 is connected as common-source amplifier for applying opposite-polarity sawtooth to gate of Q3. Polarity at output of Q3 then becomes same as that of input, increased to amplitude suitable for deflection plates of CRT. Sawtooth at output of Q2 has opposite polarity. Circuit values are chosen to balance gain so both outputs have same magnitude.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 229–230.

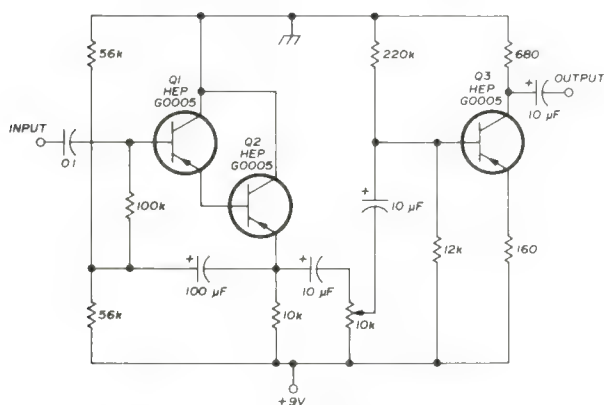
DEFLECTION-PLATE AMPLIFIER—Resistive collector network of symmetrical differential amplifier is replaced by constant-current source to improve slew rate of deflection amplifier driving capacitive load such as deflection plates of electrostatic cathode-ray tube. Q₁ and Q₂ are identical current sources. Network Q₁-CR₁-Q₇-R₆-R₈ forms current source for Q₁. Q₇ is used as 6.2-V zener diode.—W. Peterson, Current Sources Improve Amplifier Slew Rate, *EEE Magazine*, Nov. 1970, p 102.



DIFFERENTIAL VERTICAL AMPLIFIER—Uses two RCA 40841 dual-gate FETs in vertical input stage of solid-state oscilloscope, with gates of

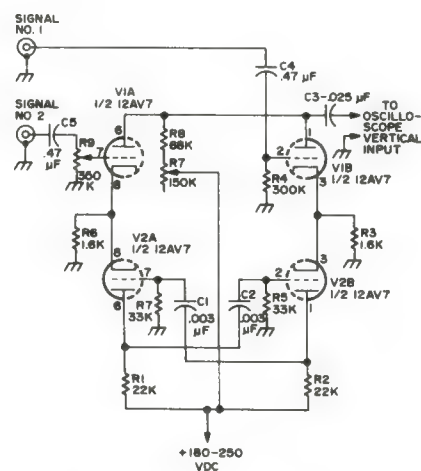
each connected in single-gate configuration. Circuit is designed for frequencies up to 500 MHz. Wide dynamic range permits handling of

large signals without overloading.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 435–436.

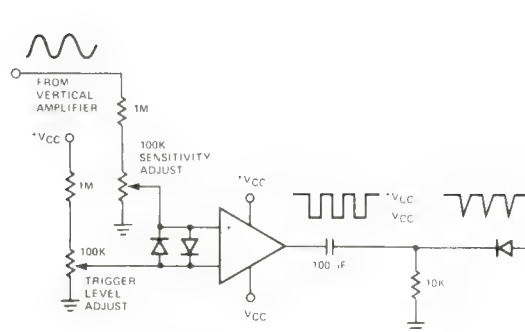


HIGH-Z CRO PREAMP—Darlington circuit provides extremely high input impedance (over 2.2 megohms). With input shorted, noise level is 78 dB down as read at output with VTVM. Linearity is within 1.5% for inputs from 100 μ V to 1 mV, and frequency response is ± 2 dB from 100 Hz to

350 kHz. Originally designed to boost input to CRO, but can be adapted to many other applications requiring high gain, low noise, and high input impedance.—J. Fisk, *Circuits and Techniques*, *Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 48–52.

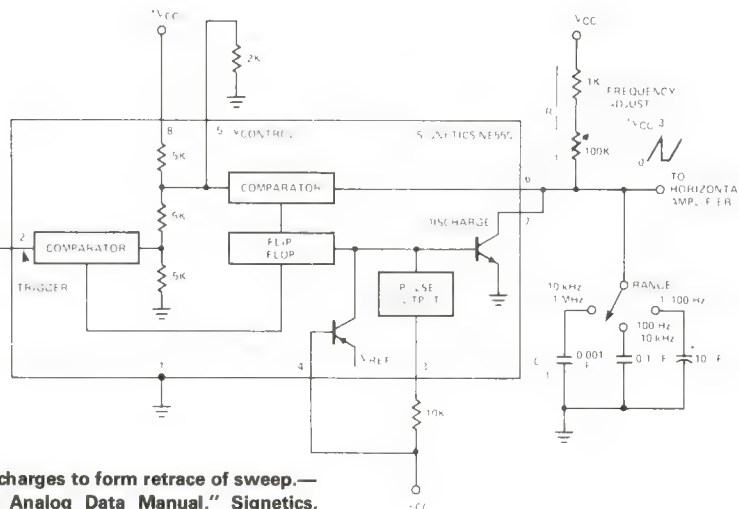


SIGNAL SWITCHER—Two-tube electronic switch serves in effect to provide simultaneous presentation of two different signals on CRO screen by switching signals alternately to vertical input at rate fast enough so both displays are seen.—Novice Q & A, *73 Magazine*, March 1977, p 187.



TRIGGERED SWEEP FOR CRO—Combination of 555 timer and standard opamp minimizes cost of adding triggered sweep to oscilloscope not having this feature. Timer is triggered by applying vertical-amplifier signal through opamp, initiating charging of sweep capacitor C. When capacitor voltage reaches control voltage of timer ($0.33 V_{CC}$), flip-flop in timer resets and ca-

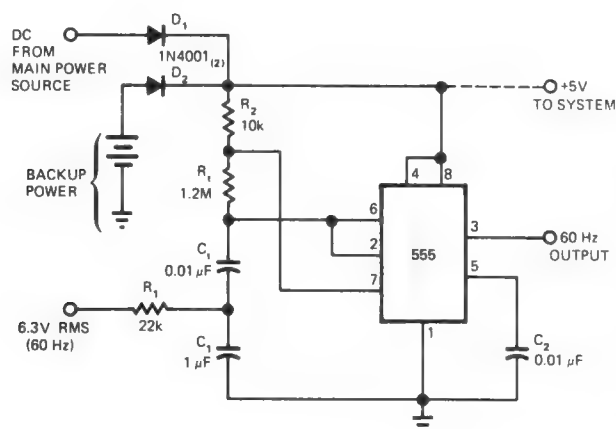
pacitor discharges to form retrace of sweep.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 726.



CHAPTER 12

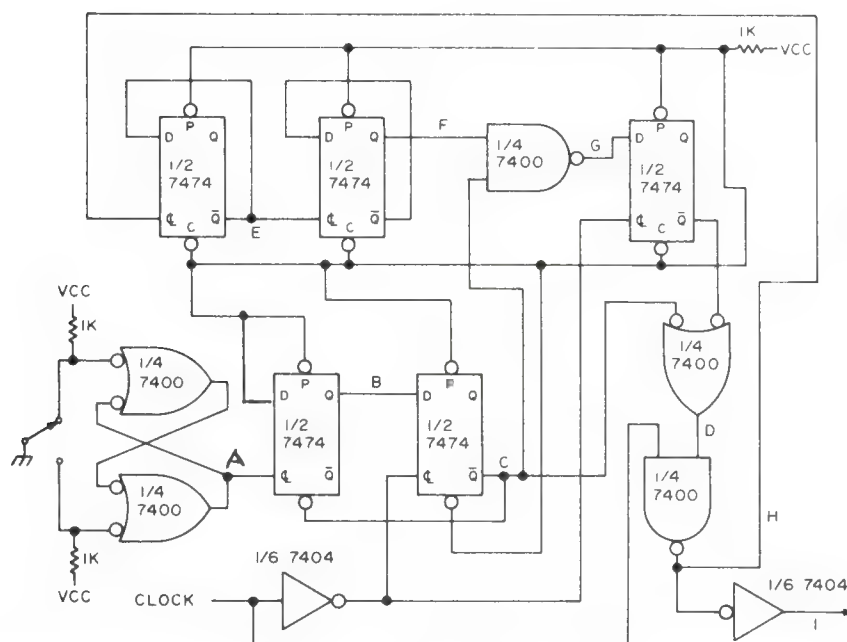
Clock Signal Circuits

Covers circuits for generating clock pulses at frequencies ranging from 1 Hz to well above 30 MHz for use in digital circuits of multiplexers, memories, counters, shift registers, microprocessors, videotape recorders, and digital cassette recorders.



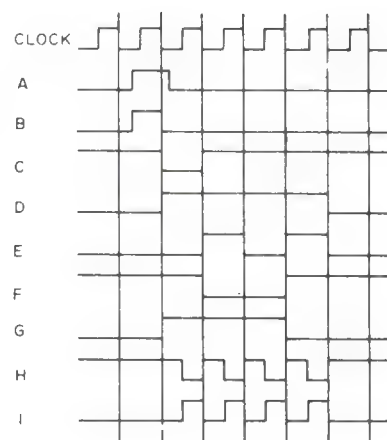
60-Hz CLOCK OUTPUT FROM 555—Basic 555 timer IC produces constant 60-Hz rectangular output for use as noninterruptible free-wheeling clock source. C_1 introduces filtered 60-Hz power-line reference component across C_1 at 2 V P-P. This signal overrides normal timing ramp of 555, causing it to act as amplifier or Schmitt trigger. When AC line power fails, C_1 resumes normal function as timing capacitor for 60-Hz astable MVBR. Circuit can easily be adjusted for other reference frequencies.—W. G. Jung, *Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications*, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127-135.

$C_1 \gg C_2$, CHOSE R_1 FOR $> 1/3 V_{P-P}$ VOLTS ACROSS C_1

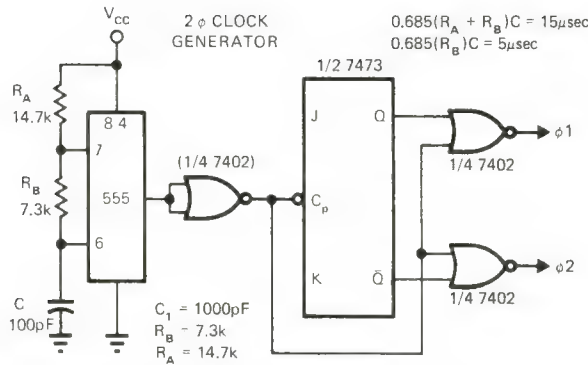


FOUR-PULSE BURST—Generates burst of four clock pulses each time switch is pressed. Modifications can produce any desired number of pulses in burst. Reliability of pulse count is en-

sured by use of debouncing latch using pair of 7400 gates. VCC is +5 V.—E. E. Hrivnak, *House Cleaning the Logical Way*, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 85-90.

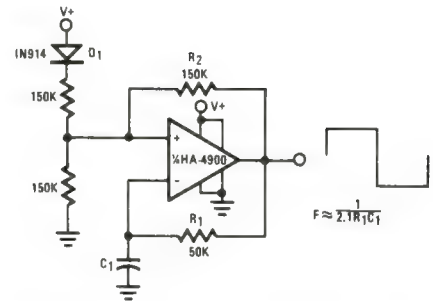


sured by use of debouncing latch using pair of 7400 gates. VCC is +5 V.—E. E. Hrivnak, *House Cleaning the Logical Way*, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 85-90.

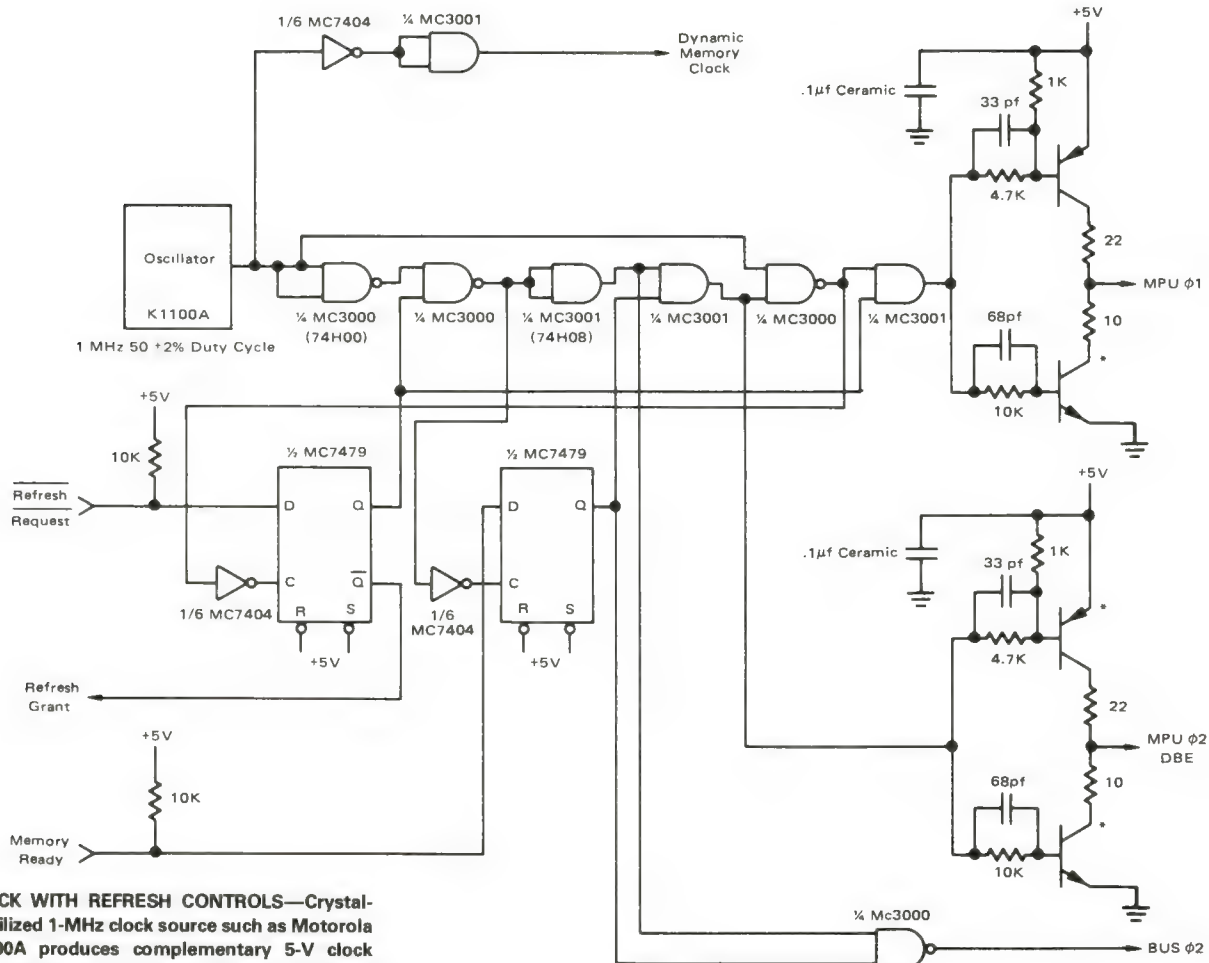


TWO-PHASE CLOCK TO 1 MHz—Signetics 555 timer is used as oscillator to generate nonoverlapping clock pulses as required for most two-phase dynamic MOS memories and shift registers. Duty cycle is determined by values of external resistors R_A and R_B which, together with timing capacitor C , determine frequency of os-

cillation. 7473 flip-flop controls phase that is switched on through 7402 NOR gates. Article gives timing waveforms and equations. Maximum operating frequency is 1 MHz.—G. Schlitt, Monolithic Timer Generates 2-Phase Clock Pulses, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 1, 1972, p 57.



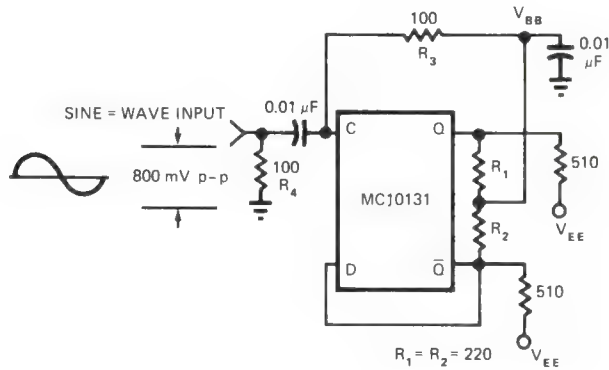
SQUARE-WAVE CLOCK—One section of Harris HA-4900/4905 precision quad comparator gives excellent frequency stability as self-starting fixed-frequency square-wave generator for clock applications. R_1 and C_1 determine frequency, and R_2 provides regenerative feedback. For higher precision at frequencies up to 100 kHz, crystal may be used in place of C_1 .—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 2-96.



CLOCK WITH REFRESH CONTROLS—Crystal-stabilized 1-MHz clock source such as Motorola K1100A produces complementary 5-V clock outputs required for phases 1 and 2 of MC6800 MPU and also provides interface signals required for dynamic (refresh request and refresh grant) and slow (memory ready) memories. Refresh control circuit uses MC7479 dual latch, MC7404 hex inverter, and pair of 10K pull-up resistors. If refresh request state is low when sam-

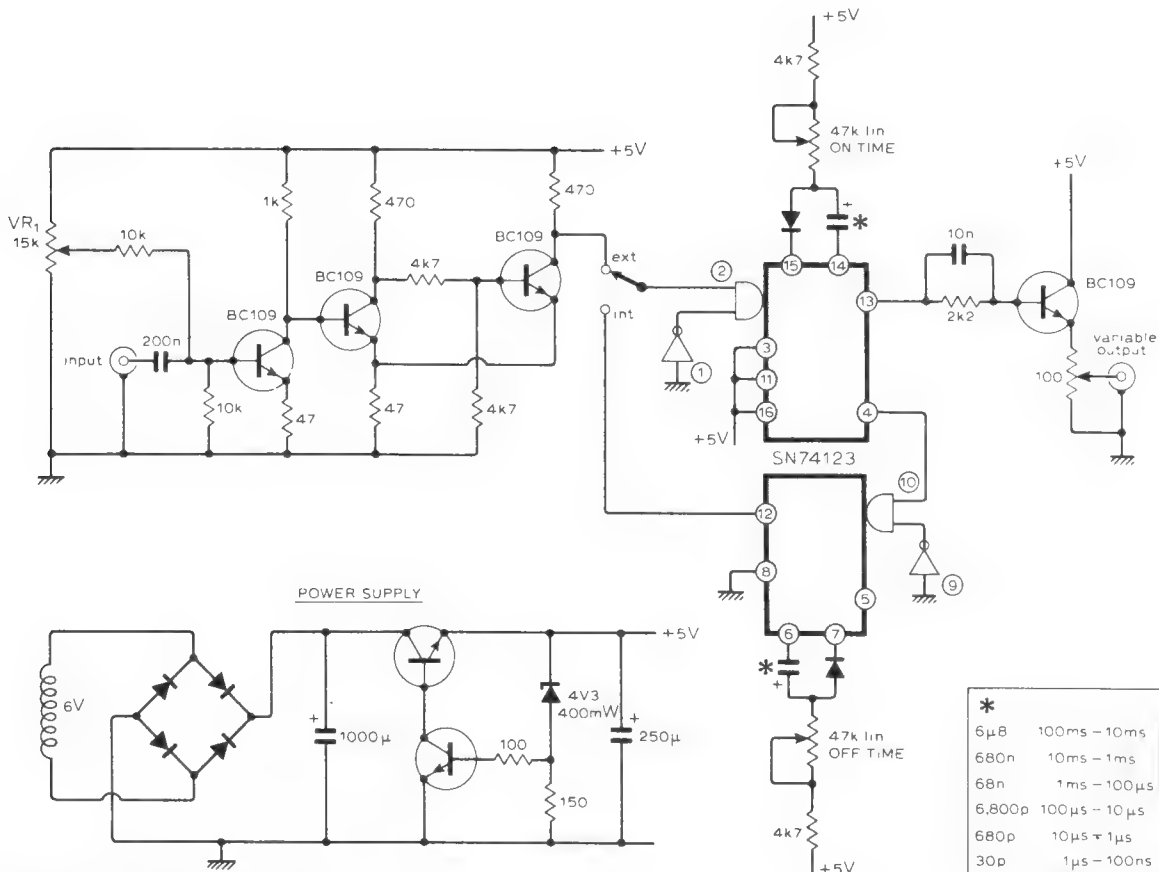
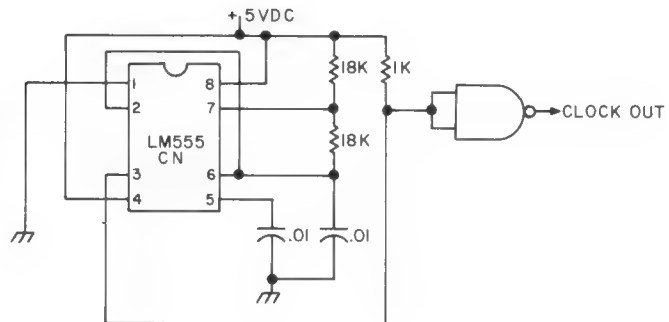
pled during leading edge of phase 1, phase 1 is held high and phase 2 low for at least one full clock cycle. Refresh grant signal is high to indicate to dynamic memory system that refresh cycle exists. If memory ready line is low when sampled on leading edge of phase 2, phase 1 is

held low and phase 2 high until memory ready line is brought high by slow memory controller. All transistors are MPQ6842.—"Microprocessor Applications Manual" (Motorola Series in Solid-State Electronics), McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, 1975, p 4-57-4-58.



CENTERING CLOCK SIGNAL—Circuit generates DC bias across complementary outputs of Motorola MC10131 flip-flop for optimum operation with emitter-coupled logic (10,000 series). Bias is independent of state of flip-flop, which uses toggle frequency of about 150 MHz. Article covers applications for other flip-flops and counters requiring maintenance of best toggle frequency over wide temperature range.—T. Balph and H. Gnauden, Build a Clock Bias Circuit for ECL Flip-Flops, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1976, p 116.

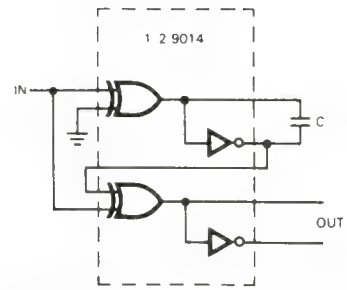
GLITCH CORRECTOR—Circuit shown prevents TTL devices from seeing two clock pulses when output of 555 timer has glitch on falling edge at about 0.8 V.—J. Magee, Glitch, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1976, p 10.



VARIABLE WIDTH AND PRF—Low-cost pulse generator uses versatile dual monostable IC to provide clock pulses that can be varied in width over wide range by changing sizes of two external capacitors and adjusting 47K linear pots.

Switched bank of six capacitors can be used instead, to give on or off times ranging between 100 ms and 100 ns, as given in table. With switch in external position, on-time mono is driven by three transistors connected as Schmitt trigger

giving pulse having same frequency as that of input signal. VR, sets trigger level. Suitable regulated 5-V supply circuit is also shown.—J. Garrett, Pulse Generator, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1976, p 78.

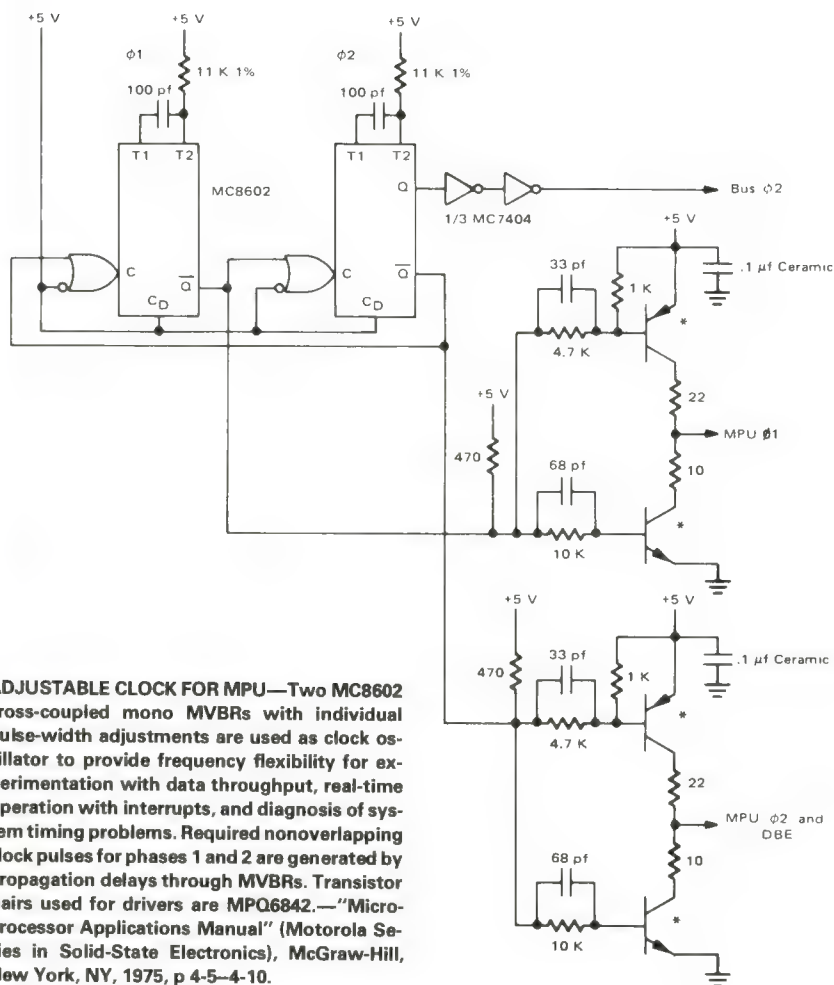


EDGE DETECTOR—Half of 9014 quad EXCLUSIVE-OR gate serves for generating output pulse for both low-to-high and high-to-low transitions of input signal. Used for regenerating clock in self-clocking pulse-width modulation transmission system. Circuit acts as frequency doubler for square-wave input. With 1000 pF for C, output pulse width is 70 ns; for 200 pF, width is 30 ns; and when C is 0, width is 10 ns.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 99.

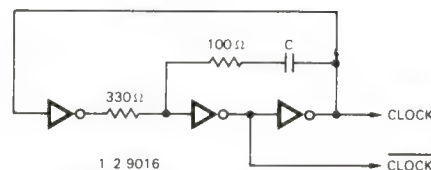
Additional timing resistor is switched in or out of MC8602 pulse-width generator for phase-2 clock to provide memory-ready feature along with variable clock frequency for MC6800 microprocessor. Selection of timing resistors for phase 1 and phase 2 permits generation of all combinations of phase 1, phase 2, and stretched phase 2 pulse widths. All transistors are MPQ6842.—"Microprocessor Applications Manual" (Motorola Series in Solid-State Electronics), McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, 1975, p 4-61.



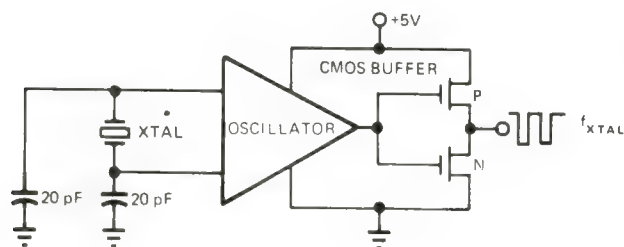
available as soon as supply voltage is applied.—
T. J. Terrell, Clock Generator for Electronic Cal-
culators, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1975, p 575.



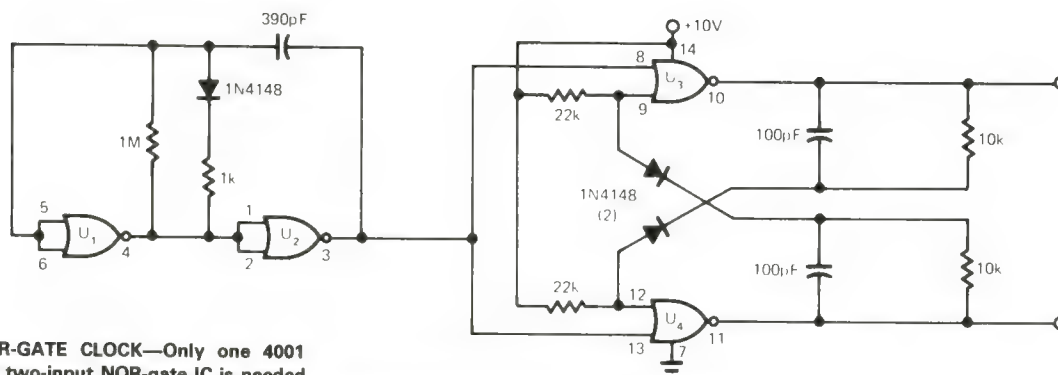
ADJUSTABLE CLOCK FOR MPU—Two MC8602 cross-coupled mono MVRs with individual pulse-width adjustments are used as clock oscillator to provide frequency flexibility for experimentation with data throughput, real-time operation with interrupts, and diagnosis of system timing problems. Required nonoverlapping clock pulses for phases 1 and 2 are generated by propagation delays through MVRs. Transistor pairs used for drivers are MPQ6842.—"Microprocessor Applications Manual" (Motorola Series in Solid-State Electronics), McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, 1975, p 4-5-4-10.



RC CLOCK—Simple TTL clock generator is suitable for most TTL systems. Requires only half of hex inverter package and three passive components. Clock frequency depends on value of C: 200 pF gives 5 MHz; 1600 pF gives 1 MHz; 0.018 μ F gives 100 kHz; and 0.18 μ F gives 10 kHz.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, Aug. 1974, p 99.



CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED TIMER—Intersil 7209 crystal oscillator provides buffered CMOS output capable of driving over five TTL loads at any crystal frequency up to 10 MHz. Used in applications requiring high-accuracy buffered timing signals for system clocks.—B. O'Neil, IC Timers—the "Old Reliable" 555 Has Company, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 89-93.

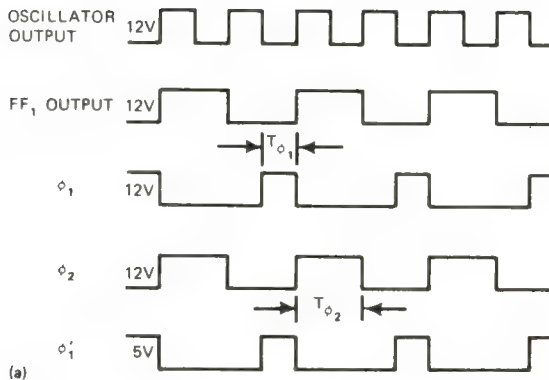
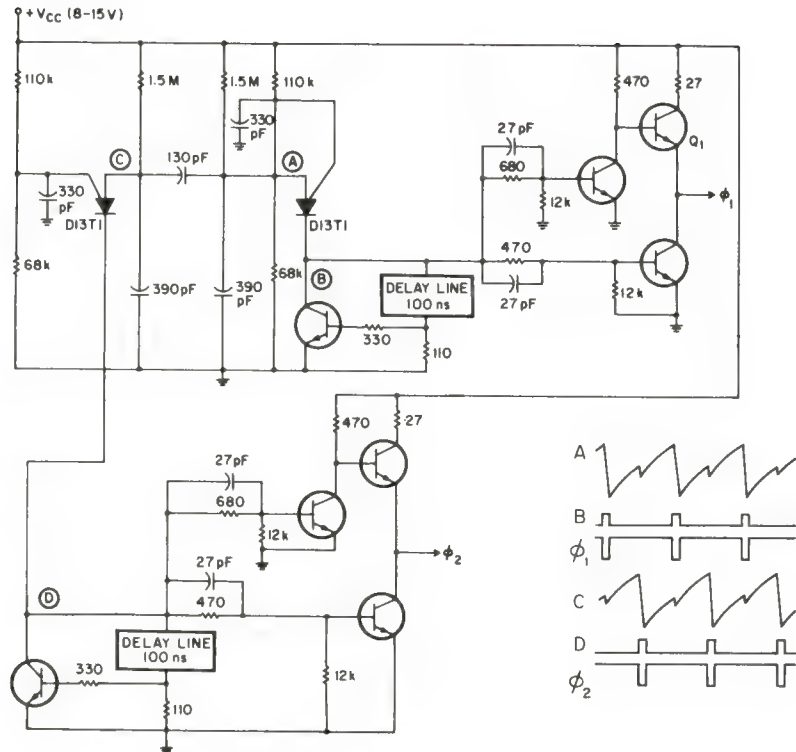


CMOS FOUR-GATE CLOCK—Only one 4001 CMOS quad two-input NOR-gate IC is needed for symmetrical complementary-output clock having good temperature and supply stability. Gates U_1 and U_2 form astable oscillator produc-

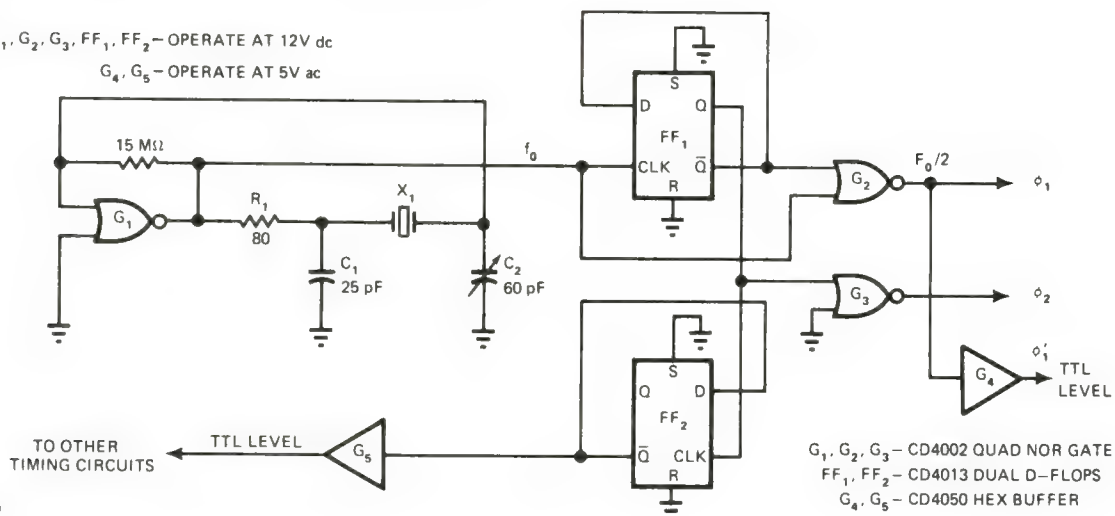
ing positive-going pulses used to trigger divide-by-2 flip-flop U_3 - U_4 . Circuit will operate over wide range of supply voltages and tempera-

tures.—M. Eaton, Symmetrical CMOS Clock Is Inexpensive, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1974, p 80 and 83.

2.5-kHz CLOCK—Requires only 3-mW power to generate fast 15-V two-phase rectangular pulses with 100-ns widths and 20-ns rise and fall times. Suitable for many MOSFET shift registers. Uses two D13T1 programmable UJT oscillators, each having four-transistor driver stage using 2N2369 transistors. Oscillators are cross-synchronized by 130-pF capacitor. Timing and bias networks of UJTs set pulse repetition frequency.—G. A. Altemose, Low-Power Two-Phase Clock, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, May 15, 1971, p 49.

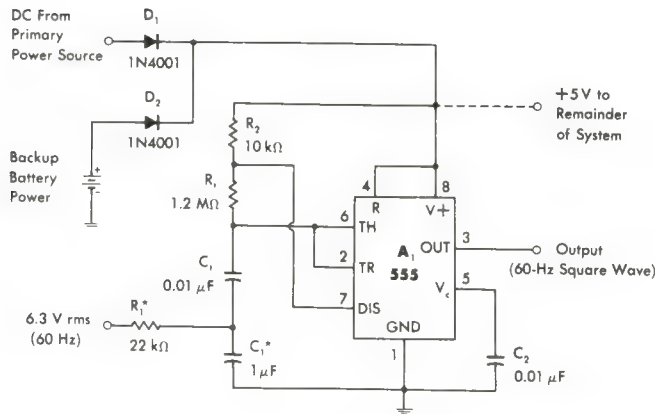


$G_1, G_2, G_3, FF_1, FF_2$ —OPERATE AT 12V dc
 G_4, G_5 —OPERATE AT 5V ac



TWO-PHASE CLOCK FOR 8080—Crystal oscillator operating at twice desired clock frequency uses pi network $R_1-C_1-X_1-C_2$ providing 180° phase shift required for positive feedback to input of oscillator G_1 . D flip-flop FF_1 in divide-by-2 configuration generates one phase, while NOR gate G_2 generates other phase from basic oscillator by masking out every other cycle. G_3 merely provides enough propagation delay on second phase to prevent overlap with first phase. Crystal should be below 3 MHz.—D. M. Risch, 8080 CMOS Clock Uses Two IC's, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1977, p 50.

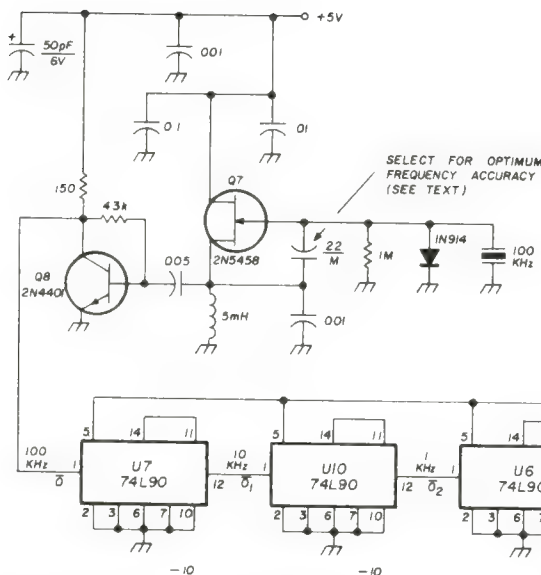
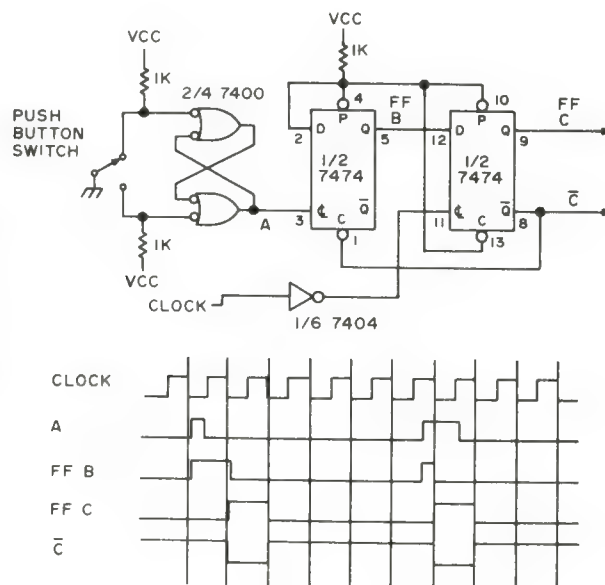
G_1, G_2, G_3 —CD4002 QUAD NOR GATE
 FF_1, FF_2 —CD4013 DUAL D-FLOPS
 G_4, G_5 —CD4050 HEX BUFFER



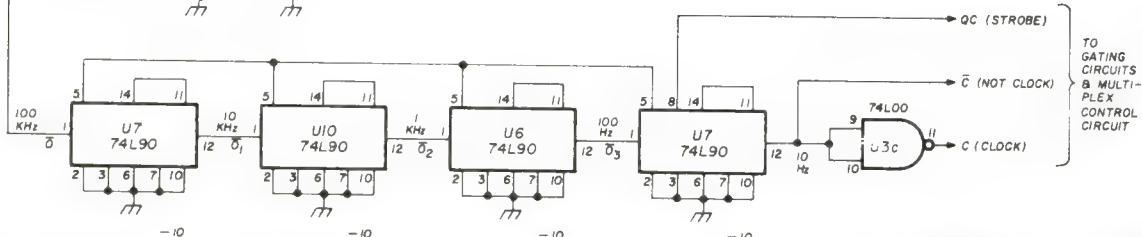
BATTERY BACKUP POWER—Provides 60-Hz square-wave output for driving electronic timekeeping circuits from battery during AC power failure. 555 timer is connected as square-wave astable MVBR normally locked to incoming 60-Hz power frequency. R₁ should be trimmed for zero beat with 60-Hz source. When primary power fails, reference voltage disappears and effect of C₁ on frequency is minimized. 555 now oscillates at frequency determined by R₁ and C₁, which is 60 Hz. Use 6-V battery.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 201-203.

* $C_1 \gg C_2$. Choose R_1 for $> 1/3 V_{+}$ p-p across C_1 .

SYNCHRONIZER—For each switch closure, circuit produces one output pulse that is one clock period wide, synchronized with clock. When switch is closed, debouncing latch using 7400 gates goes high and makes flip-flop B high. Next clock pulse makes flip-flop C high and resets flip-flop B. At next clock pulse, flip-flop C goes low to complete cycle of operation.—E. E. Hrivnak, House Cleaning the Logical Way, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 85–90.



NOTE ALL PARTS ARE LOCATED
ON THE COUNTER BOARD



10-Hz CLOCK—Stable and accurate clock is generated by high-precision 100-kHz crystal oscillator and decade divider chain. Used in 20-

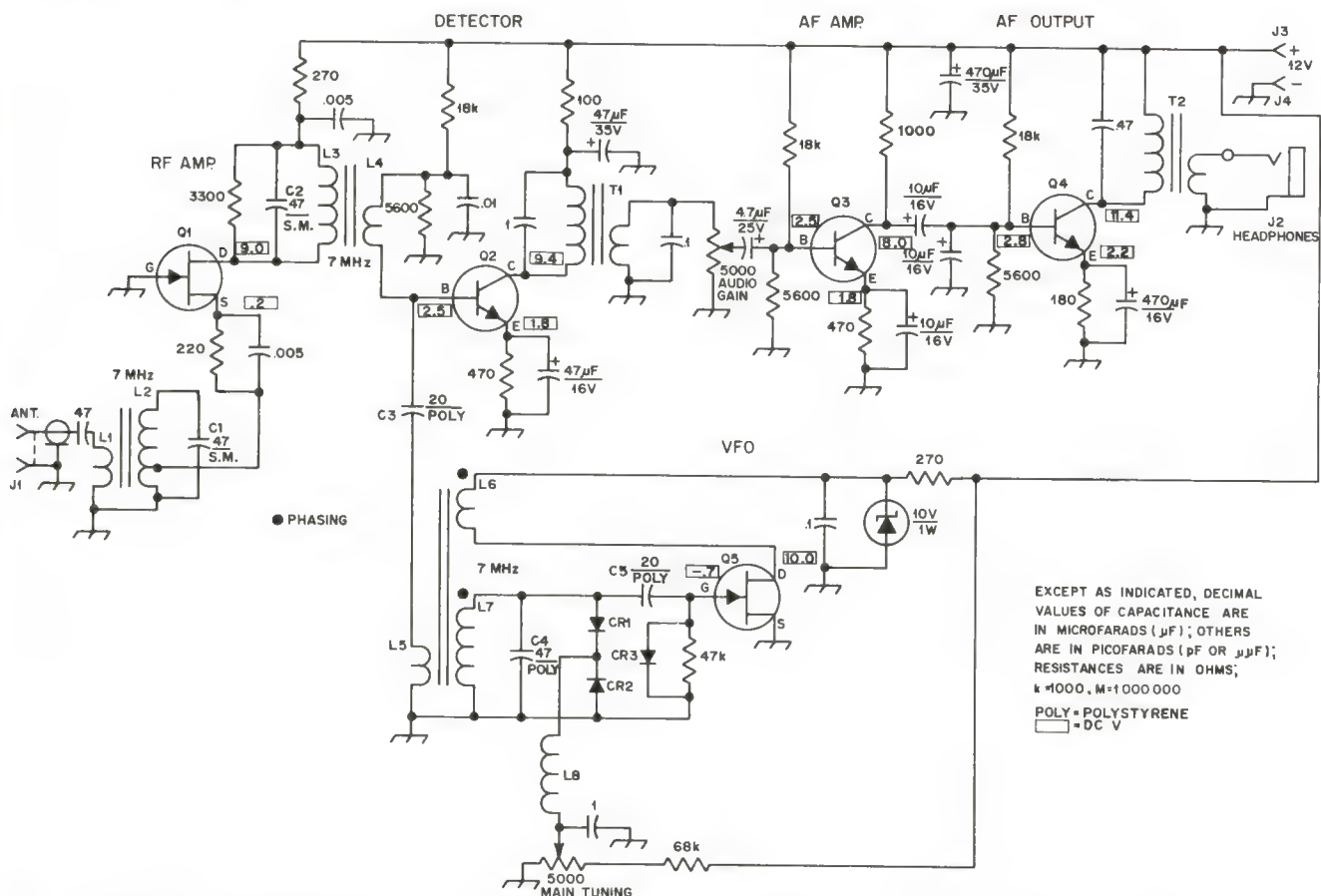
meter receiver as part of digital display system that shows frequency of received signal after counting HFO, LO, and BFO outputs, summing

counts, and displaying result.—M. A. Chapman, High Performance 20-Meter Receiver with Digital Frequency Readout, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1977, p 56-65.

CHAPTER 13

Code Circuits

Covers Morse-code circuits as used in amateur, maritime, and other CW communication applications for keyers, monitors, code generators and regenerators, decoders, practice oscillators, CW filters, and call-letter generators. For circuits capable of handling CW along with other types of modulation and for circuits handling other types of codes, see also Filter, IF Amplifier, Keyboard, Memory, Microprocessor, Single-Sideband, Receiver, Transceiver, and Transmitter chapters.



CR1 - CR3, incl. — High-speed switching diode (Radio Shack type 276-1620).
J1 — RCA-type phono jack.
J2 — 1/4-inch phone jack.
J3, J4 — Binding post.
L1 — 3 turns insulated hookup wire wound over (ground) end of L2.
L2 — Radio Shack type 273-101 rf choke. Tap at 4 turns above ground end.

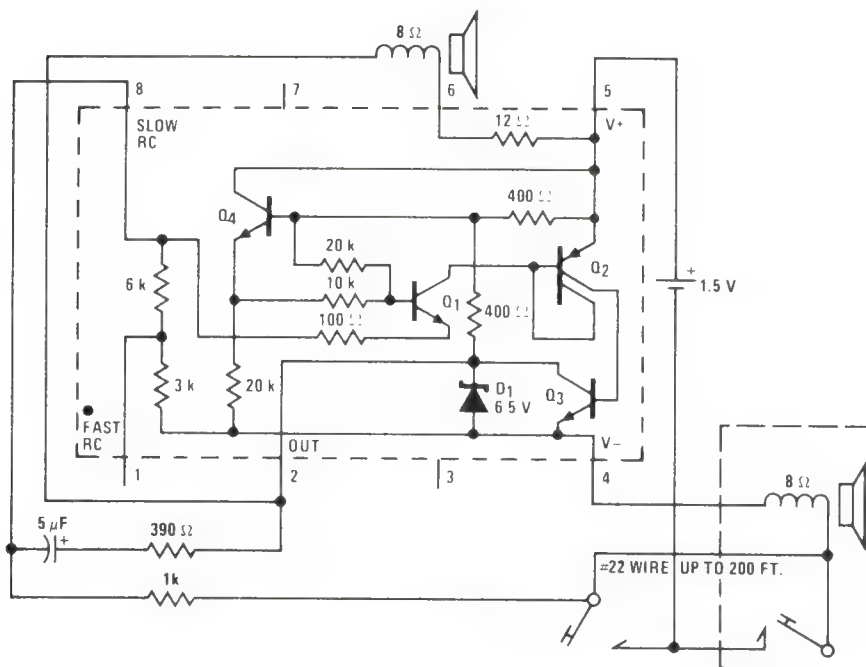
L3 — Radio Shack type 273-101 rf choke.
L4 — 4 turns insulated hookup wire wound over cold end of L3.
L5 — 5 turns insulated hookup wire wound over ground end of L7.
L6 — 4 turns insulated hookup wire wound adjacent to high end of L7.
L7 — Radio Shack type 273-101 rf choke with six of the original turns removed.

L8 — Radio Shack type 273-102 rf choke.
Q1, Q5 — JFET (Radio Shack type RS-2035).
Q2 - Q4, incl. — Transistor (Radio Shack type 276-1617).
T1 — Audio transformer (Radio Shack type 273-1378).
T2 — Audio transformer (Radio Shack type 273-1380).

40-METER DIRECT-CONVERSION—Simple, foolproof circuit design uses discrete components mounted on printed-circuit board shaped to fit in oval herring can. Single 7-MHz RF stage and voltage-tuned VFO feed product detector

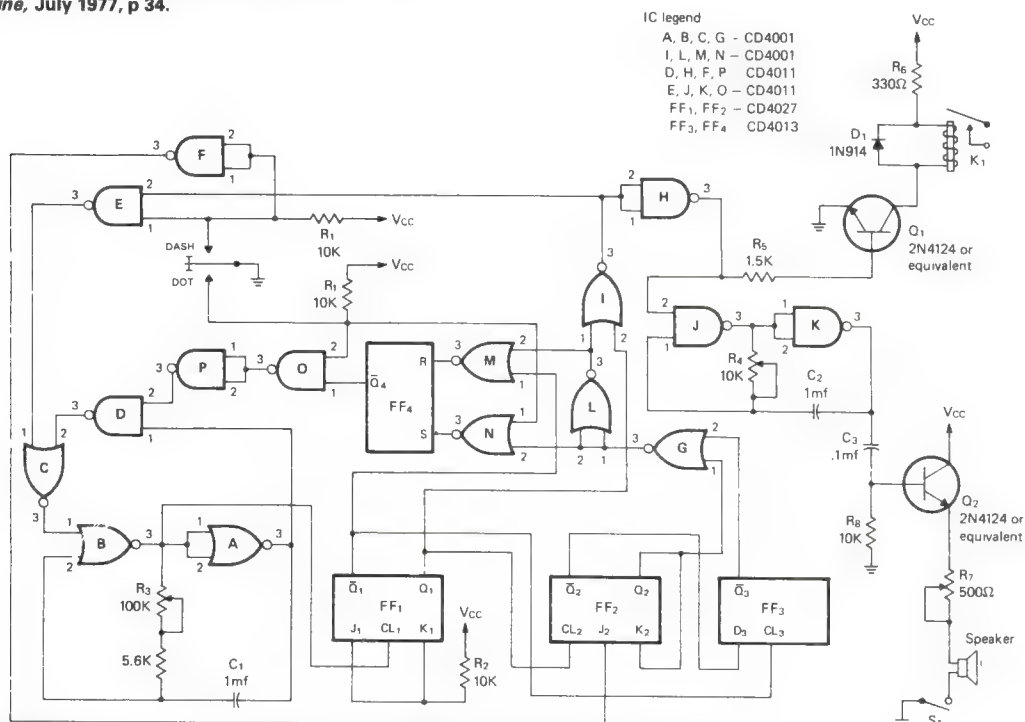
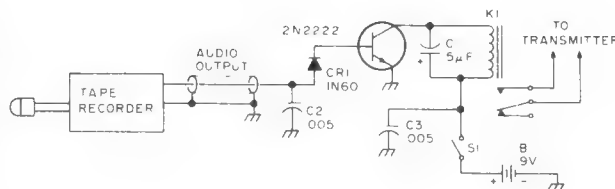
Q2 that drives 2-stage AF amplifier having peak response at about 650 Hz for most comfortable CW listening. VFO uses Armstrong or tickler-feedback circuit, with CR1 and CR2 connected as voltage-variable-capacitance diodes. Zener

regulator powers VFO circuit for good frequency stability. Receiver will tune any 100-kHz segment of 40-meter band.—J. Rusgrove, The Herring-Aid Five, QST, July 1976, p 20-23.



MORSE-CODE SET—National LM3909 flasher IC is connected as tone oscillator that simultaneously drives loudspeakers at both sending and receiving ends of wire line used for Morse-code communication system. Single alkaline penlight cell lasts 3 months to 1 year depending on usage. Three-wire system using parallel telegraph keys eliminates need for send-receive switch. Tone frequency is about 400 Hz.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 5-6.

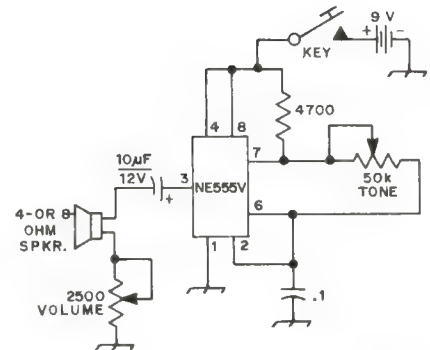
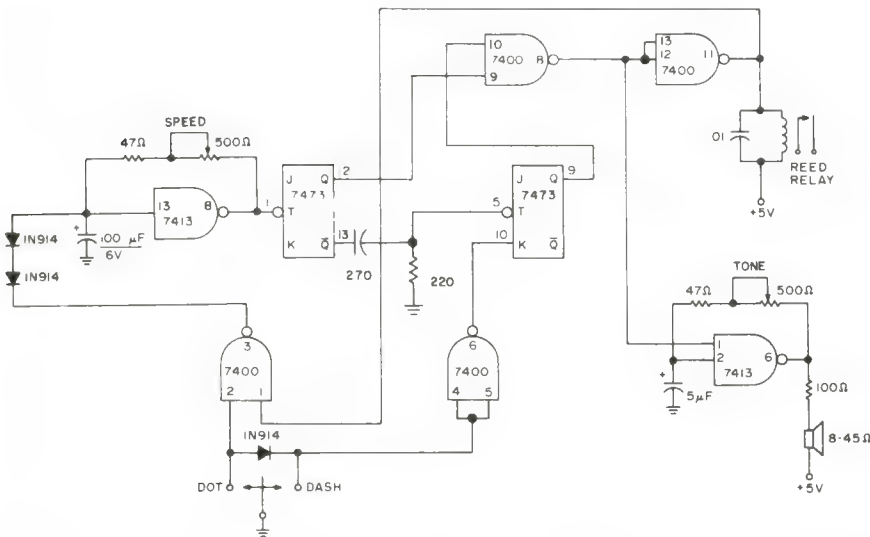
CQ ON TAPE—Frequently used code message such as amateur radio CQ call is recorded by keying audio oscillator with desired message and picking up oscillator output with microphone of endless-loop cassette or other tape recorder. Rewound recording is played back through single-transistor stage connected as shown for driving keying relay of transmitter. Circuit requires shielding.—*Circuits, 73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 34.



KEYER WITH MEMORY—Includes sidetone oscillator and dash-dot memory along with variable speed, automatic spacing, and self-completing dots and dashes. If dot paddle is pressed and released while keyer is generating dash, dot is generated with correct spacing after dash is

completed. Gates A, B, and C form gated MVBR. Gates D, E, O, and P serve to complete characters. JK flip-flops FF₁ and FF₂, D flip-flop FF₃, and gates F, G, and L provide character-shaping required for dash-dot memory using gates M, N, and RS flip-flop FF₄. Gates J and K generate

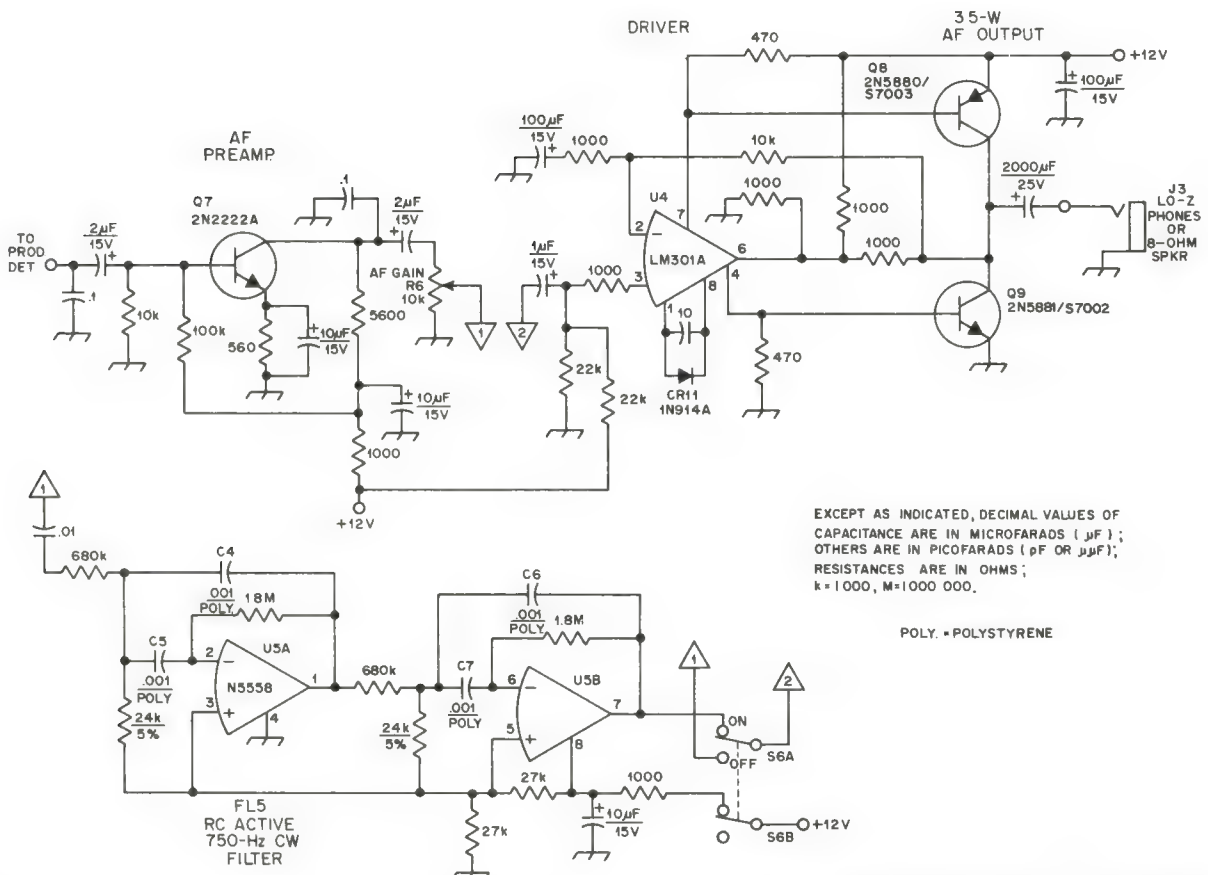
audio sidetone. K₁ is B & F Enterprises ERA-21061 SPST reed relay. Supply can be 9-V battery.—T. R. Crawford, A Low-Power Cosmos Electronic Keyer in Two Versions, *CQ*, Nov. 1975, p 17-24.



KEYER—Uses gating and flip-flop functions to generate dots and dashes under control of gated clock. SN7413 Schmitt trigger is connected as relaxation oscillator. Circuit provides

minimum spacing between dots and dashes regardless of paddle movements.—A. D. Helfrick, A Simple IC Keyer, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1973, p 37–38.

TIMER FOR CODE PRACTICE—Signetics NE555V timer operating on 9-V supply serves as AF oscillator providing adequate volume for classroom instruction. Output tone can be varied from several hundred to several thousand hertz.—J. Burney, Code Practice Oscillator, *QST*, July 1974, p 37.



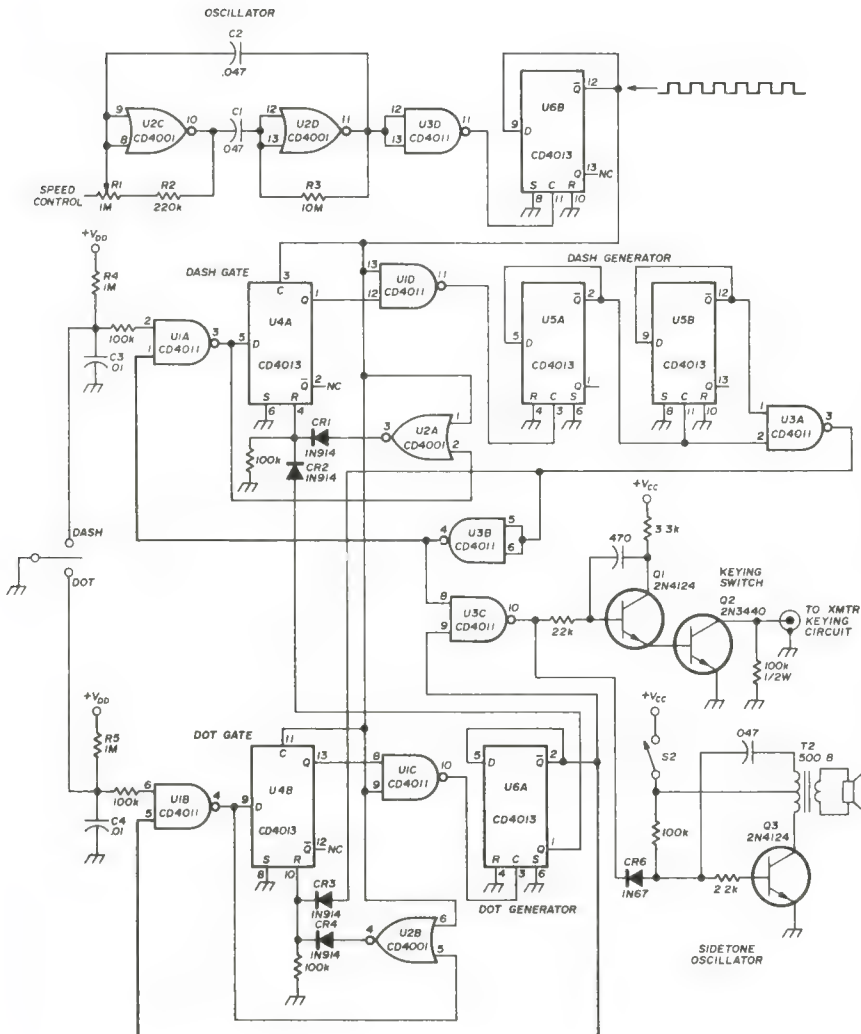
EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μF); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; $k = 1000$, $M = 1000000$.

POLY. = POLYSTYRENE

3.5 W FOR CW—Discrete devices minimize distortion and eliminate fuzziness while listening to low-level CW signals in communication re-

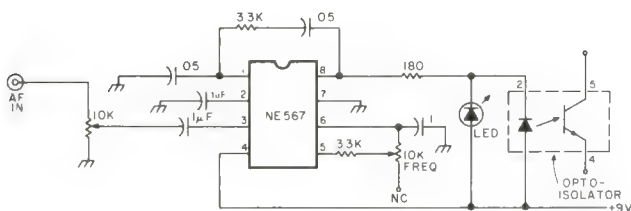
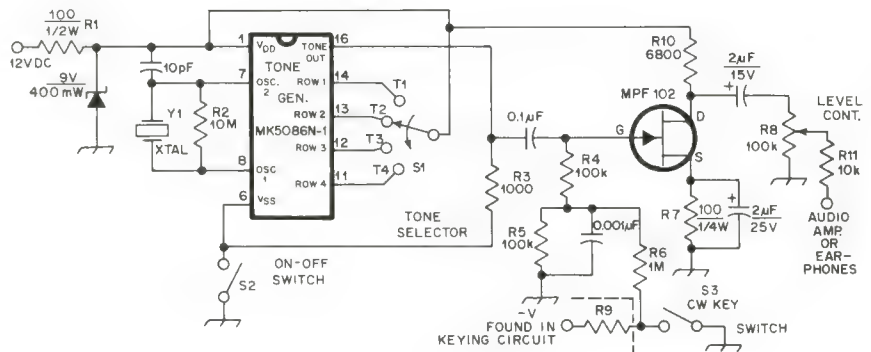
ceiver covering 1.8–2 MHz. RC active bandpass filter peaked at 800 Hz improves S/N ratio for weak signals. Adjust BFO of receiver to 800 Hz.

Two-part article gives all other circuits of receiver.—D. DeMaw, His Eminence—the Receiver, *QST*, Part 2—July 1976, p 14–17 (Part 1—June 1976, p 27–30).



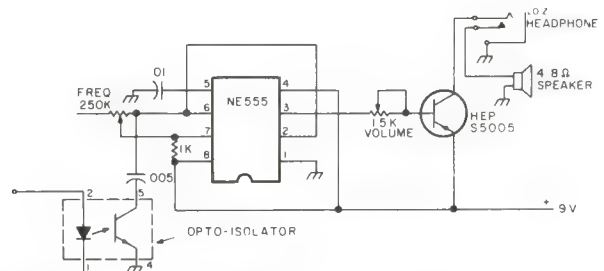
CMOS KEYS—Draws only 0.4 mA on standby and 2 mA with key down if supply is 10 V. Will work properly with 4 to 15 V. Features include self-completing dots, dashes, and spaces, along with sidetone generator and built-in transmitter keying circuit. Ratio of dashes to dots is 3:1, and space has same duration as dot. Time base of keyer is generated by NOR gates U2C and U2D connected as class A MVBR. Frequency of oscillator is inversely linear with setting of R1. Inverter U3D buffers oscillator and squares its output. Flip-flop U6B divides frequency by 2 and provides clock source with perfect 50% duty cycle. Once enabled, gates ensure completion along with following space. Article gives power supply circuit operating from AC line and 12-V battery.—J. W. Pollock, *COSMOS IC Electronic Keyer*, *Ham Radio*, June 1974, p 6–10.

SIDETONE MONITOR—Mostek MK5086N IC is used with crystal in range from 2 to 3.5 MHz as signal generator driving FET audio amplifier. Switch S1 gives choice of four AF tones, determined by dividing crystal frequency in hertz by 5120 for T1, 4672 for T2, 4234 for T3, and 3776 for T4. Can also be used as code practice set and as audio signal generator.—J. Garrett, *A Sidetone Monitor-Oscillator-Audio Generator*, *QST*, June 1978, p 43.

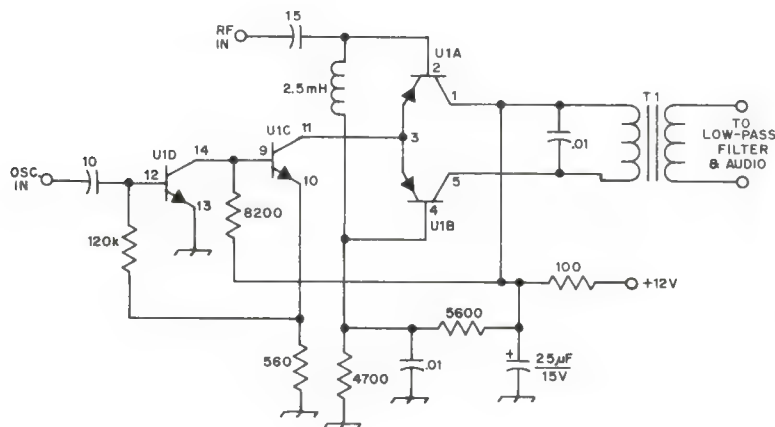


REGENERATED CW—Audio oscillator whose frequency can be varied is keyed in accordance with incoming CW signal, to give clean locally generated audio signal without background noise and interference. NE567 phase-locked

loop serves as tunable audio filter and LED switch driver for activating NE555 variable-frequency tone oscillator. LED serves as visual tun-

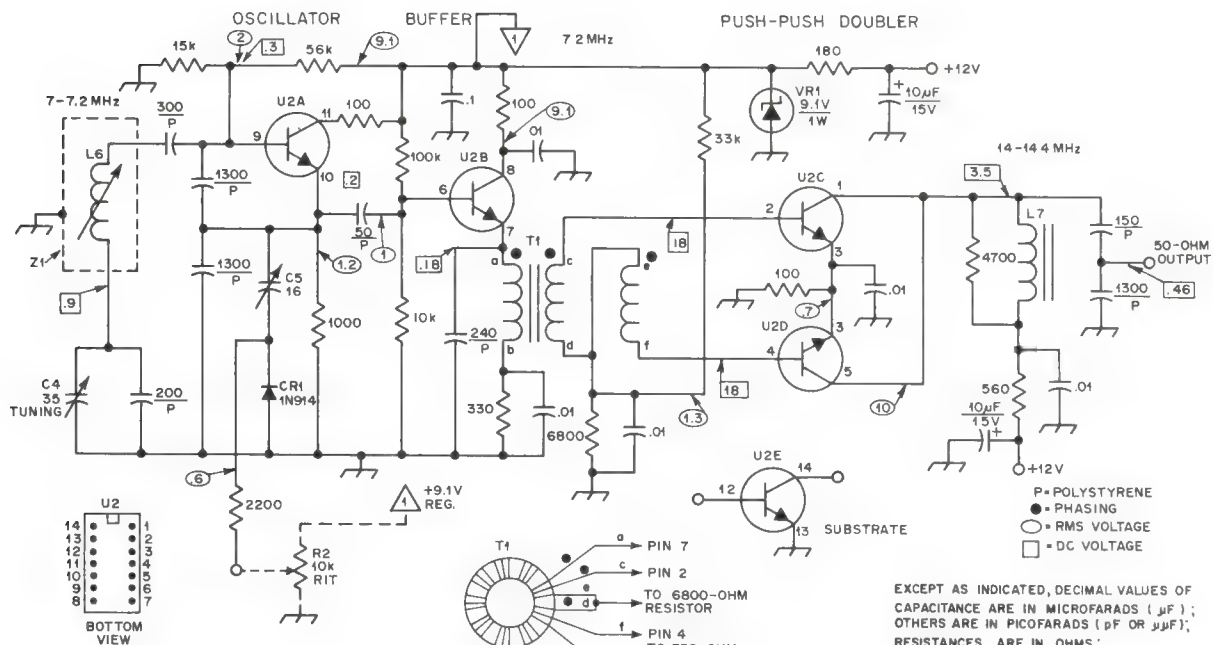
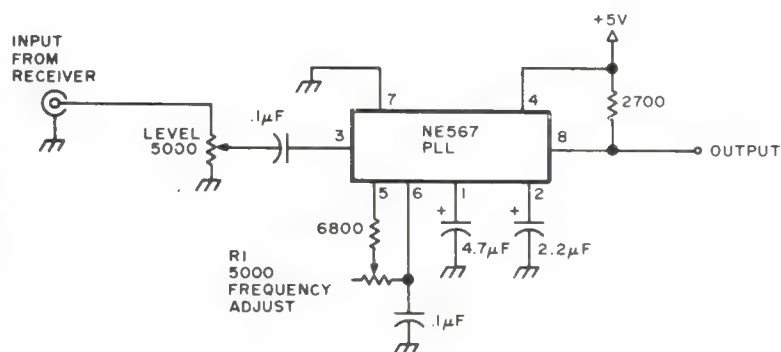


ing aid to indicate that PLL is locked on to incoming signal.—Regenerated CW, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1977, p 152–153.



PRODUCT DETECTOR—Designed for use in 40-meter CW direct-conversion receiver, in which oscillator input is from 3.5–4 MHz VFO. U1 is RCA CA3046 transistor quad. Circuit provides bias stabilization for constant-current transistor and some amplification of AF output. T1 is audio transformer.—A. Phares, The CA3046 IC in a Direct-Conversion Receiver, *QST*, Nov. 1973, p 45.

TONE DECODER—Decodes audio output of amateur radio receiver. Resulting audio tone burst corresponds to CW signal being received, with tone frequency varying with receiver tuning. Center frequency of NE567 phase-locked loop is adjusted with R1. Audio is translated into digital format of 1s and 0s, with tones for 0s. Output can be fed into computer for automatic translation of Morse code and printout as text.—W. A. Hickey, The Computer Versus Hand Sent Morse Code, *BYTE*, Oct. 1976, p 12–14 and 106.



C4 — 35-pF air variable (Millen 26035 or Hammarlund HF-35).
C5 — 16-pF air trimmer, pc-board mount Johnson 187-0109-005.
CR1 — Silicon high-speed switching diode, 1N914 or equiv.
L6 — Slug-tuned inductor, 3.6 to 8.5 μ H (Mil-

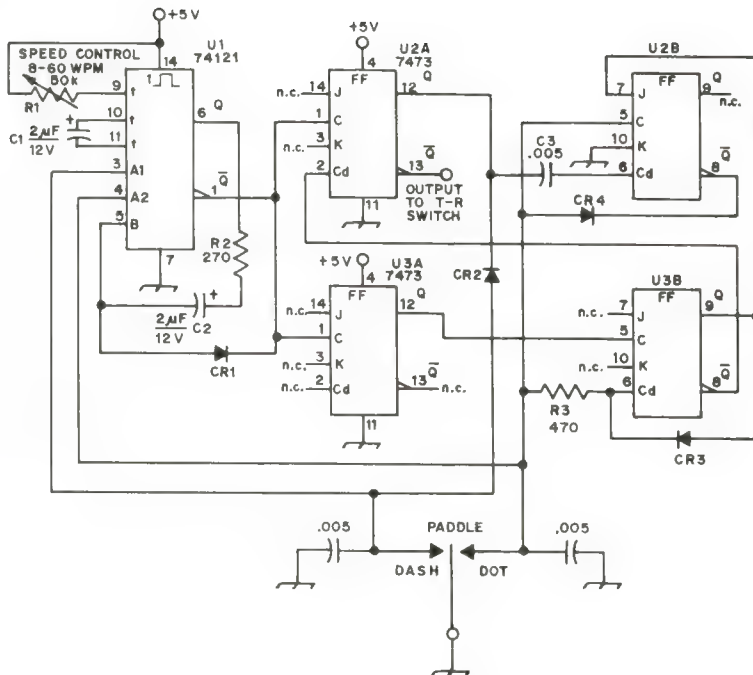
ler 42A686CB1 or equivalent). Use shield can (35-mm film canister or Miller S-33).
L7 — Toroidal inductor, 0.9 μ H. Use 12 turns of No. 24 enam. wire on a T50-6 toroid core. (See *QST* ads for toroid suppliers — Amidon, G. R. Whitehouse and Palomar Engrs.).

R2 — Optional circuit (see text). 10,000-ohm linear-taper composition control.
T1 — Trifilar-wound trans. 2 μ H, 20 turns, twisted six turns per inch. No. 28 enam. wire on a T50-2 toroid core (see text).
U2 — RCA CA3045 array IC.
VR1 — Zener diode, 9.1 V, 1 W.

BFO FOR 20 METERS—Uses CA3045 transistor array, with U2A as series-tuned Clapp oscillator covering 7–7.2 MHz. Tuned emitter-follower U2B provides push-pull drive at 7 MHz to bases

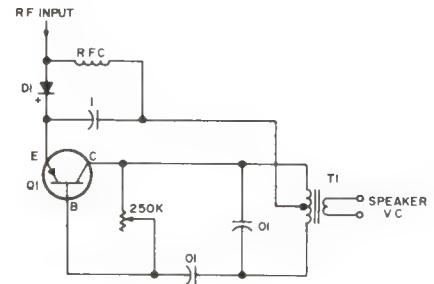
of push-push doubler U2C-U2D. Output of BFO is applied to product detector rather than to mixer of receiver. Audio signal from detector is frequency difference between BFO and incom-

ing signal, typically 700 Hz for CW reception. Article covers construction and adjustment.—D. DeMaw, Understanding Linear ICs, *QST*, Feb. 1977, p 19–23.

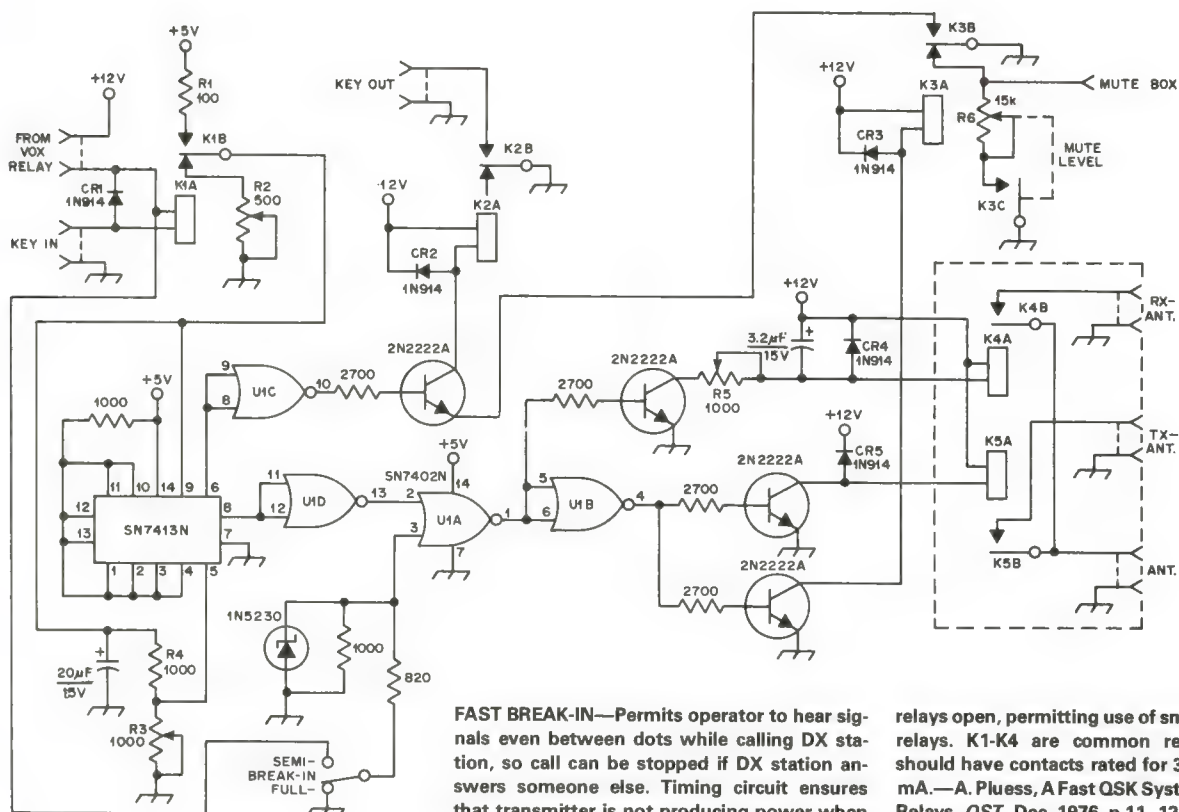


KEYER WITH DOT MEMORY—Features include self-completing characters, exact timing of characters, and dot memory. Timing circuit uses 74121 mono MVR U1, serving dot generator and output stage U2A, dot memory U2B, and dash generator U3A-U3B. U2 and U3 are 7473 dual JK flip-flops. Length of timing pulse is determined by R1-C1, with R1 controlling

speed of keyer. Pulse-width stability at all speeds is better than 5% between first and all following pulses. Dot memory U2B allows keying of dot at any time, even if dash has not yet been completed. Dot is held in memory and keyed out automatically after dash. Diodes are 1N914.—J. H. Fox, *An Integrated Keyer/TR Switch*, *QST*, Jan. 1975, p 15-20.

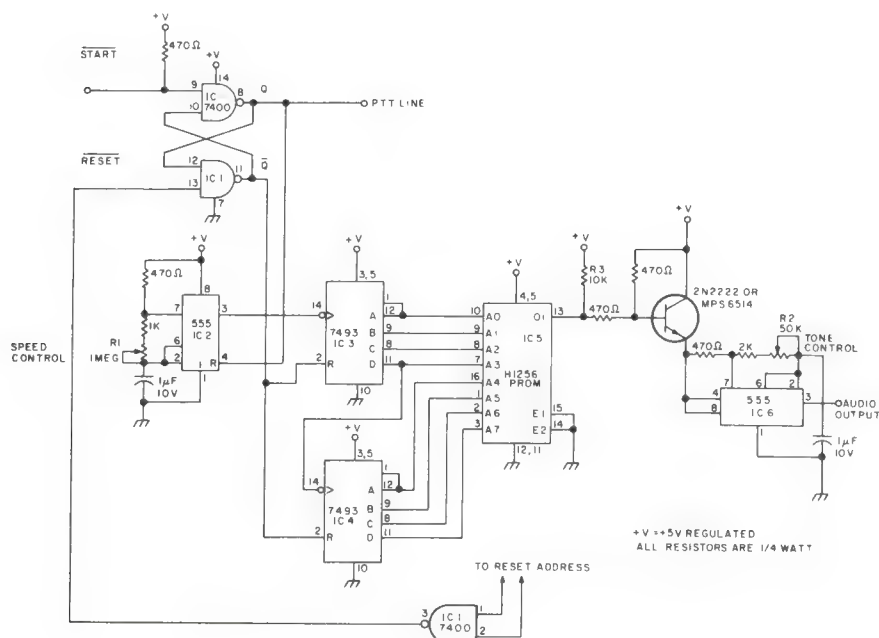


CODE MONITOR—Works with any transmitter, regardless of type of keying. Use any good PNP transistor. With NPN transistor, reverse connections to diode. Frequency of tone gets higher as resistance of 250K pot is reduced. Monitor is turned off at minimum resistance. Enough RF to operate monitor can be obtained simply by connecting it to chassis of receiver or transmitter.—J. Smith, *Yet Another Code Monitor*, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1971, p 58.

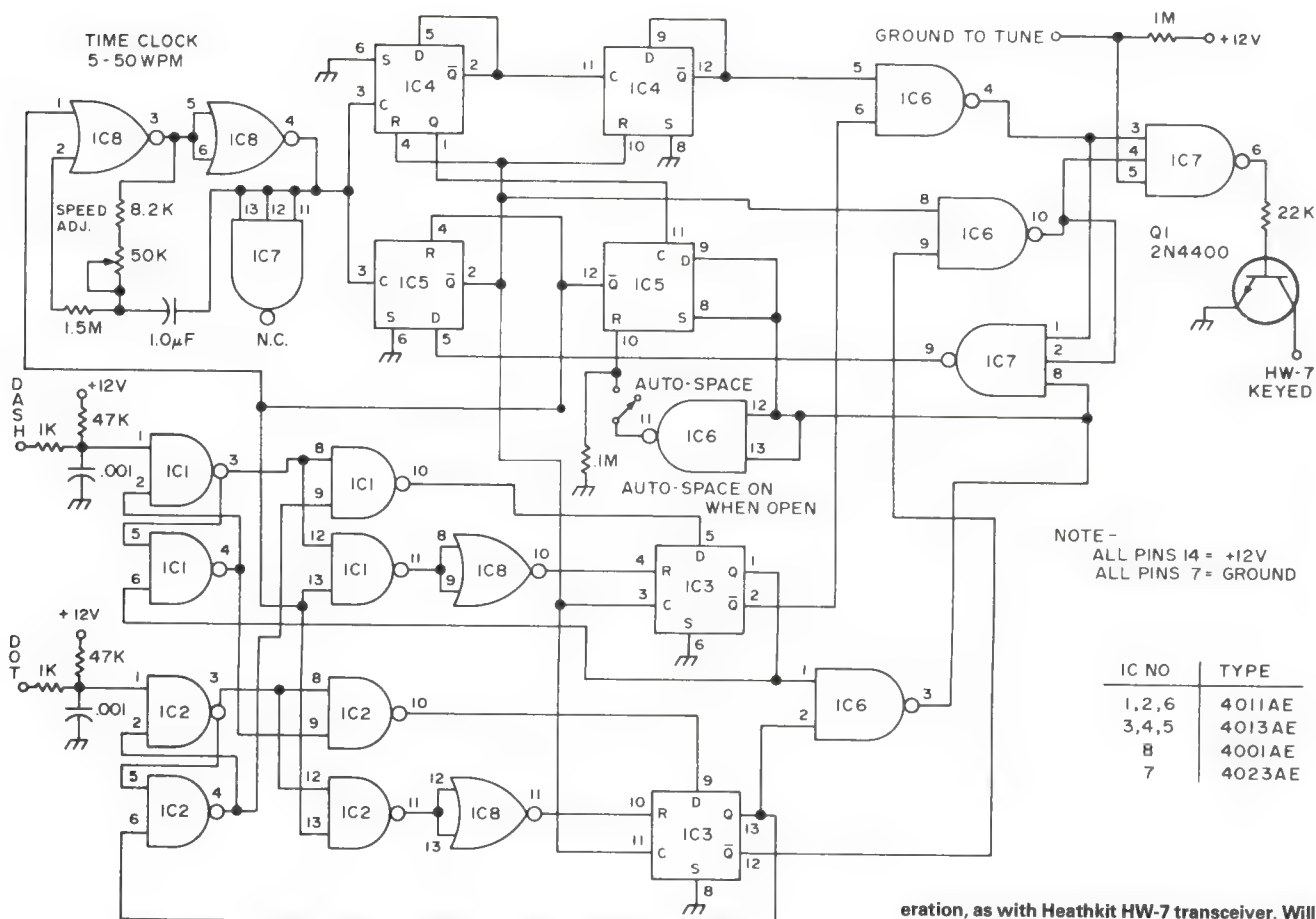


FAST BREAK-IN—Permits operator to hear signals even between dots while calling DX station, so call can be stopped if DX station answers someone else. Timing circuit ensures that transmitter is not producing power when

relays open, permitting use of small high-speed relays. K1-K4 are common reed relays. K5 should have contacts rated for 300 VAC at 500 mA.—A. Pluess, *A Fast QSK System Using Reed Relays*, *QST*, Dec. 1976, p 11-12.



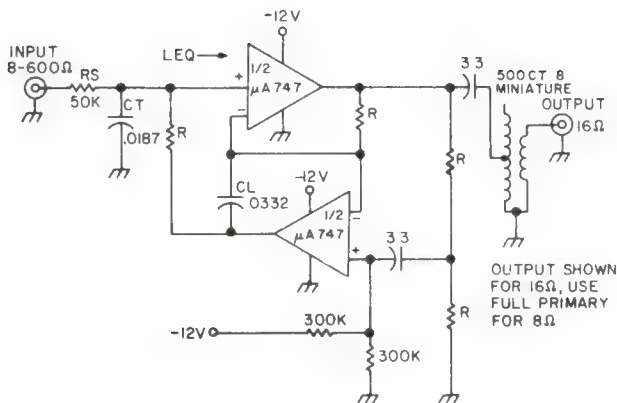
CW CALL GENERATOR—Basic CW identifier uses two gates of 7400 to form starting flip-flop of automatic message generator. Provides adjustable speed and tone, with up to 256 bits of storage in Harris H1256 PROM. IC2 is 555 astable MVBR providing clock signal for driving two 7493 4-bit binary counters that address PROM. When counters reach maximum address of 255, next clock count makes PROM restart at address 0. Each address turns on tone oscillator for one clock period, producing one dit. Three addresses in row turn on tone for three clock periods, producing one dah. Space between dits and dahs of same letter is equal to one dit, letter space is three dits, and word space is six dits (2 dahs). Thus, W takes nine addresses. Article describes operation in detail and tells how to modify circuit for use as RTTY message generator.—R. B. Joerger, PROM Message Generator for RTTY, *73 Magazine*, March 1977, p 94-98.



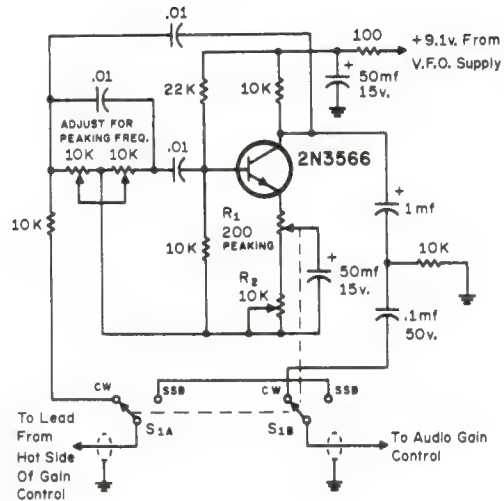
CMOS KEYS—Features include self-completing dots and dashes, dot and dash memories, iambic operation, dot and dash insertion, and

automatic character spacing, all achieved with low-power CMOS digital devices that are compatible with low-power (QRP) transceiver op-

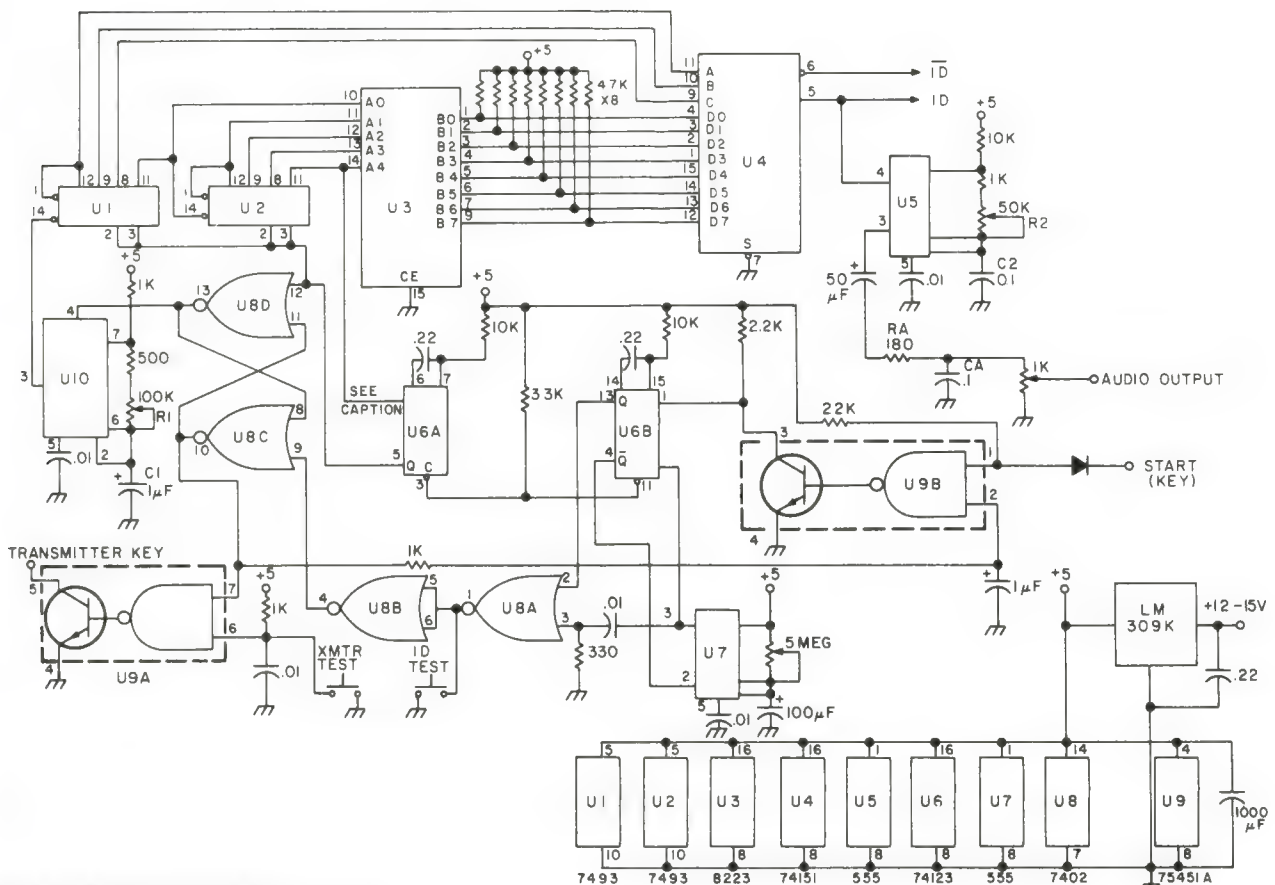
eration, as with Heathkit HW-7 transceiver. Will operate directly from 3-15 V batteries of QRP transceiver, without regulation.—G. Hinkle, The QRP Accu-Keyer, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1975, p 58-60.



CW FILTER—Simple single-section parallel-tuned active filter uses negative-impedance converter or gyrator to replace hard-to-get inductor of passive code filter. Capacitor CL is gyrated from 0.0332 μ F to effective inductance of 1.87 H. Filter has 6-dB gain at resonance and essentially zero output impedance. Bandpass is 85 Hz centered at about 865 Hz. Uses single -12 V supply. Resistors R are 7.5K, matched to about 2%.—N. Sipkes, Build This CW Filter, *73 Magazine*, June 1977, p 55.



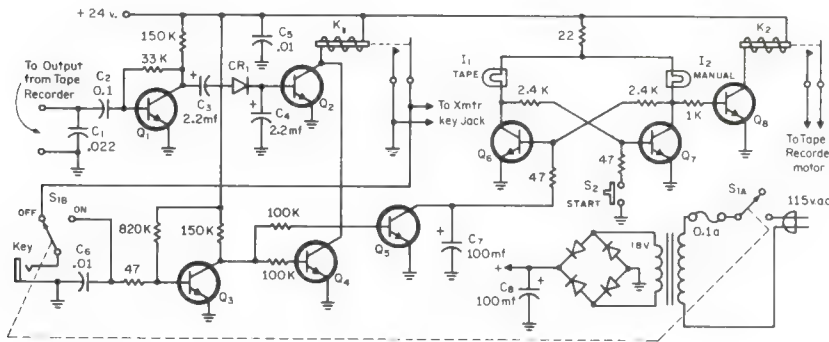
REGENERATIVE CW FILTER—Can be added between product detector and volume control of SSB receiver or transceiver that does not have CW filter. Just before oscillation occurs, gain becomes extremely high with very narrow bandpass. Regeneration and bandpass can be adjusted as required. Filter typically has 40-Hz bandwidth centered on 800 Hz.—R. A. Yoe-mans, Further Enhancing the Yaesu FTDX-560 Transceiver, *CQ*, July 1972, p 16-18 and 20-22.



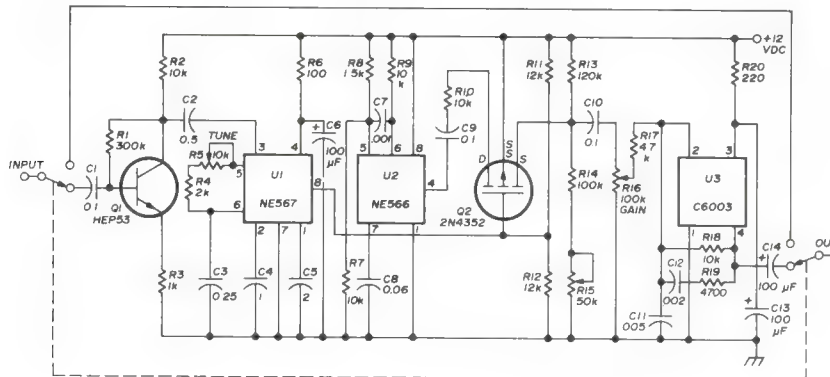
PROM CW IDENTIFIER—Call letters stored in 8223 PROM U3 drive 74151 multiplexer/data selector U4 for keying NE555 audio oscillator U5 which feeds transmitter mike input through RA.

Timed holdoff keeps identifier from being rekeyed within specified time period, with reidentifying at end of period. Article covers operation

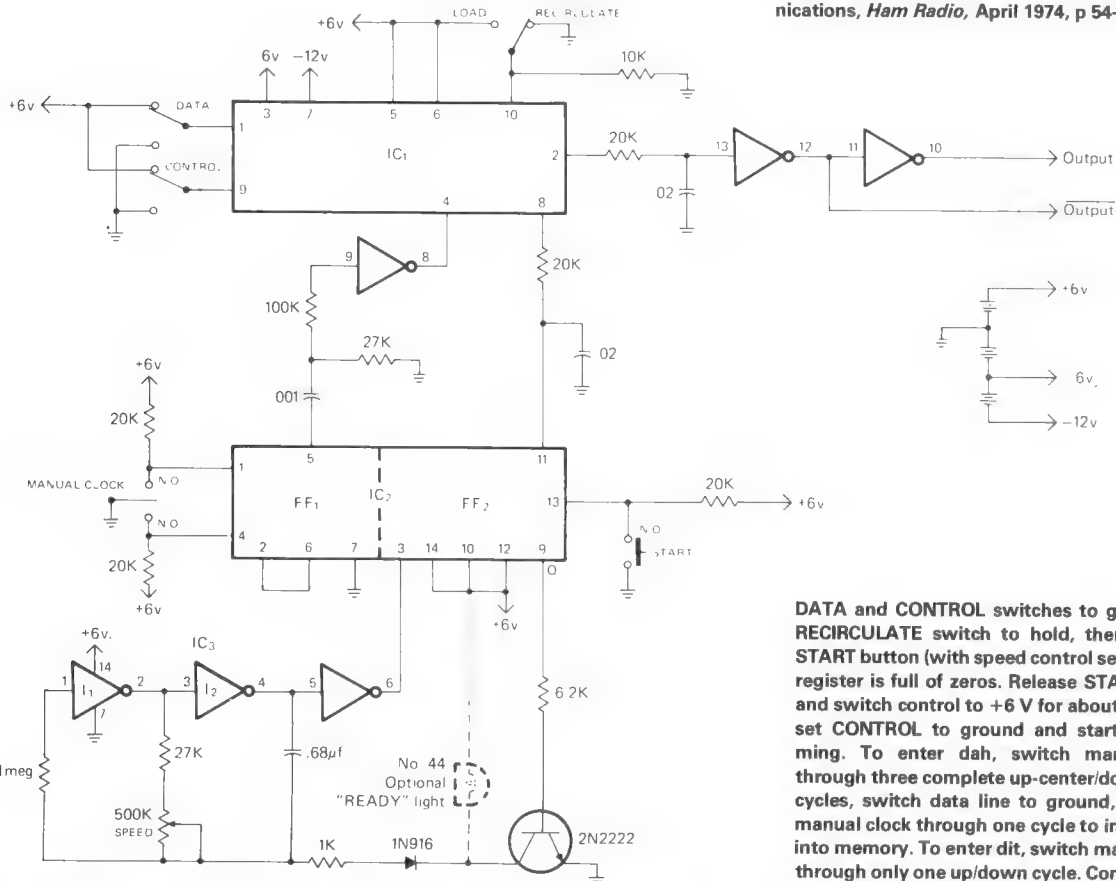
of circuit and gives construction and programming details.—W. Hosking, ID with a PROM, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1976, p 90-92.



RECORDED-CODE KEYSER—CW message recorded on cassette tape with keyed tone generator is played back for keying transmitter with frequently repeated messages. Transmitted signal is essentially perfect reproduction of recording. Automatic transmission can be stopped at any point by tapping hand key; this deactivates tape recorder for manual keying of transmitter. All transistors are 2N2222 or equivalent BCY58. Use 24-V reed relays with 1K coil resistance. Pilot lamps are 24 V rated up to 3 W. CR₁ is silicon diode. Whenever recorder emits beep, positive signal appears at base of Q₂, making it conduct and activate K₁, whose contacts go to key jack of transmitter.—A. Day, An Audio Tape-Controlled CW Keyer, *CQ*, Nov. 1971, p 31–32.



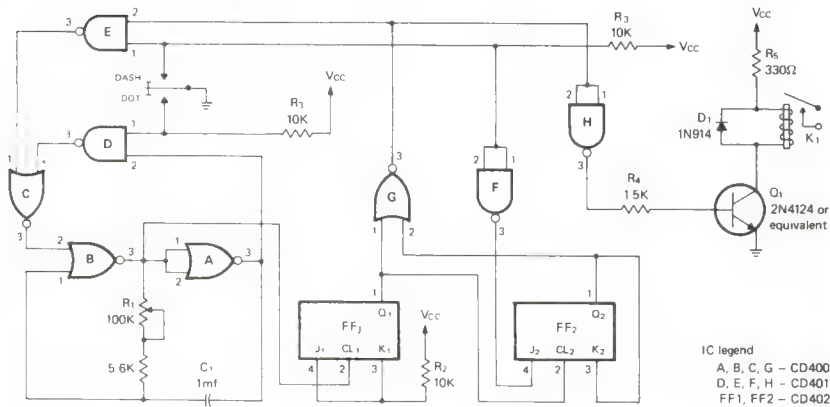
PLL CODE REGENERATOR—Permits comfortable listening to CW signals deeply embedded in noise, hash, and interference, by detecting one particular CW transmission and keying independent oscillator with its signal. Consists of signal amplifier Q₁, narrow-band PLL frequency detector and trigger U₁, PLL function generator U₂, gate Q₂, and AF output amplifier U₃. In absence of triggering signal, output pin 8 of U₁ presents high impedance to ground. With triggering frequency, output presents low impedance to ground. Oscillator U₂ is gated by U₁ through Q₂.—C. R. Lewart and R. S. Libenschek, CW Regenerator for Interference-Free Communications, *Ham Radio*, April 1974, p 54–56.



200-BIT MEMORY—Drawback of volatile code-storing memory is offset by low cost and comparative ease of programming. IC₁ is Signetics 2511D MOS dual 200-bit shift register whose digital levels are shifted one position for each

clock pulse. Inverters I₁ and I₂ of CMOS hex inverter IC₃ form variable-frequency gated square-wave clock oscillator controlled by state of flip-flop FF₂ in 74C74 CMOS dual D flip-flop. Shift register must first be cleared by setting

DATA and CONTROL switches to ground and RECIRCULATE switch to hold, then pressing START button (with speed control set fast) until register is full of zeros. Release START button and switch control to +6 V for about 10 s. Now set CONTROL to ground and start programming. To enter dah, switch manual clock through three complete up-center/down-center cycles, switch data line to ground, and cycle manual clock through one cycle to insert space into memory. To enter dit, switch manual clock through only one up/down cycle. Continue until entire message is entered in register, switch to RECIRCULATE, and push START switch. Message will now be sent in perfect code at any desired speed.—B. P. Vandenberg, An Inexpensive Memory Keyer for Contests, *CQ*, May 1976, p 50–51.

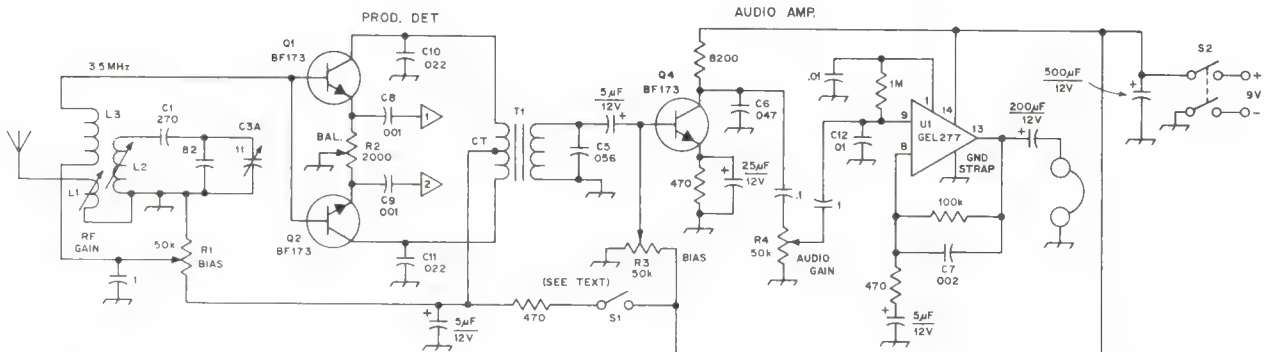
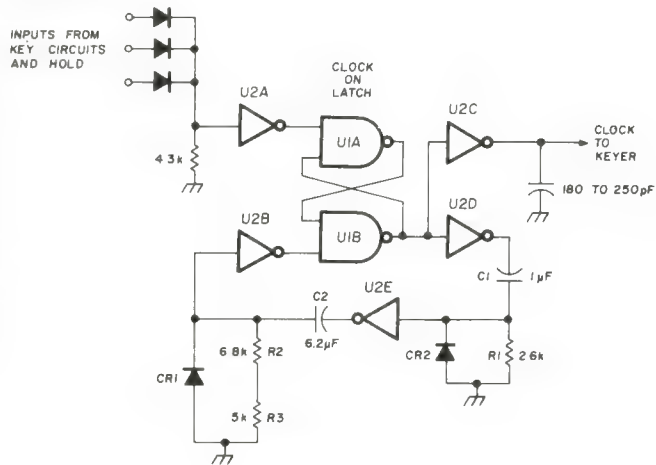


CMOS KEYSER—Gives variable speed, automatic spacing, and self-completing dots and dashes. Gates C, B, and A form gated MVBR. Dot paddle initiates dot by making output of gate D go low, while gate E goes low for dash. Character-shaping section (gates G, H, and F with JK flip-flops FF₁ and FF₂) takes square pulses from pin 3 of MVBR gate B and gives perfectly spaced dots and dashes. FF₁ divides clock pulses by 2, making dot equal to one complete period of MVBR. FF₂ divides output of FF₁ by 2, and outputs of both flip-flops are logically ORed to provide dashes. K₁ is SPST reed relay. Supply can be 9-V battery.—T. R. Crawford, *A Low-Power Cosmos Electronic Keyer in Two Versions, CQ*, Nov. 1975, p 17-24.

IC legend
A, B, C, G - CD4001
D, E, F, H - CD4011
FF1, FF2 - CD4027

OR CIRCUIT

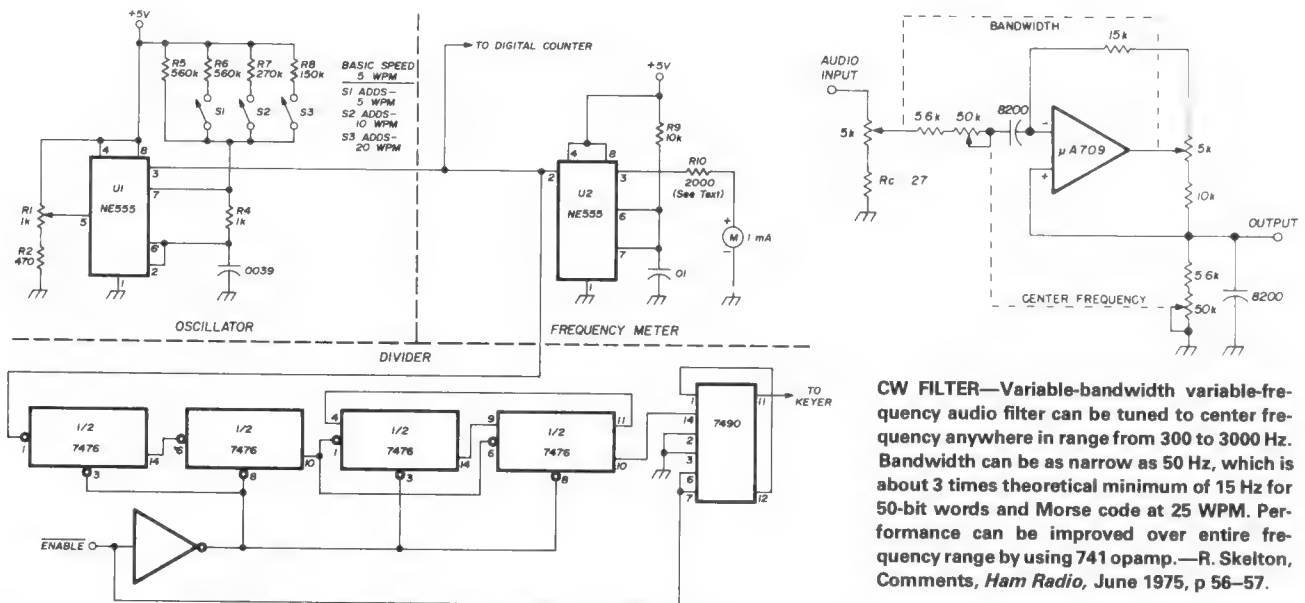
KEYER OSCILLATOR—Oscillator or clock starts when key is closed and can be held until dot, dash, or space is completed. U1 is SN7400, and U2 is SN74L04. Diodes at input of U2A form OR gate that controls oscillator. These inputs can be used to keep oscillator running for self-completing action. Time constant, set by C1 and R1, is 4 ms which is width of clock pulse. Values for C2, R2, and R3 give pulse repetition rate of 50 to 95 ms, corresponding to about 12 to 24 WPM. For higher speeds, reduce values of C2 and R2. CR1 and CR2 are signal diodes that prevent first pulse from being different; 250-pF capacitor on output prevents noise spikes from triggering keyer circuits falsely.—J. T. Miller, *Integrated-Circuit Oscillator, Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 77.



80-METER CW DIRECT-CONVERSION—Resonant-dipole antenna feeds directly into balanced product detector that cancels strong interfering local broadcast signals but adds products of mixing with local oscillator that covers 3490-3660 kHz for CW work. R3 is adjusted only once for best performance. Only half of GE GEL277 dual power amplifier is used, for gain of 40 dB. Circuit values make AF amplifier resonate at 1 kHz, with 12 dB of attenuation per octave on either side of this center frequency. T1 should be shielded against vertical-sync magnetic fields of TV sets up to 60 feet away. T1 is transistor push-pull output transformer. Use twisted pair for connecting 1-1 and 2-2, to

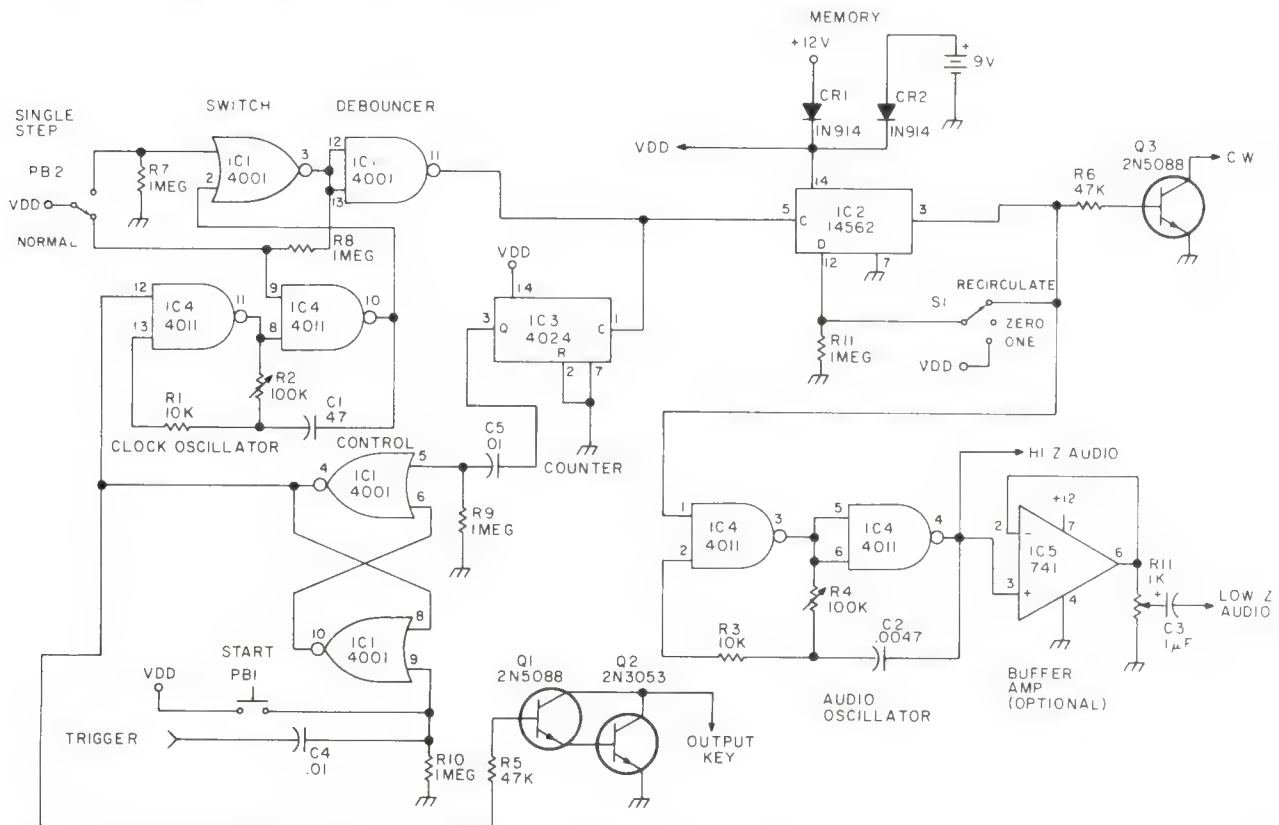
prevent imbalance effects. Article gives construction details for L1-L4.—B. Pasarić, *A New*

Front End for Direct-Conversion Receivers, *QST*, Oct. 1974, p 11-14.



KEYER SPEED CONTROL—Electronic time base provides direct readout of keyer speed for 5 to 40 WPM in increments of 5 WPM by noting positions of three speed-control switches. Vernier adjustment pot R1 can be used for continuous speed adjustment if desired. Analog frequency meter provides alternate direct indication of keyer speed on milliammeter that can be calibrated in words per minute. Frequency of

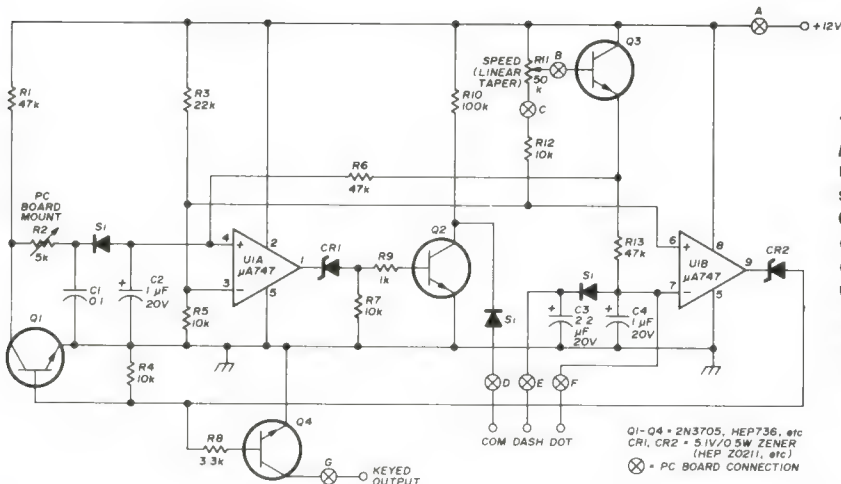
NE555 oscillator is 100 times keyer speed. Keyer clock is obtained by dividing oscillator speed by 120; thus, for 24 WPM, oscillator runs at 2400 Hz which can be read easily on digital counter. Time-base divider would supply 20-Hz clock frequency for 24-WPM keying.—G. Jones, Calibrated Electronic Keyer Time Base, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1975, p 39–41.



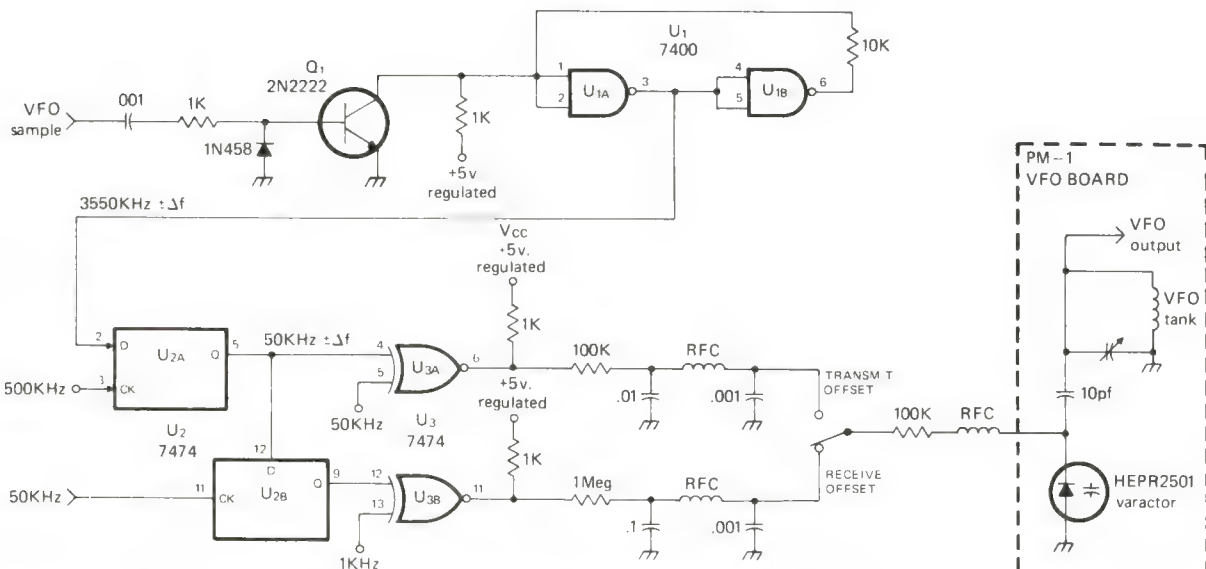
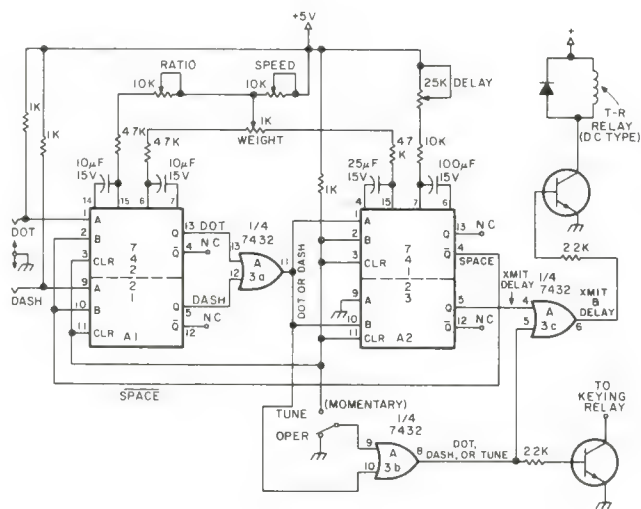
128-BIT CODE STORE—Draws almost no power, can be used on RTTY as well as CW, and can be reprogrammed in less than 1 min. Built around Motorola MC14562CP 128-bit shift register. Combination of 1 (high level) and 0 (low level) bits forming identifier message is fed into

memory by placing S1 in program position zero and pressing start switch PB1 to dump contents of shift register and leave only 0s. Now, set S1 to desired first 1 or 0, push switch PB2 once, and repeat for rest of coded identifier. Set S1 to RECIRCULATE, push PB1 to cycle back to starting

point, and unit is ready for use. If debouncer is not effective, move its wire from IC1-11 to IC4-10. Easier-to-get alternate values for C1 and R2 are 0.05 μ F and 1 megohm.—C. W. Andreasen, Programmable CW ID Unit, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 52–53.



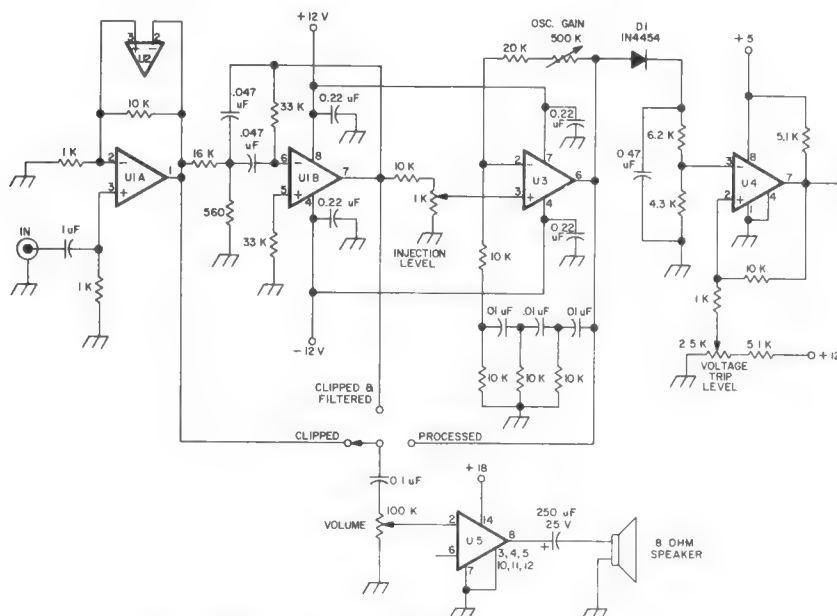
KEYER WITH TR CONTROL—Provides automatic control of TR relay for break-in operation. 74221 TTL retriggerable mono MVBR forms dots or dashes, with paddle selecting side of IC that puts out pulse. Half of A2 (74123 dual retriggerable mono MVBR with clear) makes spaces between dots or dashes. Remaining half of A2 acts with A3b and A3c as TR switch.—B. Voight, *The TTL One Shot*, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1977, p 56-58.



VFO CONTROL TO ± 1 Hz—Used in coherent CW radio station to hold frequency of variable-frequency oscillator constant at 3550 kHz within 1 Hz so 12-WPM signal can be handled in bandwidth of only 9 Hz for greatly improved signal-to-noise ratio. Sample of VFO output, squared by Q1 and U1, goes to U2 for mixing with

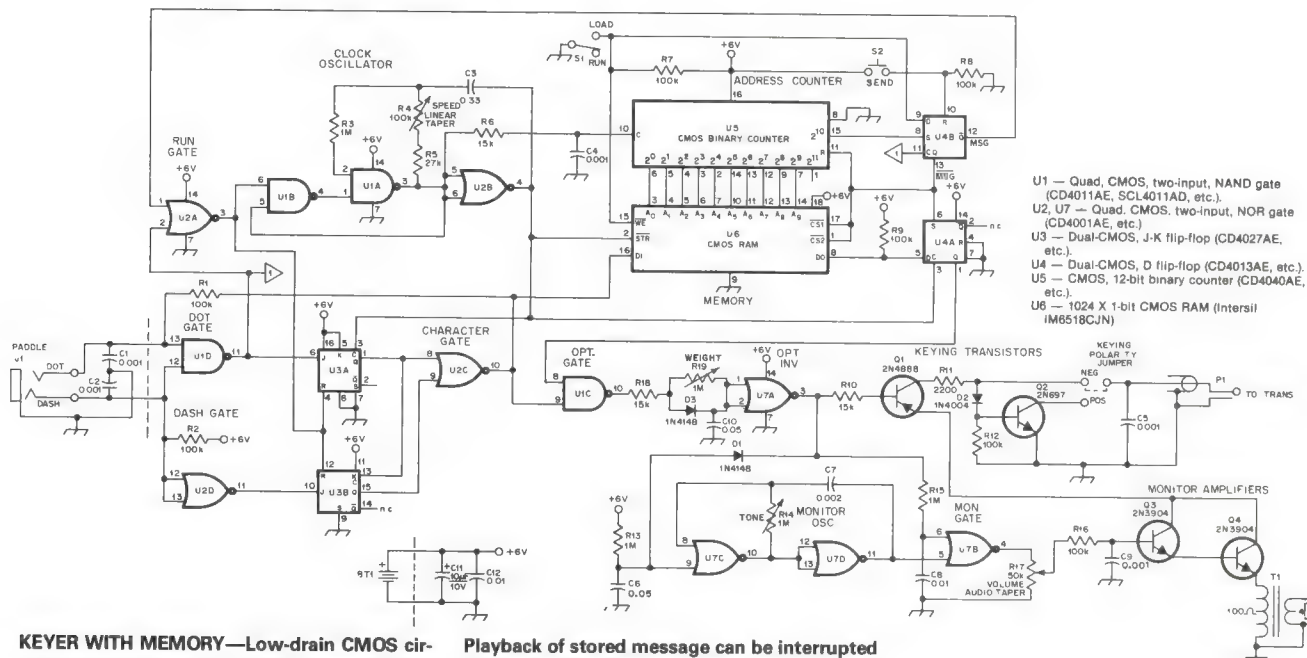
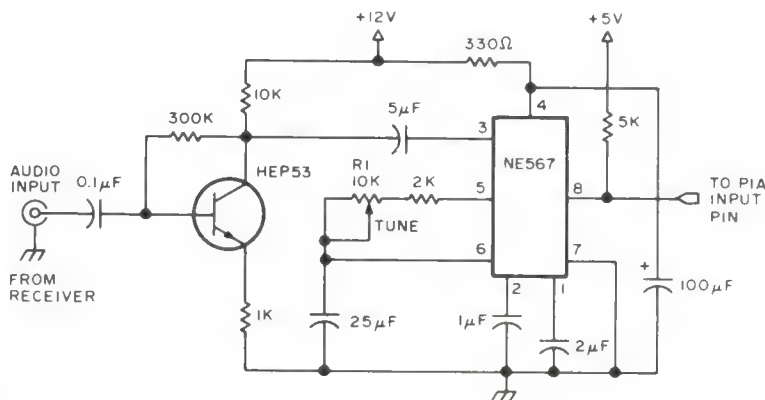
3550.000-kHz harmonic signal from 500-kHz frequency standard, to produce 50-kHz signal \pm undesired drift for mixing in U3a with 50.000-kHz signal from standard. If there is difference in frequency, U3a generates control voltage proportional to amount of difference, applied to varactor tuning diode to pull VFO back to 3550.000

kHz. Same process occurs in receive offset chain, except that standard frequency in U3b is such that receiver will be 1 kHz away from desired 3550.000 kHz and produce desired 1-kHz audio output.—A. Weiss, *Coherent C.W.*—the C.W. of the Future, *CQ*, June 1977, p 24-30.



CODE REGENERATOR—Converts noisy CW output of receiver into TTL 1s and 0s for driving automatic Morse-code printer. Clipper U1A and 800-Hz active bandpass filter U1B feed injection-locked 800-Hz phase-shift oscillator U3 (National LM7401CN or Motorola HEP-C6052P). U1 is LM1458N or MC1458P. U2 uses part of LM709CN or HEP-C6103P as matched pair of 7-V back-to-back zener diodes. Diode detector D1 has time constant of about 5 ms, which is short enough for highest Morse-code speeds. Detector feeds LM311N or MLM311P1 voltage comparator U4 which can drive TTL or DTL directly. National LM380N audio amplifier U5 allows CW signal to drive loudspeaker directly.—H. Olson, CW Regenerator/Processor, *73 Magazine*, July 1976, p 80–82.

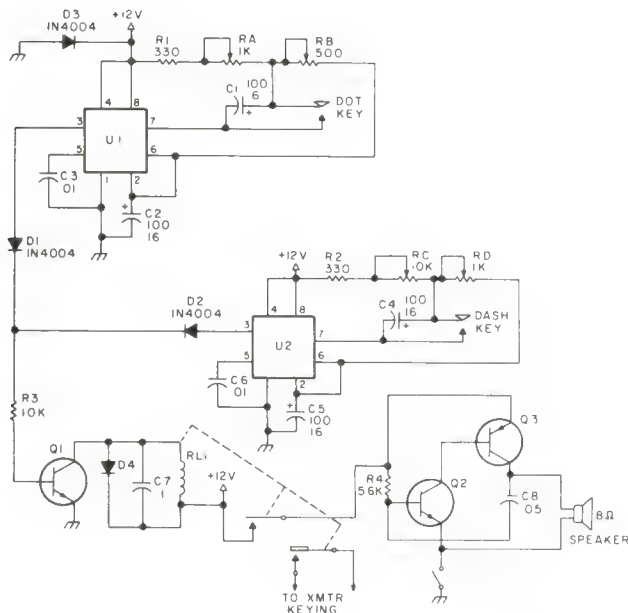
1-kHz TONE DECODER—Used as interface between amateur CW receiver and Motorola 6800 microcomputer to copy any code speed from 3 to 60 WPM while adjusting automatically to irregularities of hand-set code. Translation program given in article requires about 600 bytes of memory. Algorithm can be converted to run on almost any 8-bit microprocessor. Tone decoder is 567 phase-locked loop tuned to center frequency of about 1 kHz, with bandwidth of about 100 Hz. Circuit will switch fast enough for most code speeds. PLL gives noise immunity. Optimum input level is about 200 mV. Output rests at +5 V, dropping near ground when tone of correct frequency is detected.—R. D. Grappel and J. Hemenway, Add This 6800 MORSER to Your Amateur Radio Station, *BYTE*, Oct. 1976, p 30–35.



KEYER WITH MEMORY—Low-drain CMOS circuit permits storage in RAM of message being keyed, for repeated later use by pushing button. Includes monitor, simple weight control, and both positive and negative keying outputs.

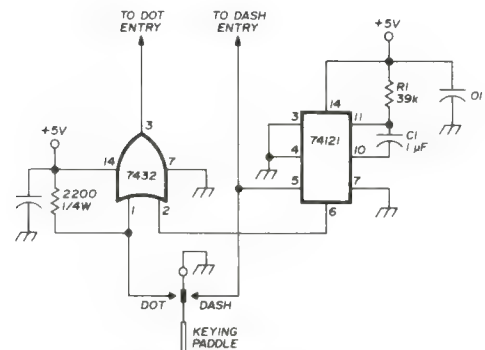
Playback of stored message can be interrupted by closing either paddle contact. 1024-bit memory will hold two runs of alphabet, two sets of numbers, and several punctuation marks. Dot is stored as 1 followed by 0; dash is three 1s fol-

lowed by 0. Free-running clock ensures that spaces will be recorded.—C. B. Opal, The Micro-TO Message Keyer, *QST*, Feb. 1978, p 11–14.

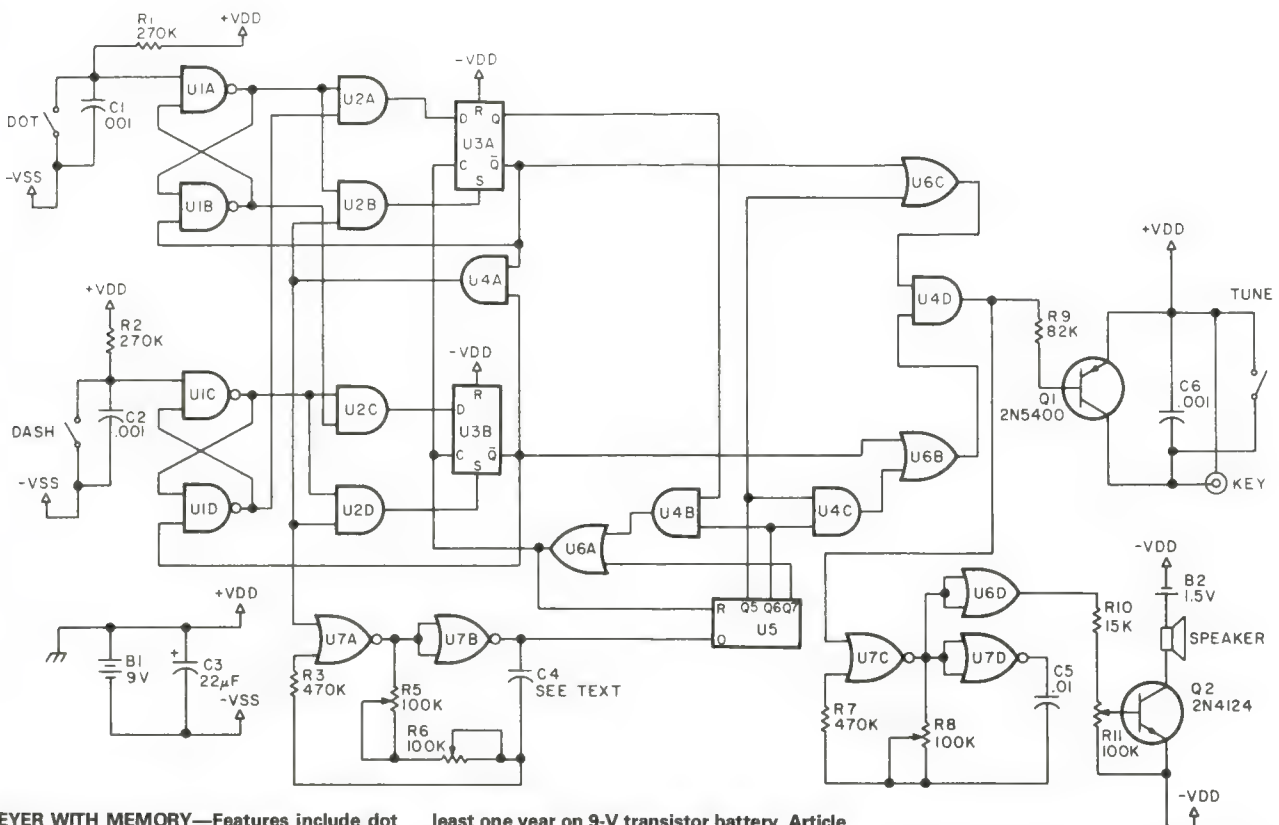


TWO-TIMER KEYER—Characters are self-completing and fully adjustable as to speed and length of character. When dot key is closed, NE555 timer U1 becomes astable MVBR with speed determined by RB and dot duration by RA. Identical timer U2 provides longer character lengths for dashes. All diodes are 1N4004 or

equivalent 400 V PIV at 1 A. Q1 and Q2 are 2N2222, Q3 is 2N5964, and RL1 is 12-V reed relay. Capacitor values are in microfarads. All pots are linear. Power is not regulated.—A. Ring, Build the World's Simplest Keyer, *73 Magazine*, May 1977, p 46–47.



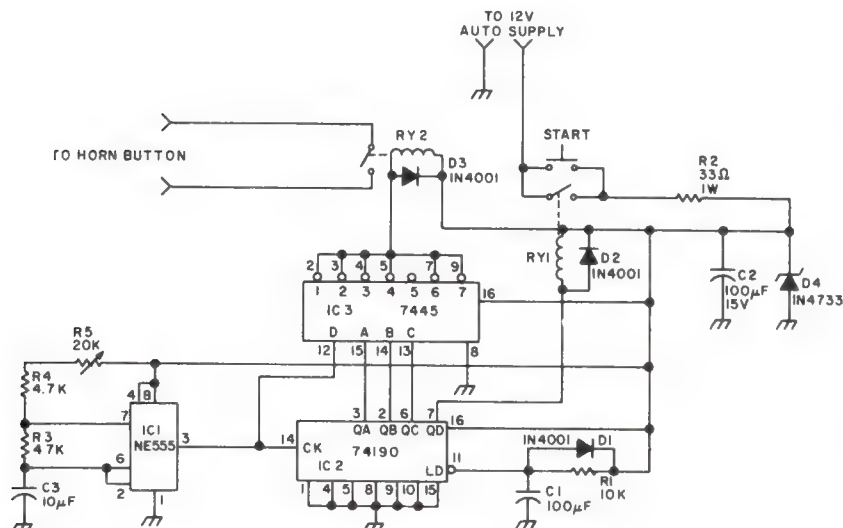
STOPPING PADDLE BOUNCE—Simple circuit prevents generation of erroneous dots by paddle contact bounce in keyers having dot memory. Uses 74121 mono MVBR and 7432 AND gate. Output of 74121 stays low if paddle is not in use or if dots or dashes are being sent. Release of dash paddle makes 74121 transmit high-level pulse to AND gate, long enough to block dot caused by bounce. Suitable only for keyers using +5 V.—B. Locher, Keyer Modification, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1976, p 80.



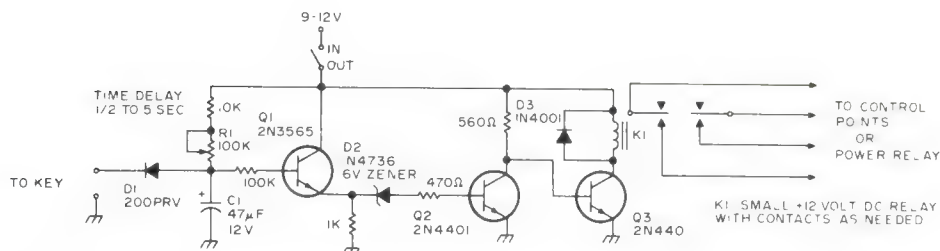
KEYER WITH MEMORY—Features include dot and dash memory, gated clock, low standby and key-down currents, built-in sidetone oscillator with loudspeaker, and keying circuit for grid-block keyed transmitter. Will operate at

least one year on 9-V transistor battery. Article describes circuit operation in detail. U1 is 4011 quad two-input NAND gate. U2 and U4 are 4081 quad two-input AND gates. U3 is 4013 dual D flip-flop. U5 is 4024 seven-stage binary counter.

U6 is 4071 quad two-input OR gate. U7 is 4001 quad two-input NOR gate.—E. A. Pfeiffer, MINI-MOS—the Best Keyer Yet?, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1976, p 38–40 and 42–43.



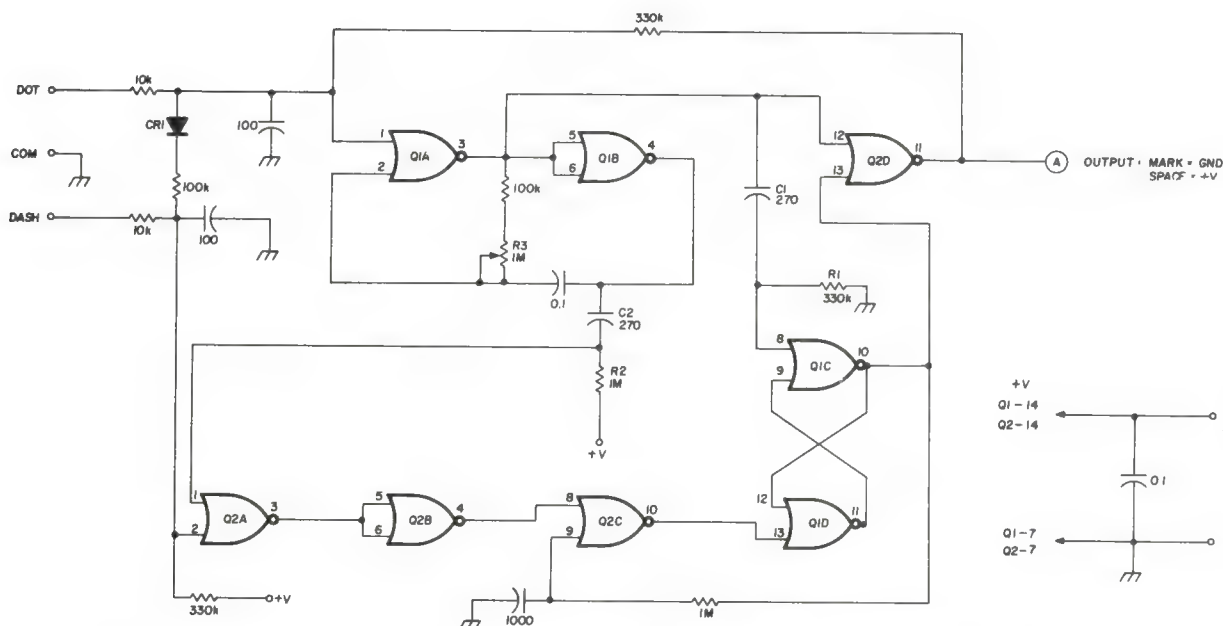
AUTOMATIC HI ON HORN—Pressing start button of circuit momentarily makes it send letters HI in Morse code on automobile horn, as friendly signal to another ham on road. Uses NE555 timer as oscillator, acting with counter IC2, decoder IC3, power-supply latch, and regulator. Space between four dots of H and two dots of I is achieved by not using pin 5 of decoder. RY1 should pull in at 5 V and 16 mA maximum, while RY2 should pull in at 5 V and 80 mA maximum and have contacts for switching 0.5-A inductive load of horn.—J. F. Reid, *Sending HI*, 73 Magazine, May 1977, p 90.



QUASI-BREAK-IN—Amateur station stays in receive mode until operator starts to send code. Tapping on key makes transmitter switch into

transmit mode and stay there after last character is sent, for delay of several seconds (determined by R1) before transmitter is deener-

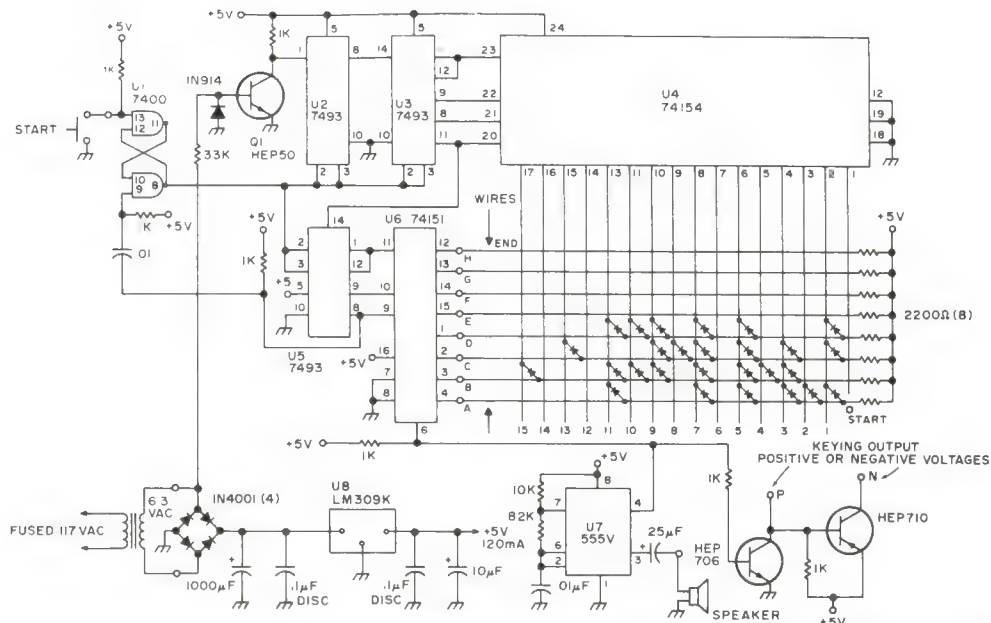
gized. Developed for use with cathode-keyed transmitters.—F. E. Hinkle, Jr., K0X for CW, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1975, p 129–130.



CMOS KEYS—Uses two CD4001AE quad two-input NOR gates. Q1A-Q1B form time-base MVBR, and Q1C-Q1D form dash flip-flop. Three

of remaining gates synthesize three-input NOR gate for dash control. Q2D controls time-base MVBR and provides keyer output. Speed is ad-

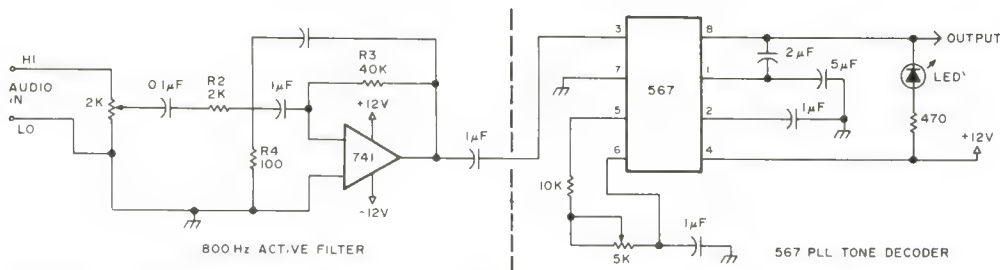
justable from below 10 to over 70 WPM with R3.—C. J. Bader, *Improved CW Transceiver for 40 and 80*, Ham Radio, July 1977, p 18–22.



CW IDENTIFIER—Circuit automatically generates call letters for FCC-required code identification for FM repeaters and RTTY, when started by pushbutton or by pulse from other equip-

ment. Audio output can be fed to loudspeaker as monitor or used to modulate FM repeater. Circuit shown is programmed for DE K4EEU by installing diodes at locations where tone is

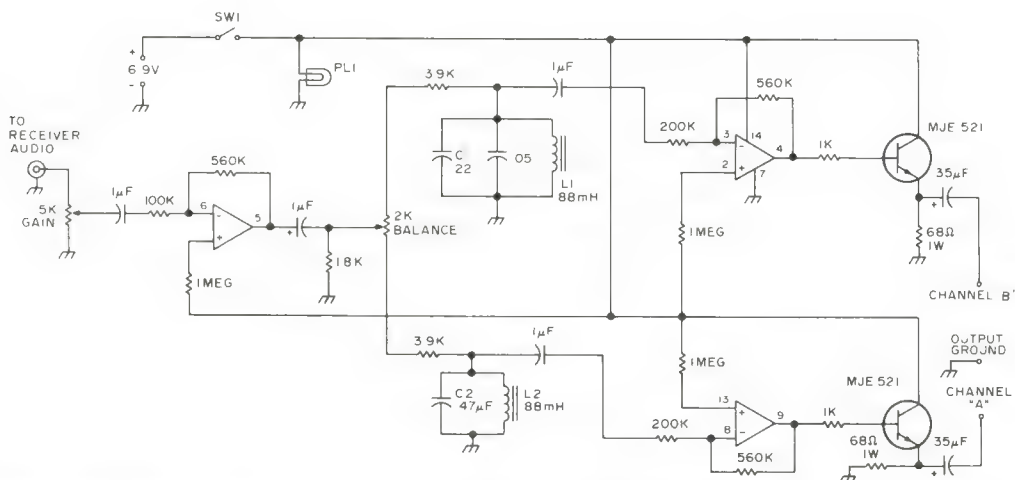
wanted on matrix. Article gives construction and programming details.—B. Kelley, A Super Cheap CW IDer, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1976, p 46-48.



WEAK-SIGNAL DECODER—Combination of narrow-bandpass 800-Hz active filter and phase-locked loop of tone decoder permits

copying very weak signals in Morse code. LED provides visual indication supplementing conventional output for headphones or loud-

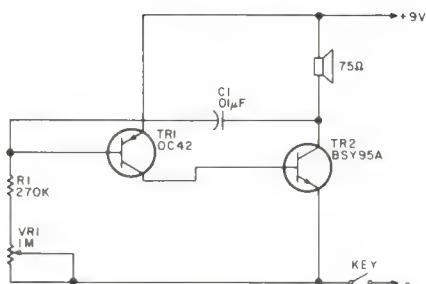
speaker.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 35.



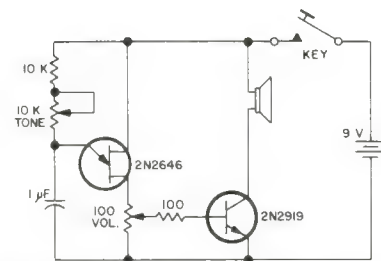
CW STEREO FILTER—Developed to enhance ability to read CW despite heavy contest traffic or other QRM. Two high-Q filters, one at each end of 400-Hz CW filter in receiver, create separate audio channels to give effect of stereo. Transistors at outputs of channels provide extra

current gain for driving low-impedance stereo headphones. CW signal at 800 Hz then appears to come from left, 1200-Hz signal from right, and in-between frequencies at various azimuth angles. Illusion of direction makes it easier for operator to concentrate on desired signal in pres-

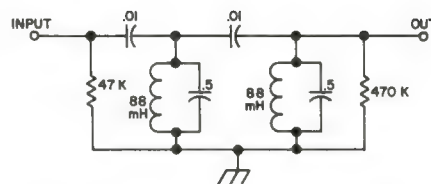
ence of others having slightly different frequencies. L1 and C1 form filter for 1200-Hz channel, while L2 and C2 form 800-Hz filter for other channel.—R. L. Anderson, Stereo—a New Type of CW Filter, *73 Magazine*, March 1976, p 48-50.



CODE PRACTICE—Simple AF oscillator drives loudspeaker for producing audio tone when key in negative supply lead is closed. Adjust VR1 for most pleasing tone.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1975, p 154.

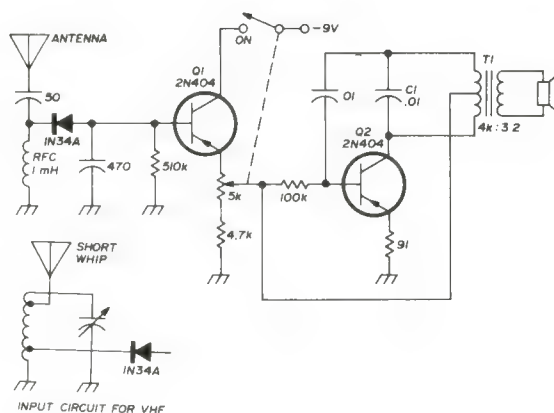


PRACTICE OSCILLATOR—Simple design provides for adjustment of both volume and tone.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1974, p 81.

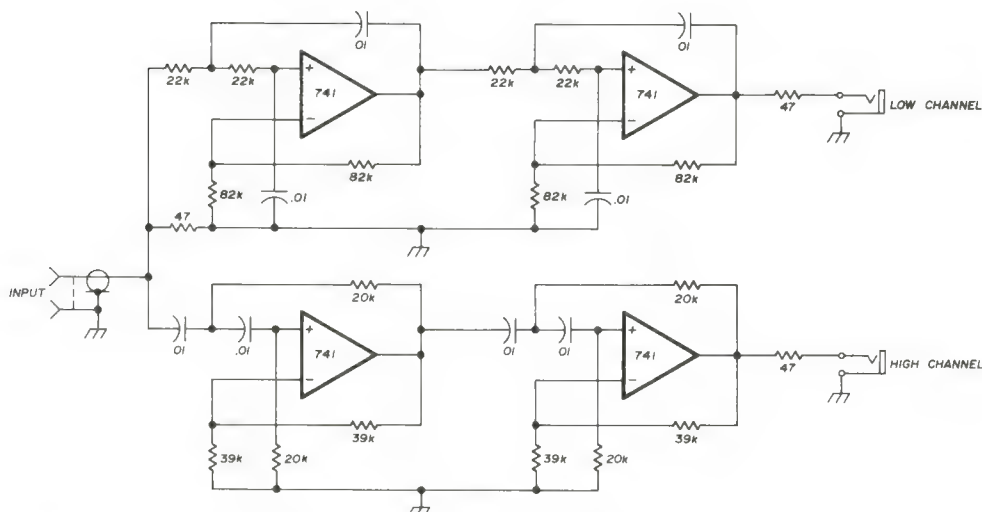


PASSIVE CW FILTER—Uses inexpensive 88-mH toroids to give very sharp 35-Hz bandwidth at 3 dB down. Filter has high insertion loss. Keyed waveshape has slow rise and fall, so CW signals have pronounced ringing that may be objectionable.—A. F. Stahler, An Experimental Comparison of CW Audio Filters, *73 Magazine*, July 1973, p 65–70.

CW SIDETONE—Audio sidetone oscillator serves for monitoring CW keying. Changes in transmitter operating frequency do not affect sidetone circuit. Hartley AF oscillator Q2 is turned on by diode rectifier and DC amplifier Q1. Antenna coupling shown is adequate from 160 through 10 meters. For VHF use on 6 and 2 meters, small tuned circuit and pickup antenna are usually required to get enough RF input for monitor. Audio pitch is adjusted by changing value of C1.—J. Fisk, Circuits and Techniques, *Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 48–52.



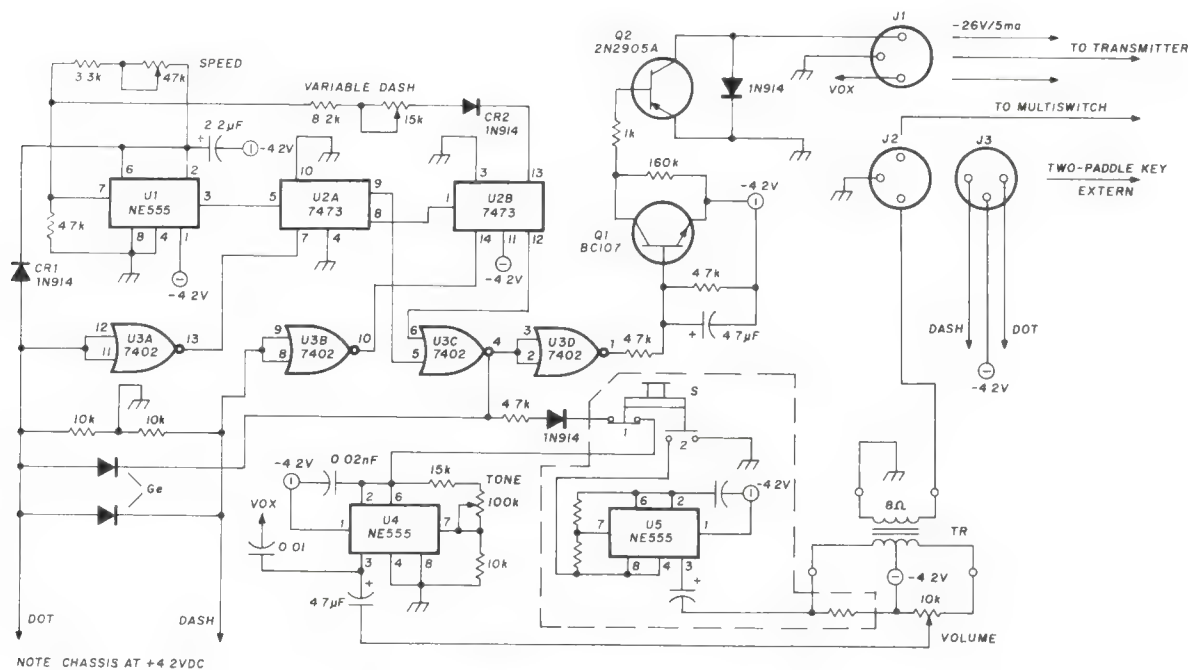
INPUT CIRCUIT FOR VHF



BINAURAL SYNTHESIZER FOR CW—Provides two channels for feeding stereo phones or two loudspeakers. When interference occurs a few hundred hertz from desired frequency, receiver is tuned so desired signal appears to be midway between loudspeakers, leaving interfering sig-

nals at right or left. Left or low channel has low-pass active filter and right or high channel has high-pass filter, with crossover at 750 Hz. Synthesizer is designed for low-impedance drive, as from loudspeaker output of receiver. Resistors in output channels prevent oscillation when 8-

ohm phones or loudspeakers are directly connected to outputs. Opamps will drive 2000-ohm phones with ample volume and give moderate volume levels with 8-ohm loads.—D. E. Hildreth, Synthesizer for Binaural CW Reception, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1975, p 46–48.



3-50 WPM KEYER—Uses NE555V U1 as switchable dot generator providing accurate 1:1 ratio. SN7473 U2 forms variable dash circuit. NE555V sidetone generator U4 has tone range of about

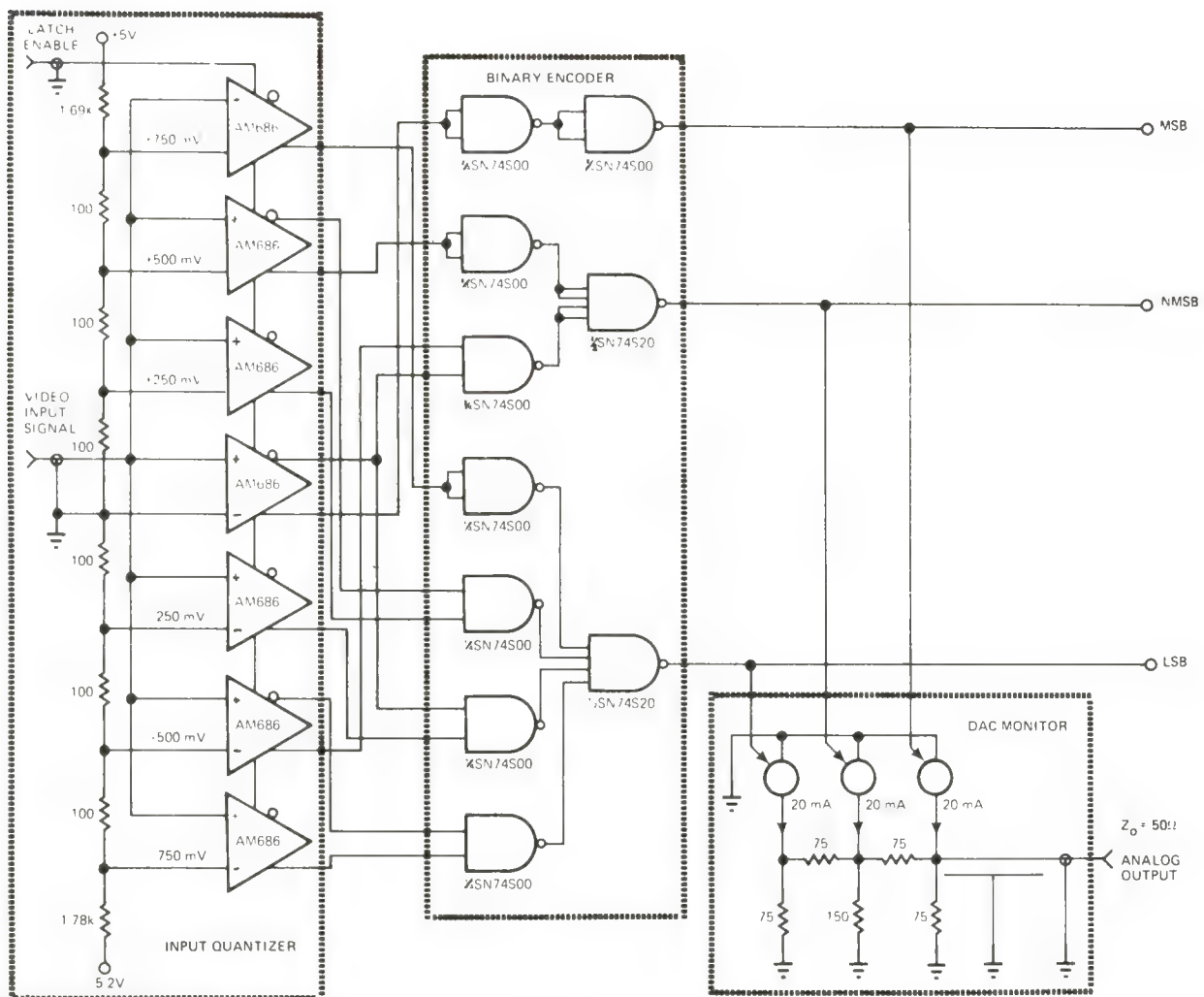
three octaves and easily drives 3-W 4-ohm loudspeaker through small transistor-radio transformer TR. NE555V U5 acts with U4 to provide two-tone oscillator for SSB tuning. Output sec-

tion Q1-Q2 easily handles keying bias of -26 V at 5 mA.—H. Seeger, *Micro-TO Keyer Mods*, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 68-69.

CHAPTER 14

Comparator Circuits

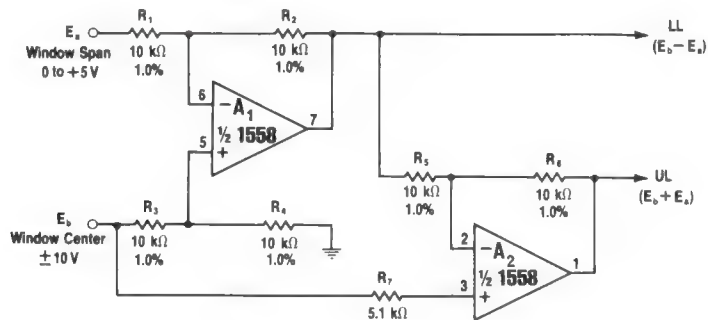
Used to compare two values of voltage, frequency, phase, or digital inputs and provide logic output for driving variety of control circuits and indicating devices. See also Logic, Logic Probe, and Voltage-Level Detector chapters.



LATCH COMPARATORS FORM 3-BIT A/D CONVERTER—Seven Advanced Micro Devices AM686 comparators are arranged for direct parallel conversion of rapidly changing input signals, without prior sample-and-hold condition-

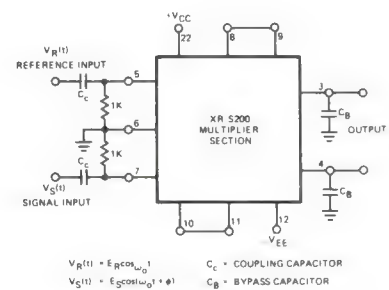
ing. Comparators feed Schottky TTL binary encoder logic for encoding to 3-bit offset binary. Quantization process is monitored by D/A converter. Article describes operation in detail and gives performance graphs which show freedom

from output glitching at conversion speeds under 12 ns.—S. Dendinger, Try the Sampling Comparator in Your Next A/D Interface Design, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1976, p 91-95.

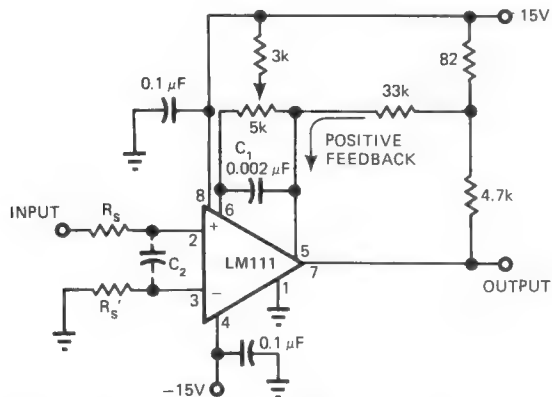


VARIABLE WINDOW—Single comparator can be programmed for wide variety of applications. One reference input voltage positions center of window, and other sets width of window. Sum or difference of reference voltages must not exceed ± 10 V; if larger voltages must be handled, add voltage divider to scale them

down into comparison range. A_1 is subtractor, generating voltage $E_1 - E_2$ for use as lower limit voltage. Lower limit is added to $2E_2$ at A_2 to derive upper limit voltage $E_1 + E_2$.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 232–233.

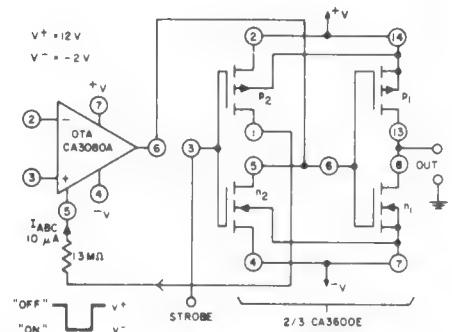


PHASE COMPARATOR—High-level reference or carrier signal and low-level reference signal are applied to multiplier inputs of Exar XR-5200 PLL IC. If both inputs are same frequency, DC output is proportional to phase angle between inputs. For low-level inputs, conversion gain is proportional to input signal amplitude. For high-level inputs (V_S above 40 mVRMS), conversion gain is constant at about 2 V/rad.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 9–16.

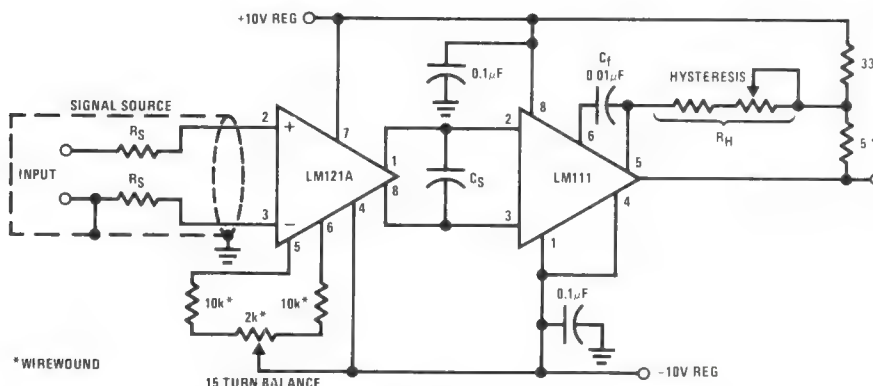


SUPPRESSING OSCILLATION—Use of positive feedback to pin 5 of comparator gives sharp and clean output transitions even with slow triangle-wave inputs, with no possibility of comparator bursting into oscillation near crossing point. Input resistors should not be wirewound.

Circuit will handle triangle-wave inputs up to several hundred kilohertz.—P. Lefferts, Overcome Comparator Oscillation Through Use of Careful Design, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1978, p 123–124.

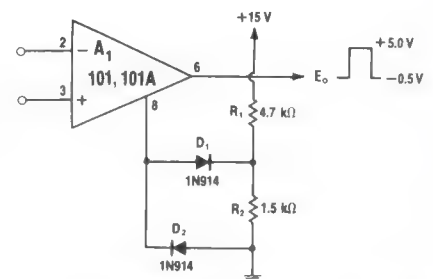


STROBED COMPARATOR—Combination of CA3080A opamp and two CMOS transistor pairs from CA3600E array gives programmable micropower comparator having quiescent power drain of about 10 μ W. When comparator is strobed on, opamp becomes active and circuit draws 420 μ W while responding to differential-input signal in about 8 μ s. Common-mode input range is -1 V to $+10.5$ V. Voltage gain of comparator is typically 130 dB.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 279.

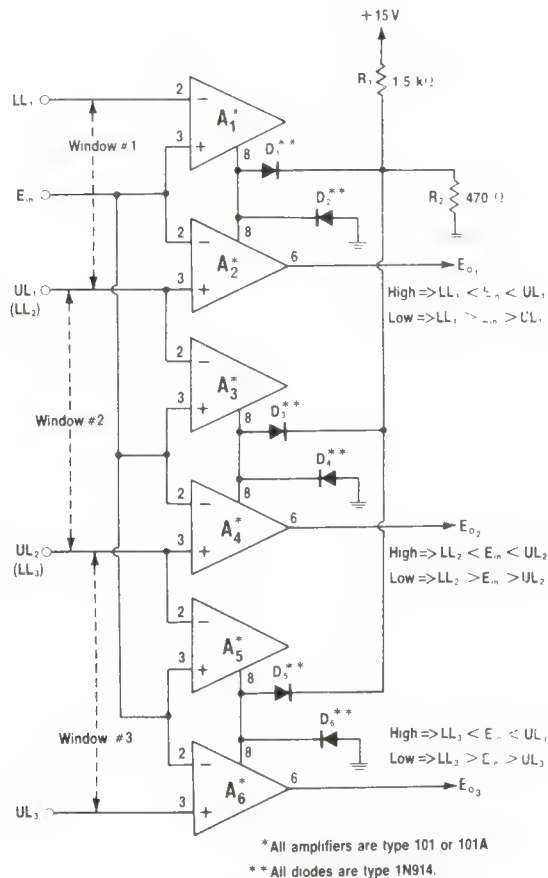


MICROVOLT COMPARATOR—Combination of National LM121A preamp and LM111 comparator serves for comparing DC signal levels that are only within microvolts of each other. With bias network shown, preamp has open-loop temperature-stable voltage gain close to 100.

Separation of preamp from comparator chip minimizes effects of temperature variations. Circuit hysteresis is 5 μ V, which under certain conditions can be trimmed to 1 μ V.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, LB-32.

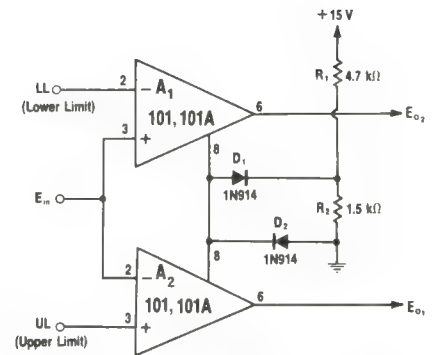


5-V CLAMPED COMPARATOR— R_1 and R_2 provide $+3.8$ V bias for D_1 , clamping positive output of comparator opamp to $+5$ V. D_2 limits negative output swing to -0.5 V. Open-loop circuit means that output voltage will vary in proportion to load current.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 226–228.

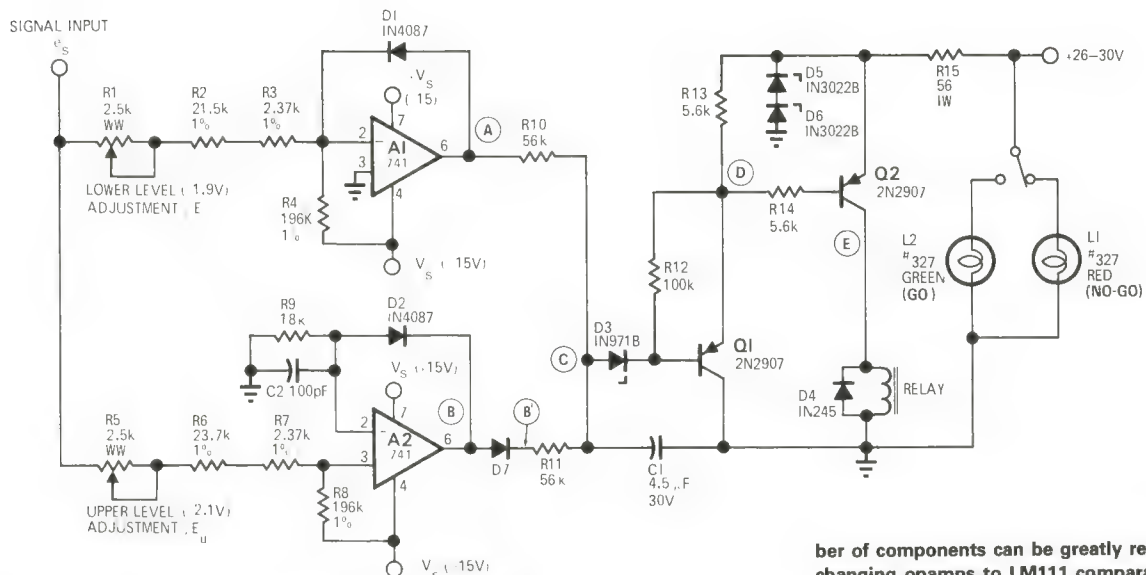


STAIRCASE WINDOW COMPARATOR—Cascading of 101-type window comparators for sequential operation indicates which of three windows input voltage is in. Input voltage is applied in parallel to all comparators. Output goes high only for comparator whose range includes volt-

age value of input. Lamp or other indicator can be added to each output line to give visual indication of voltage range.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 233–234.



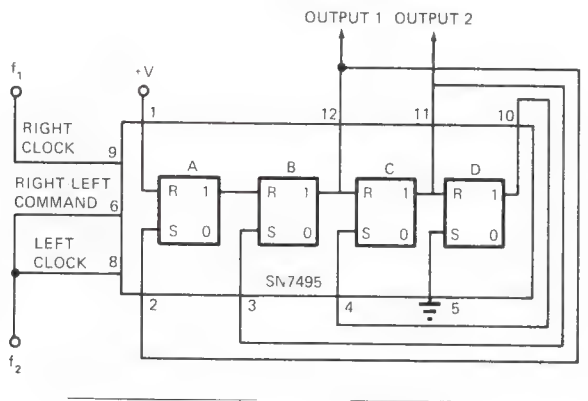
INTERNALLY GATED WINDOW COMPARATOR—Operation is based on fact that source and sink currents available at pin 8 of 101 opamp are unequal, with negative-going drive being larger. Voltage at pin 8 is low if either comparison input (A_1 or A_2) so dictates. Both A_1 and A_2 must have high outputs for pin 8 to be high. Outputs of A_1 and A_2 thus follow pin 8 since opamps have unity gain. D_1 and D_2 form clamp network. Either output of A_1 or A_2 can be used. Outputs go to +5 V only when input voltage is in window established by upper and lower voltage limits.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 231–232.



1.9–2.1 V WINDOW COMPARATOR—When positive input voltage is between levels set by R_1 and R_5 , relay is actuated and green indicator

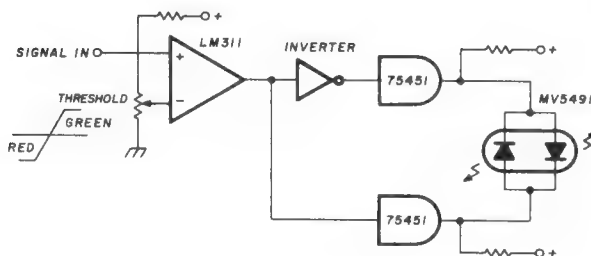
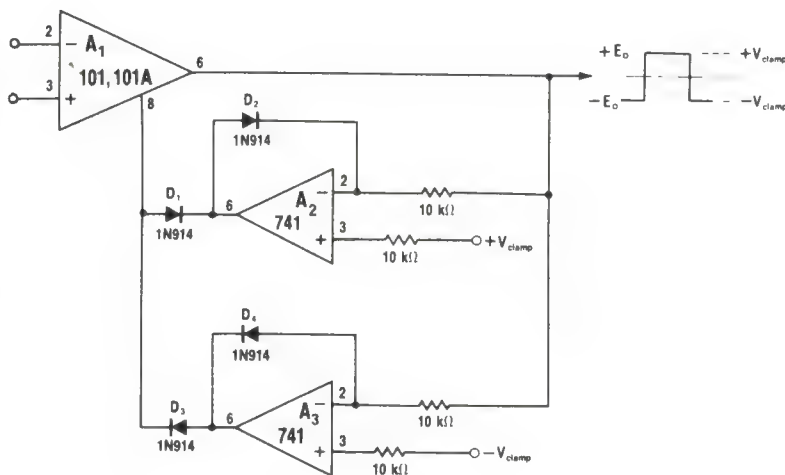
lamp is turned on. Red lamp is on for voltages outside limits of window. Article gives design equations and traces operation of circuit. Num-

ber of components can be greatly reduced by changing opamps to LM111 comparators.—J. C. Nirschl, "Window" Comparator Indicates System Status, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, June 15, 1971, p 49–50.



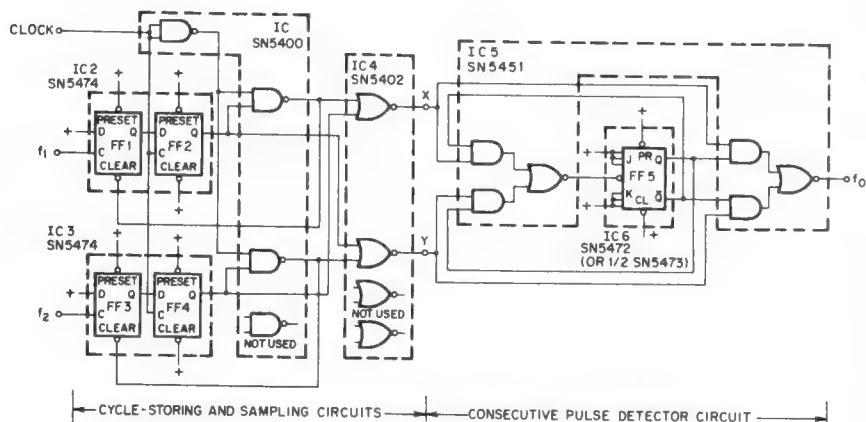
FREQUENCY/PHASE UP TO 25 MHz—Universal shift register such as 5495/7495 is connected to compare both frequency and phase of two carrier signals anywhere in range from DC to 25 MHz. When f_1 is greater than f_2 , output is 1; when f_1 is less than f_2 , output is 0. For $f_1 = f_2$, output is square wave whose duty cycle varies linearly with phase difference between f_1 and f_2 . Comparisons are almost instantaneous, requiring at most two carrier cycles.—J. Breese, *Single IC Compares Frequencies and Phase*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 15, 1972, p 44.

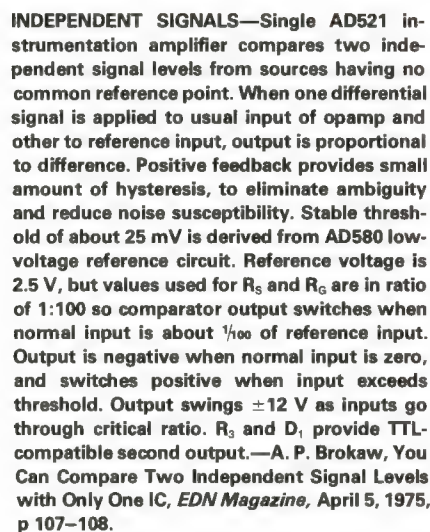
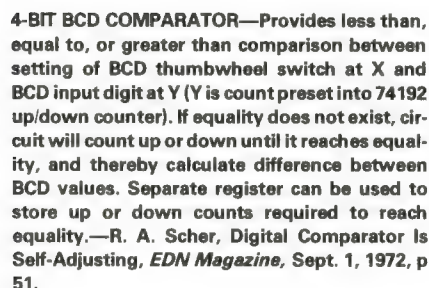
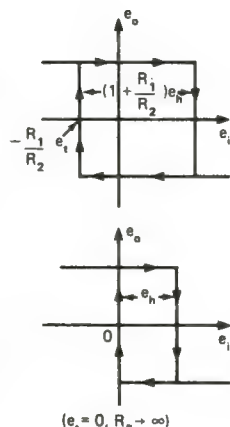
VARIABLE BIPOLAR CLAMPING—Precision comparator provides independent regulation of both output voltage limits without connection to comparison inputs. A_2 and A_3 are complementary precision rectifiers having independent positive and negative reference voltages, with both rectifiers operating in closed loop through A_1 . A_2 senses positive peak of E_o and maintains it equal to $+V_{clamp}$ by adjusting voltage applied to D_1 . A_3 and D_3 perform similar function on negative peaks. Feedback network around output stage of A_1 regulates output voltage independently of inputs to A_1 .—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 228–229.



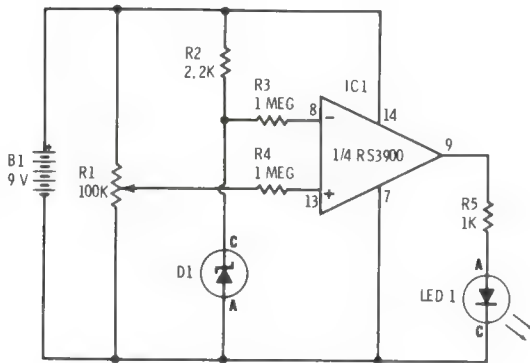
LEVEL-CROSSING DISPLAY—Uses Monsanto MV5491 dual red/green LED, with 220 ohms in upper lead to +5 V supply and 100 ohms in lower +5 V lead because red and green LEDs in parallel back-to-back have different voltage requirements. Circuit requires SN75451 driver ICs and one section of SN7404 hex inverter, with LM311 comparator. All operate from single +5 V source. Provides indicator change from red to green with input change of only a few millivolts.—K. Powell, *Novel Indicator Circuit*, *Ham Radio*, April 1977, p 60–63.

FREQUENCY COMPARATOR—Can be used with wide range of clock frequencies up to 5.3 MHz to provide output frequency that is equal to absolute difference between input frequencies f_1 and f_2 . Article traces operation of circuit and gives design equations.—P. B. Morin, *Frequency Comparator Provides Difference Frequency*, *EEE Magazine*, April 1971, p 65–66.

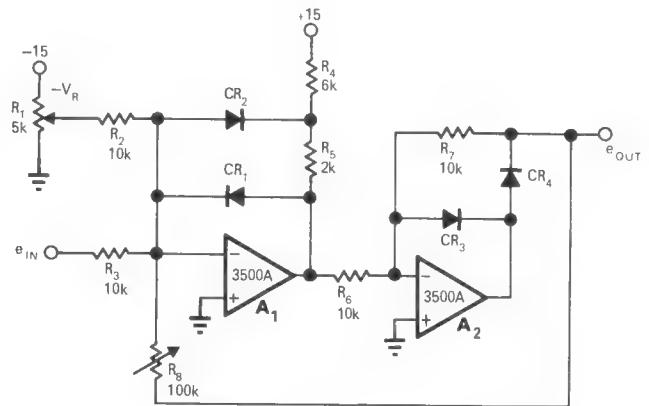


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VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED HYSTERESIS—Precise, independent control of comparator trip point and hysteresis is achieved by switching hysteresis control signal e_h to comparator input with Q_1 and Q_2 when opamp changes state. Circuit avoids hysteresis feedback error while achieving inherent 0.01% trip-point accuracy of comparator. Control voltage e_h determines first trip point. When opamp output is negative, Q_2 is held off and Q_1 is on for connecting noninverting input to ground. Output switching occurs when input signal e_i drives input of inverting amplifier to zero.—J. Graeme, *Comparator Has Precise, Voltage-Controlled Hysteresis*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1975, p 78 and 80.

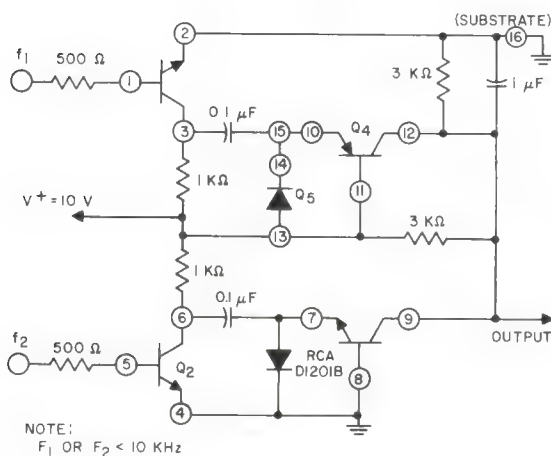


ZENER REFERENCE—One section of RS3900 quad opamp is connected as comparator using zener D1 for reference voltage. When voltage applied to pin 13 by R1 exceeds breakdown voltage of zener D1, comparator amplifies difference voltage to produce output voltage high enough to turn on LED. Can be used for classroom demonstration of comparator action. Zener breakdown should be under 9 V. LED can be Radio Shack 276-041.—F. M. Mims, "Semiconductor Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1976, p 35-42.



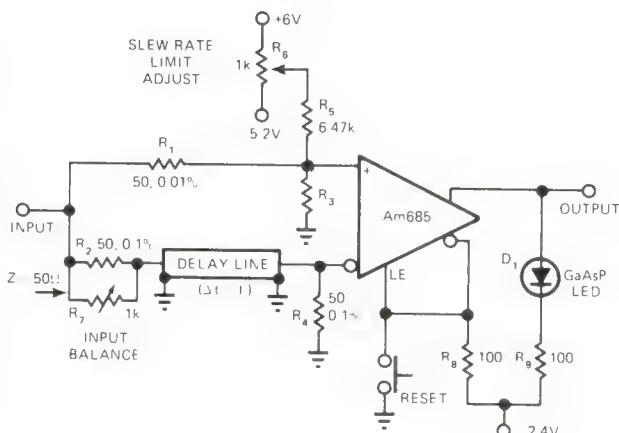
INDEPENDENT HYSTERESIS ADJUSTMENT—

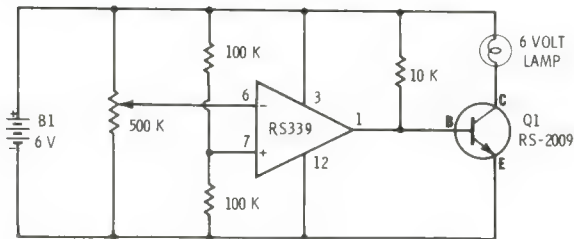
Trip point and hysteresis of comparator opamp A₁ can be adjusted independently, with trip point being determined by setting of R₁ or programmed by DC voltage applied to R₂. Opamp A₂ provides polarity inversion and rectification of A₁ output. Hysteresis control R₈ is in feedback path from A₂ back to A₁. Amount of hysteresis is determined by ratio of R₃ to R₈. With values shown, circuit output levels are 0 and 5 V.—G. Tobey, Comparator with Noninteracting Adjustments, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1971, p 43.



FREQUENCY COMPARATOR—Circuit using CA3096 transistor array plus one discrete diode develops DC output voltage that is proportional to difference between frequencies of input signals f_1 and f_2 . Maximum input frequency is 10 kHz.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 17.

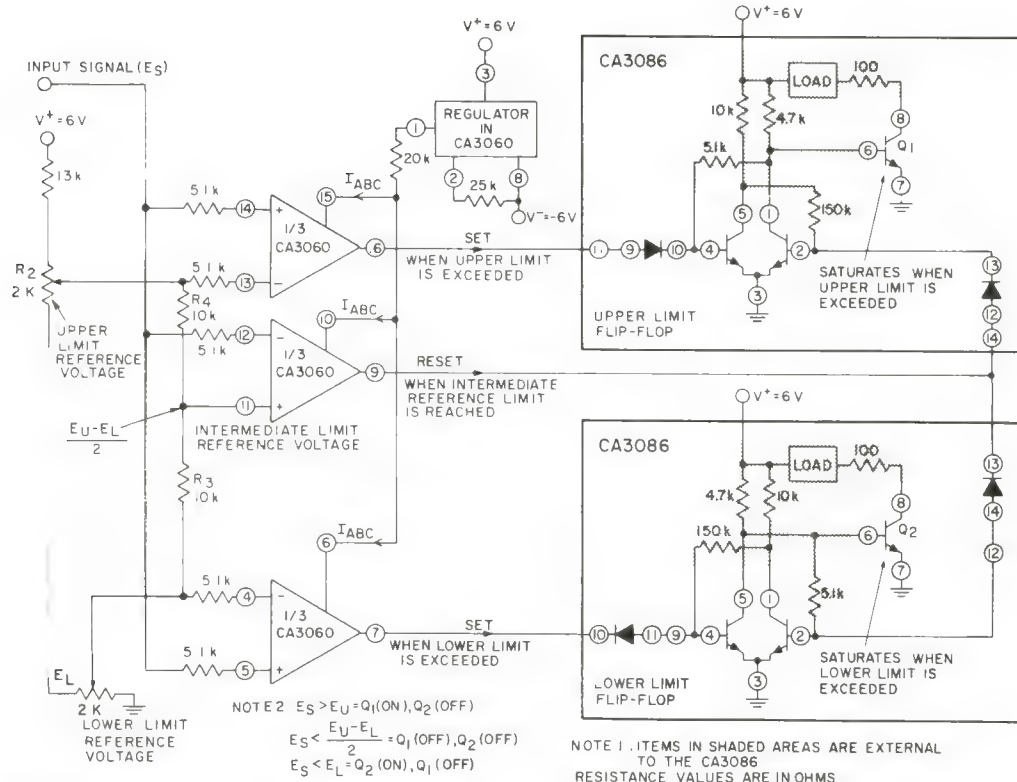
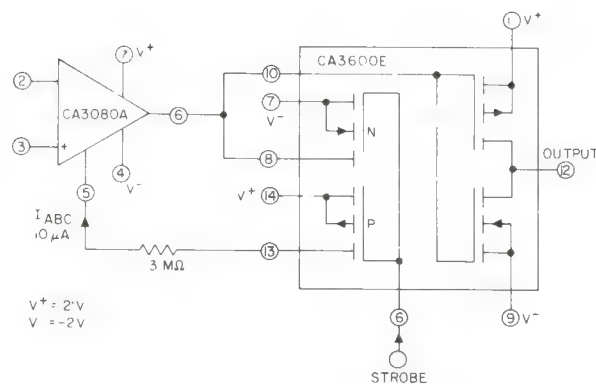
SLEW RATE—Circuit measures slew rate of input signal with Am685 comparator in circuit having delay-line length under 10 ns. When slew rate exceeds predetermined limit set by R₆, comparator changes state and latches, turning on LED. Pushing reset switch restores normal operation. Based on comparison of input signal with time-delayed counterpart. Derivative of input signal, equal to its instantaneous slew rate, is measured accurately for swings of 6 V P-P as found in most 50-ohm video signals. Action is fast enough to detect glitches.—R. C. Culter, Slew-Rate Limit Detector Is Simple, yet Versatile, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1977, p 140-141.





COMPARATOR DRIVES LAMP—Classroom demonstration circuit for comparator action uses transistor to amplify output of one section of RS339 quad comparator, to boost output current enough for driving 60-mA lamp. Lamp comes on when voltage at movable arm of 500K pot is greater than half of supply voltage.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 33-41.

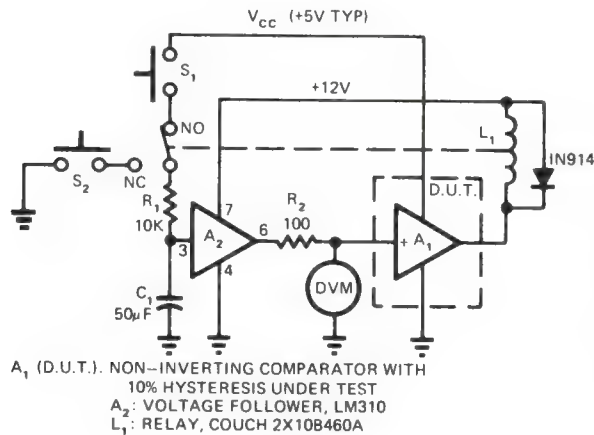
STROBED MICROPOWER—Uses CA3080A variable opamp and CA3600E CMOS transistor array. Quiescent power drain from ± 12 V supply is only $10 \mu\text{W}$, increasing to $420 \mu\text{W}$ when comparator is strobed on to make CA3080A active.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 16.



THREE-LEVEL COMPARATOR—All three sections of CA3060 three-opamp array are used with CA3086 transistor arrays to provide three adjustable limits for comparator. If upper or

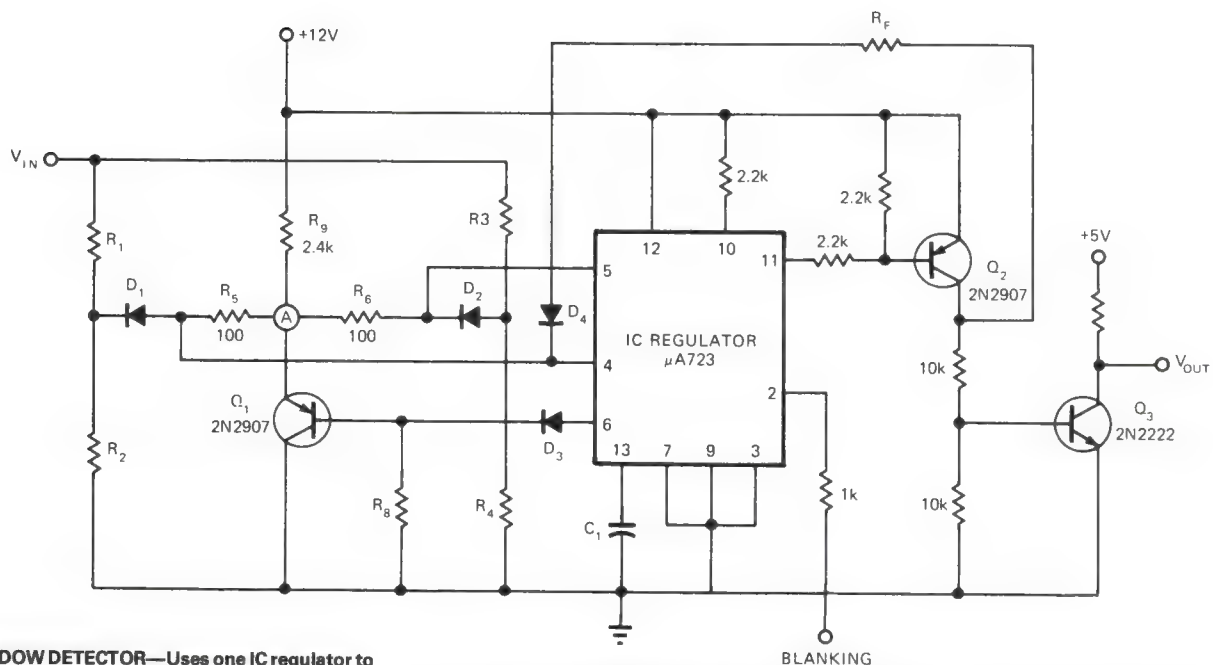
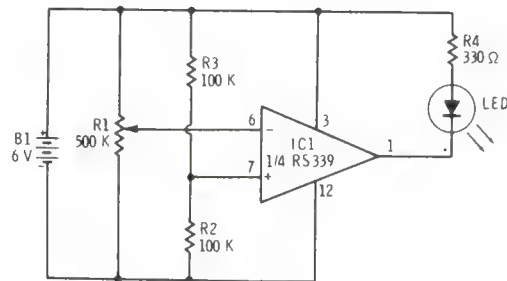
lower limit is exceeded, appropriate output is activated until input signal returns to preselected intermediate limit. Suitable for many

types of industrial control applications.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 17.



MEASURING THRESHOLDS—Upper and lower thresholds of noninverting comparator under test (A_1) are read on DVM at end of capacitor charge and discharge cycles initiated by S_1 and S_2 . With C_1 discharged, relay L_1 is energized. Closing S_1 allows C_1 to charge toward V_{CC} . When upper threshold is reached, relay drops out and meter is read. Closing S_2 starts discharge cycle which stops at lower threshold. Reverse relay connections when testing inverting comparator.—E. S. Papanicolaou, Comparator Is Part of Its Own Measuring System, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1974, p 76.

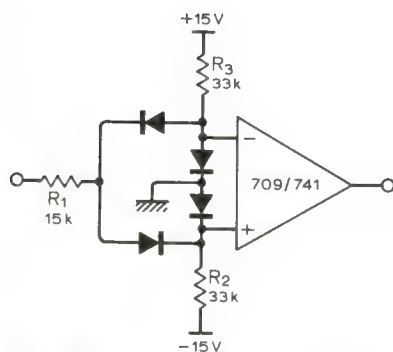
COMPARATOR DRIVES LED—Simple classroom demonstrator of comparator action uses one section of RS339 quad comparator. Reference voltage applied to positive input of comparator is half of supply voltage. R_1 serves as voltage divider applying variable voltage to inverting input. When voltage applied to pin 6 by R_1 exceeds reference voltage on pin 7, comparator switches on and LED lights. R_4 is chosen for use with Radio Shack 276-041 red LED.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth TX, 1977, p 33-41.



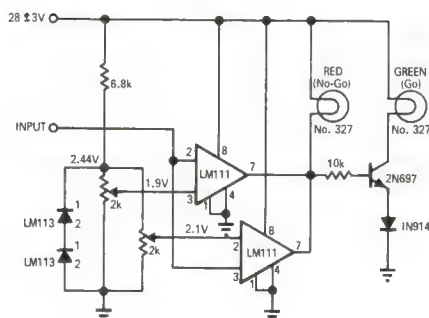
WINDOW DETECTOR—Uses one IC regulator to compare output voltages of two separate voltage dividers with fixed reference voltage. Resulting absolute error signal is amplified and

converted to TTL-compatible logic signal. Voltage divider for lower limit of window detector is R_1 - R_2 and for upper limit is R_3 - R_4 . Article covers

circuit operation in detail.—N. Pritchard, Window Detector Uses One IC Regulator, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1973, p 81 and 83.



DUAL LIMITS—Opamp used without frequency compensation gives positive output only when input voltage exceeds 8.5 V in either polarity. Resistors in supply leads determine limit points. For inverted output, reverse inputs to opamp. Diodes are 1N914.—K. Pickard, Dual Limit Comparator Using Single Op-Amp, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1974, p 504.

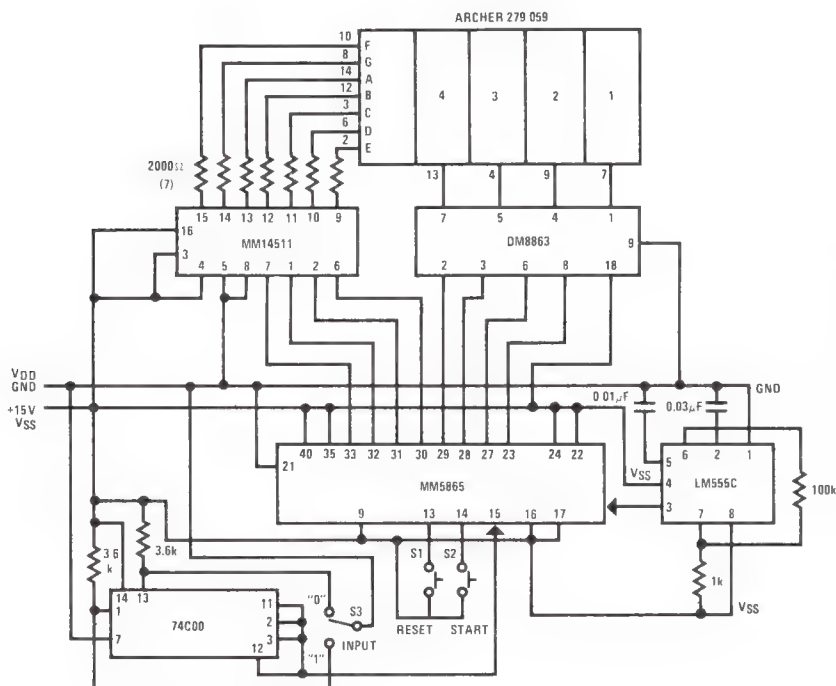
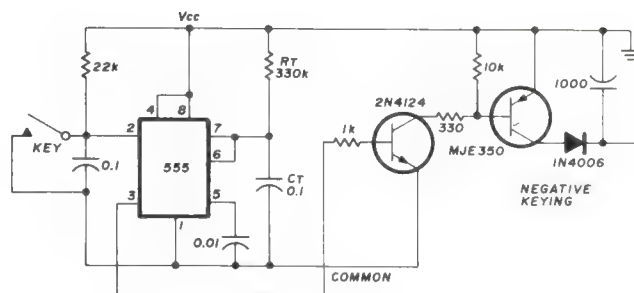


VOLTAGE-WINDOW COMPARATOR—Use of LM111 opamps minimizes number of components required to turn on green indicator lamp when input voltage is between predetermined limits set by 2K pots. Similar circuit using 741 opamps requires total of 31 components. Improved circuit draws only 120 nA from voltage level being monitored, and operates within 0.3% threshold level stability using single unregulated supply varying ± 3 V from 28 V.—D. Priebe, Comparators Compared, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1971, p 61.

Contact Bounce Suppression Circuits

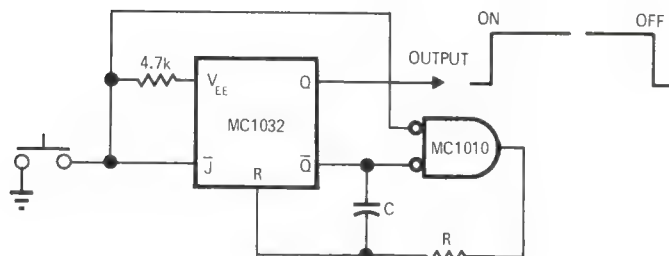
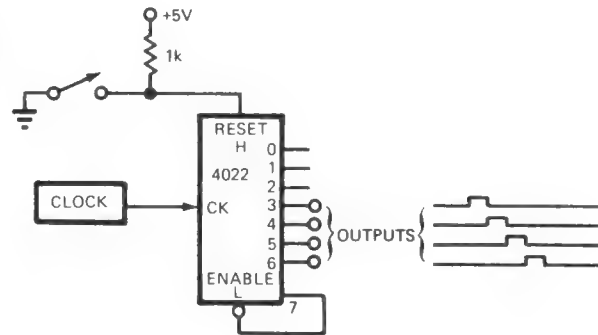
Used to solve bounce problems of switch and relay contacts during closing or opening.

BOUNCELESS SQUARE OUTPUT—NE555 timer eliminates need for gates to suppress contact bounce. Timer can provide pulse at least 5 ms long (much longer if desired) and can remain on as long as trigger input (key pulse) is low (grounded). Timer triggers on negative-going edge of low-going pulse, such as key down to ground. Common negative is isolated from ground. V_{CC} can be 5 to 15 VDC. Timer output can be connected directly to exciter keying input for negative grid keying. Because of square-wave output on make or break (100 ns each), circuits must be added in exciter or between keying transistors to provide at least 5-ms rise and fall times for Morse or RTTY keying.—B. Conklin, *Improving Transmitter Keying*, *Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 44–47.

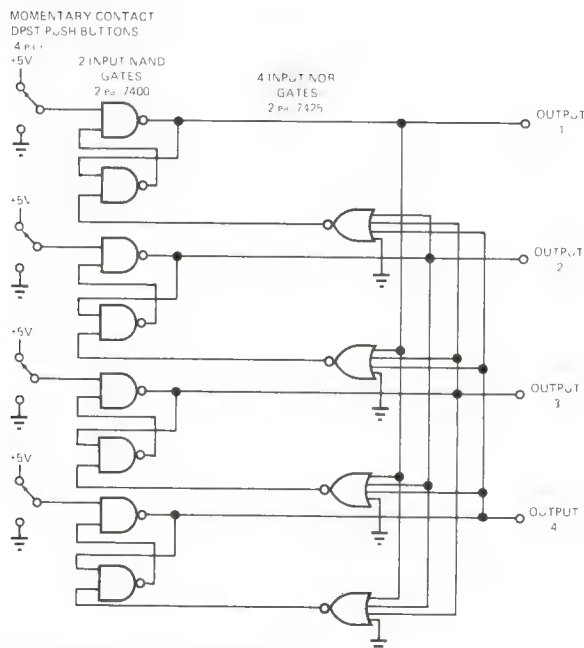


SWITCH-CLOSURE COUNTER—National MM5865 universal timer and counter chip is used with 74C00 debouncer and LM555C timer to drive digital display that counts closures of manual switch S3. Reset transition restores display to 0000. BCD segment outputs of MM5865 feed LED 4-digit display through MM14511 interface, while digit enable outputs go to display through DM8863 driver.—“MOS/LSI Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-23–2-32.

DEBOUNCING WITH COUNTER—Circuit uses CMOS counter/decoder with any inexpensive 200-Hz or higher clock such as CMOS two-gate oscillator or 555 timer. Signal to be debounced is fed directly to reset input of counter, with no preconditioning. When contact is made by switch, counter unclears and starts counting up. Each bounce of contact resets counter, so it cycles between states 0 and 1 until contacts settle. Counter then delivers clean nonoverlapping pulses to remaining output lines, any of which may be used as conditioned output signal. When counter reaches state 7, it inhibits itself to prevent repeated pulsing of output lines. When switch is opened, cycling action is repeated during bounces, with output never going higher than state 1. After bouncing, counter is held in clear state ready for next closing.—L. T. Hauck, Solve Contact Bounce Problems Without a One-Shot, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1975, p 80 and 82.

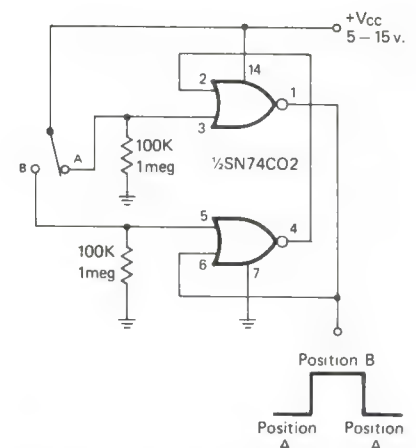


BOUNCELESS MAKE/BREAK—Circuit eliminates switch bounce problems during closing as well as opening. When switch is closed, Q output of flip-flop goes to logic 1 for delay period determined by RC time constant. Releasing switch operates NAND gate, making its output go to logic 1. This charges C through R until reset level is reached. Flip-flop then resets, changing Q output to logic 0. Values for R and C are chosen according to bounce duration of switch used. For typical 1-ASPST switch, 10,000 ohms and 0.47 μ F were used.—L. F. Walsh and T. W. Hill, Make-and-Break Bounceless Switching, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, July 15, 1971, p 49.

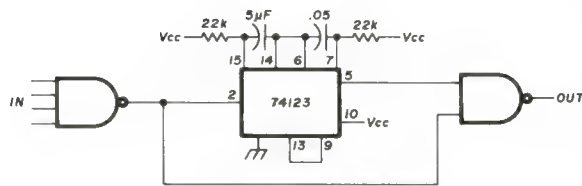


BOUNCE-FREE INTERLOCKING—Arrangement provides low-cost equivalent of mechanically interlocked switch assembly, while providing TTL compatibility and freedom from switch bounce. Momentary pressing of any pushbutton restores its associated RS flip-flop to normal and makes output of that channel high. Arrangement uses cross-coupled two-input NAND gates for each flip-flop, connected so

each actuation produces an output and resets all other flip-flops. If two or more buttons are pushed simultaneously, all their channels will go high, but only last one released will stay on. Any number of channels may be added.—B. Brandstedt, Digital Interlocking Switch Is Inexpensive to Build, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 15, 1972, p 42.

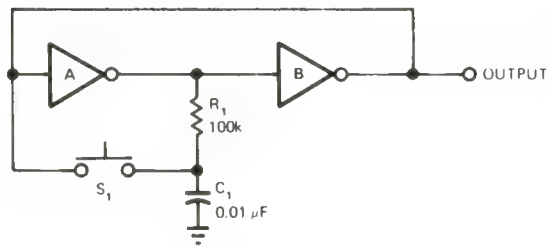
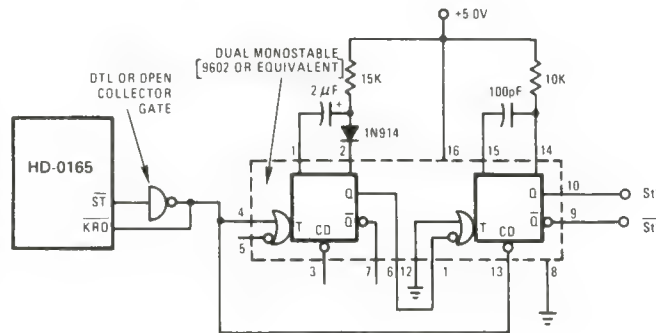


LATCHING GATES—SN74C02 quad two-input NOR gate forms latching circuit in which first noise pulse produced by switch latches circuit, making it immune to contact bounce.—I. Math, Bounceless Switch, *CQ*, July 1976, p 50.



DELAYED START—Keyed output of RTTY terminal equipment or other keys and relays is delayed by 74123 dual mono for at least 5 ms while contact bounce settles down. Can be used for calculator keyboards, flip-flop testers, and other applications in which final clean pulse length is not highly important.—B. Conklin, *Improving Transmitter Keying*, *Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 44-47.

KEYBOARD BOUNCE ELIMINATOR—Dual 9602 mono MVBR is used with Harris HD-0165 keyboard encoder to generate delayed strobe pulse St' , with delay set at about 10 ms by first mono. Pulse width is determined by second mono and should be set to meet system requirements. Circuit eliminates effects of arcing or switch bounce and provides proper encoding under two-key rollover conditions.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 6-4.

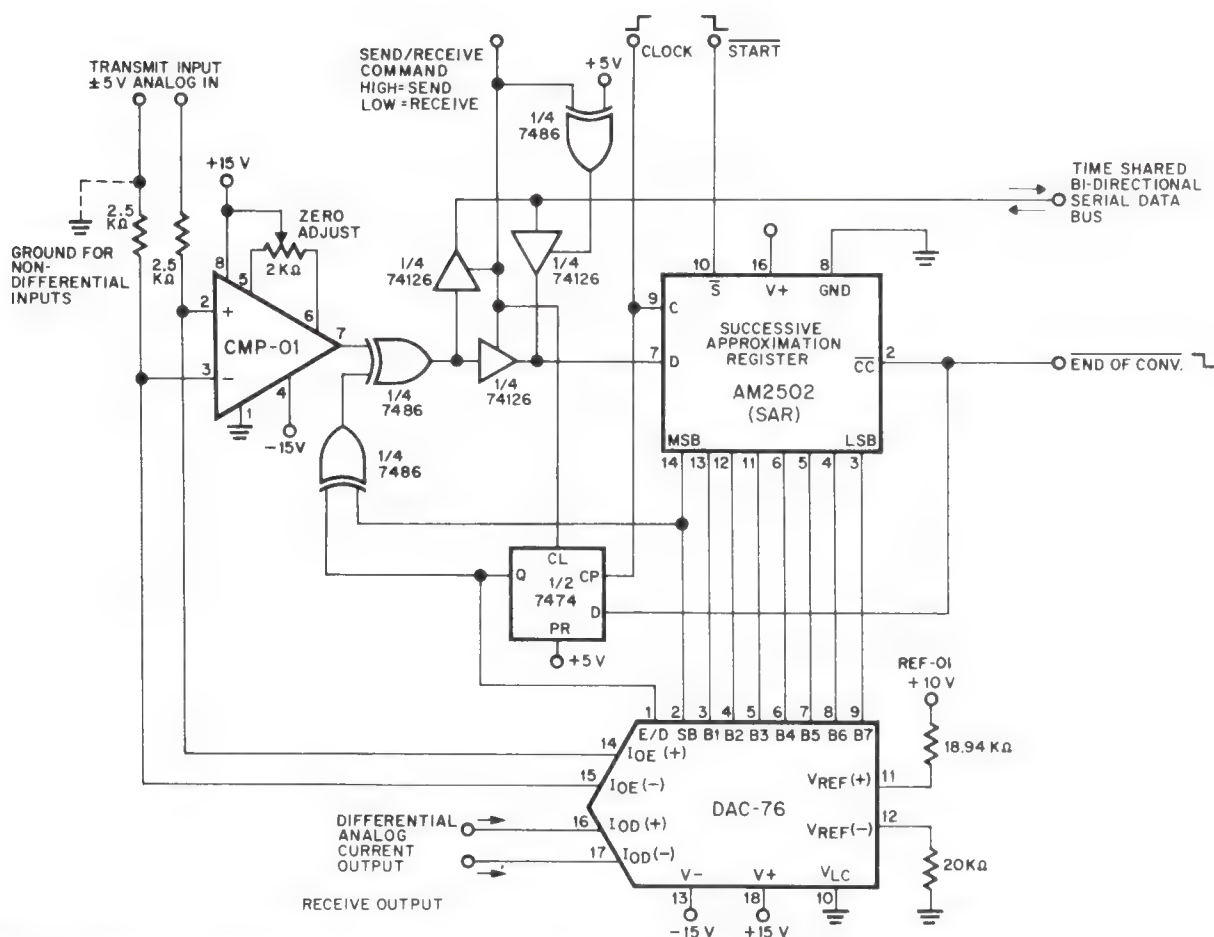


GATES FORM SWITCH—Each time pushbutton switch is closed momentarily, voltage on C_1 makes inverter A change state, with positive feedback from inverter B, to give alternate ON and OFF action. R_1 delays charging and discharging of C_1 , making circuit essentially immune to contact bounce. Switch works equally well with either CMOS or TTL gates. Values of R_1 and C_1 are not critical.—T. Tyler, *Inverters Provide "ON-OFF" from Momentary Switch*, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1976, p 126.

CHAPTER 16

Converter Circuits—Analog-to-Digital

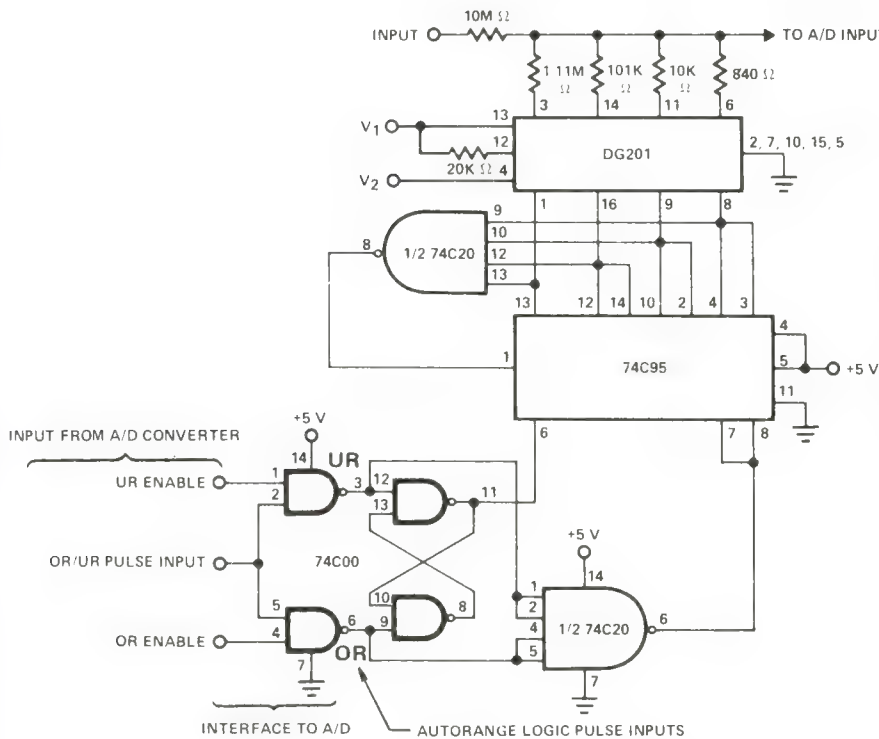
Includes circuits for converting DC, audio, and video analog inputs to linearly related binary, BCD, or Gray-code digital outputs. Some circuits have autoranging or some type of input compression, input multiplexing, and input buffering.



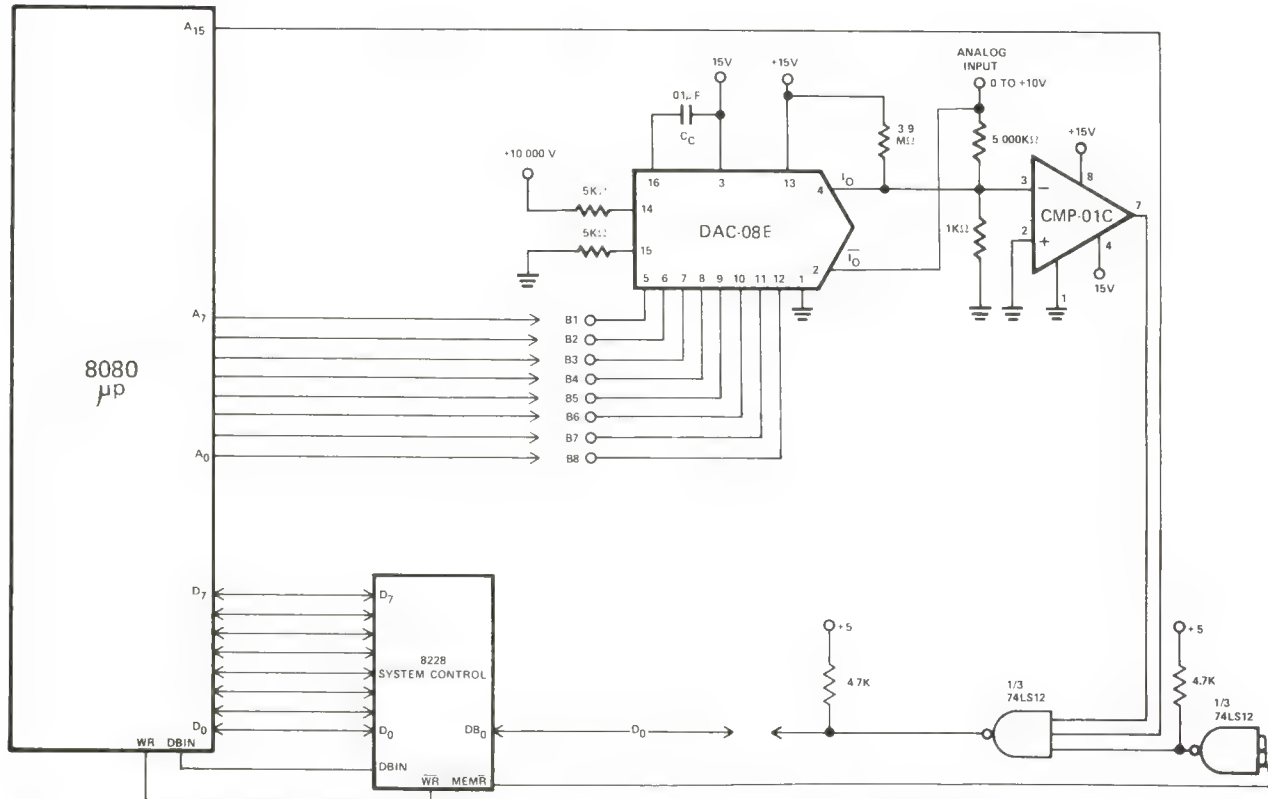
SERIAL DATA OUTPUT—Precision Monolithics ICs form transceiving converter suitable for use in control systems incorporating 8-bit microprocessors. Output conforms with Bell-System μ -255 logarithmic law for PCM transmission.

Applications include servocontrols, stress and vibration analysis, digital recording, and speech synthesis. Start must be held low for one clock cycle to begin send or receive cycle. Conversion is completed in nine clock cycles, and output is

available for one full clock cycle. Other half of system is identical.—“COMDAC Companding D/A Converter,” Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, DAC-76, p 12.



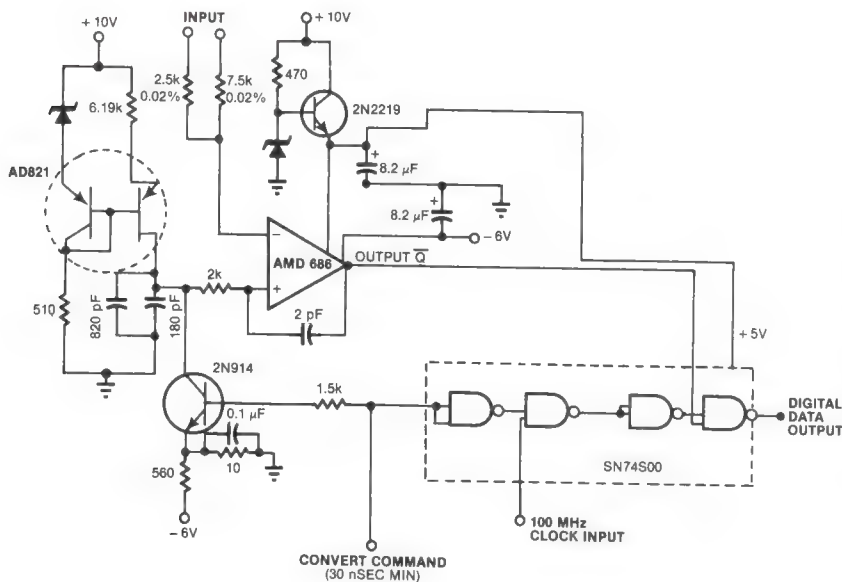
SELF-CONTROLLED AUTORANGING—DG201 quad analog switch inserts one of four attenuator resistors in input circuit of Siliconix LD130 or comparable A/D converter under control of autoranging pulse output derived from converter. Control logic includes 74C00 quad two-input NAND gate with two sections connected as flip-flop, 74C95 4-bit right-shift left-shift register, and 74C20 dual four-input NAND gate.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 6-28-6-29.



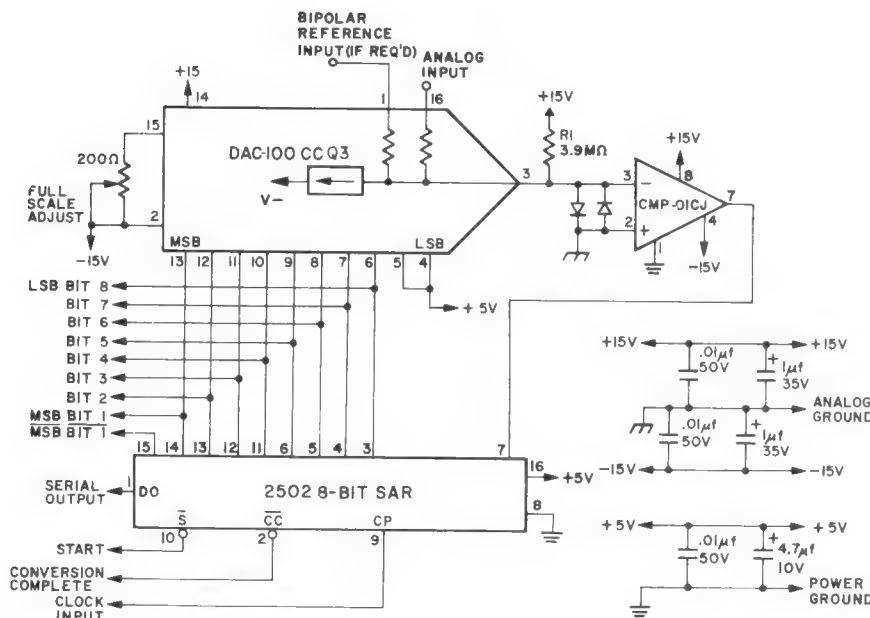
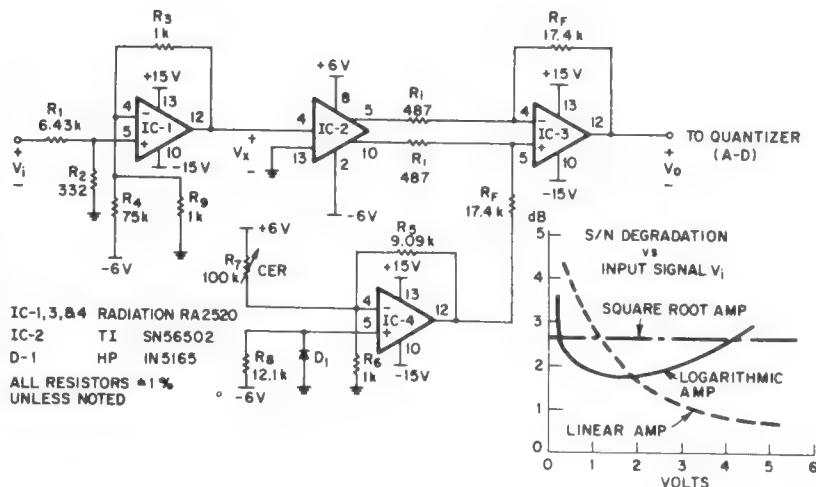
SOFTWARE CONTROL—Innovative software for Intel 8080A microprocessor eliminates need for peripheral isolation devices when using Precision Monolithics DAC-08E D/A converter and CMP-01C comparator for 8-bit A/D conversion.

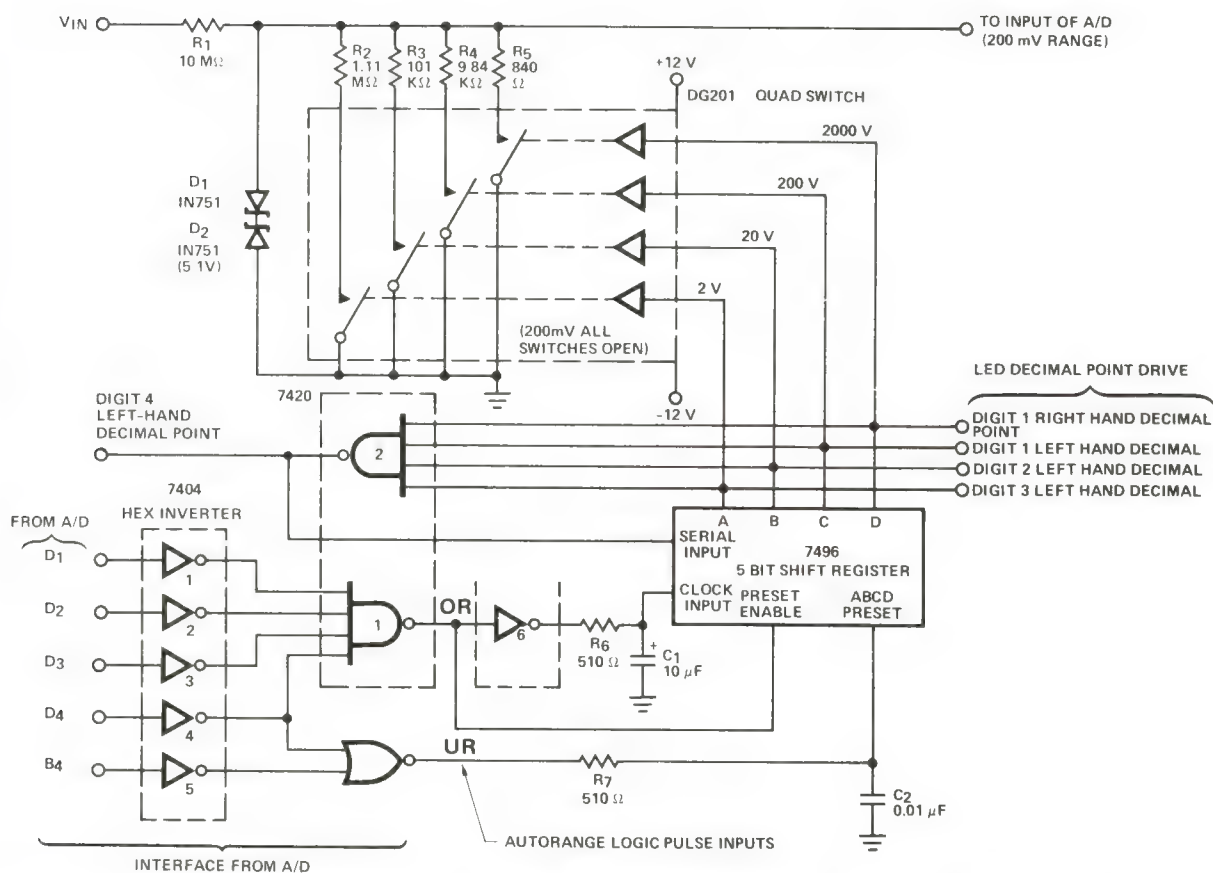
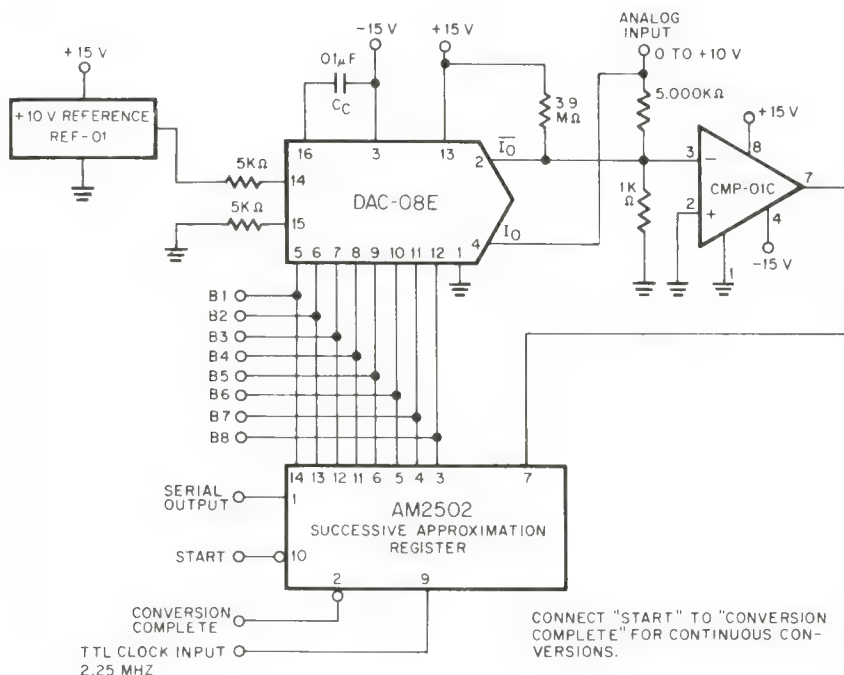
Technique can easily be expanded to 10-bit or 12-bit conversions and adapted to other microprocessors. Logic of microprocessor replaces conventional successive-approximation register. 8 lowest-order address bits control data bit

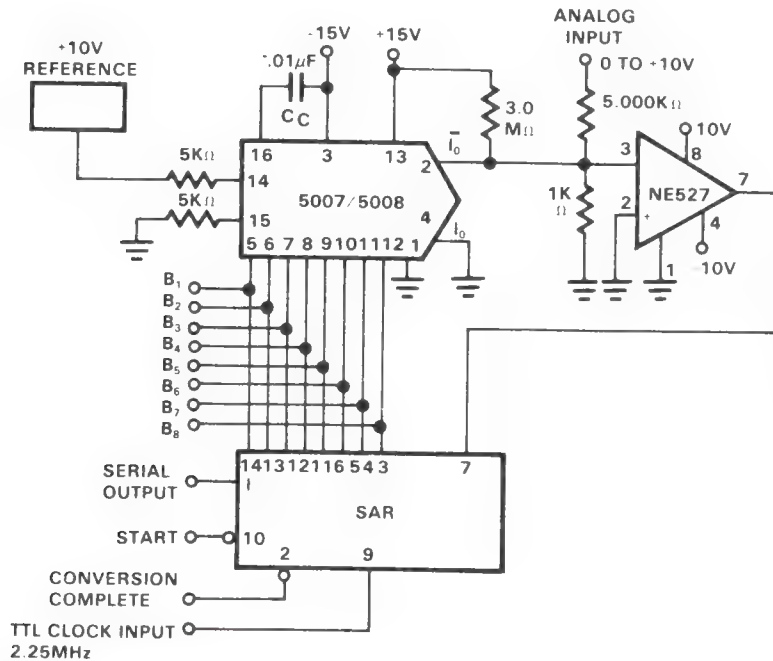
input to DAC, using software given in article.—W. Ritmanich and W. Freeman, “Software Controlled Analog to Digital Conversion Using DAC-08 and the 8080A Microprocessor,” Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-22, p 3.



VIDEO COMPRESSOR—Nonlinear function amplifier IC-2 compresses video input signals as required to compensate for inefficient quantization where there are too many levels for small signals and too few levels for large signals. Designed to feed 6-bit analog-to-digital converter, IC-1 attenuates input –20 dB and shifts level. Output of IC-2 is amplified by IC-3 to voltage range comparable to that of input signal. IC-4 acts as temperature compensator and output level shifter. R₁ nulls small output offsets.—J. B. Frost, Non-Linear Function Amplifier, *EEE Magazine*, March 1971, p 78.

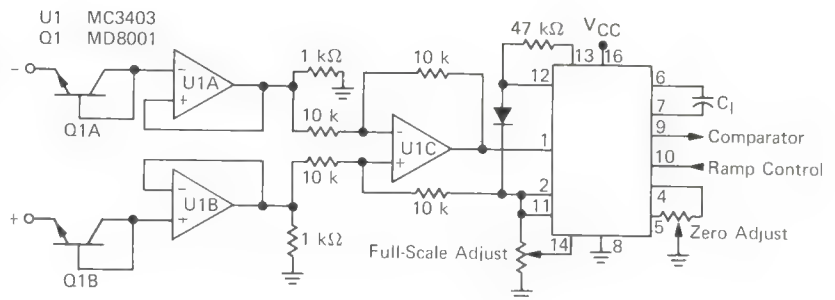




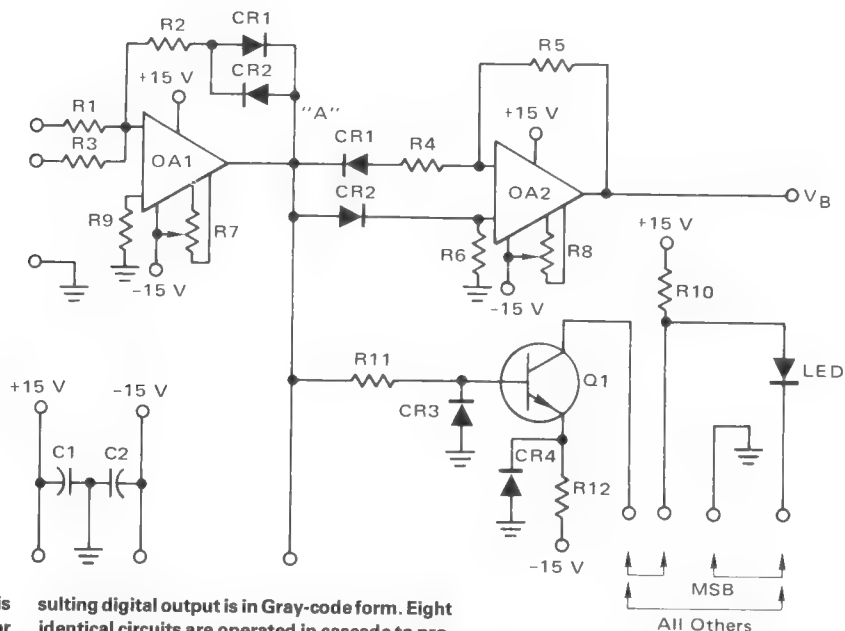


0-10 V ANALOG INPUT—Used to provide digital input to computer for processing and storage of analog signals. Requires only three ICs in addition to external +10 V reference and 2.25-MHz TTL clock. Successive-approximation register (SAR) can be Motorola MC1408 or equivalent. For continuous conversions, connect pins 10 and 2 of SAR.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 677-685.

HIGH-IMPEDANCE BUFFER—Two sections of Motorola MC3403 quad opamp serve as voltage followers for differential inputs of third section connected as buffer for MC1505 A/D converter. Dual transistor Q1, connected as dual diode, provides 0.6-V offset at inputs of voltage followers, to obtain temperature tracking and predictable performance at low bias currents of opamp.—D. Aldridge and S. Kelley, "Input Buffer Circuits for the MC1505 Dual Ramp A-to-D Converter Subsystem," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, EB-24A.



- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| R1, 3 | 10 k 0.1% |
| R2, 4, 5, 6 | 20 k 0.1% |
| R7, 8 | 10 k Pot |
| R9 | 3.9 k |
| R10, 12 | 1.2 k |
| R11 | 10 k |
| OA1, 2 | MC1456C |
| CR1 | MSD6100 |
| CR2 | MSD6150 |
| CR3, 4 | 1N914 |
| Q1 | MPS6415 |
| C1, 2 | 0.1 |
| LED | MLED 630 |

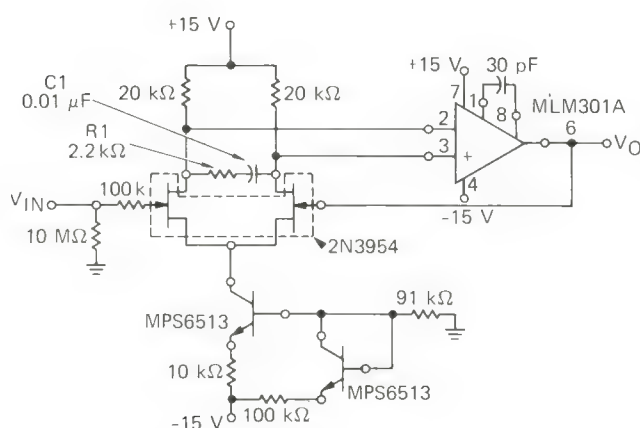


CYCLIC CONVERTER—Unknown voltage is successively compared to reference voltage for determining each digital bit. After determining bit, voltage difference between unknown and reference is operated on, then sent to successive stages to determine less significant bit. Re-

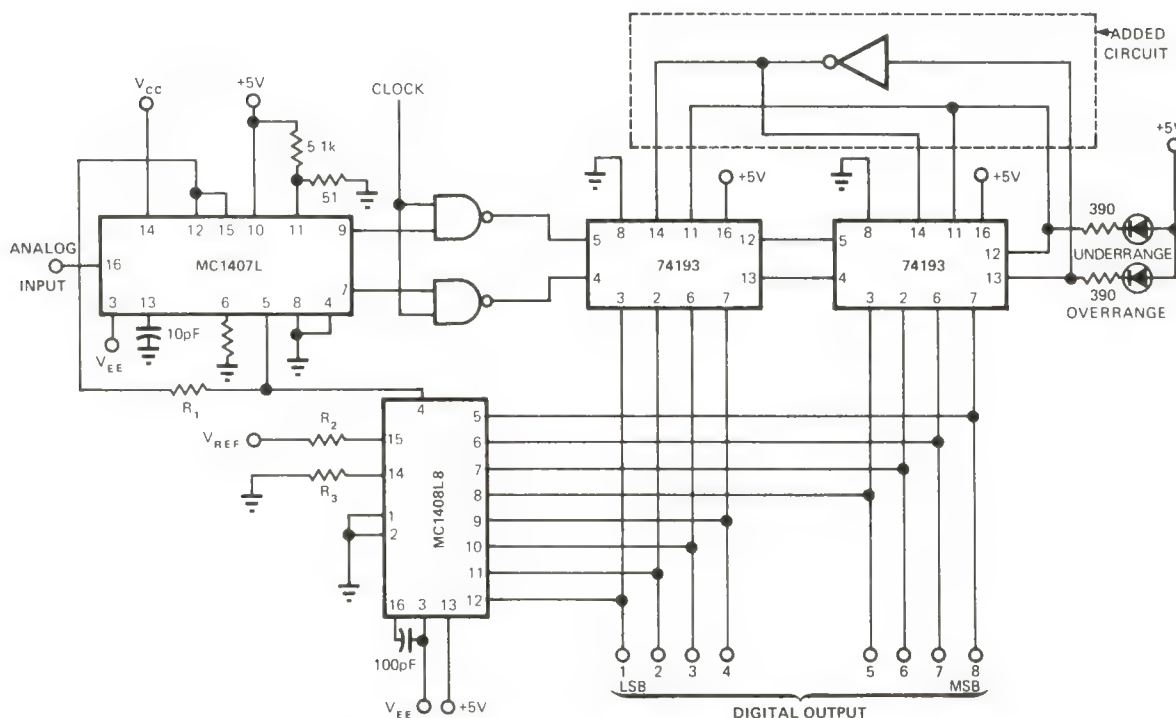
sulting digital output is in Gray-code form. Eight identical circuits are operated in cascade to provide 8-bit A/D converter having accuracy within 1 LSB and full-scale range of 0-8 V. Circuit requires only two MC1456C opamps per stage, with MPS6514 transistor as comparator.

Switching diode CR1 is MSD6100, and CR2 is MSD6150. Other diodes are 1N914.—J. Barnes, "Analog-to-Digital Cyclic Converter," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-557, p 7.

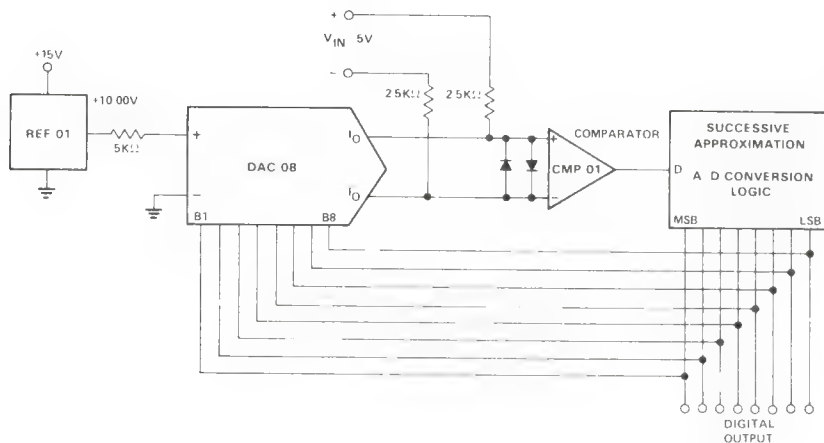
The circuit diagram shows a precision rectifier using an MC1505 precision centaur. The MC1505 is configured with its non-inverting input (pin 1) connected to the output of an op-amp (U1A). The op-amp is configured as a voltage follower with its non-inverting input (pin 3) connected to the positive input of the circuit and its output (pin 1) connected to the inverting input (pin 2). The inverting input (pin 2) is also connected to the output of the MC1505 (pin 14). The MC1505's other inputs (pins 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10) are connected to ground. The MC1505's supply pins (13 and 16) are connected to V_{CC}. The output of the circuit (pin 14) is connected to a load resistor (100 kΩ) and a capacitor (C_L). The circuit is labeled "Precision Rectifier" and "Full-Scale Adjust".



FET-INPUT BUFFER—Used ahead of Motorola MC1505 A/D converter to provide input impedance of 10 megohms. FETs are connected as differential amplifier having common source leads returned to constant-current generator built from bipolar transistor, with similar transistor providing temperature compensation. Temperature drift of amplifier is well under 1 mV from 0 to 50°C.—D. Aldridge and S. Kelley, "Input Buffer Circuits for the MC1505 Dual Ramp A-to-D Converter Subsystem," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ. 1976. EB-24A.

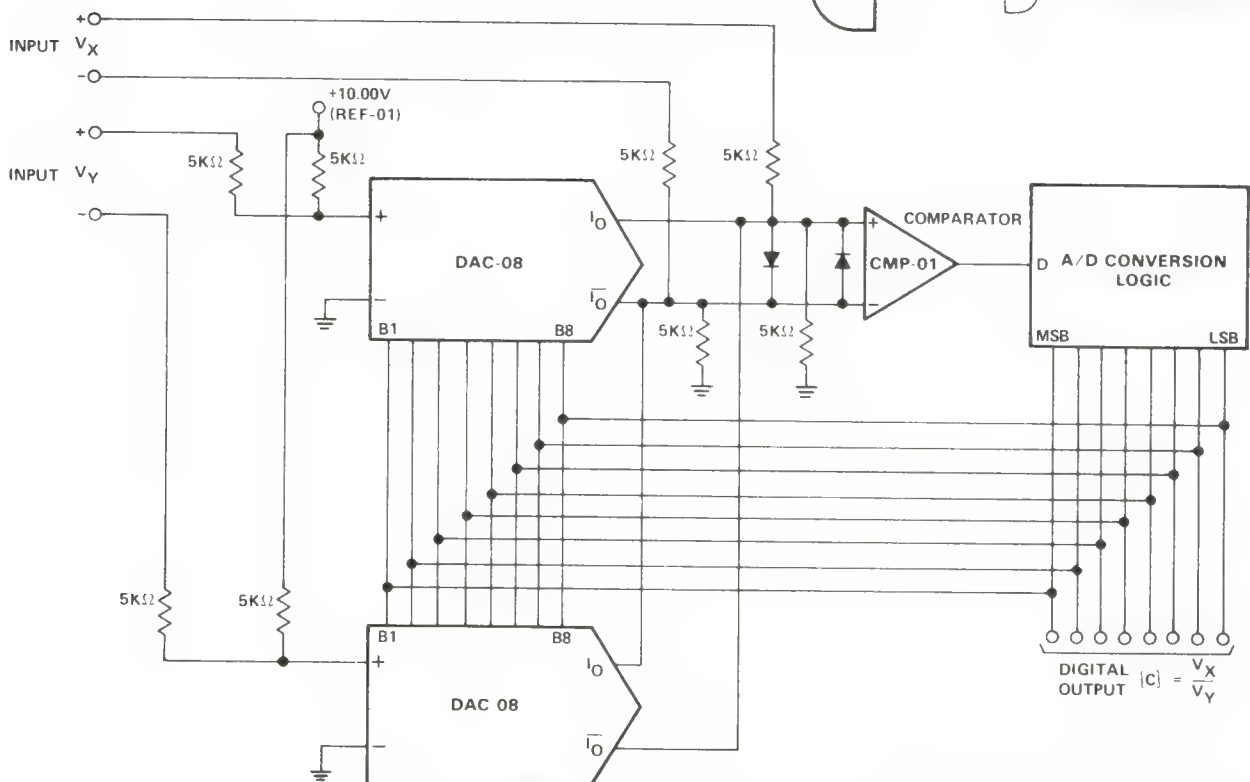
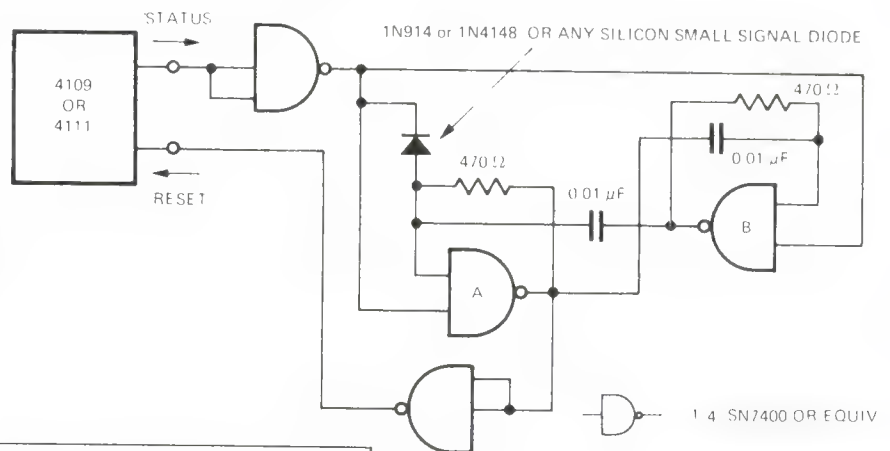


goes high, so counter is free to count up only.—
A. Helfrick, Tracking A/D Converters Need Another Look, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1975, p 118 and 120.



DIFFERENTIAL CONVERSION—Uses high current output capability of Precision Monolithics DAC-08 D/A converter and high common-mode voltage rejection of CMP-01 comparator to give differential-input ADC without input signal conditioning. Successive-approximation conversion logic is obtained with REF-01 +10 V reference and 2502-type successive-approximation register, driven by DAC and comparator. Analog input is converted in less than 2 μ s. Differential input range is 5 V. Diodes are 1N4148.—J. Schoeff and D. Soderquist, "Differential and Multiplying Digital to Analog Converter Applications," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-19, p 5.

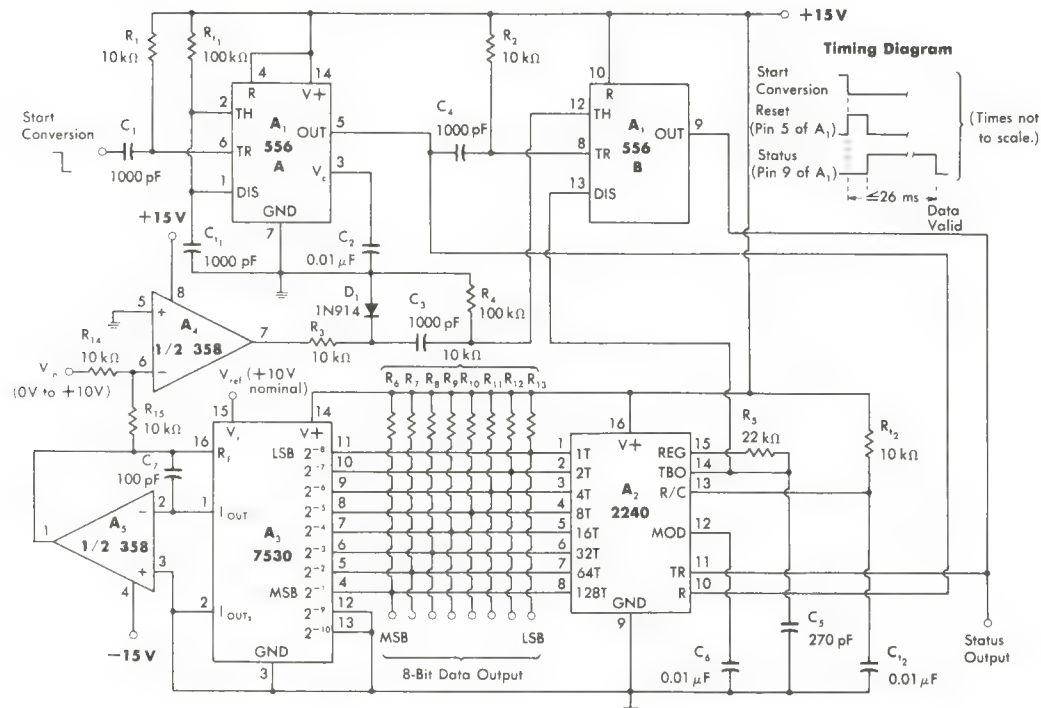
REPETITIVE-MODE OPERATION—Quicker conversion is obtained in Teledyne Philbrick 4109 or 4111 A/D converter by restarting converter within a few microseconds after status signal, using sure-start circuit shown. Reset pulse is fed to converter when status signal is held at low DC level. When status command is high, oscillator A-B is disabled. If reset pulse is not obeyed and status signal remains low, oscillator starts up until conversion does occur.—R. W. Jacobs, "Repetitive Mode Operation for Models 4109/4111 Integrating A/D Converters," Teledyne Philbrick, Dedham, MA, 1977, AN-28.



FOUR-QUADRANT RATIOMETRIC—Uses Precision Monolithics DAC-08 D/A converters and CMP-01 comparator to drive successive-approximation conversion logic using REF-01 +10 V reference and 2502-type successive-approximation register. Inputs V_x are connected con-

ventionally, and inputs V_y are connected in multiplying fashion. I_{REF} for both DACs is modulated between 1 and 3 mA. Resulting output currents are differentially transformed into voltages by 5K resistors at comparator inputs and compared with V_x differential input. When conver-

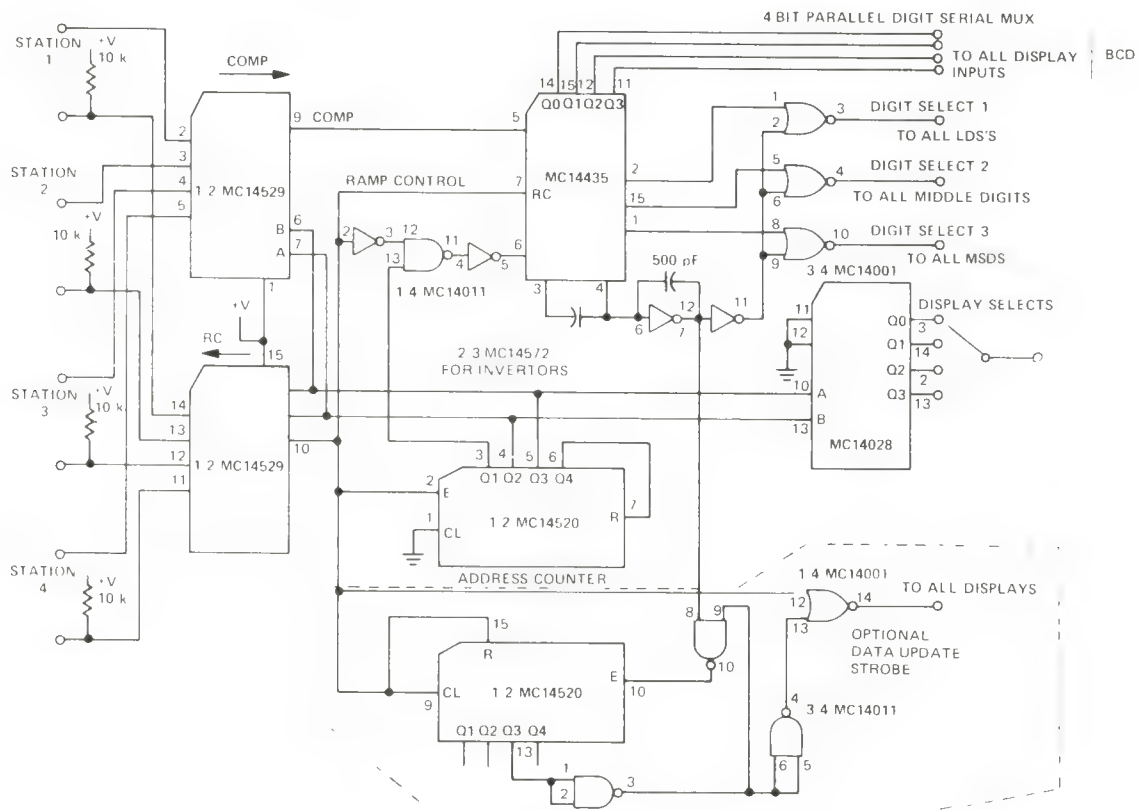
sion process is complete (comparator inputs differentially nulled to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ LSB), digital output corresponds to quotient V_x/V_y . Diodes are 1N4148.—J. Schoeff and D. Soderquist, "Differential and Multiplying Digital to Analog Converter Applications," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-19, p 5.



BINARY OUTPUT—Converts analog signal in range of 0–10 V to 8-bit binary word having all 0s for 0 V and all 1s for full-scale input of +9.960 V. Output is 15-V CMOS-compatible but can be adapted for TTL compatibility. Maximum con-

version time is about 26 ms. A₂ and A₃ form negative-going staircase generator for which start-conversion signal is formed by one section of 556. Opamp A₄ compares negative output of 7530 with input voltage V_{in}. When 7530 output

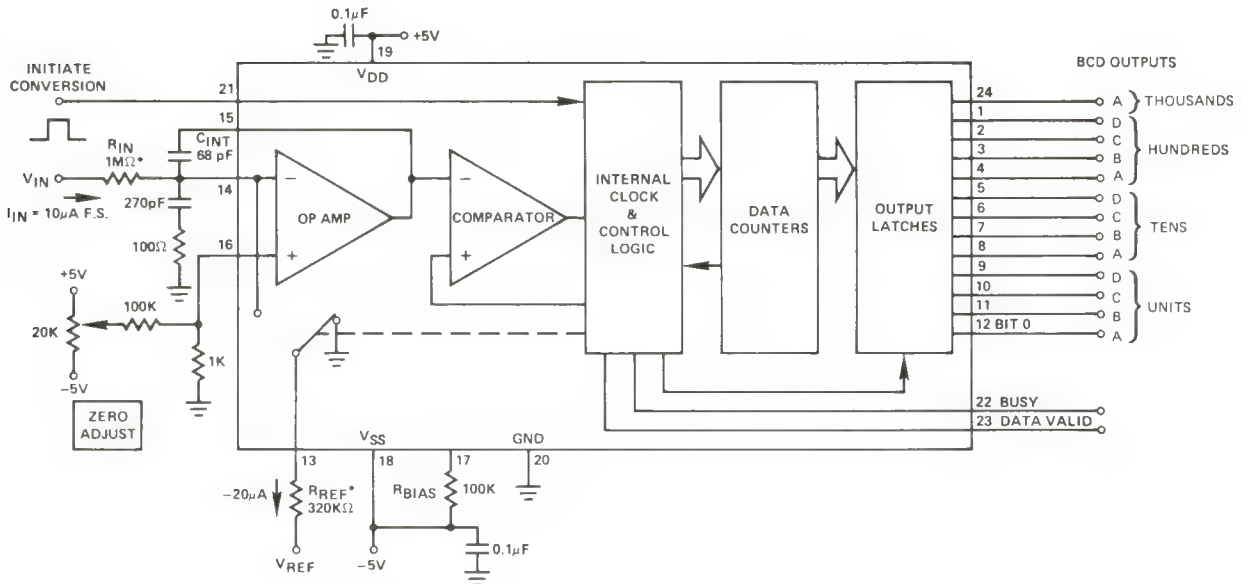
voltage equals input voltage, comparator output goes positive and resets control flip-flop to complete conversion.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 226–228.



FOUR-CHANNEL INPUT MULTIPLEXING—Conversion process is divided between central station and remote locations having analog sensors. Each station transmits two noise-immune low-frequency digital signals under control of

central multiplexer. System is much more economical than having separate A/D converter at each sensor. Can be extended to 32 channels. Multiplexing is performed under control of clock in Motorola MC14435, operating between

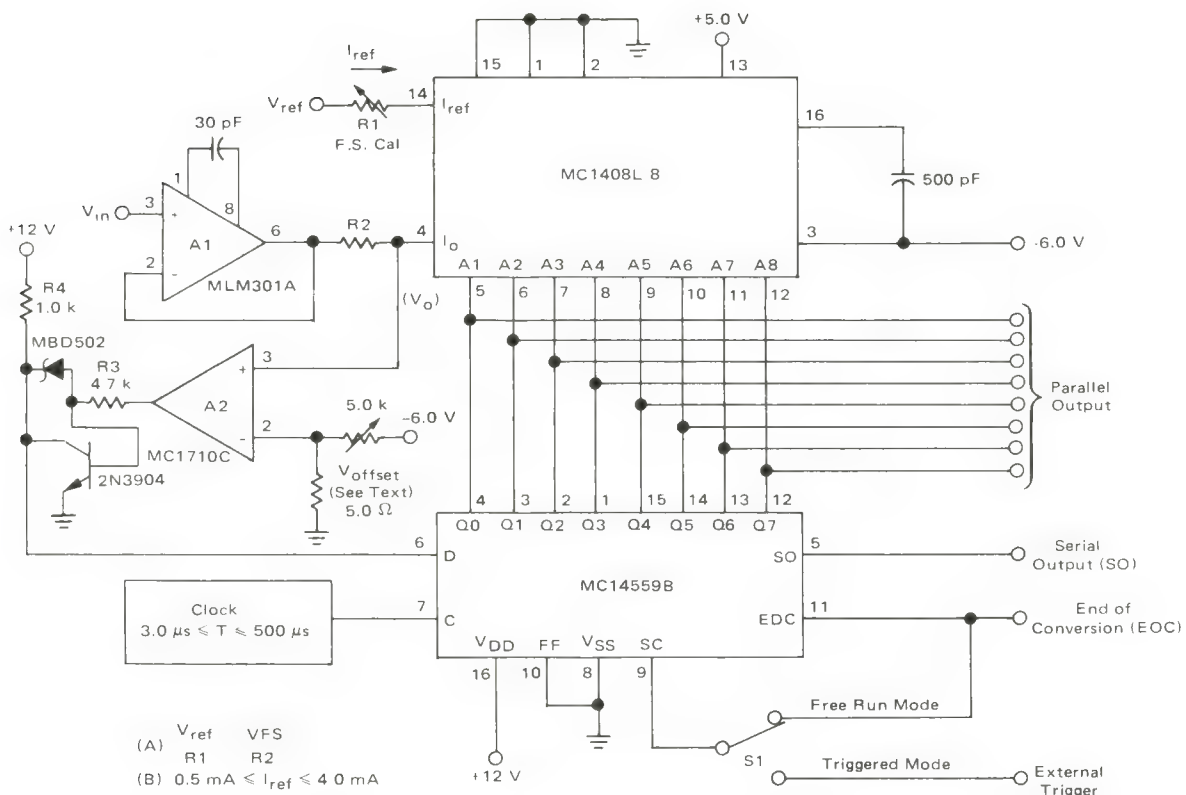
100 kHz and 1 MHz. At 500 kHz, each conversion takes about 15 ms.—S. Kelley, "Analog Data Acquisition Network for Digital Processing Using the MC1405-MC14435 A/D System," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, EB-58.



BCD OUTPUT—Latched nonmultiplexed parallel BCD outputs from Teleadyne 8750 3½-digit CMOS analog-to-digital converter are suitable for liquid crystal and gas-discharge displays. 2-mA drain on ± 5 V supply permits battery op-

eration. Features include high linearity, noise immunity, and 3½-digit resolution within 0.025% error. Circuit is based on switching number of current pulses needed to bring analog current to zero at input of opamp, then de-

termining digital equivalent by counting these pulses. Values shown are for full-scale voltage input of 10 V and voltage reference of -6.4 V.—CMOS A/D Converter Provides BCD Output, *Computer Design*, Nov. 1977, p 156 and 158.

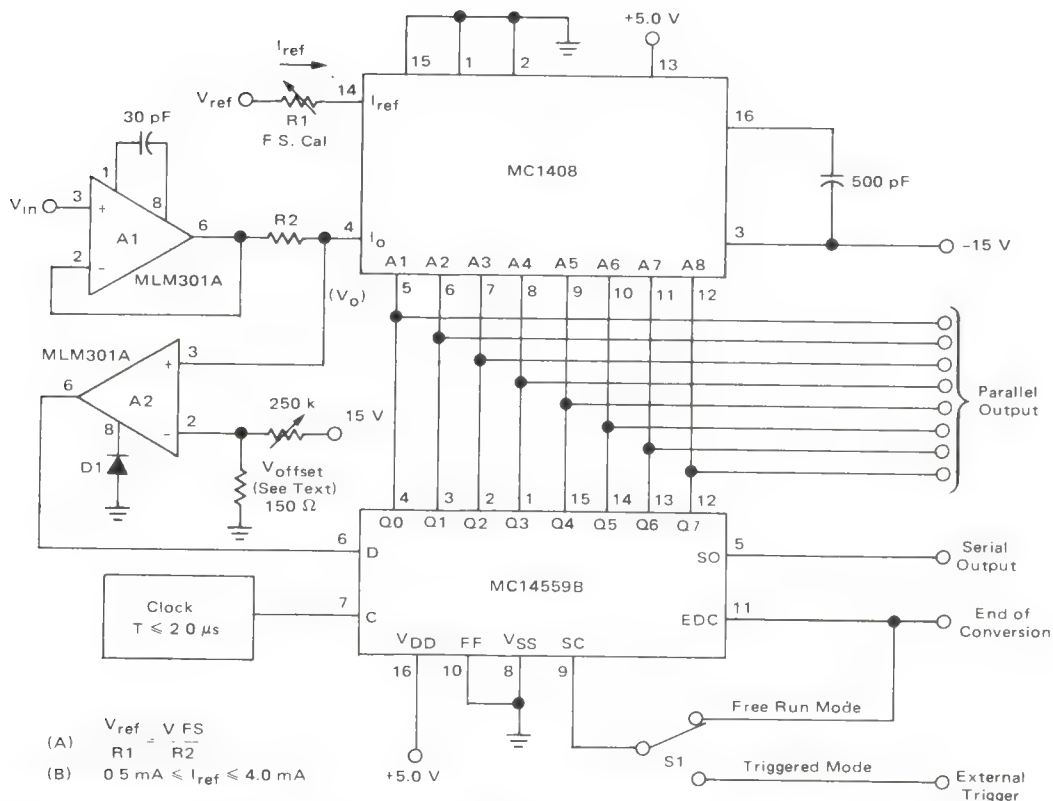
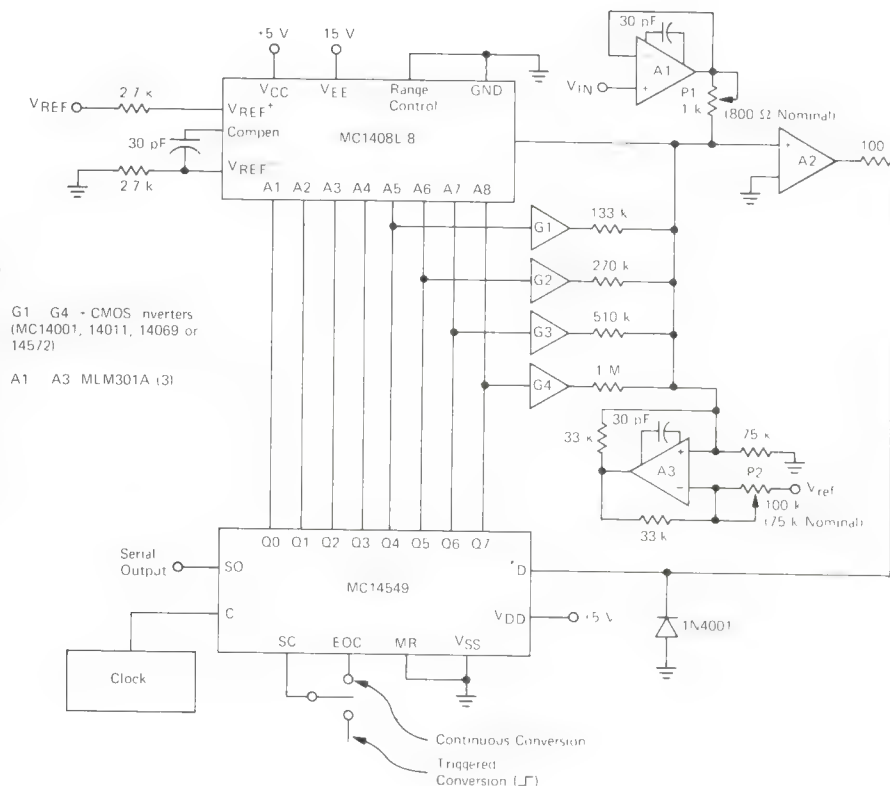


HIGH-SPEED SUCCESSIVE-APPROXIMATION—Total conversion time for 8-bit system is about $4.5 \mu\text{s}$. Clock rate is up to 2 MHz. Serial

output is used for transmission to one or more other locations.—T. Henry, "Successive Ap-

proximation A/D Conversion," *Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-716*, p 5.

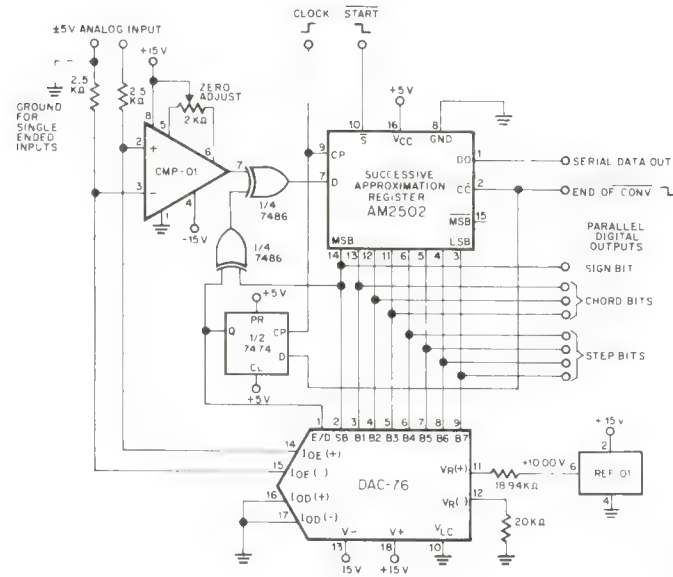
2-DIGIT BCD—Uses Motorola MC14549 successive-approximation register and MC1408L-8 D/A converter to give full-scale value of 0.99 V in 10-mV increments. Input is buffered by opamp A1 connected as voltage follower, with pot P1 set to give output current proportional to unknown input voltage. This current is compared to that required by total BCD A/D converter. Pins 1-4 and 12-15 of MC14549 provide required 2-digit parallel BCD output. Clock frequency can be 100 kHz.—D. Aldridge, "Successive Approximation BCD A/D Converter," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, EB-51.



8-BIT SUCCESSIVE-APPROXIMATION—Requires only four ICs. For each cycle, most significant bit is enabled first, with comparator giving output signifying that input signal is greater or less in amplitude than output of Motorola

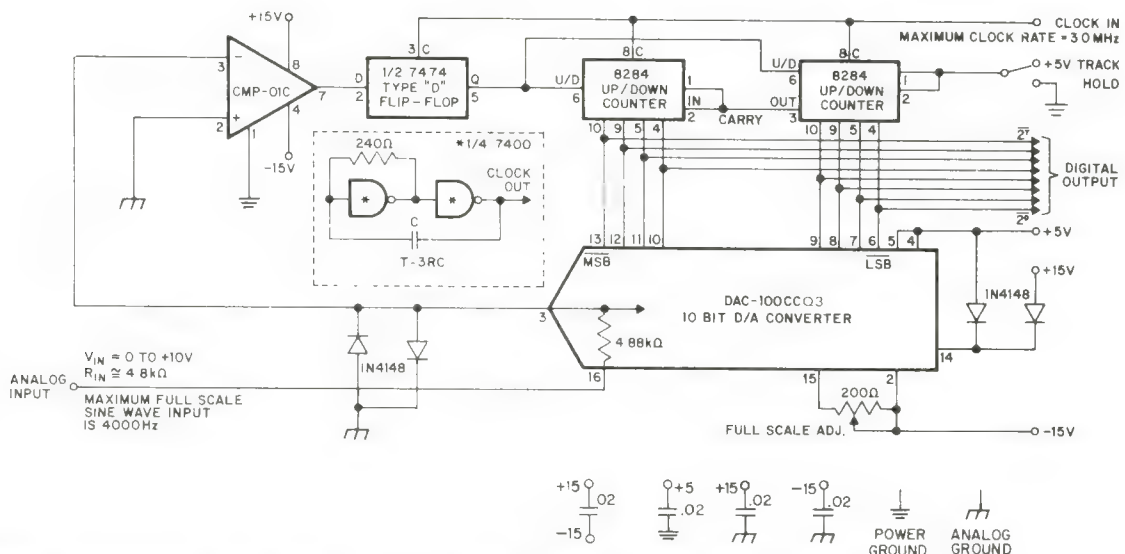
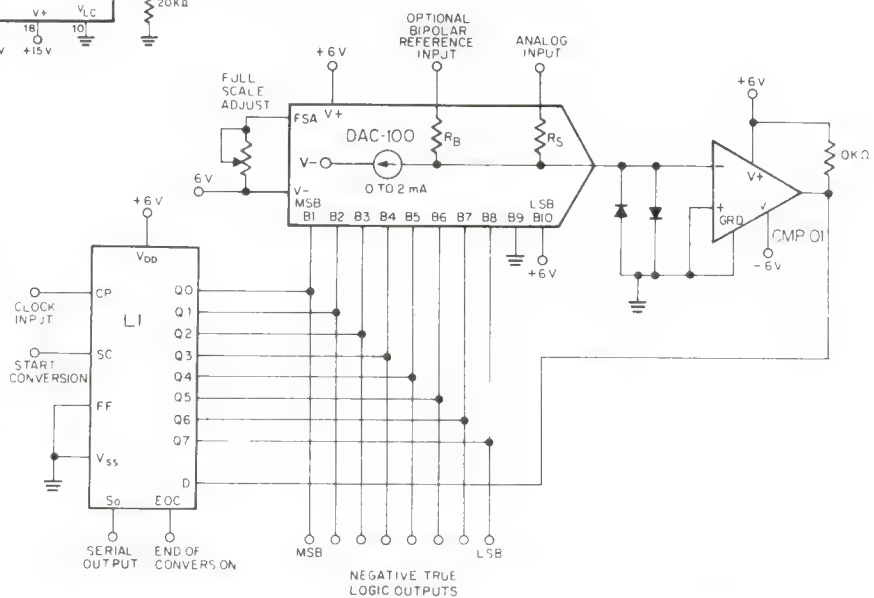
MC1408. If output is greater, bit is reset or turned off. Process is repeated for next most significant bit until all bits have been tried, completing conversion cycle. Conversion time is 18 μs , total propagation delay is about 1.5 μs , and

overall operational figure is about 2 μs per bit for 8-bit system.—T. Henry, "Successive Approximation A/D Conversion," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-716, p. 4.



CMOS-COMPATIBLE SUCCESSIVE-APPROXIMATION—Converts analog input to 8-bit digital output by using MC14559 CMOS successive-approximation register with Precision Monolithics DAC-100 D/A converter and CMP-01 comparator. Conversion sequence is initiated by applying positive pulse, with width greater than one clock cycle, to START CONVERSION input. Analog input is then compared successively to $\frac{1}{2}$ scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ scale, and remaining binary decreasing bit weights until it has been resolved within $\frac{1}{2}$ LSB. END OF CONVERSION then changes to logic 1 and parallel answer is present in negative-true binary-coded format at register outputs.—D. Soderquist, "Interfacing Precision Monolithics Digital-to-Analog Converters with CMOS Logic," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-14, p 4.

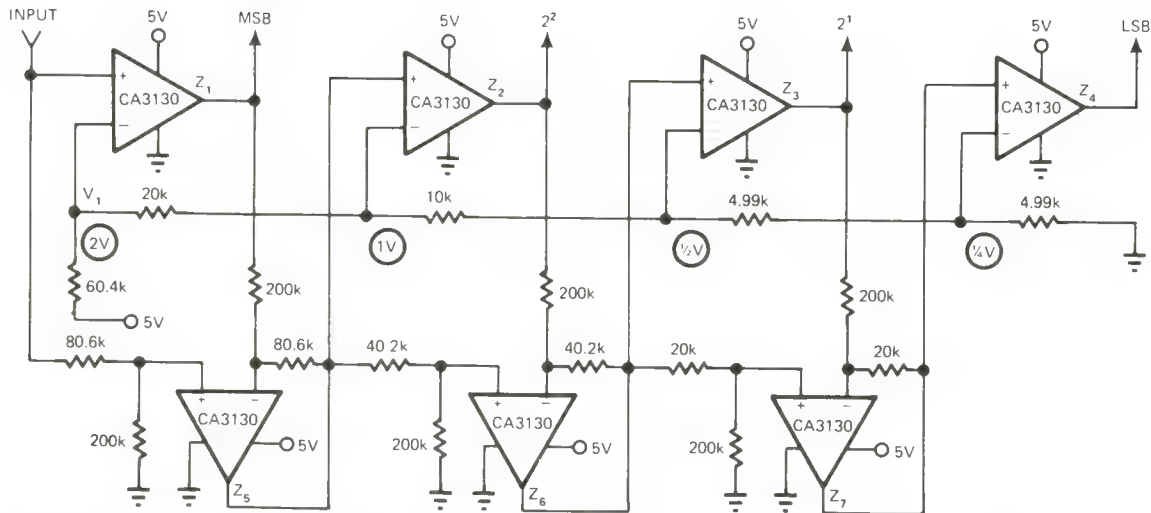
COMPRESSING A/D CONVERSION—Step size increases as output changes from zero scale to full scale, in contrast to conventional linear converter in which step size is constant percentage of full scale. Uses Precision Monolithics DAC-76 D/A converter in combination with CMP-01 comparator, any standard EXCLUSIVE-OR gate, and successive-approximation register for conversion logic. Encoding sequence begins with sign-bit comparison and decision. Bits are converted with successive-removal technique, starting with decision at code 011 1111 and turning off bits sequentially until all decisions have been made. Conversion is completed in nine clock cycles.—"COMDAC Companding D/A Converter," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, DAC-76, p 12.



8-BIT TRACKING—Uses Precision Monolithics DAC-100 CCQ3 D/A converter and CMP-01C fast precision comparator to make digital data continuously available at output while tracking analog input. Diode clamps hold DAC output

near zero despite input and turn-on transients. Unused least significant digital inputs of 10-bit DAC are turned off by connecting to +5 V as shown. Simple clock circuit shown in dashed box is stable over wide range of temperatures

and supply voltages. D/A converter is used in feedback configuration to obtain A/D operation.—"A Low Cost, High-Performance Tracking A/D Converter," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-6, p 2.



4-BIT CLOCKLESS—Simple and low-cost arrangement of seven CA3130 opamps gives conversion times fast enough for tracking sine-

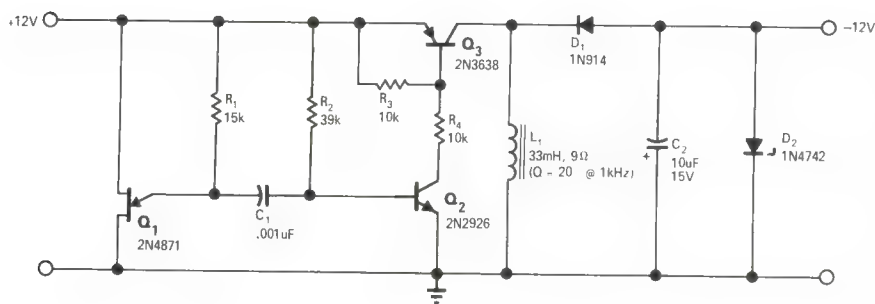
wave signals well up into audio range. Even with relatively slow 741 opamps, signals up to 300 Hz were easily tracked. Additional bits are

easily cascaded.—B. P. Vandenberg, Tracking-Type A/D Requires No Clock Oscillator, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1977, p 92 and 94.

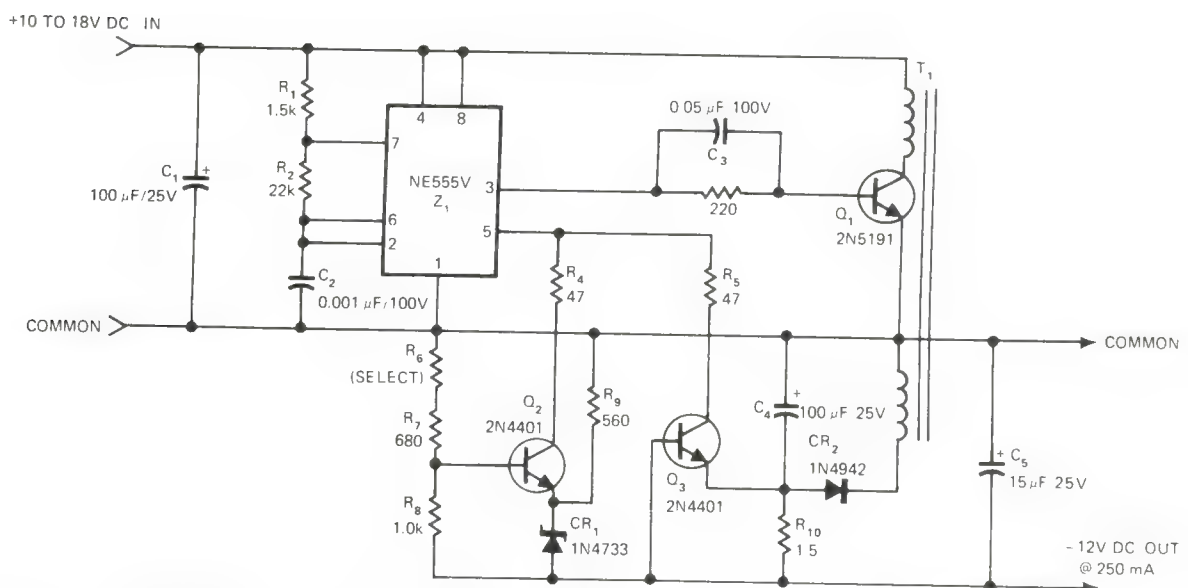
CHAPTER 17

Converter Circuits—DC to DC

Use inverters typically operating from DC supplies in range of 2–15 V to generate AC voltage at frequency typically in range of 16–25 kHz, for step-up by voltage-doubling rectifier or transformer-rectifier combination to give desired new positive or negative DC supply voltage that can be as high as 10 kV.



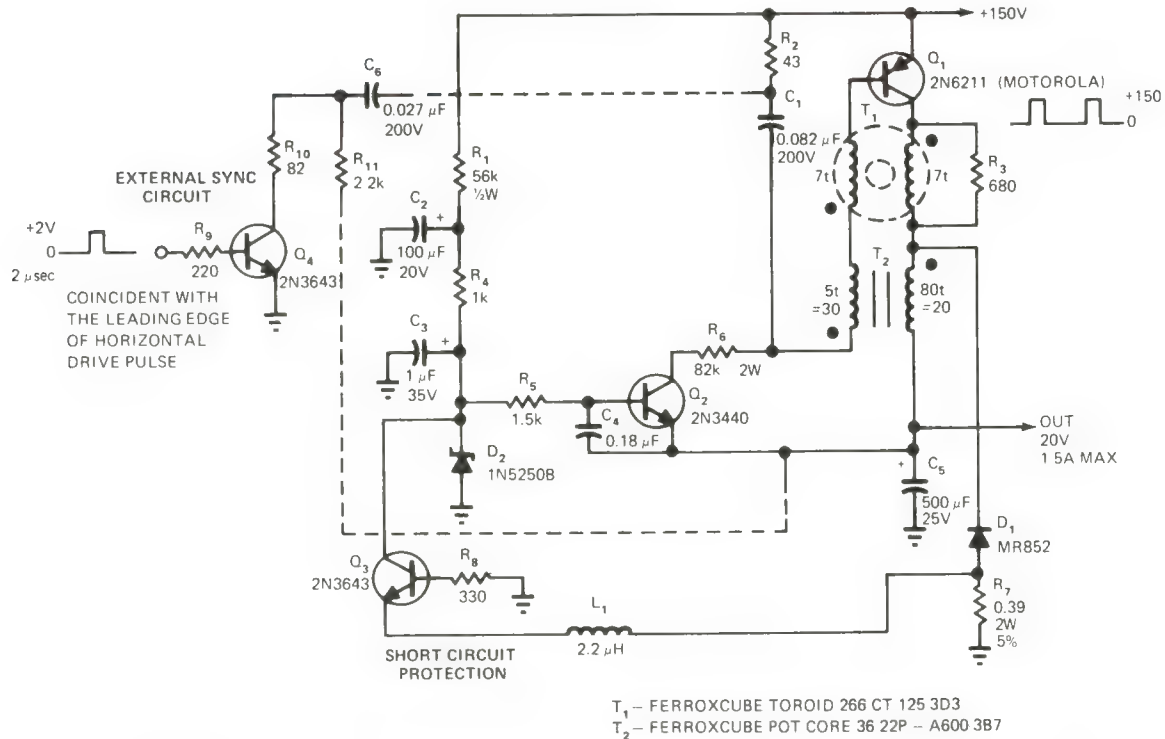
+12 V TO -12 V—Transformerless inverting DC-to-DC converter has above 55% efficiency and can withstand output shorts lasting up to several minutes. UJT Q_1 and base-emitter diode of transistor Q_2 form free-running MVBR whose 25-kHz output is amplified by Q_2 to drive switching-mode converter Q_3 - L_1 - D_1 - C_2 . Zener D_2 regulates output for variations in input voltage or output loads up to 40 mA.—G. Bank, Transformerless Converter Supplies Inverted Output, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, July 1, 1971, p 48.



+12 V TO -12 V—Transforms unregulated +12 VDC to current-limited regulated -12 VDC. Front end of 555 is connected in astable configuration, with R_2 selected to give about 25 kHz at pin 3. Control of modulation input to pin 5

gives voltage regulation and current limiting. Circuit tolerates continuous operation under short-circuit conditions. With 10-V nominal output, line regulation is within $\pm 0.05\%$ for input and output voltage ranges of 0.3 to 10 V. Load

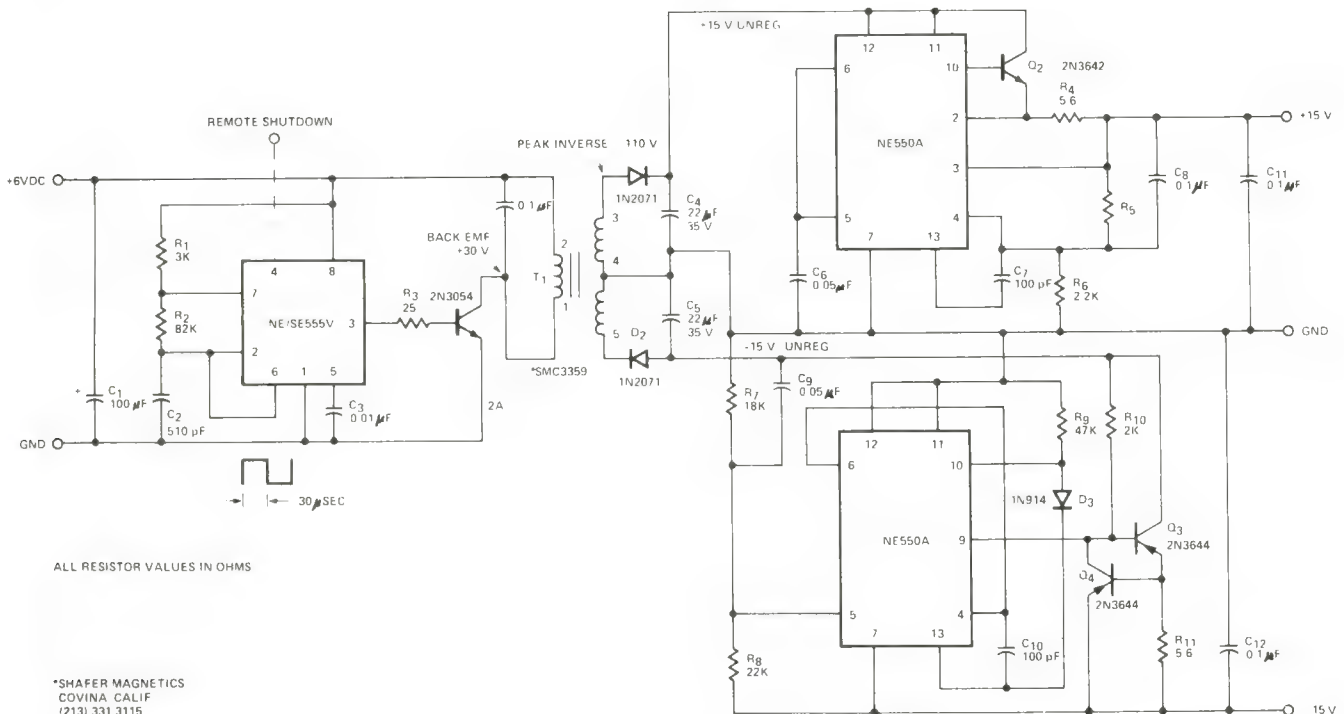
regulation is 0.2% for loads from 10 μ A to 10 mA when load impedance is 10 ohms.—R. Dow, Build a Short-Circuit-Proof +12V Inverter with One IC, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 177–178.



2 V TO 20 AND 150 V—Use of 7-turn toroidal transformer in self-excited ringing-choke blocking-oscillator circuit improves efficiency of converter circuit by providing fast switching time. Circuit is practical only when input and output

voltages differ significantly. Blocking oscillator is formed by Q_1 , T_1 , C_1 , R_2 , and base-bias network R_3 - Q_2 . Q_4 makes possible external synchronization, permitting use in television systems for triggering regulator with leading edge

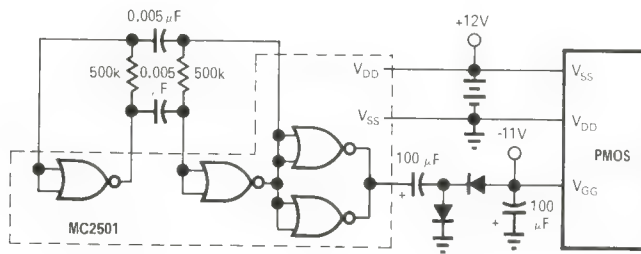
of horizontal drive pulse. This ensures completion of cycle within blanking interval.—N. Tkachenko, Transformer Increases DC-DC Converter Efficiency to 80%, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1976, p 110 and 112.



+6 V TO ± 15 V—Combination of 555 timer and two NE550A precision adjustable regulators gives 0.1% line and load regulation. Timer op-

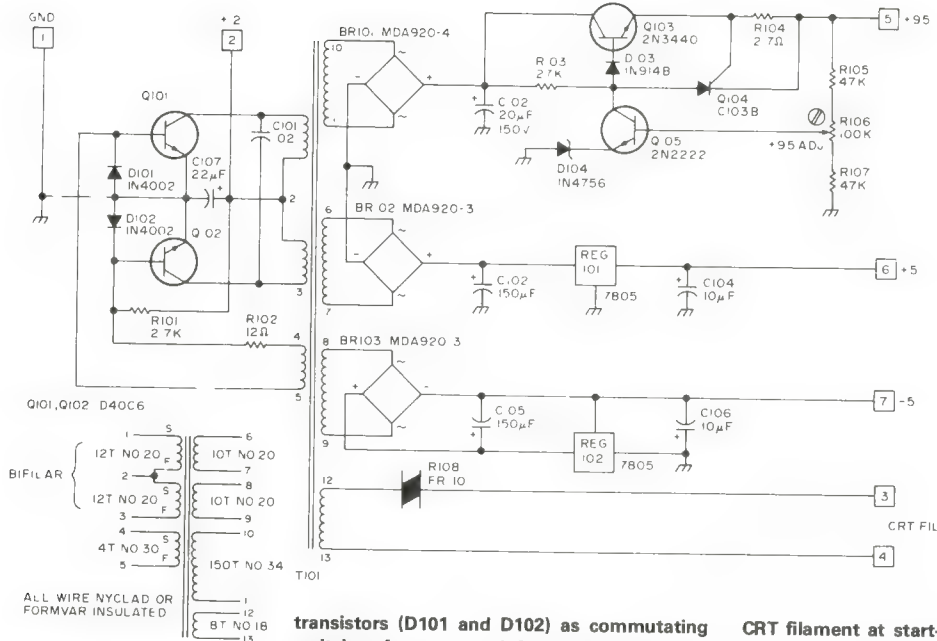
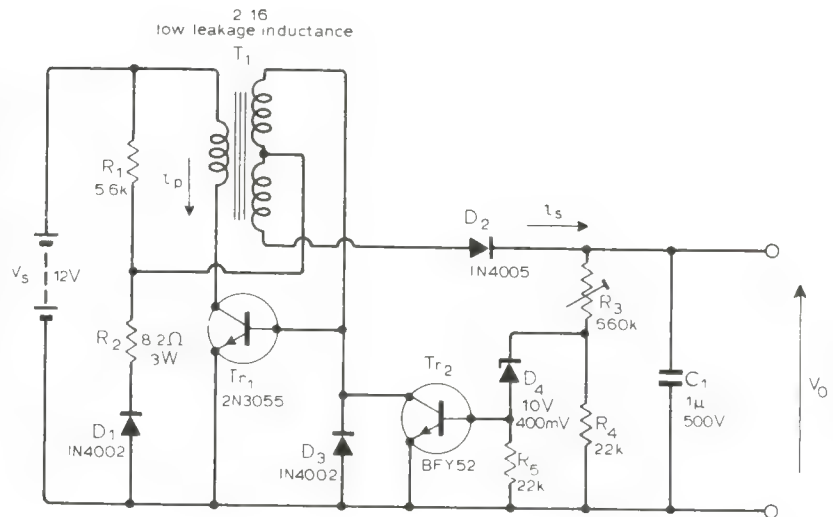
erates as oscillator driving step-up transformer which feeds full-wave rectifier.—"Signetics An-

alog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 726-727.



12 V TO -11 V WITH CMOS IC—Bipolar inverter and rectifier together provide -11 V from 12-V auto battery for operating high-threshold MOS logic of portable or automotive equipment. Diode types are not critical. Inverter draws only about 1 mA from 12-V battery on standby and supplies 2 mA from -11 V terminal.—B. Fette, *Inexpensive Inverters Generate V_{GG} for Portable MOS Applications*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Dec. 15, 1971, p 51.

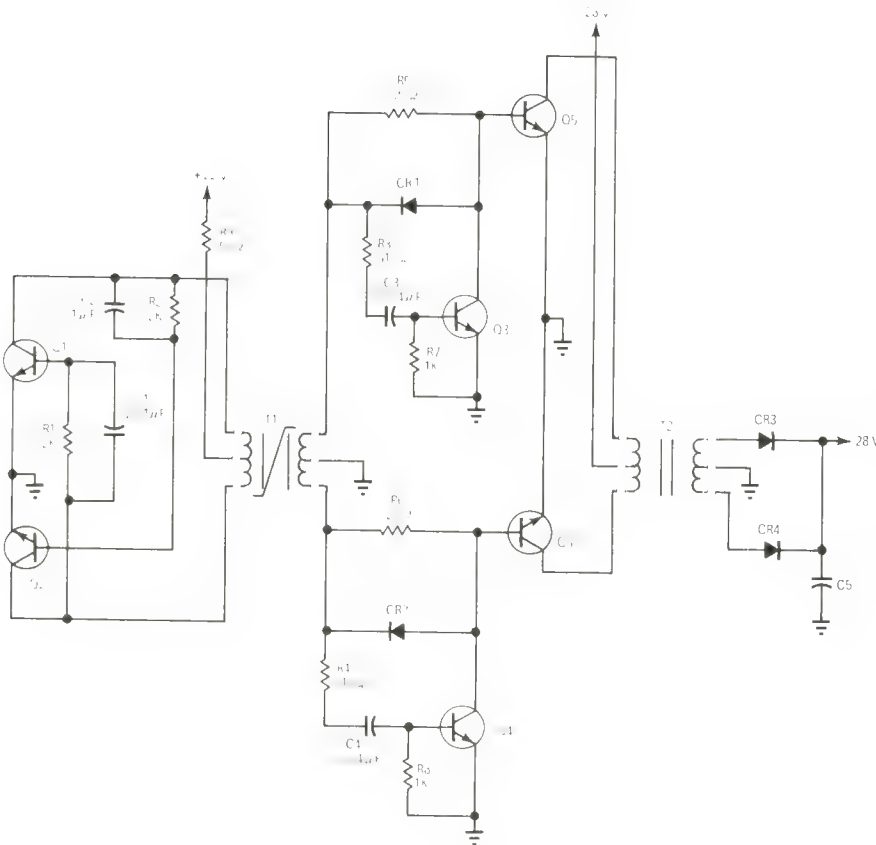
BATTERY-LIFE EXTENDER—Conserves battery life by charging capacitor from 0 V at efficiencies over 80% and by allowing battery to be used to lower endpoint voltage. Will generate voltages above or below battery voltages. When used in capacitor-discharge ignition system, power conversion efficiency is so high that heatsink is unnecessary and only one power transistor is needed. Gives full output voltage even when car battery voltage is less than half nominal value, as during cold starting. Article describes operation of circuit in detail. Tr_1 may require series RC protection between collector and emitter.—R. M. Carter, *Variable Voltage-Ratio Transistor Converter*, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1975, p 519.



CRO LOW-VOLTAGE SUPPLY—Developed for use as one of supplies for portable CRO, operating from battery using sealed rechargeable cells supplying 12 V at 2-5 Ah. High-efficiency inverter uses two GE D40C6 or RCA 2N5294

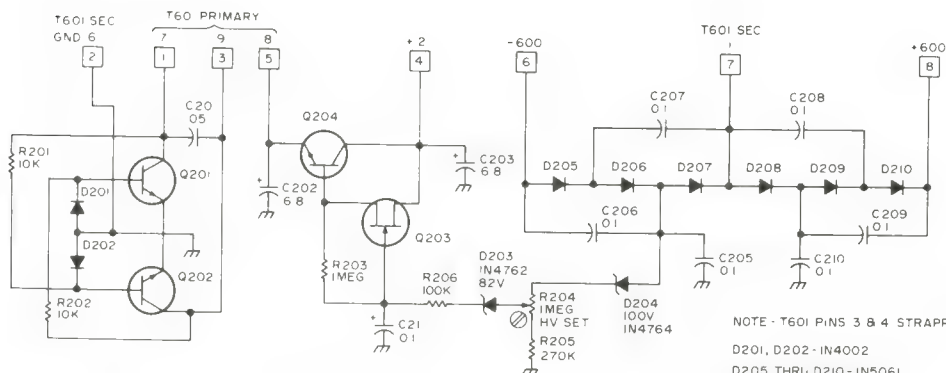
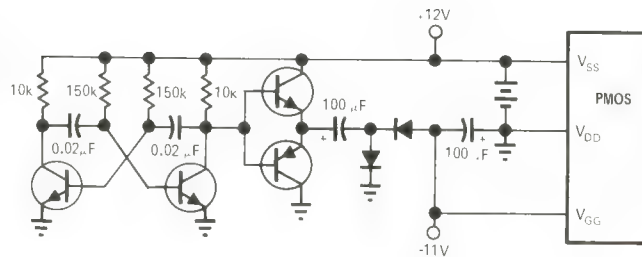
transistors (D101 and D102) as commutating switches for untapped feedback winding of power transformer. R102 then determines drive, while R101 produces required unbalanced starting bias. Thermistor R108 in series with CRT filament has cold resistance of 10 ohms to counteract very low cold resistance of

CRT filament at start-up and prevent inverter malfunction. Article gives instructions for winding T101, along with high-voltage supply circuit and all other circuits of CRO covering DC to 10 MHz.—G. E. Friton, *Eyes for Your Shack*, *73 Magazine*, Nov./Dec. 1975, p 74-76, 78-88, and 90-94.



28-V HIGH-EFFICIENCY—Uses driven-type converter in which signal source is simple two-transistor oscillator Q1-Q2. Turn-on delay technique eliminates overlap current otherwise flowing in 2N1016 push-pull power transistors Q5 and Q6 when one is still on in storage state while other is driven on. Efficiency can approach 90%. Q3 and Q4 prevent off transistor from conducting until opposite device has turned off. Values for T2, CR3, and CR4 in output circuit are chosen to give desired DC output voltage.—R. F. Downs, *Minimize Overlap to Maximize Efficiency in Saturated Push-Pull Circuits*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1972, p 48-50.

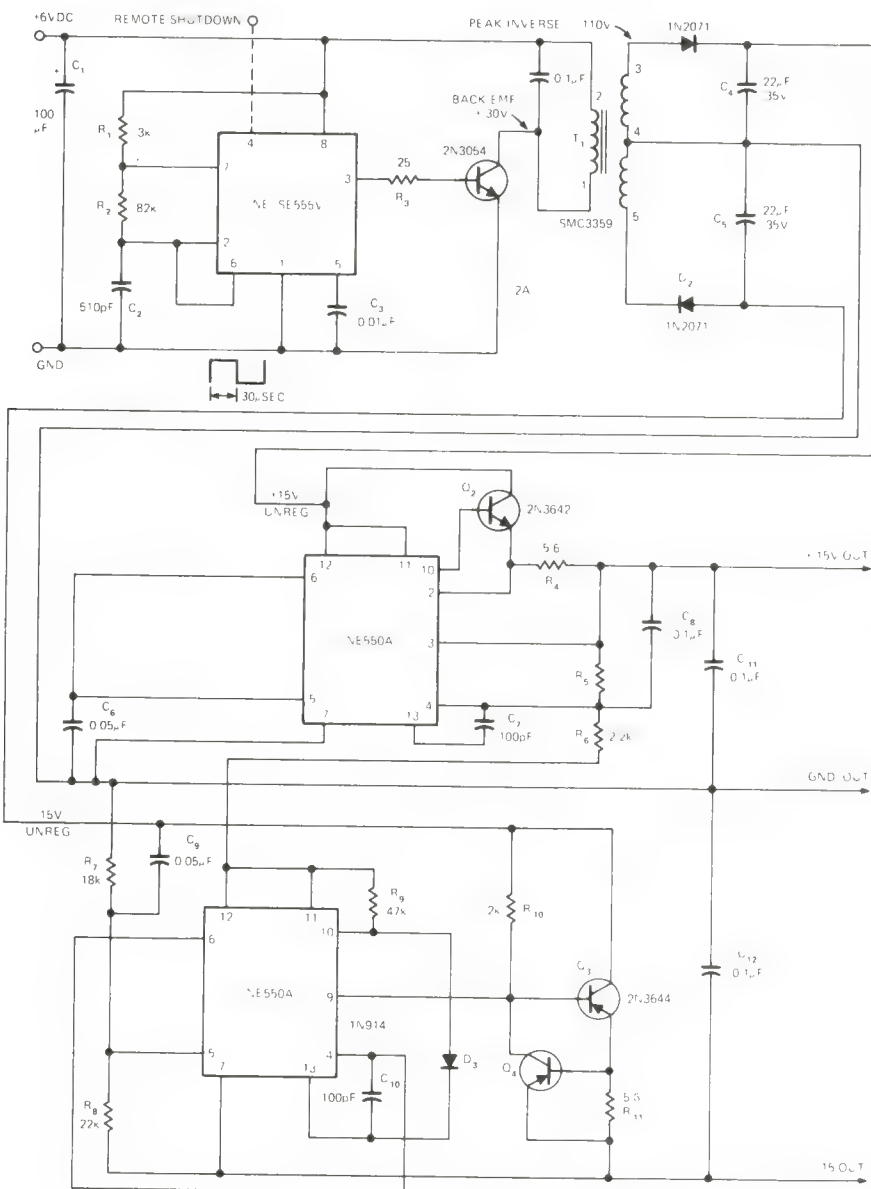
12 V TO -11 V WITH TRANSISTORS—Bipolar inverter and rectifier together provide -11 V from 12-V auto battery for operating high-threshold MOS logic of portable or automotive equipment. Transistor and diode types are not critical. Multivibrator draws only 1.2 mA from battery on standby and supplies 12 mA from negative output terminal.—B. Fette, *Inexpensive Inverters Generate V_{GG} for Portable MOS Applications*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Dec. 15, 1971, p 51.



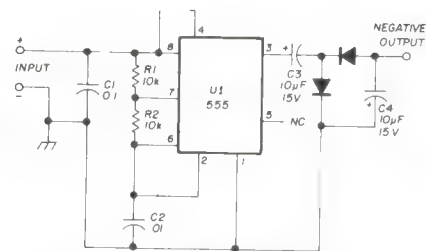
CRO HIGH-VOLTAGE SUPPLY—Controlled inverter operates from 12-V battery and feeds positive and negative triplers for producing ± 600 V required for portable CRO. T601 high-

voltage transformer has 22K, 5.2K, and 600-ohm windings, all center-tapped, often marked "Lionel" when available in surplus shops. Q201, Q202, and Q204 are 2N697 or 2N2219. Q203 is

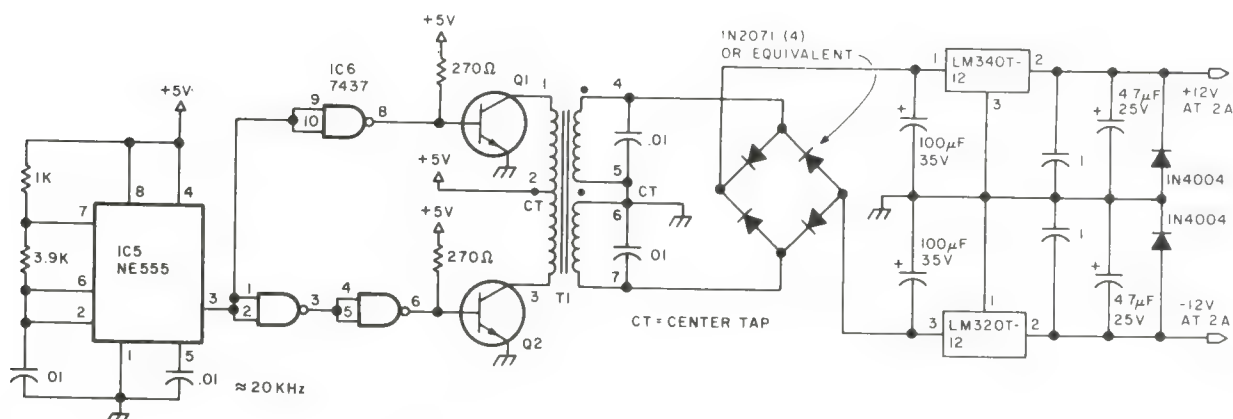
2N4302 or 2N5457.—G. E. Friton, *Eyes for Your Shack*, *73 Magazine*, Nov./Dec. 1975, p 74-76, 78-88, and 90-94.



6 V TO ± 15 V—Combination of 555 timer and two NE555 voltage regulators provides voltage multiplication along with regulation of independent DC outputs. Selected oscillator frequency of 17 kHz optimizes performance of transformer. Can be used to power opamps from either TTL supplies or 6-V batteries. Line and load regulation are 0.1%, while power efficiency at full load of 100 mA is better than 75%.—R. Solomon and R. Broadway, DC-to-DC Converter Uses IC Timer, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1973, p 87, 89, and 91.



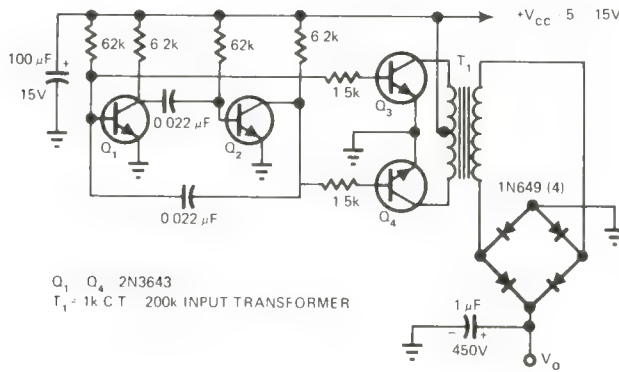
+12 V TO -8 V—Developed for use with mobile equipment when DC voltage is required with opposite polarity to that of auto battery. U1 is 555 timer operated as free-running square-wave oscillator. Frequency is determined by R1, R2, and C2; with values shown, it is about 6 kHz. C1 reduces 6-kHz signal radiated back through input lines. For 12-V input, typical outputs are -8.4 V at 10 mA, -7.9 V at 20 mA, and -5.7 V at 50 mA. All diodes are 1N914, 1N4148, or equivalent.—G. A. Graham, Low-Power DC-DC Converter, *Ham Radio*, March 1975, p 54–56.



± 12 V FROM +5 V—NE555 timer connected as 20-kHz oscillator drives pair of D44H4 transistors through 7437 quad two-input NAND buffer to produce full 200 mA of regulated output for

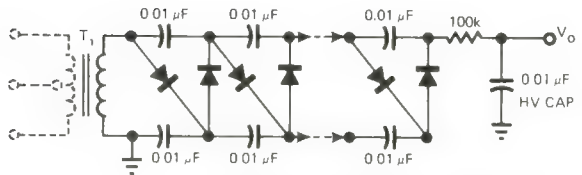
each polarity. Circuit uses push-pull inverter technique to generate AC for driving transformer constructed by rewinding 88-mH toroid to have 40 turns No. 20 center-tapped for pri-

mary and 350 turns No. 26 center-tapped for secondary.—S. Ciarcia, Build a 5 W DC to DC Converter, *BYTE*, Oct. 1978, p 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30–31.



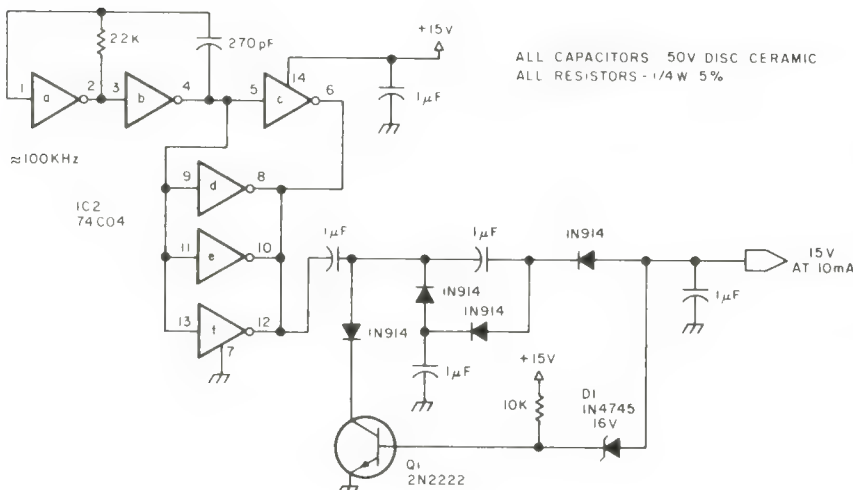
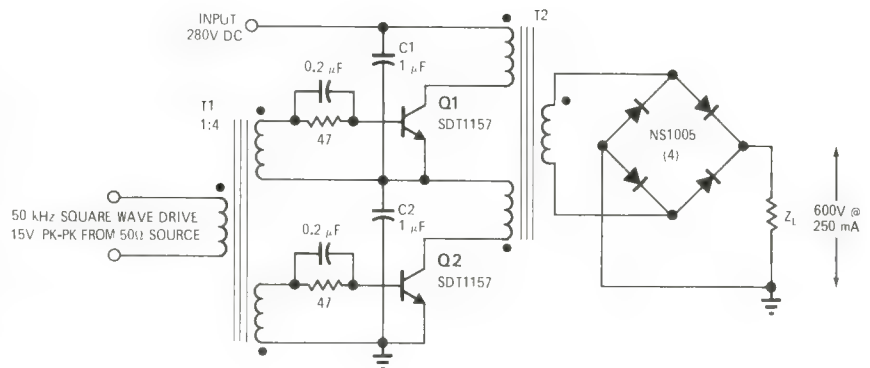
Q₁ Q₄ 2N3643
T₁ 1k C T 200k INPUT TRANSFORMER

5 V TO 400 V—Astable MVBR operating at 2.174 kHz for values shown drives push-pull transistor pair feeding primary of audio input transformer T₁. Secondary voltage is rectified by diode bridge to provide DC output voltage ranging from 100 to 400 V depending on load resistance and exact value of supply voltage V_{cc}. Bridge rectifier can be replaced by 40-stage multiplier as shown in lower diagram, to give 10-kVDC output.—A. M. Hudor, Jr., *Power Converter Uses Low-Cost Audio Transformer*, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1977, p 139.



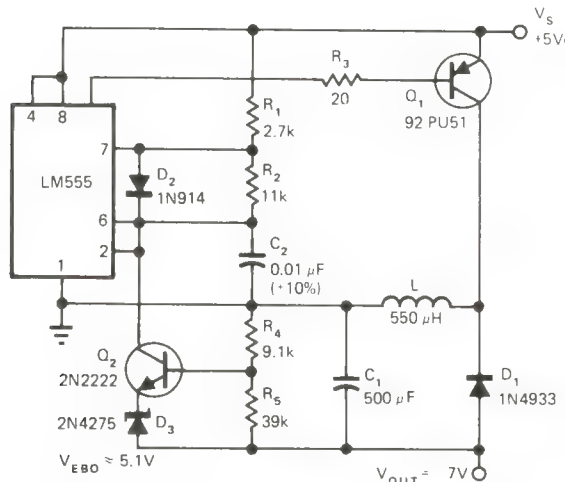
- ADD ADDITIONAL STAGES AS REQUIRED
- DIODES ARE 1N649 OR EQUIVALENT
- CAPACITORS ARE CERAMIC DISC 1 kV

280 V TO 600 V—Cascode push-pull transistor switch conversion circuit uses low-voltage transistors and provides automatic equalization of transistor storage time. Drive-signal input to cascode push-pull switch is symmetrical 50-kHz 15 V P-P square wave from 50-ohm source. Q1 and Q2 each see only half of DC source voltage because C1 and C2, in series across 280-V input, charge to 140 V each. Circuit is adaptable to wide range of output voltages and currents because identical units can be connected in series or parallel to obtain desired rating.—L. G. Wright and W. E. Milberger, *HV Building Block Uses Series Transistor Switches*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 15, 1971, p 39–40.

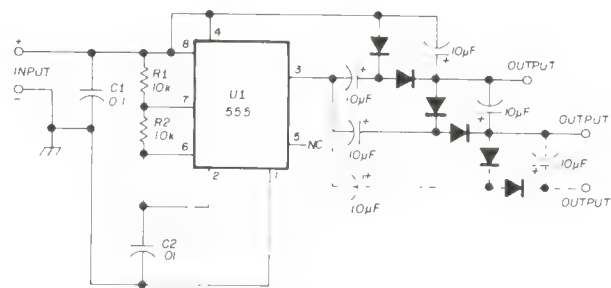


ALL CAPACITORS 50V DISC CERAMIC
ALL RESISTORS 1/4 W 5%

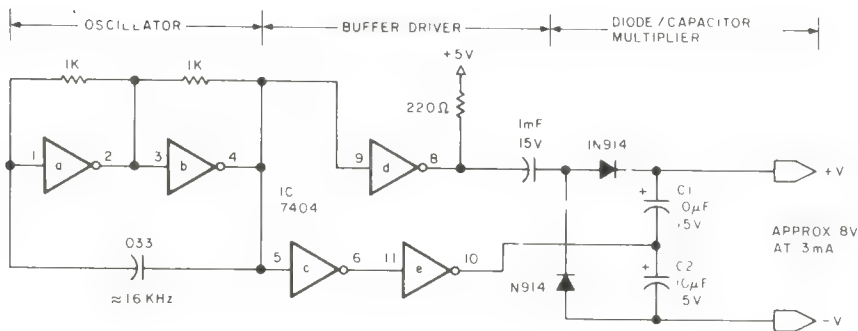
-15 V FROM +15 V—First two sections of 74C04 hex inverter form 100-kHz oscillator, with other sections connected to provide inversion of standard microprocessor source voltage as required for some interfaces and some D/A converters. Shunt regulator formed by D1 and Q1 maintains output voltage relatively constant. Changing zener D1 to 13 V makes output -12 V.—S. Ciarcia, *Build a 5 W DC to DC Converter*, *BYTE*, Oct. 1978, p 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30–31.



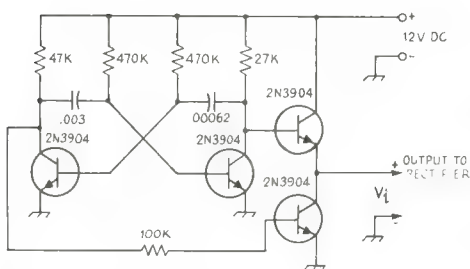
+5 V TO -7 V—Uses LM555 timer as variable-duty-cycle pulse generator controlling transistor switch Q_1 , which in turn drives flyback circuit. Regulator Q_2 - D_3 - R_4 - R_5 varies duty cycle according to load, and flyback circuit L - D_1 - C_1 develops negative output voltage. When Q_1 is on, current flows through L to ground. When Q_1 turns off, polarity across L reverses, diode becomes forward-biased, and negative voltage appears across C_1 and load. When Q_1 turns on again, voltage across L reverses for start of new cycle. Circuit eliminates separate transformer supply for negative supply of microprocessor. Efficiency is about 60%, load regulation 1.3%, and supply rejection 30 dB. Article gives design equations.—P. Brown, Jr., Converter Generates Negative μ P Bias Voltage from +5V, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1977, p 42, 44, and 46.



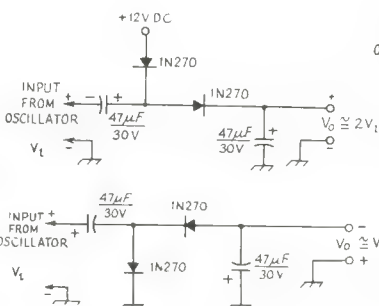
DC MULTIPLIERS—Voltage output from positive voltage booster (+12 VDC to +20 VDC) is increased by using diode-capacitor voltage-doubler sections as shown. Diodes are 1N914, 1N4148, or equivalent. Doubling is achieved at expense of available current. Same technique may be used to increase output of DC/DC converter having negative output voltage.—G. A. Graham, Low-Power DC-DC Converter, *Ham Radio*, March 1975, p 54–56.



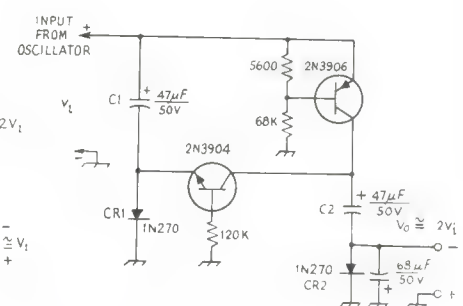
+8 V FROM +5 V—Oscillator operating at about 16 kHz steps up 5-V supply voltage of microprocessor to 8 V for driving special interface circuits. Sections c, d, and e of 7404 hex inverter form buffer and driver for voltage-doubling rectifier.—S. Ciarcia, Build a 5 W DC to DC Converter, *BYTE*, Oct. 1978, p 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30–31.



POLARITY REVERSER—Simple RC oscillator operating at about 1200 Hz can be used with choice of rectifier circuits to provide negative or positive voltages equal to or higher than DC supply, without use of transformer. Output transistors connect load alternately to positive

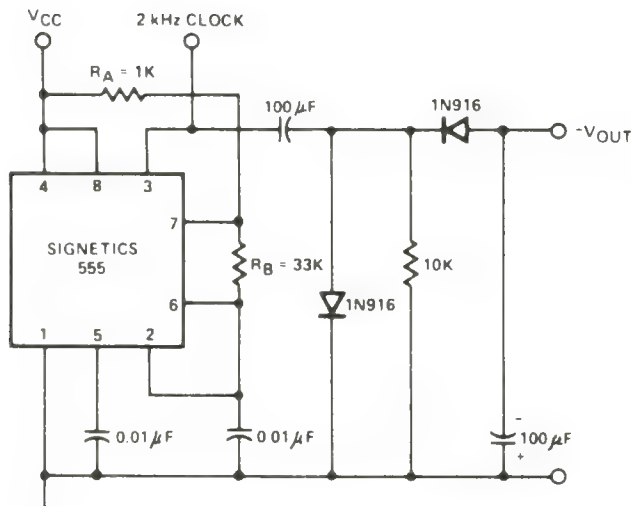
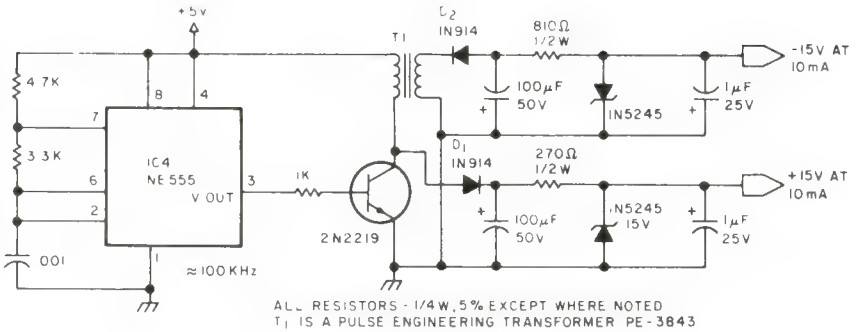


supply and to ground for high operating efficiency. Two-diode voltage doubler with connection to 12-V supply gives positive output. Other diode rectifier circuit doubles oscillator output and gives negative supply. Negative

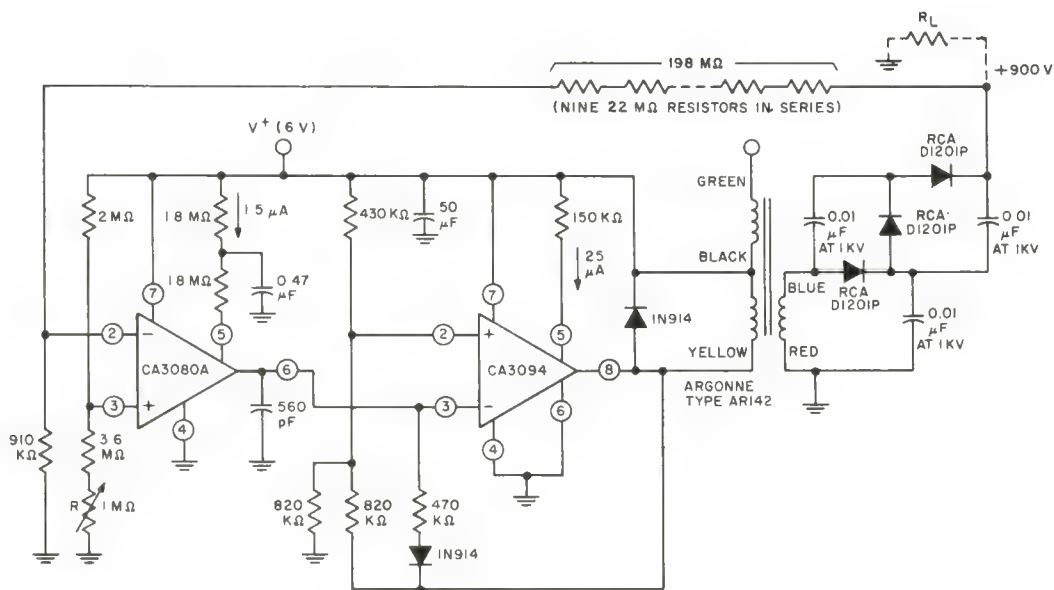


doubler uses switching transistors. All three rectifier circuits provide common ground from supply to output.—J. M. Pike, Negative and High Voltages from a Positive Supply, *QST*, Jan. 1974, p 23–25.

±15 V FROM +5 V—Provides positive and negative higher voltages required by some interface devices used with microprocessors. NE555 timer is connected as 100-kHz oscillator that switches transistor on and off, inducing current in primary of T1. High-voltage spike reflected back to collector of transistor by pulse transformer is routed through D1 to filter-regulator for providing positive output.—S. Ciarcia, Build a 5 W DC to DC Converter, *BYTE*, Oct. 1978, p 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30–31.



TRANSFORMERLESS POSITIVE TO NEGATIVE—Used to derive negative supply voltage from positive supply voltage, while at same time generating 2-kHz clock signal. Negative output voltage tracks DC input voltage linearly, but magnitude is about 3 V lower. Circuit does not provide regulation.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 729.

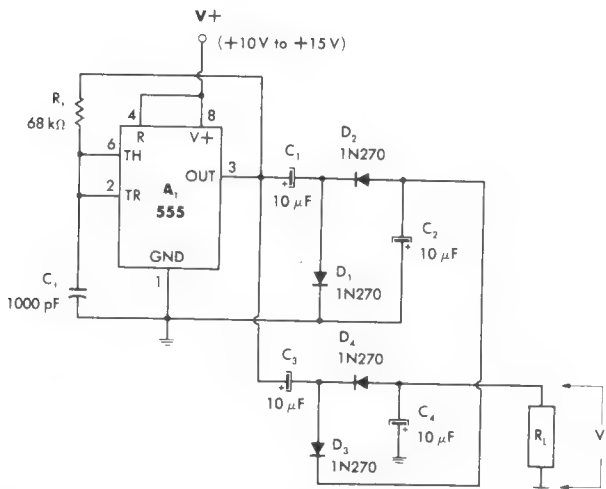
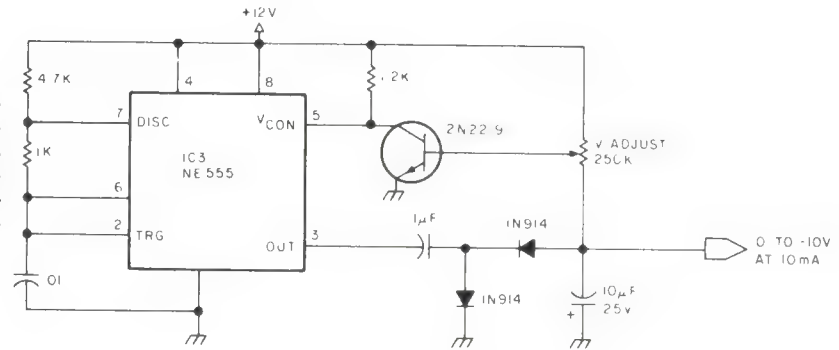


REGULATED +900 V FROM +6 V—CA3094 programmable opamp is connected as oscillator for driving step-up transformer that develops suitable high voltage for rectification in diode network. Sample of +900 V regulated output is fed

to CA3080A variable opamp through 198-megohm resistor of voltage divider to control pulse repetition rate of oscillator. Magnitude of regulated output is controlled by pot R. Regulation

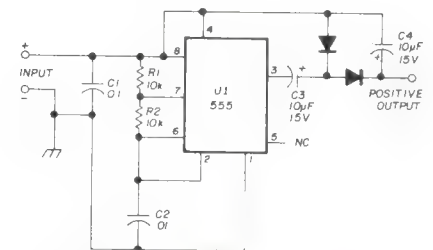
is within 1% for loads of 5 to 26 μA. DC-to-DC conversion efficiency is about 50%.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 19.

0 TO -10 V FROM +12 V—Variable-output converter using NE555 timer delivers negative output voltage required by some interface devices and D/A converters used with microprocessors.—S. Ciarcia, Build a 5 W DC to DC Converter, *BYTE*, Oct. 1978, p 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30-31.

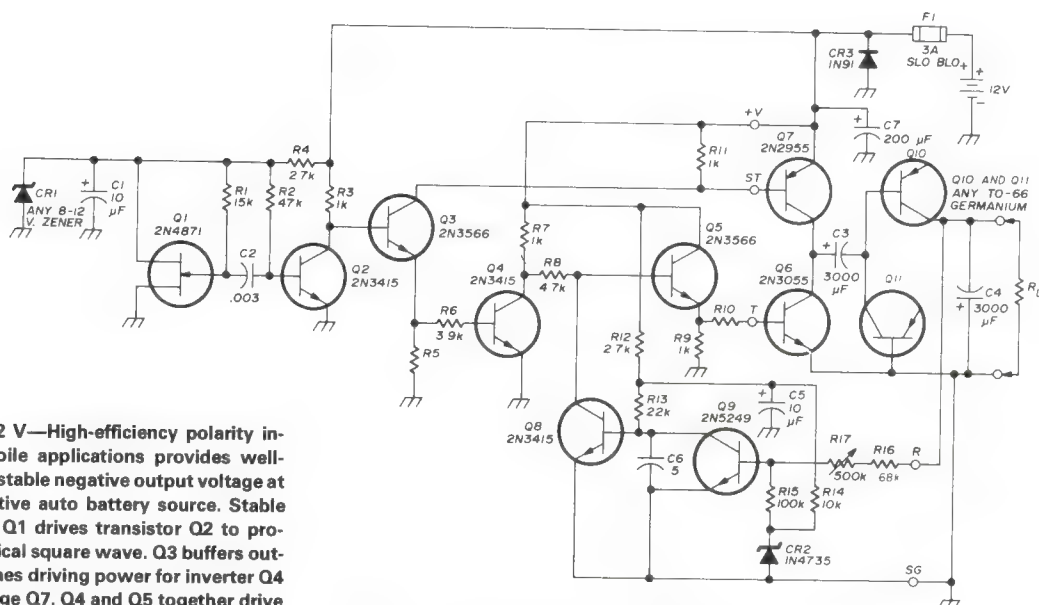


15 V TO -24 V—Voltage doubler is used in combination with 555 astable MVBR and two peak-to-peak detectors to give high negative voltages from positive voltage source. Load current

capability is about 10 mA. Output drops to about -14.5 V when using supply of +10 V.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 197-201.



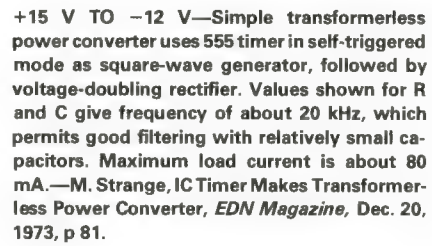
+12 V TO +20 V—Developed for use with mobile equipment when DC voltage higher than that of auto battery is needed. One application is trickle-charging 12-V nickel-cadmium batteries. U1 is 555 timer operated as free-running square-wave oscillator. Frequency is determined by R1, R2, and C2; with values shown, it is about 6 kHz. C1 reduces 6-kHz signal radiated back through input lines. If converter is used with high-frequency receiver, insert 100-μH RF chokes in power leads to suppress harmonics of 6 kHz. For 12-V input, typical outputs are 20.4 V at 10 mA, 19.9 V at 20 mA, and 17.7 V at 50 mA. All diodes are 1N914, 1N4148, or equivalent.—G. A. Graham, Low-Power DC-DC Converter, *Ham Radio*, March 1975, p 54-56.



+12 V TO -12 V—High-efficiency polarity inverter for mobile applications provides well-regulated adjustable negative output voltage at 2 A from positive auto battery source. Stable UJT oscillator Q1 drives transistor Q2 to produce symmetrical square wave. Q3 buffers output and furnishes driving power for inverter Q4 and output stage Q7. Q4 and Q5 together drive Q6 into complete saturation. Q6 and Q7 form complementary-symmetry output operating in saturation mode, with only one transistor turned on at a time. As they are alternately switched on and off, square wave alternating

between ground and nearly battery potential is applied to C3. Q10 and Q11 are connected as diodes for clamping square wave negatively. Output voltage is regulated by transistor feedback loop Q8 and Q9, with zener CR2 providing

stable reference. R10 is 100 ohms for 2 A maximum; increasing its value improves efficiency but reduces maximum current.—J. R. Laughlin, Medium Current Polarity Inverter, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1973, p 26-30.



12 V BATTERY

2N3819

0.05

0.05

L (SEE TEXT)

10 µF 16 V

5K TRIM ADJUST FOR DESIRED OUTPUT

10K

LM 380N

14

8

3,4,5,6,7 10,11,12

47 µF 16 V

2.2k

1 µF

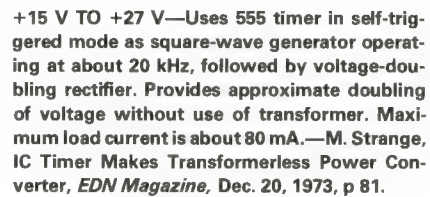
TRANSISTOR OUTPUT TRANSFORMER 32 500CT

0.05

470 µF 25 V

470 µF 25 V

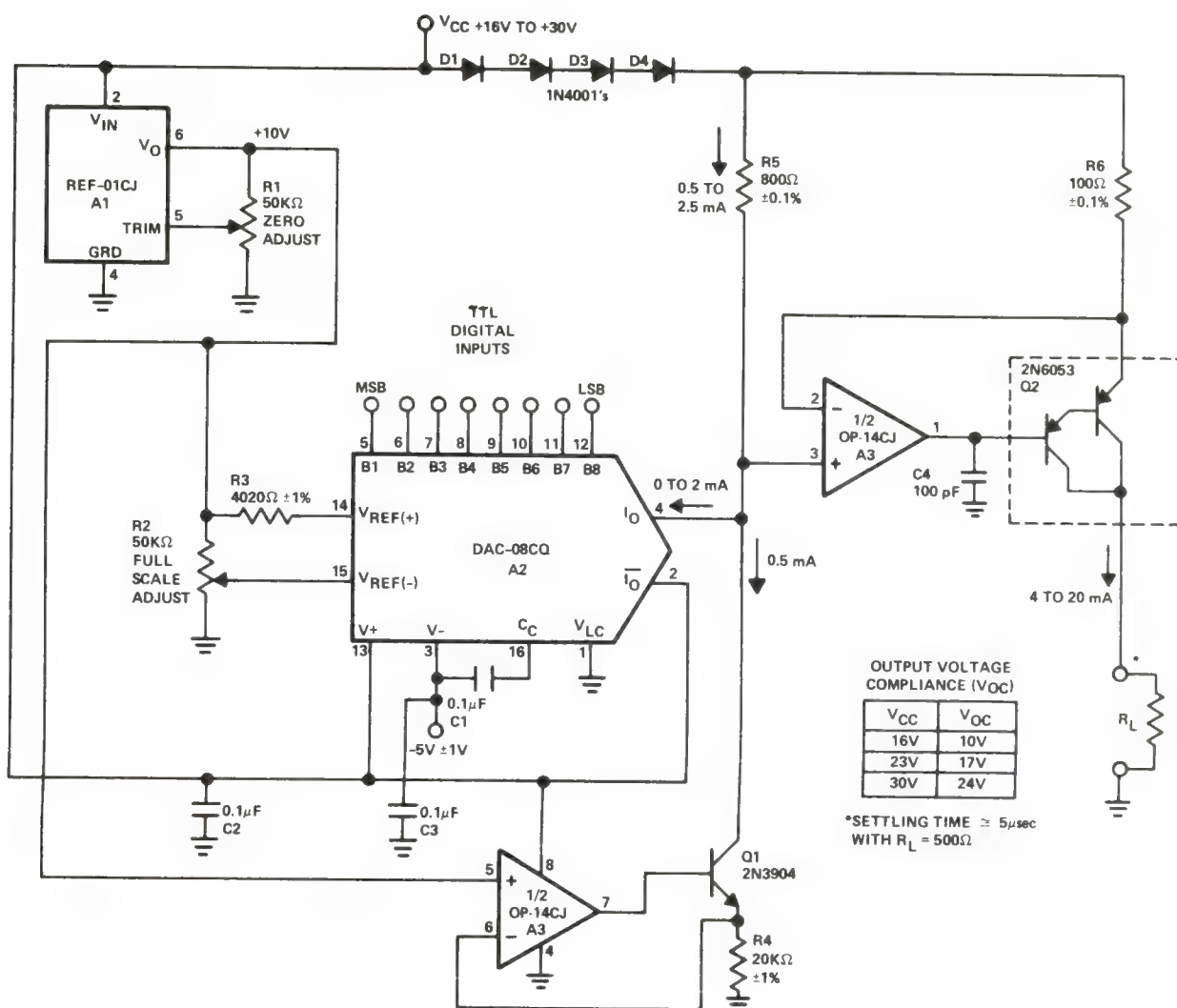
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CHAPTER 18

Converter Circuits—Digital-to-Analog

Includes circuits for converting variety of digital inputs to linearly related analog output voltage or current, providing analog sum of two digital inputs, or converting stored digital speech back to analog form.

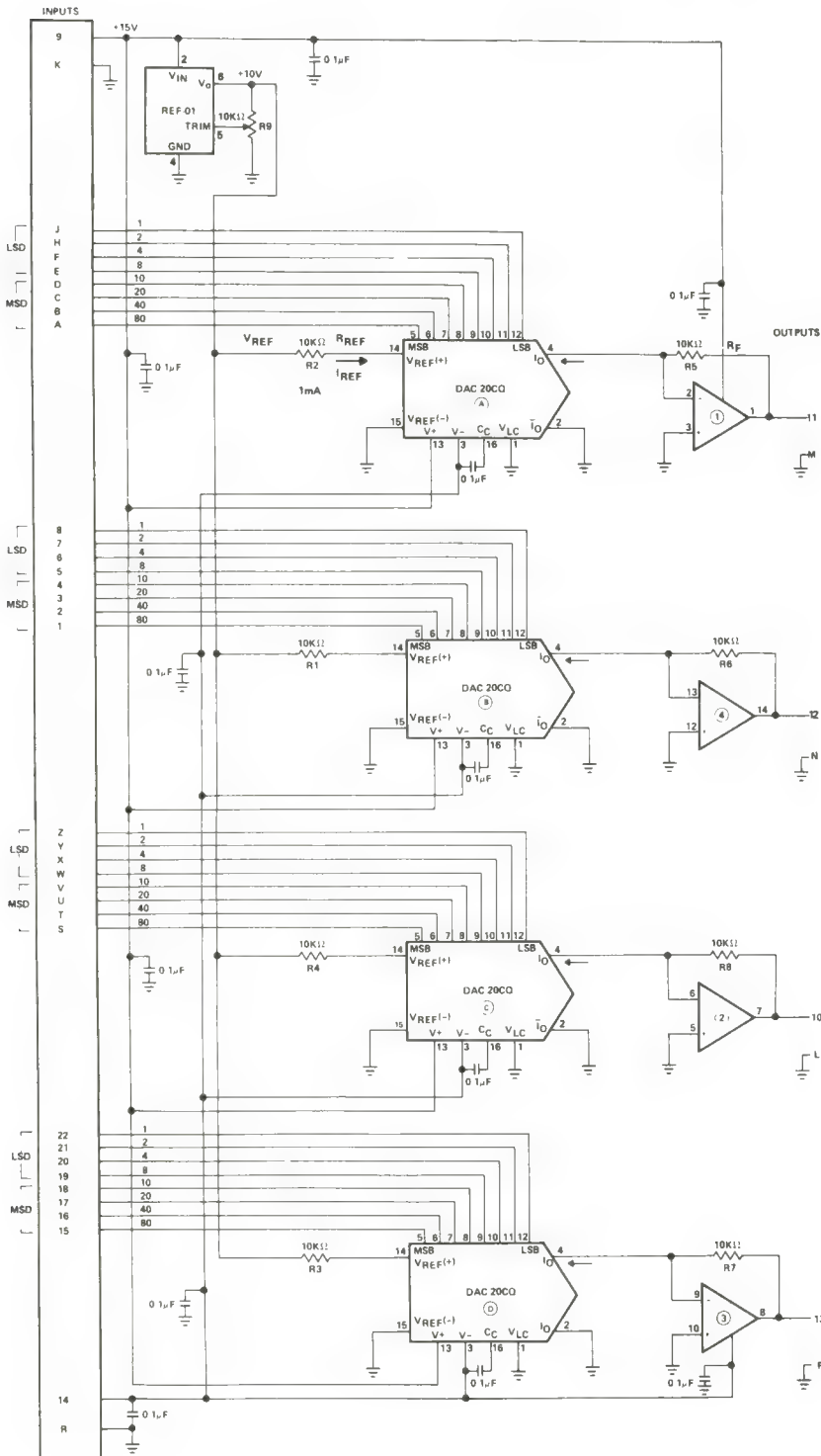
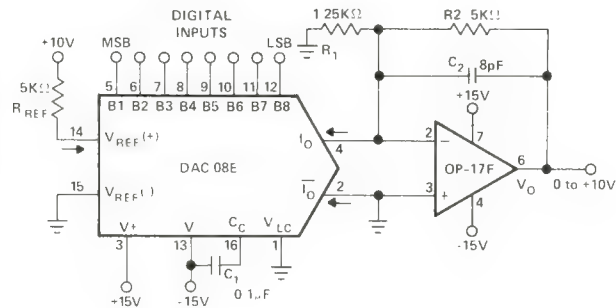


8-BIT BINARY TO PROCESS CURRENT—Uses only three Precision Monolithics ICs operating from -5 V and $+23\text{ V}$ supplies to convert 8-bit binary digital input to process current in range

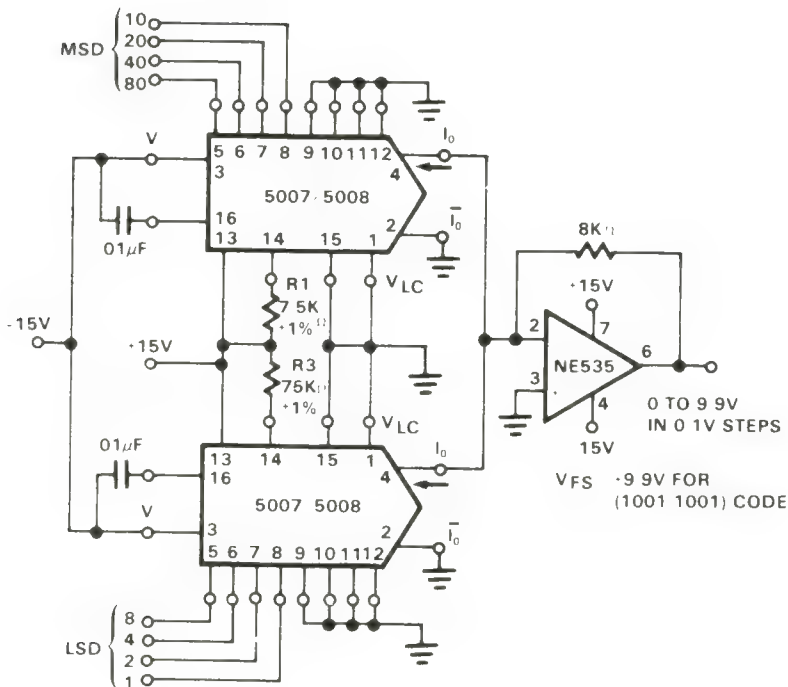
of 4-20 mA. Fixed current of 0.5 mA is added to DAC output current varying between 0 and 2 mA, with resulting total current multiplied by factor of 8 to give up to 20 mA through 500-ohm

load.—D. Soderquist, "3 IC 8 Bit Binary Digital to Process Current Converter with 4-20 mA Output," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-21.

HIGH-SPEED OUTPUT OPAMP—Precision Monolithics OP-17F opamp optimizes DAC-08E D/A converter for highest speed in converting DAC output current to output voltage up to 10 V under control of digital input. Settling time is 380 ns.—G. Erdi, "The OP-17, OP-16, OP-15 as Output Amplifiers for High Speed D/A Converters," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-24, p 2.

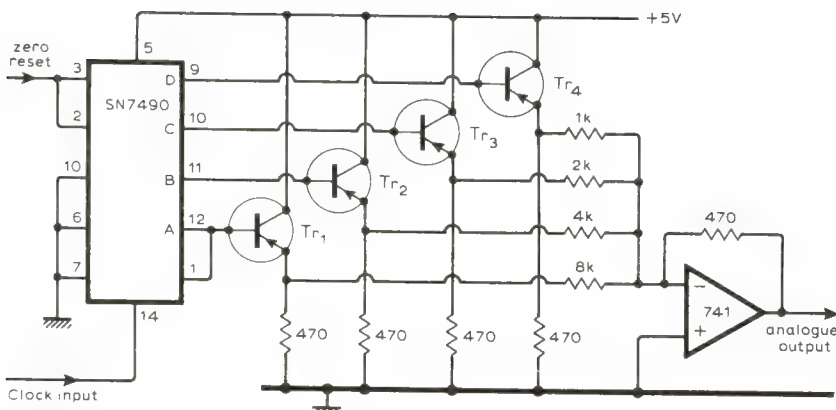
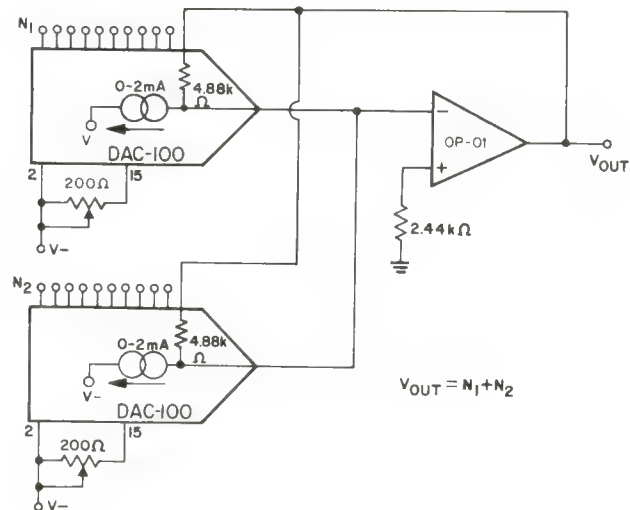


FOUR-CHANNEL BCD—Uses four Precision Monolithics DAC-20CQ 2-digit BCD D/A converter, OP-11FY precision quad opamp, and REF-01HJ +10 V voltage reference to convert 2-digit BCD input coding to proportional analog 0 to +10 V output for each of four channels. Same configuration will handle binary inputs, as covered in application note. For output range of 0 to +5 V, change voltage reference to REF-02.—D. Soderquist, "Low Cost Four Channel DAC Gives BCD or Binary Coding," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-26, p 3.

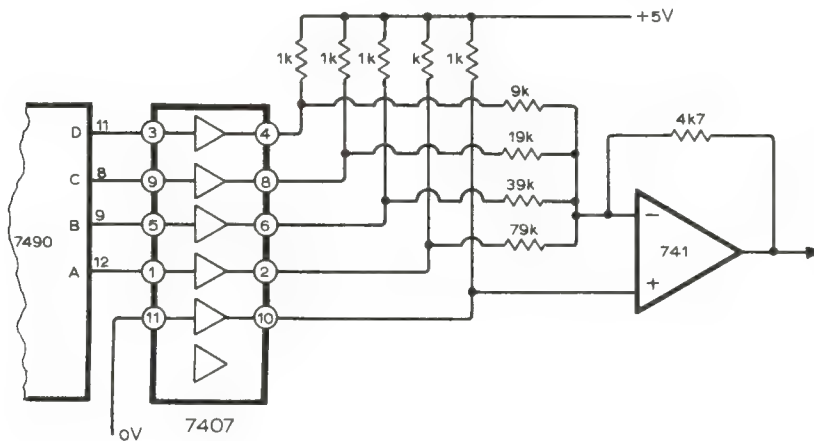


2-DIGIT BCD INPUT—Each Signetics 5007/5008 multiplying D/A converter serves one digit of input voltage to give output current that is product of digital input number and input reference current. Opamp combines currents and converts them to analog output voltage proportional to digital input value.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 677–685.

ANALOG SUM OF DIGITAL NUMBERS—Two Precision Monolithics DAC-100 D/A converters and OP-01 opamp combine conversion with adding to give high-precision DC output voltage. 200-ohm pots are adjusted initially to give exactly desired output for input of all 0s.—“8 & 10 Bit Digital-to-Analog Converter,” Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, DAC-100, p 5.

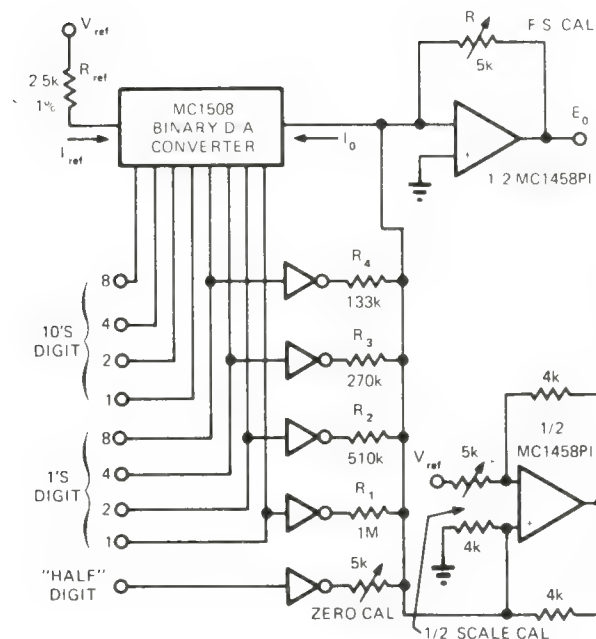
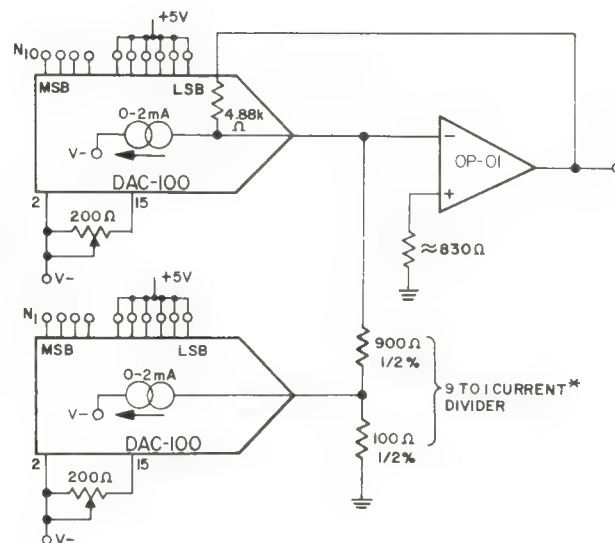


SIMPLE DAC—Transistors are either saturated or cut off by outputs of clock-controlled SN7490 BCD counter. Portions of emitter voltages of the four transistors are added in ratios 1:2:4:8 by 741 summing opamp to obtain analog output. Article tells how two such circuits can be combined for use in two-digit DVM.—D. James, Simple Digital to Analogue Converter, *Wireless World*, June 1974, p 197.

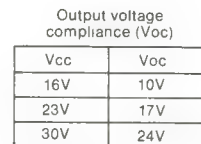


TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION—Use of 7407 hex buffer following SN7490 of D/A converter permits satisfactory performance over reasonably wide temperature range even when driving several TTL stages. Noninverting input of 741 opamp is connected to output of unused buffer at logic 0. Circuit is modification of D/A converter developed by D. James for use in simple two-digit DVM.—R. J. Chance, Improved Simple D. to A. Converter, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1974, p 503.

2-DIGIT BCD—Output current of Precision Monolithics DAC-100 D/A converter can be adjusted to exactly desired value with 200-ohm pot for each DAC; adjustment is made with input of all 0s. Circuit can be expanded to 3 digits by adding third DAC and adding 99 to current divider.—“8 & 10 Bit Digital-to-Analog Converter,” Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, DAC-100, p 5.



2 1/2-DIGIT INPUT FOR 199 COUNT—Addition of 1/2-digit circuit to basic 2-digit BCD DAC increases count from 99 to 199. Circuit sequences to 99 while 1/2-digit section of MC14009 hex two-input NOR gate has low output, and goes through steps 100 to 199 while 1/2-digit output is high. Reference voltage is 5.0 V. Calibration procedure is given.—T. Henry, Binary D/A Converters Can Provide BCD-Coded Conversion, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1973, p 70-73.



* Settling time $\cong 5 \mu\text{sec}$
with $R_L = 500 \Omega$

output current of 4–20 mA. To calibrate, connect ammeter between output and ground, then apply $+23\text{ V} \pm 7\text{ V}$ and $-5\text{ V} \pm 1\text{ V}$ to converter. Make digital inputs all 0s (less than $+0.8\text{ V}$). Adjust R1 until output current is 4.0 mA.

Change digital inputs to all 1s (greater than +2.0 V), and adjust R2 until output current is 20 mA.—D. Soderquist, *Build Your Own 4-20 mA Digital to Analog Converter, Instruments & Control Systems*, March 1977, p 57-58.



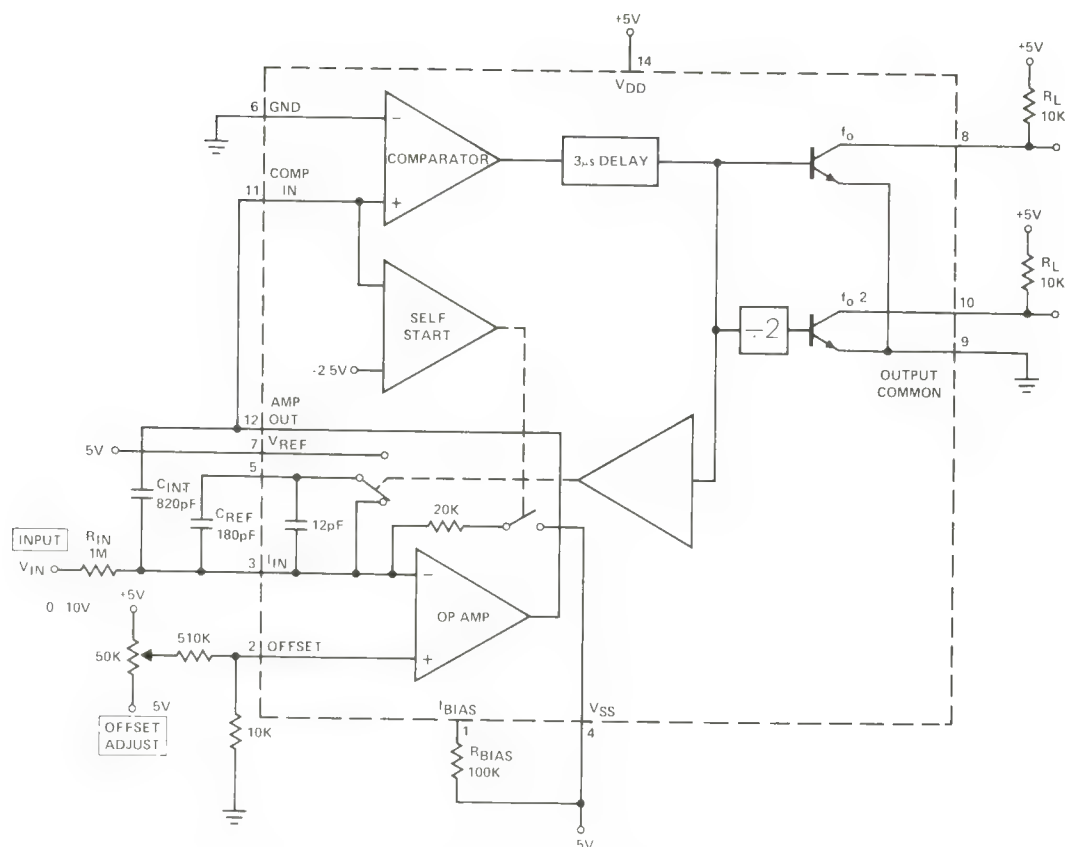
applications having short repeated duty cycles, each containing reference point. Examples include weighing scale in which transducer is load cell, pressure control systems, fuel pumps, and

sphygmomanometers. Circuit eliminates warm-up errors.—"Pressure Transducer Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 7-4-7-8.

CHAPTER 19

Converter Circuits—General

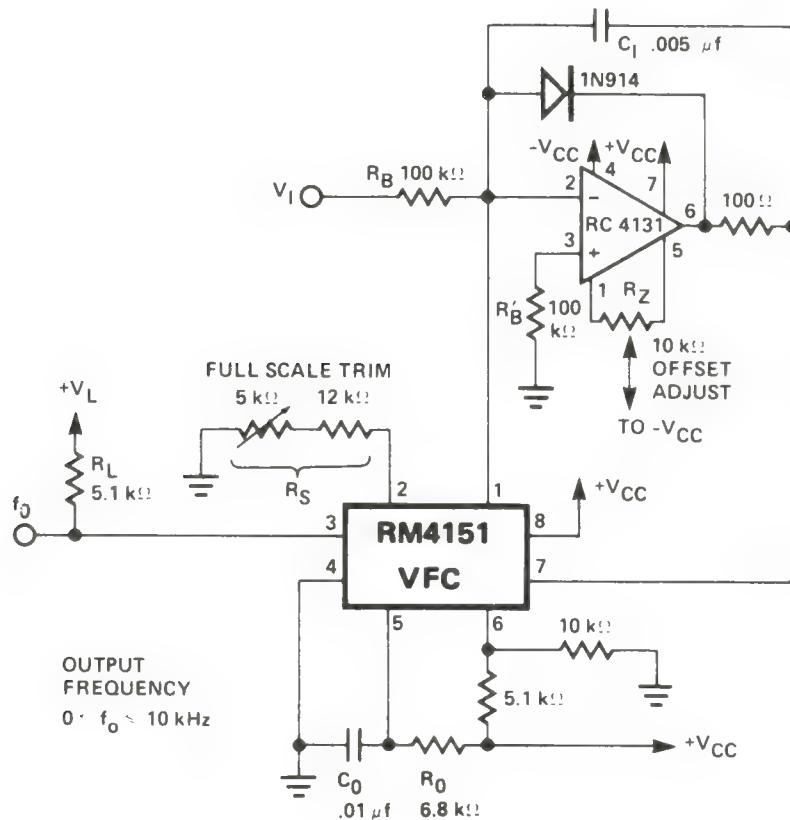
Includes V/F, V/I, V/pulse width, V/time, F/V, 7-segment/BCD, BCD/7-segment, Gray/BCD, Gray/binary, binary/BCD, time/V, pulse height/time, I/V, and other converter circuits for changing one parameter linearly to another. See also other Converter chapters.



10 Hz TO 10 kHz V/F—External circuit shown for Teledyne 9400 voltage-to-frequency converter provides means for trimming zero location and full-scale frequency value of output. For 10-kHz

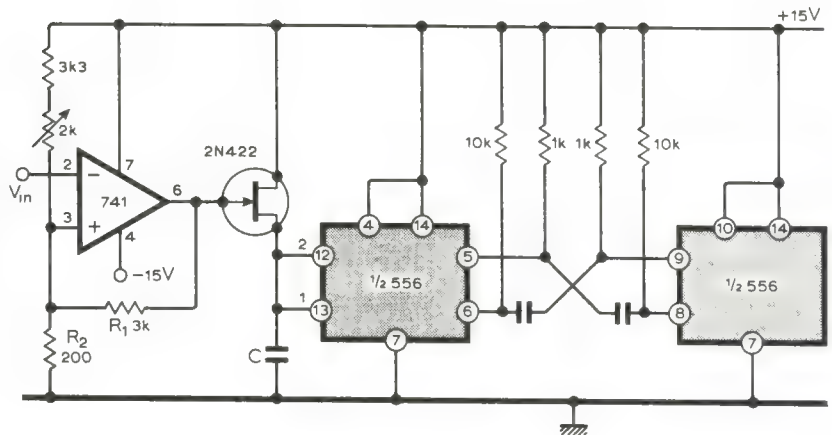
full-scale value, set V_{IN} to 10 mV and trim with 50K offset adjust pot to get 10-Hz output, then set V_{IN} to 10.000 V and trim either R_{IN} , V_{REF} , or C_{REF} to obtain 10-kHz output.—M. O. Paiva,

"Applications of the 9400 Voltage to Frequency Frequency to Voltage Converter," Teledyne Semiconductor, Mountain View, CA, 1978, AN-10, p 3-5.



V/F CONVERTER WITH 0.05% LINEARITY—Raytheon RM4151 converter is used with integrator opamp to give highly linear conversion of inputs up to -10 VDC to proportional frequency of square-wave output. With maximum input of -10 V, adjust 5K full-scale trimpot for maximum output frequency of 10 kHz. Set offset adjust pot to give 10-Hz output for input of -10 mV. To operate from single positive supply, change opamp to RC3403A.—"Linear Integrated Circuit Data Book," Raytheon Semiconductor Division, Mountain View, CA, 1978, p 7-38.

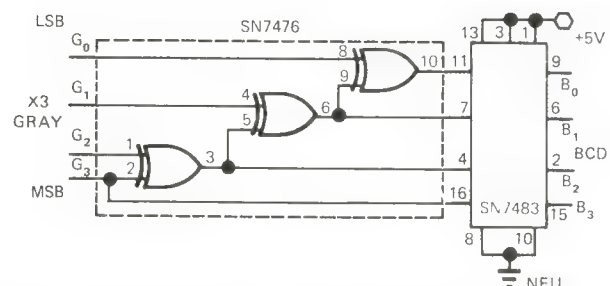
0.1 Hz–100 kHz V/F—Uses NE556 timer in dual mode in combination with opamp and FET for linear voltage-to-frequency conversion with output range from 0.1 Hz to 100 kHz. Operating frequency is $0.91/2RC$ where R is resistance of FET.—K. Kraus, Linear V-F Converter, *Wireless World*, May 1977, p 80.



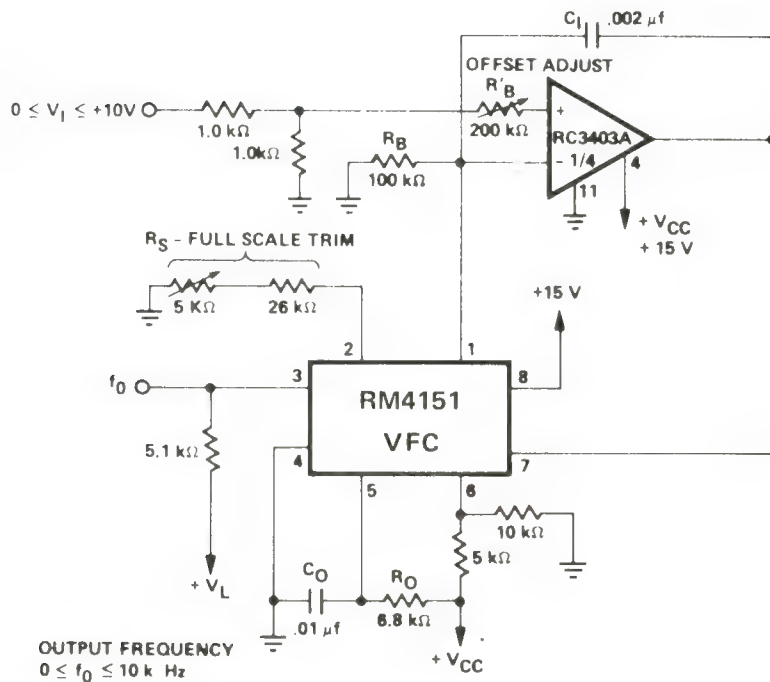
BCD	GRAY	X-3 GRAY
0000	0000	0010
0001	0001	0110
0010	0011	0111
0011	0010	0101
0100	0110	0100
0101	0111	1100
0110	0101	1101
0111	0100	1111
1000	1100	1110
1001	1101	1010

EXCESS-THREE GRAY CODE TO BCD—Developed for use with shaft encoder providing excess-three Gray-code output. Requires only two

TTL ICs, connected as shown. To convert regular Gray code to BCD, omit SN7483 4-bit adder. Tabulation shows how circuit accomplishes

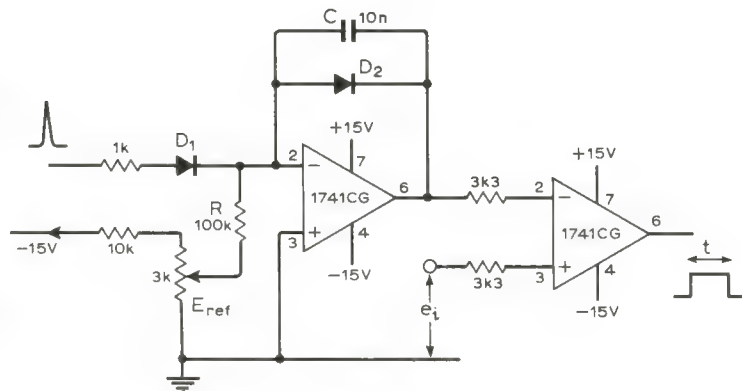


conversion for both types of Gray codes.—D. M. Risch, Two ICs Convert Excess-Three Gray Code to BCD, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 44.

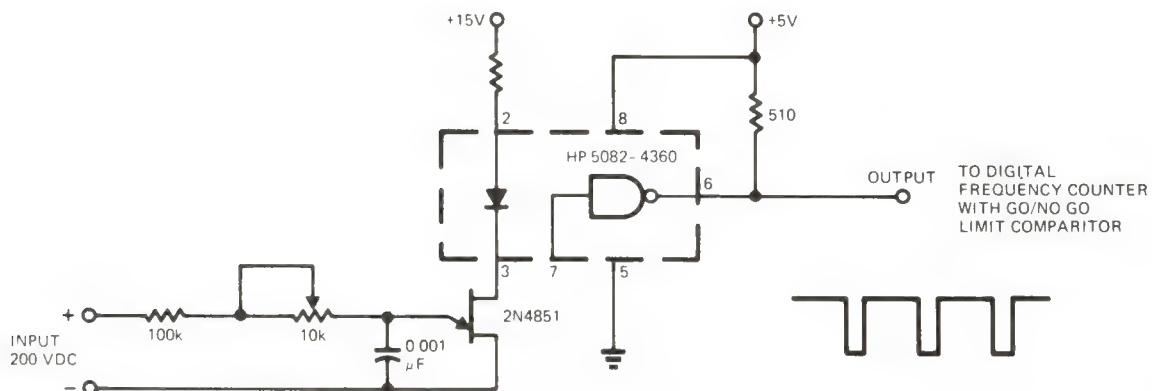


HIGH-PRECISION V/F CONVERTER—Active integrator using one section of RC3403A quad opamp improves linearity, frequency offset, and response time of Raytheon RM4151 converter operating from single supply. Opamp develops null voltage.—"Linear Integrated Circuit Data Book," Raytheon Semiconductor Division, Mountain View, CA, 1978, p 7-38.

DC VOLTAGE TO TIME—Opamp connected as integrator feeds opamp comparator to produce output pulse whose width is proportional to magnitude of DC input voltage. Circuit shown is for positive inputs only; for both positive and negative inputs, article tells how to add another comparator. Circuit can then be used to generate start and stop pulses applied to digital timer of digital voltmeter.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1973, p 447–448.

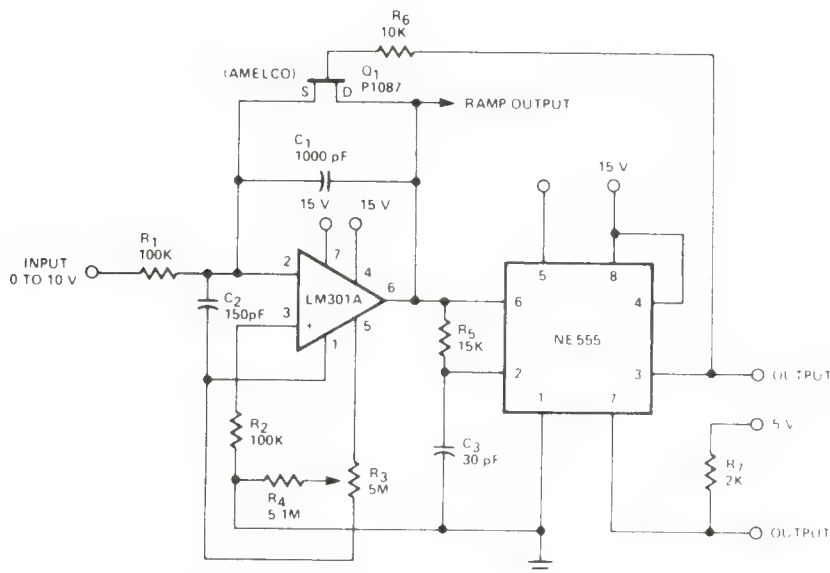


VOLTAGE-TO-FREQUENCY GO/NO-GO—Single UJT is used as V/F converter to provide completely isolated inputs and outputs for high-voltage go/no-go test monitor. When voltage



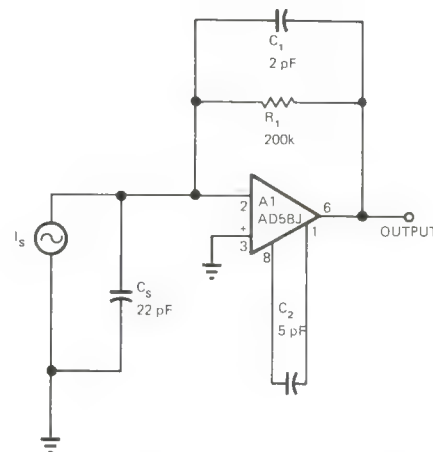
exceeds predetermined limit, output to digital frequency counter exceeds corresponding frequency limit. Output can be fed directly into digital frequency-limit detector that provides go/

no-go indication.—T. H. Li, VFC Used in Isolated GO/NO GO Voltage Monitor, *EDN Magazine*, July 5, 1974, p 75.



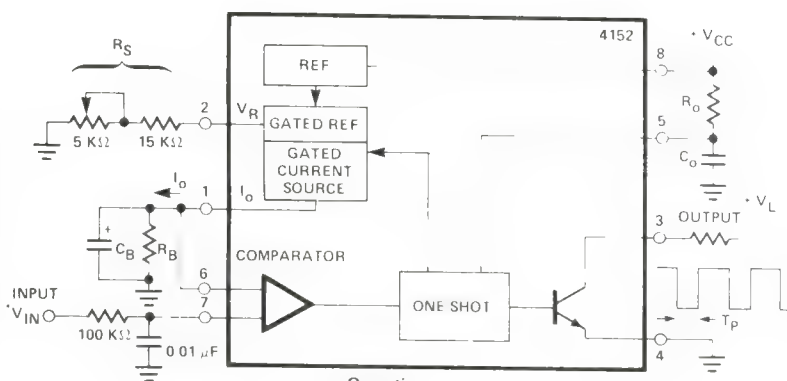
VOLTAGE TO FREQUENCY—Input voltage range of 0 to -10 VDC is converted by opamp and timer to proportional frequency with good

linearity. Circuit is TTL-compatible. Accuracy is 0.2%.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 727-729.

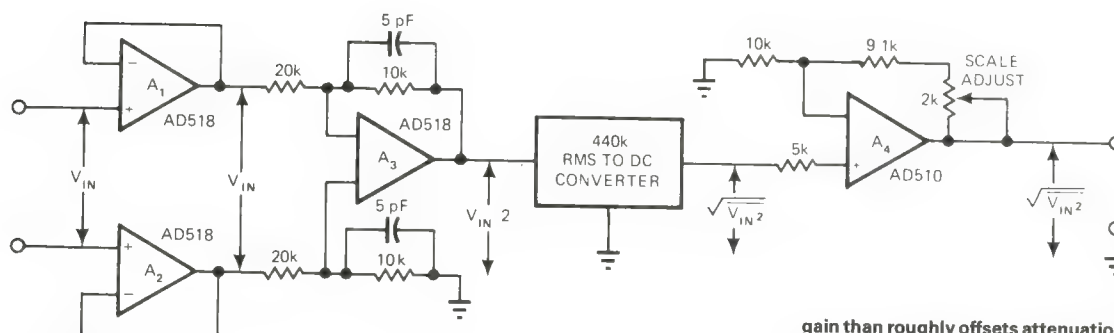


CURRENT TO VOLTAGE—Developed for use with current-output transducers such as silicon photocells. For widest frequency response, circuit values may need some adjusting for source current and capacitance. C_1 , across feedback resistor of opamp, eliminates ringing around 500 kHz. If input coupling capacitor is added to reduce DC gain, circuit can be used with inductive source such as magnetic tape head.—R. S. Burwen, Current-to-Voltage Converter for Transducer Use, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 15, 1972, p 40.

0.01–10 V to 1, 10, OR 100 kHz—Simple voltage-to-frequency converter uses Raytheon 4152 operating from single 15-V supply to convert analog input voltage to proportional frequency of square-wave output. Maximum output frequency depends on values used for resistors and capacitors, as given in table. Suitable for applications where input dynamic range is limited and does not go to zero.—"Linear Integrated Circuit Data Book," Raytheon Semiconductor Division, Mountain View, CA, 1978, p 7-45-7-46.



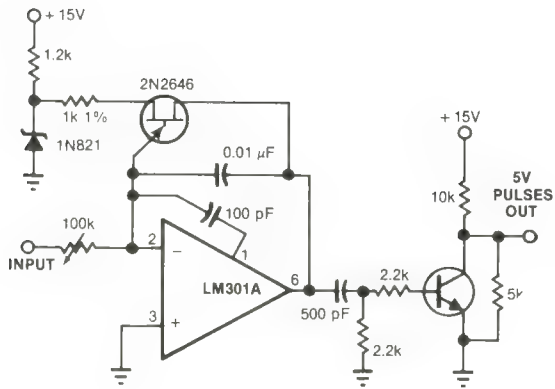
Operating Range	R_O	C_O	R_B	C_B
DC to 1 kHz	6.8 K Ω	0.1 μ F	100 K Ω	10 μ F
DC to 10 kHz	6.8 K Ω	0.01 μ F	100 K Ω	1.0 μ F
DC to 100 kHz	6.8 K Ω	0.001 μ F	100 K Ω	0.1 μ F



20-kHz SQUARE-WAVE TO DC—Provides accuracy within 0.1% for square-wave inputs of 3 to 7 VRMS in frequency range of 5 to 20 kHz when duty cycle is 50%. Opamps A_1 and A_2 are

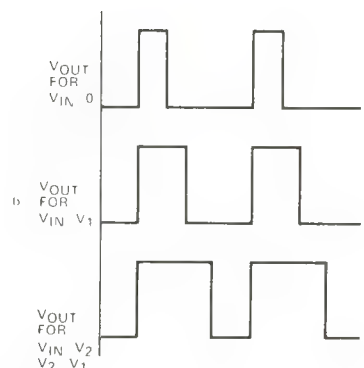
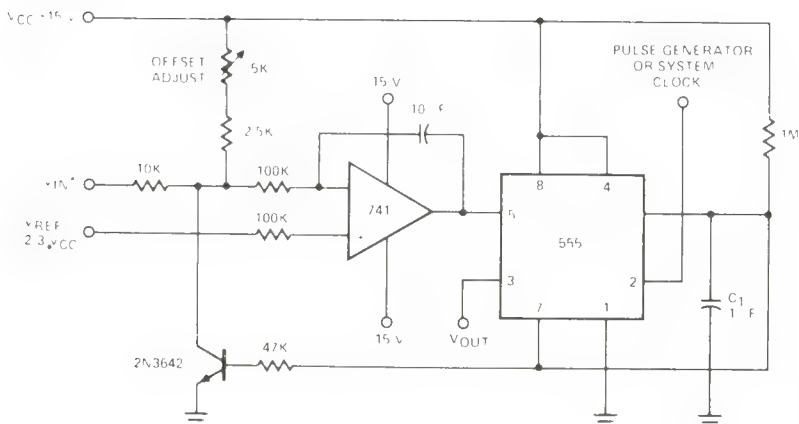
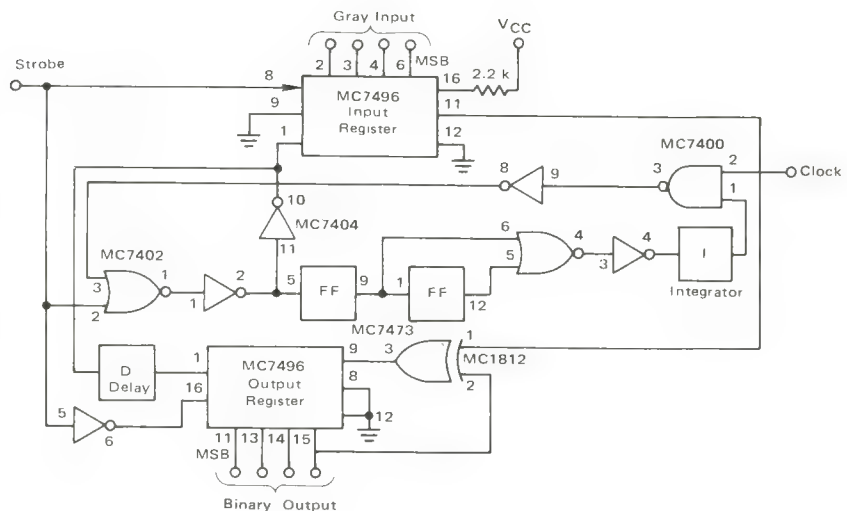
connected as differential input voltage-followers to provide high input impedance. A_3 converts to single-ended output as required by Model 440 converter IC. A_4 provides adjustable

gain than roughly offsets attenuation of A_3 , with 2K pot being adjusted to provide desired ratio of DC output voltage to RMS value of input.—J. Renken, Differential High-Z RMS-DC Converter Has 0.1% Accuracy, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1977, p 114 and 116.



SINGLE-SLOPE V/F CONVERSION—UJT forms reference that determines reset point of LM301A integrator for converting analog input voltage to proportional frequency. Output of integrator ramps negative until UJT switches and drives output positive at high slew rate. Positive edge of integrator output is differentiated by RC network and level-shifted by NPN bipolar transistor to provide logic-compatible pulse.—J. Williams, *Low-Cost, Linear A/D Conversion Uses Single-Slope Techniques*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 101–104.

GRAY TO BINARY—Converts first 4 bits of Gray-code word to binary output. Uses two MC7496 shift registers and logic elements to transfer data serially from input register through MC1812 EXCLUSIVE-OR IC to output register. One requirement is that strobe on pin 8 of input register must complete its function before clock appears on pin 1 of register. When this and other timing conditions are satisfied, converter will work at speeds up to about 10 megabits per second.—J. Barnes, "Analog-to-Digital Cyclic Converter," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-557, p 9.

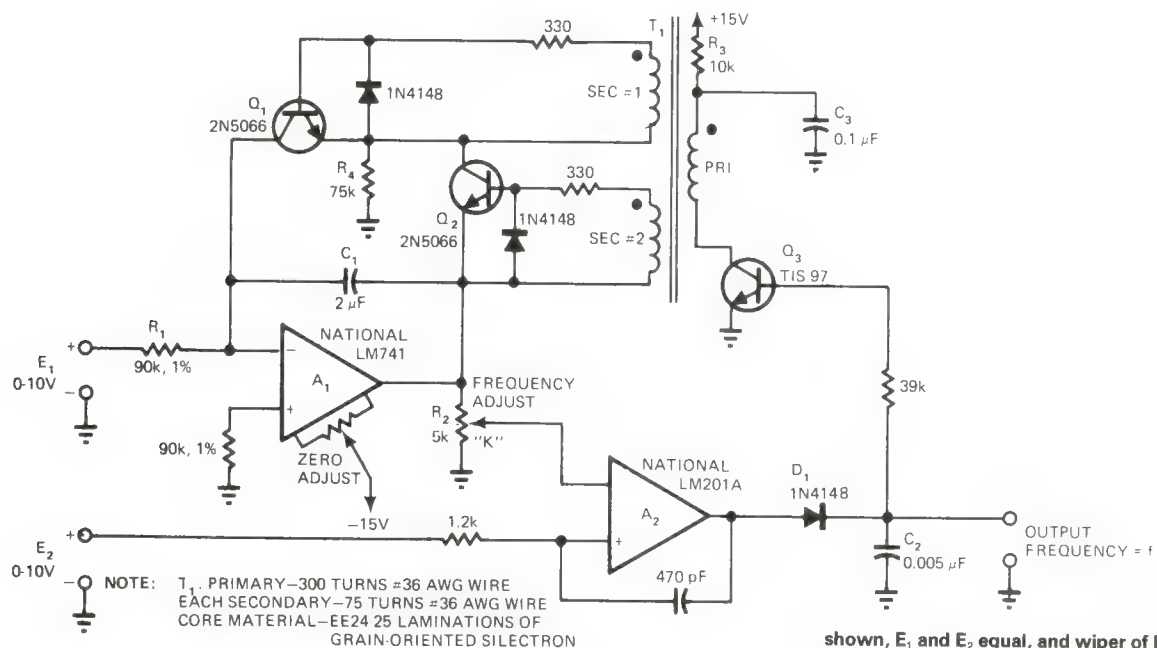


* V_{IN} IS LIMITED TO 2 DIODE DROPS WITHIN GROUND OR BELOW V_{CC}

VOLTAGE TO PULSE WIDTH—Opamp and timer together convert input voltage level to

width of output pulse with accuracy better than 1%. Output is at same frequency as input.—

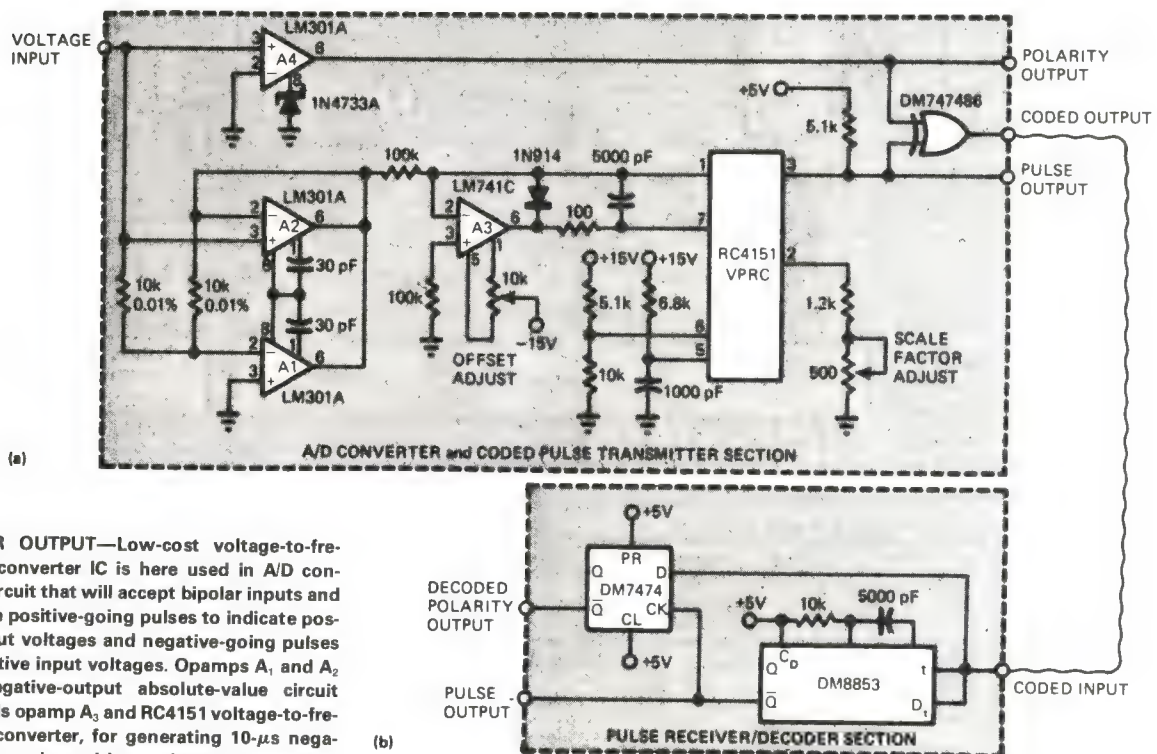
"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 726–727.



DIVIDING ANALOG VOLTAGES—Charge-and-dump V/F conversion technique is used to obtain quotient of two analog voltages digitally. Applications include measurement of total mass flow of gas under constant pressure. With Q₁ and Q₂ normally off, C₁ charges at rate pro-

portional to input E₁, producing negative ramp at output of integrating opamp A₁. When R₂ wiper voltage exceeds E₂, output of A₂ goes high, turning on Q₃ and temporarily driving Q₁ and Q₂ into conduction. This process discharges C₁, resetting output of A₁ to zero. With values

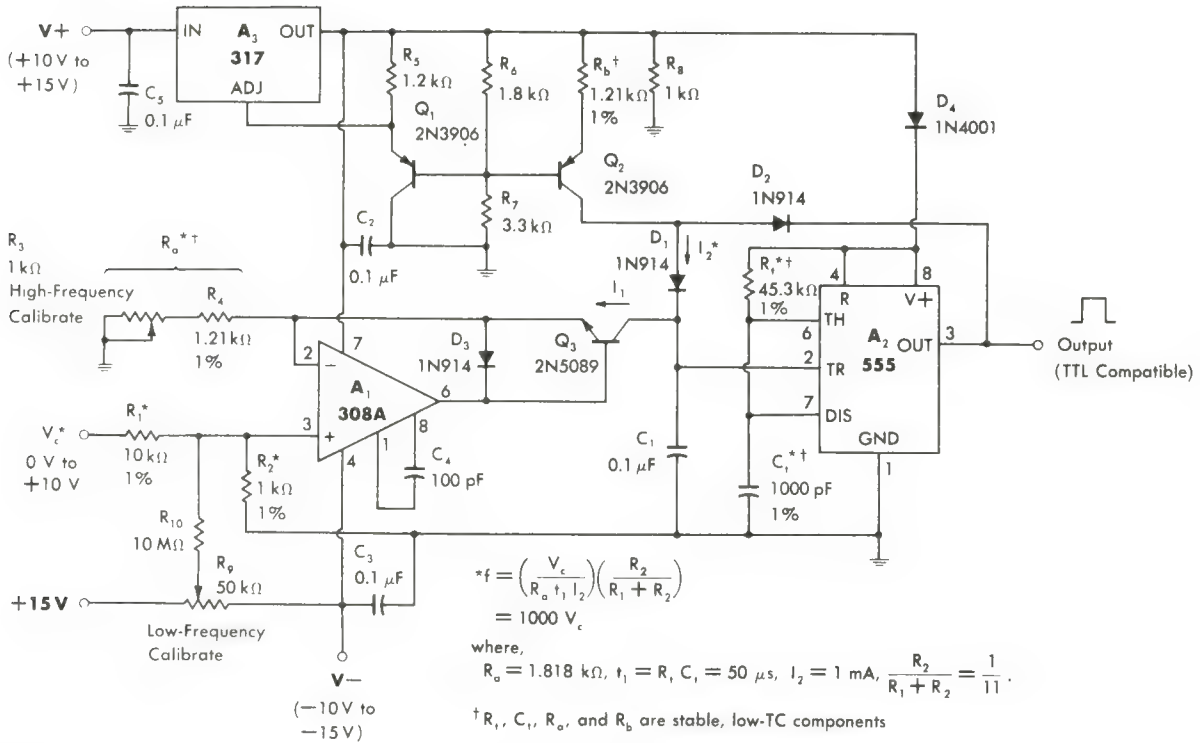
shown, E₁ and E₂ equal, and wiper of R₂ at midpoint, circuit output is 10,000 pulses per hour, suitable for driving electromechanical counter. Output frequency is proportional to average DC value of E₁, even when input changes rapidly.—H. L. Trietley, Voltage-to-Frequency Converter Performs Division, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1978, p 79–80.



BIPOLAR OUTPUT—Low-cost voltage-to-frequency converter IC is here used in A/D converter circuit that will accept bipolar inputs and generate positive-going pulses to indicate positive input voltages and negative-going pulses for negative input voltages. Opamps A₁ and A₂ form negative-output absolute-value circuit that feeds opamp A₃ and RC4151 voltage-to-frequency converter, for generating 10-μs negative-going pulses with repetition-rate scale factor of 1 kHz/V. Full-scale input is 20 V P-P. Opamp A₁ is ground-referenced voltage comparator having zener clamp, providing TTL-compatible logic output for indicating input polarity. Pulse-receiver/decoder section takes

digitally coded signals arriving from transmitter, for processing by data line of D flip-flop and two trigger inputs of dual-edge retriggerable mono MVBR. This generates 25-μs negative-going output pulse for each 10-μs input pulse

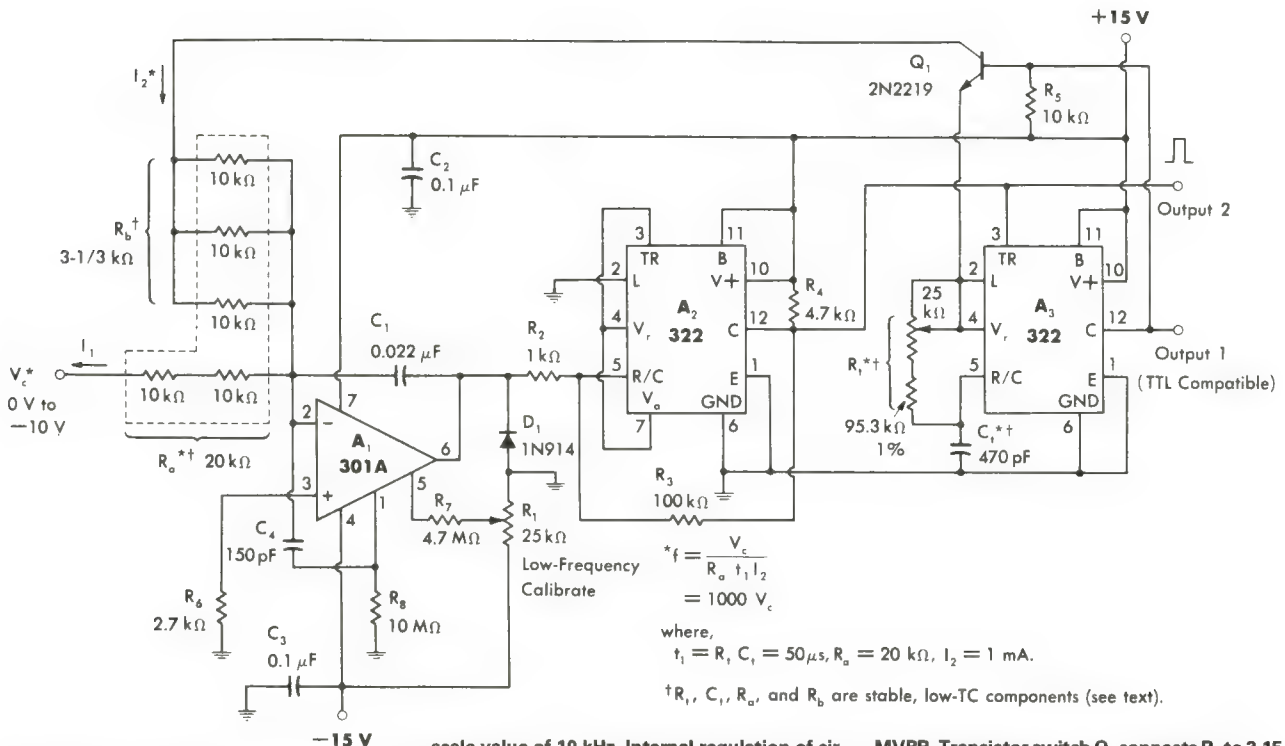
from data line. Logic 1 on complementary output of flip-flop indicates that original input voltage to transmitter was positive.—E. J. DeWath, Low-Cost A/D Converter Transmits and Receives, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1977, p 35.



POSITIVE-INPUT V/F—Input voltages from 0 to 10 V are divided by R_1 and R_2 for application to noninverting input of current source A_1 . 555

timer A_2 provides functions of precision mono MVBR and level sensor. Regulator A_3 acts as gated current source and provides stabilized

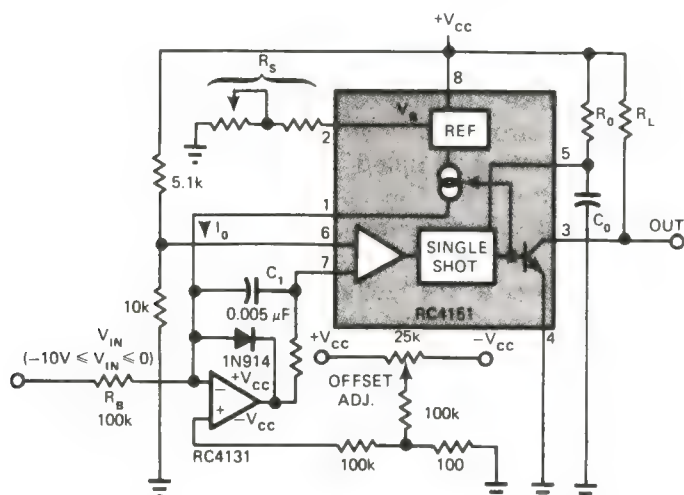
voltage output for 555 and 308A.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 184–192.



–10 V GIVES 10 kHz—Control voltage input in range of 0 to –10 V is converted linearly to frequency of digital output pulse train having full-

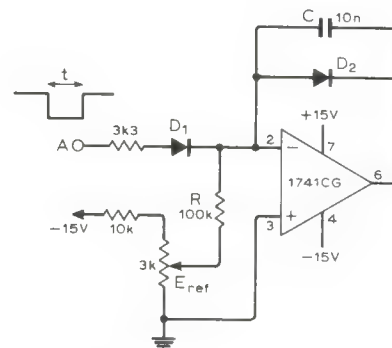
scale value of 10 kHz. Internal regulation of circuit makes operation essentially independent of $\pm 15 \text{ V}$ supply level. A_1 is opamp integrator, A_2 is comparator, and A_3 is precision mono

MVBR. Transistor switch Q_1 connects R_b to 3.15-V reference voltage during t_1 timing period of A_3 .—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 184–192.

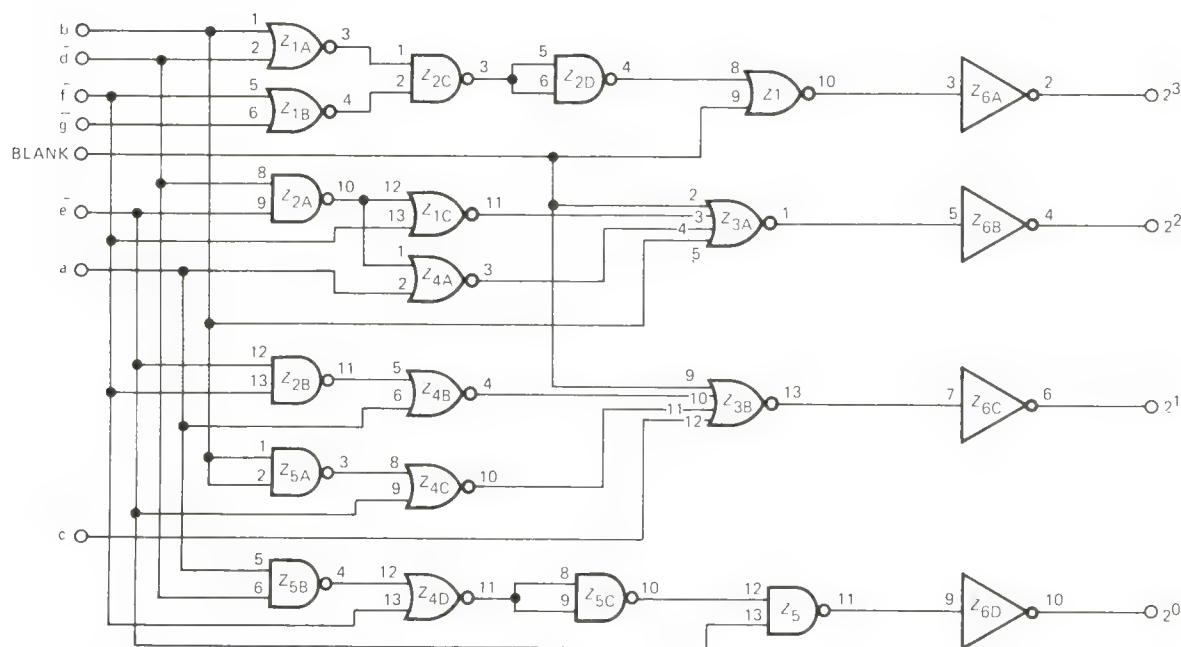


V/F AND F/V—Although based on Raytheon 4151 IC voltage-to-frequency converter, circuit is readily adapted to other modern V/F converters now costing under \$10 each. With values shown, input of 0 to -10 VDC provides proportional frequency change from 0 to 10 kHz at out-

put. Design equations are given. Article also covers F/V operation of same IC for demodulating FSK data.—T. Cate, IC V/F Converters Readily Handle Other Functions Such as F/V, A/D, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1977, p 82-86.

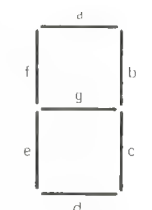


TIME TO VOLTAGE—Time period of negative gating signal determines amplitude of linear output ramp generated by integrator opamp. Amplitude of ramp, proportional to input time, is observed on calibrated screen of oscilloscope.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1973, p 447-448.



DIGIT	BLNK	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	2 ³	2 ²	2 ¹	2 ⁰
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
BLANK	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	X

X = DON'T CARE
0 = 0V (SEGMENT ACTIVE)
1 = +12V (SEGMENT OFF)



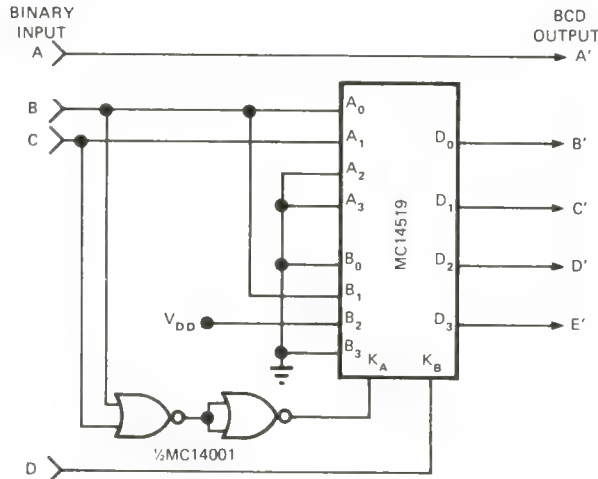
SEGMENT IDENTIFICATION

Z₁, Z₄ TYPE 4001
Z₂, Z₅ TYPE 4011
Z₃ TYPE 4002
Z₆ TYPE 4009
+12V PIN 14
GND PIN 7
+12V PIN 16
GND PIN 8
+5V PIN 1

7-SEGMENT TO BCD—Uses six CMOS packages to convert 7-segment display to corresponding four-line positive-logic BCD code for digits 0-9. Added feature is blank input which,

when high, forces blank code (1110 or 1111) into readout, for use in suppressing leading zeros with some types of data storage. Use 4010 in place of 4009 for Z₆ when negative-logic BCD

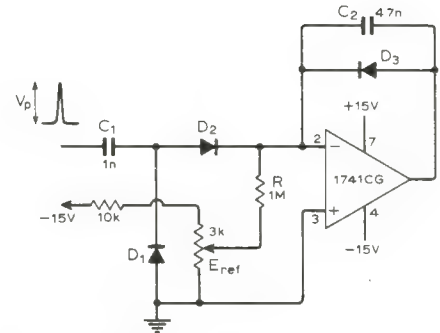
output is required.—R. Sturla, Real-Time 7-Segment to BCD Converter, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1973, p 89.



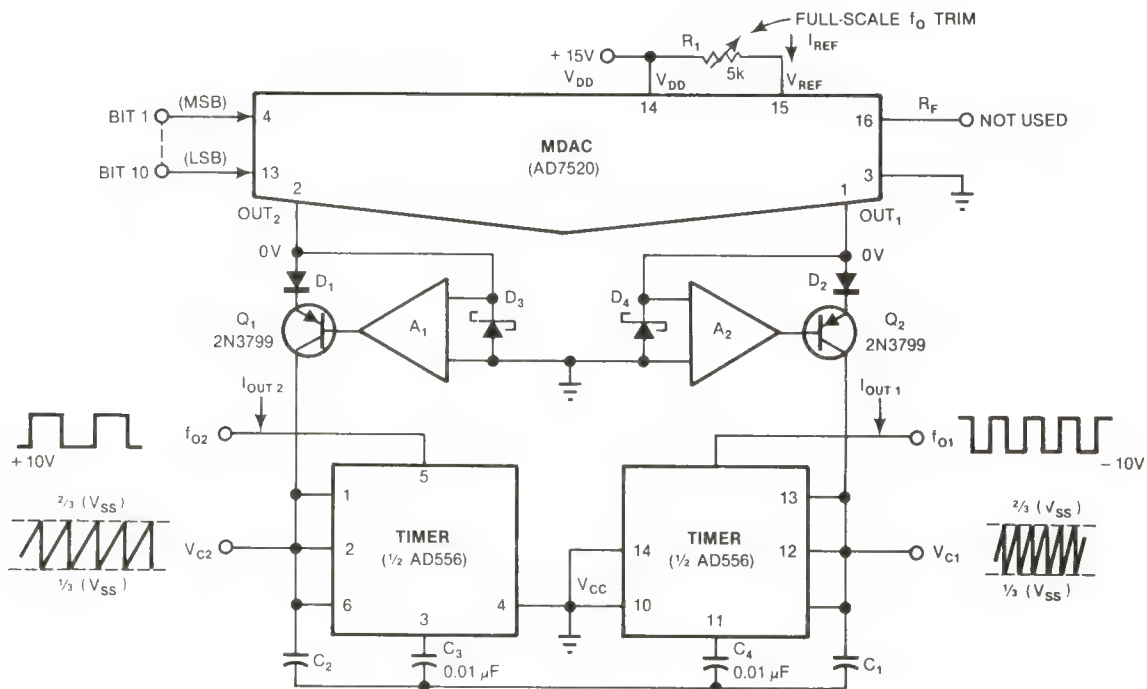
CONTROL			MC14519 OUTPUTS				BCD OUTPUTS			
n'	K _A	K _B	D ₀	D ₁	D ₂	D ₃	B'	C'	D'	E'
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	A ₀	A ₁	A ₂	A ₃	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	"	"	"	"	0	1	0	0
3	1	0	"	"	"	"	1	1	0	0
4	0	1	B ₀	B ₁	B ₂	B ₃	0	0	1	0
5	1	1	B ₀ ⊙ A ₀	B ₁ ⊙ B ₁	B ₂ ⊙ B ₂	B ₃ ⊙ B ₃	0	0	0	1
6	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	0	0	1
7	1	1	"	"	"	"	0	1	0	1

4-BIT BINARY TO 5-BIT BCD—Converts binary number within machine to BCD value from 0 to 15, for driving visual displays. Requires only quad two-channel data selector with EXCLUSIVE-NOR function, available in IC packages.

Article gives truth tables and traces operation step by step.—J. Barnes and J. Tonn, Binary-to-BCD Converter Implements Simple Algorithm, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1975, p 56, 57, and 59.



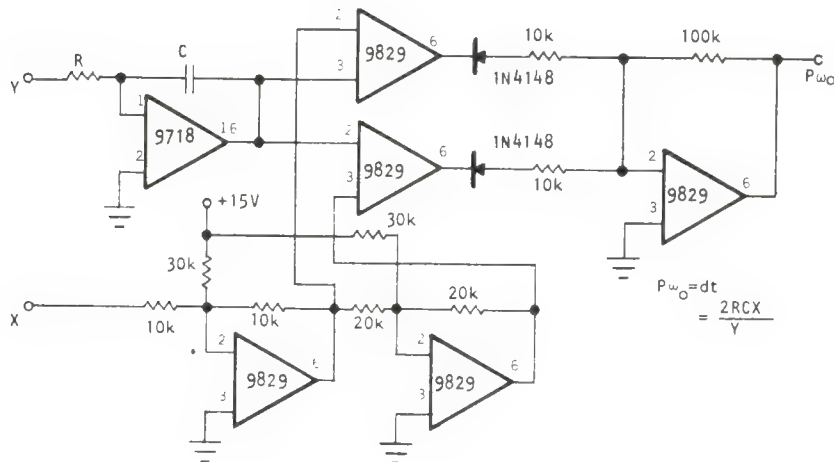
PULSE HEIGHT TO TIME—Simple opamp circuit produces time interval proportional to height of positive input pulse. Opamp is connected as integrator whose output is held at about zero by negative feedback through D₃. Positive input pulse charges C₁, and C₂ amplifier output steps down, and D₃ is reverse-biased. Time for output to charge back up to zero, as observed on oscilloscope, is then directly proportional to input pulse height. Article gives design equations.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1973, p 447–448.



DIGITAL TO FREQUENCY—Combination of multiplying DAC and 556 dual timer provides complementary output frequencies under control of digital input. Opamp and diode types are

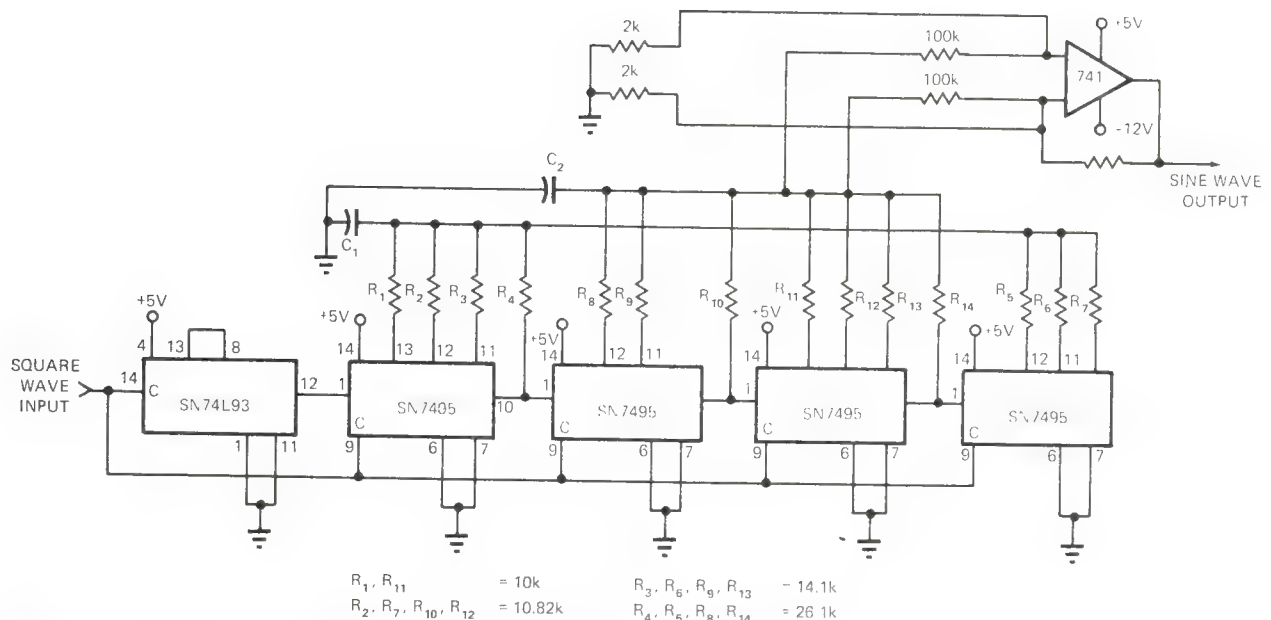
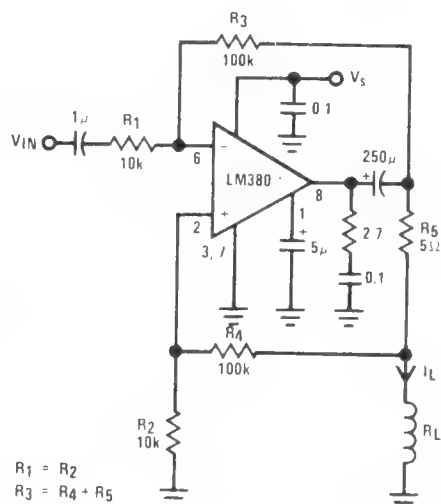
not critical. Output frequency of each timer depends on supply voltages, capacitor values, and setting of R₁.—J. Wilson and J. Whitmore,

MDAC's Open Up a New World of Digital-Control Applications, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1978, p 97–105.



VOLTAGE TO PULSE DURATION—Optical Electronics 9829 opamps are used as fast comparators and 9718 FET opamp as fast integrator to give high precision at high speed for converting analog voltage to pulse duration for such applications as A/D conversion, delta code generation, motor speed control, and pulse-duration modulation. Output pulse durations can be as short as $1\mu\text{s}$. Conversion linearity is better than 0.1%. Minimum pulse duration is 100 ns, and maximum dynamic range is 40 dB. Reference voltages are determined by X input; if X is 3 V, reference voltages differ by 6 V. Two 9829 opamps present reference voltages to two comparator opamps. Fifth 9829 sums comparator outputs and gives positive output.—“Voltage to Pulse Width Converter,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10230.

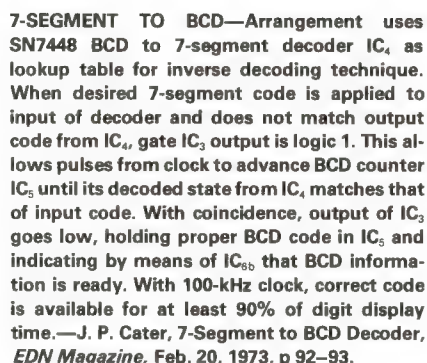
VOLTAGE TO CURRENT—Circuit is capable of supplying constant alternating current up to 1 A to variable load. Actual value of load current is determined by input voltage, values of R_1 , R_3 , and value of R_5 . Input of 250 mV gives 0.5 A through load (RMS values) with less than 0.5% total harmonic distortion. Applications include control of electromagnet current.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-21-4-28.



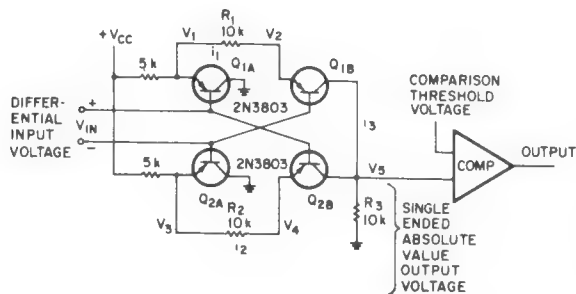
SQUARE TO SINE—Transversal digital filter suppresses harmonics present on input square wave, to give pure sine wave. Resistors weight data as it passes through 16-bit shift register, so sine wave is sampled at 16 times its frequency and theoretically has no harmonics below the

16th. Simple RC filter removes remaining harmonics. Input is clock whose repetition rate is 16 times desired frequency. SN74L93 4-bit ripple counter divides this down to provide square wave of desired frequency. Square wave is sampled 16 times per cycle and shifted down

SN7495 16-bit shift register. C_1 and C_2 are selected to eliminate higher harmonics. Sine-wave output has harmonic distortion of less than -50 dB.—L. J. Mandell, Sine-Wave Synthesizer Has Low Harmonic Distortion, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 15, 1972, p 52.

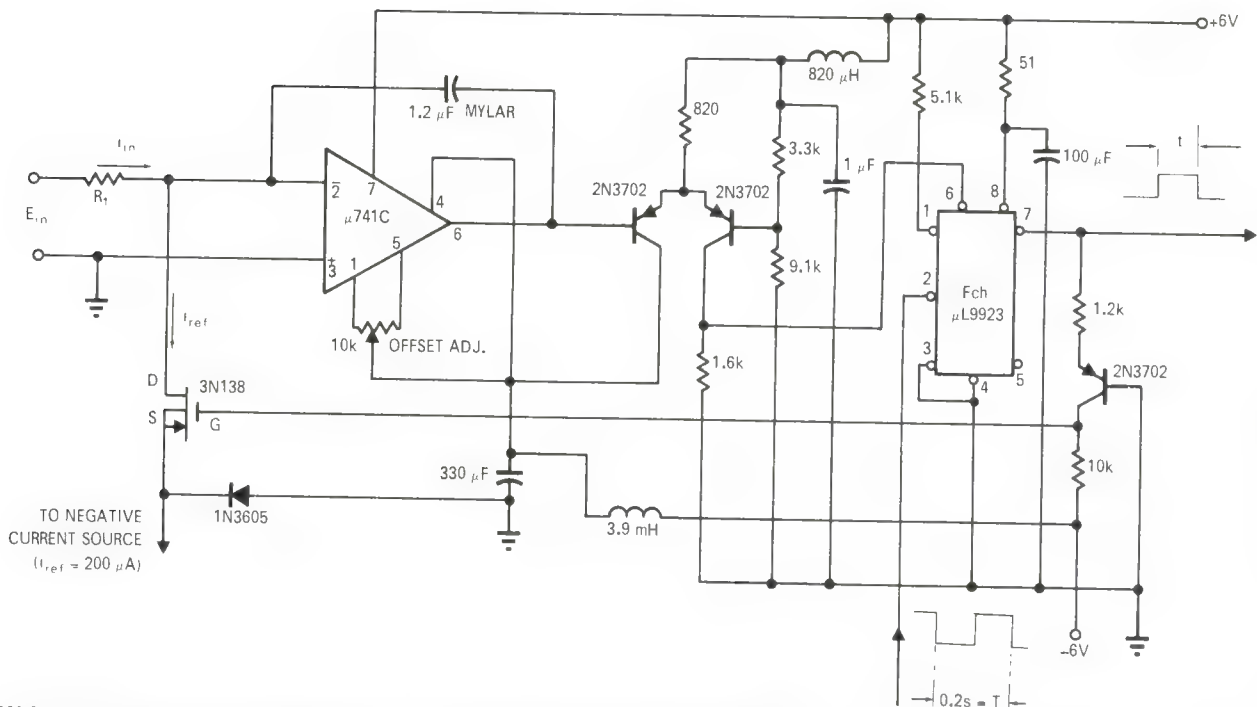
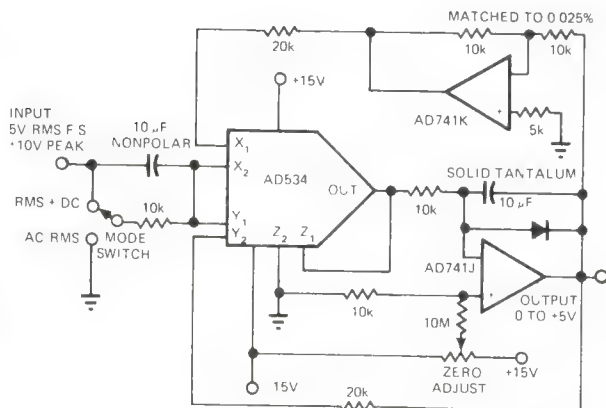


LED driver.—"Linear Integrated Circuit Data Book," Raytheon Semiconductor Division, Mountain View, CA, 1978, p 7-40-7-41.



DIFFERENTIAL TO ABSOLUTE VALUE—Used in comparing differential level to threshold level with good common-mode rejection. Input impedance is maintained high to avoid overloading differential input. Output voltage remains positive when input polarity is reversed.—R. L. Wiker, *Differential to Absolute Value Converter*, *EEE Magazine*, Jan. 1971, p 65.

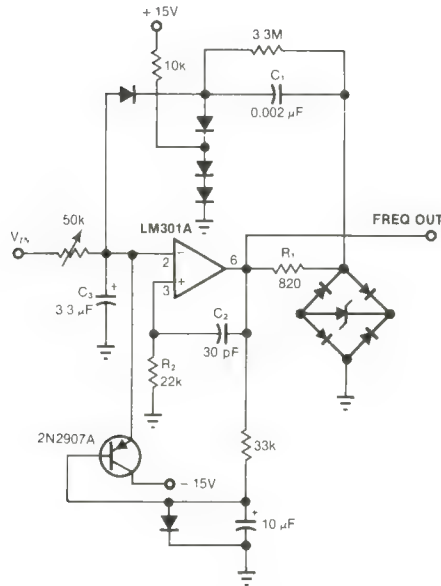
RMS TO DC—Single AD534 analog multiplier and two opamps compute RMS value of input signal as square root of sum of squares. Input is first squared at X_2 and Y_1 , then time-averaged by integrator. Closing output loop back to X_1 and Y_2 completes square-rooting function. Crest factors up to 10 do not appreciably affect accuracy as long as input limits of multiplier are not exceeded. Accuracy is maintained up to 100 kHz. Article gives calibration procedure.—R. Frantz, *Analog Multipliers—New IC Versions Manipulate Real-World Phenomena with Ease*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 125–129.



ANALOG TO PULSE WIDTH—Stripped-down version of dual-slope A/D converter integrates input current constantly but switches reference current into integrator each time clock pulse occurs. Accuracy of 0.1% makes circuit suitable

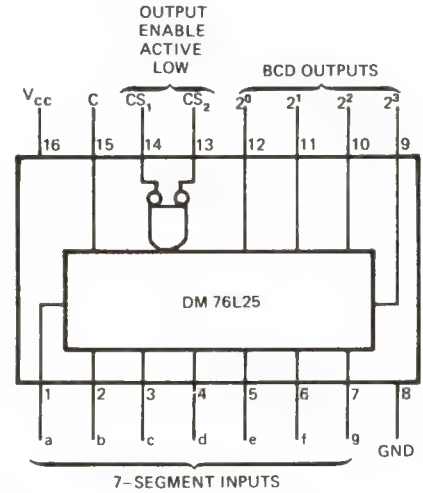
for use in digital voltmeter. Reference current is switched out of integrator when output voltage reaches +4.5V. With values shown, using 100 kilohms for R_1 , maximum input current is 80 μ A and full-scale voltage is 8 V. Article includes tim-

ing diagram and design equations.—N. A. Robin, *Analog-to-Pulse-Width Converter Yields 0.1% Accuracy*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1970, p 42–43.

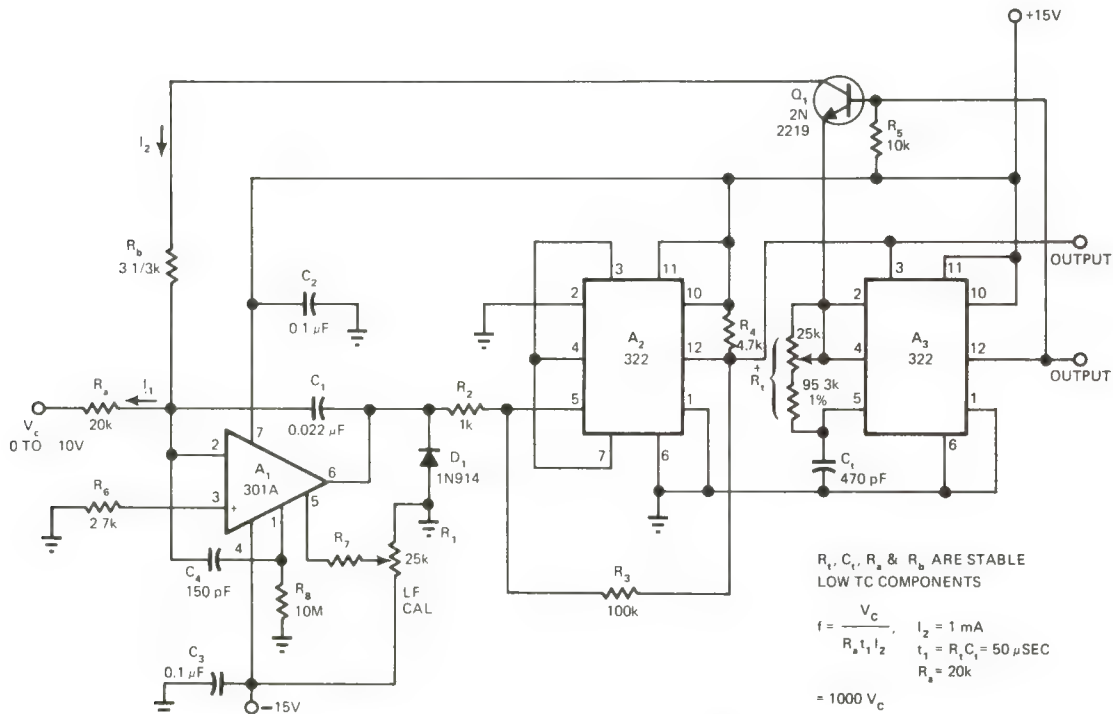


CHARGE-DISPENSING V/F CONVERSION—Output state of opamp switches C₁ between reference voltage provided by diode bridge and its inverting input. Network R₂-C₂ reinforces direction of opamp output change. Circuit can deliver

0–10 kHz output with 0.01% linearity for 0–10 V input. —J. Williams, Low-Cost, Linear A/D Conversion Uses Single-Slope Techniques, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 101–104.



BCD FROM 7-SEGMENT DISPLAY—Single National DM76L25 read-only memory provides conversion from 7-segment outputs of MOS chip driving display to BCD inputs for data processing. Typical power dissipation is 75 mW. Access time is 70 ns when using 5-V supply. Article gives truth table for all standard and special characters of 7-segment display.—U. Priel, 7-Segment-to-BCD Converter: The Last Word?, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1974, p 94–95.



VOLTAGE-TO-FREQUENCY USING IC TIMERS—Two 322 IC timers and single 301A opamp provide all functions required for charge-balancing type of voltage-to-frequency converter, including integrator, level sensor or comparator, precision mono, and gated current

source. Circuit accepts control voltage inputs of 0 to –10 V, corresponding to output pulse stream range of 0 to 10 kHz. Article describes operation in detail. R₁ should be 4.7 megohms. Output pulses of comparator A₂ trigger mono A₃, which generates pulse having duration t₁

that saturates Q₁, to force reference current I₂ into summing point of opamp integrator.—W. G. Jung, Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127–135.

R₁, C₁, R₂ & R₃ ARE STABLE LOW TC COMPONENTS

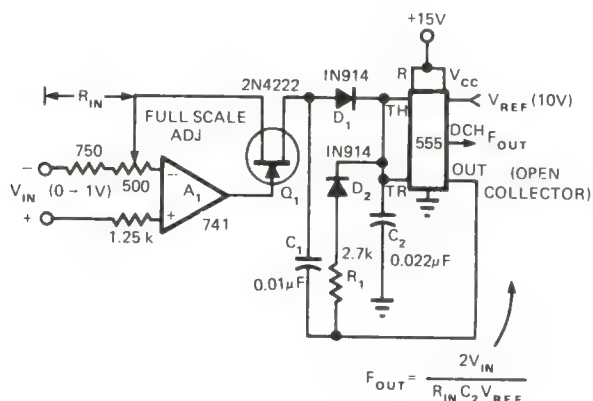
$$f = \frac{V_c}{R_1 t_1 I_2}$$

$$I_2 = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$t_1 = R_1 C_1 = 50 \mu\text{SEC}$$

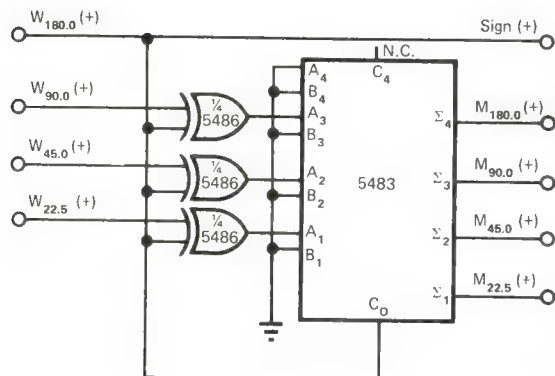
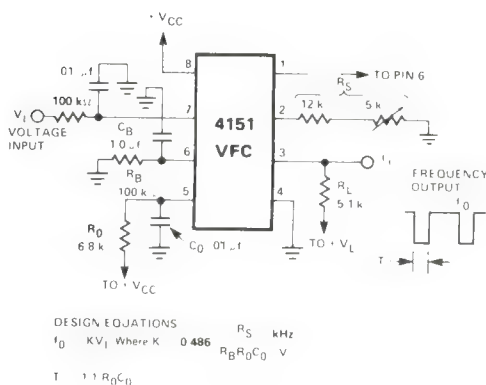
$$R_2 = 20k$$

$$= 1000 V_c$$

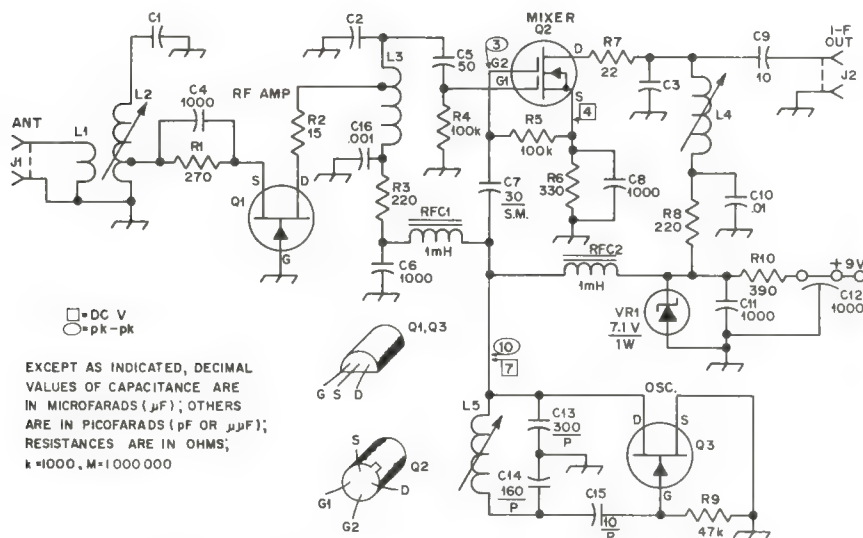


V/F GIVES 10 to 10,000 Hz—Current proportional to input voltage is balanced via periodic charging of C_1 to precisely repeatable voltage by opamp A_1 and FET Q_1 . With values shown, nominal scale factor is 10 kHz/V. Input of 0 to 1 V gives output of 10 to 10,000 Hz with better than 0.05% linearity. Article gives operating details and design equations.—W. S. Woodward, *Simple 10 kHz V/F Features Differential Inputs*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 86.

0–10 VDC TO 0–10 kHz—Single-supply voltage-to-frequency converter produces square-wave output at frequency varying linearly with input voltage. Linearity error is typically only 1%. For values shown, response time for step change of input from 0 to +10 V is 135 ms. Uses Raytheon 4151 converter. Supply can be 15 V.—“Linear Integrated Circuit Data Book,” Raytheon Semiconductor Division, Mountain View, CA, 1978, p 7-38.



0–360° to 0–180°—Used for converting angular information in 360° wrap-around code to $\pm 180^\circ$ sign-plus-magnitude code. For values under 180°, converter outputs and inputs are identical. For larger input angles, output code is complement of input plus one. Used for interfacing shaft encoders and synchro-to-digital converters to digital display. Article gives truth table showing which lines are high and which are low at input and at output for angular increments of 22.5°.—J. N. Phillips, *Convert Wrap-Around Code to Sign-Plus-Magnitude*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1973, p 103.

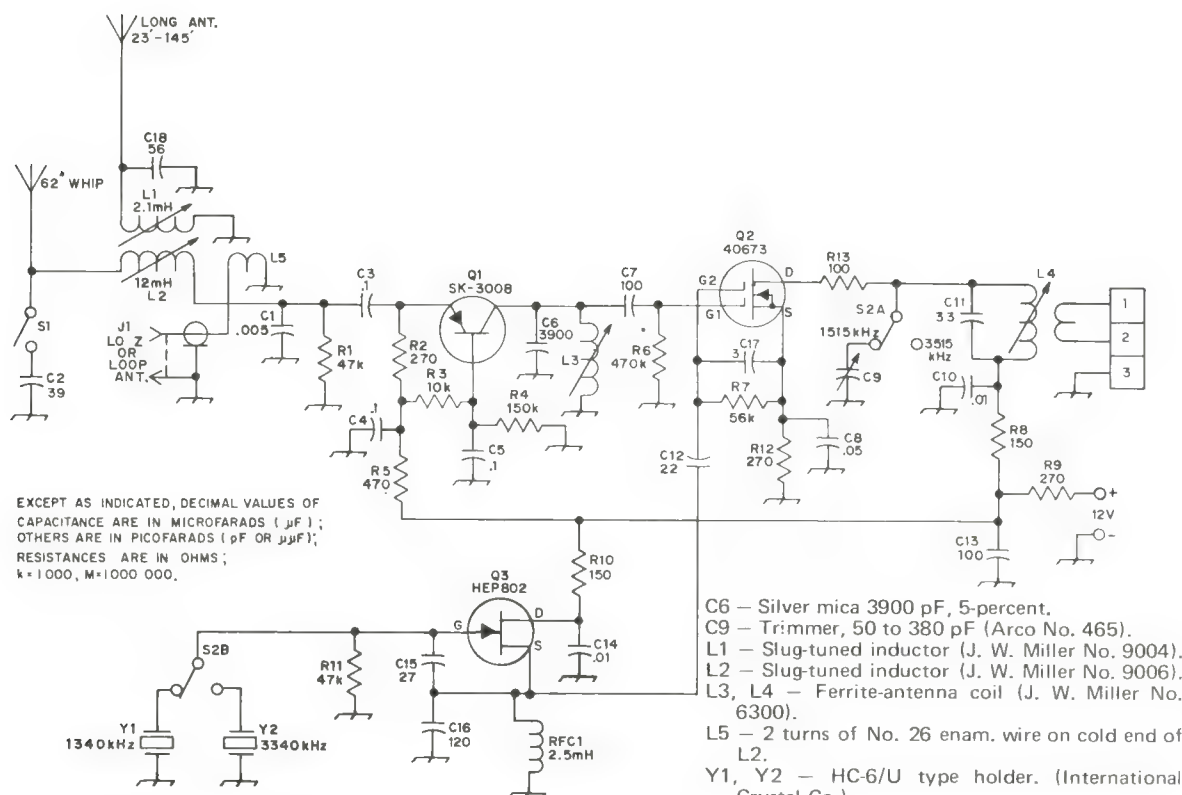


EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μ F); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μ pF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; k=1000, M=1 000 000

C1 - C2	C3	L1	L2 - L3	L4
10 MHz 90 pF	22 pF	2-1/2 turns No. 24 enamel over L2.	Same as L5*	Same as L5*
15 MHz 43 pF	300 pF	1-1/2 turns No. 24 enamel over L2.	Same as L5*	5.5 μ H (nom.) Miller 46A566CPC
25 MHz 22 pF	48 pF	1-1/2 turns No. 24 enamel over L2	1.8 μ H (nom.) Miller 46A186CPC	Same as L5*

*L5 - 2.42-2.96 μ H, Miller 46A276CPC

WWV CONVERTER—Designed for use with amateur receiver for reception of NBS stations WWV or WWVH on 10, 15, or 25 MHz. Receiver is tuned to 4, 14, or 21 MHz to serve as IF amplifier, detector, and audio stages. Current drain of converter is 15 mA, low enough for operation from 9-V transistor-radio battery. Table gives tuned-circuit values for frequency desired. Restriction to single frequency eliminates band-switching. Q1 can be any common-gate JFET RF amplifier providing 8-dB gain. Mixer is 40673 MOSFET. Oscillator transistor is not critical. Oscillator output serves for all three WWV frequencies.—C. Watts, NBS—Ears for Your Ham-Band Receivers, *QST*, June 1976, p 25–26.



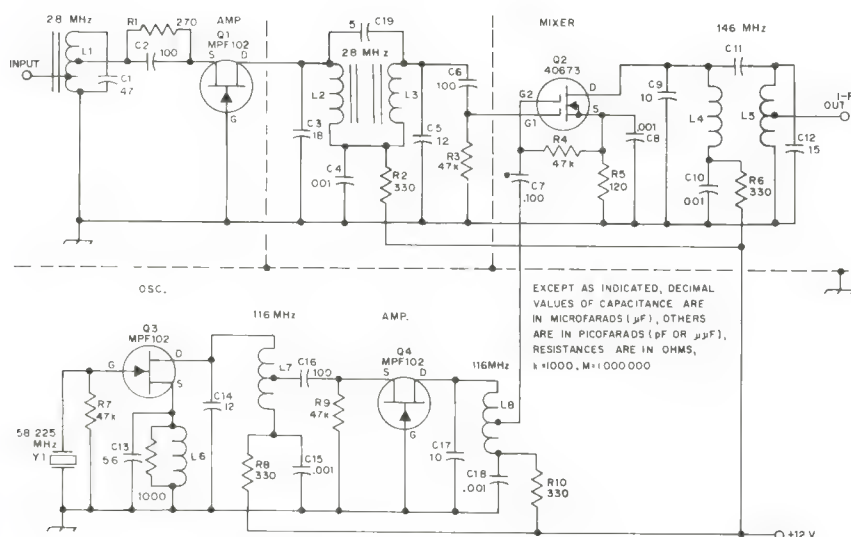
EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μ F); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μ pF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; k=1000, M=1000 000.

C6 - Silver mica 3900 pF, 5-percent.
C9 - Trimmer, 50 to 380 pF (Arco No. 465).
L1 - Slug-tuned inductor (J. W. Miller No. 9004).
L2 - Slug-tuned inductor (J. W. Miller No. 9006).
L3, L4 - Ferrite-antenna coil (J. W. Miller No. 6300).
L5 - 2 turns of No. 26 enam. wire on cold end of L2.
Y1, Y2 - HC-6/U type holder. (International Crystal Co.)

175 kHz TO 1515 OR 3515 kHz—Crystal-controlled VLF converter covering 1750-meter band gives choice of two outputs, selected by S2, for

communication or broadcast receiver. Tuning range is 160 to 190 kHz. Connect general-coverage receiver to IF output terminals with

length of coax.—J. V. Hagan, A Crystal-Controlled Converter and Simple Transmitter for 1750-Meter Operation, *QST*, Jan. 1974, p 19–22.



C11 - Two 1/2-inch pieces No. 18 insulated hookup wire, twisted together 1/2 turn.

L1, L2, L3 - 18 turns No. 28 enam. wound on Amidon T-30-6 core. L1 tapped at 6 turns and 11 turns from ground end.

L4, L5 - 5 turns No. 20 enam., formed by using threads of 1/4-20 bolt as a guide. L5 is tapped 2 turns from the ground end.

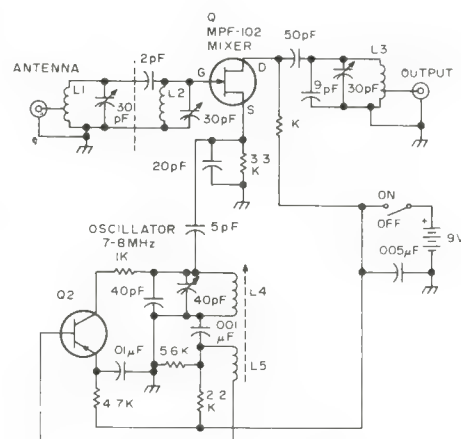
L6 - 10 turns No. 24 enam. close wound on the body of a 1000-ohm 1/2-watt resistor.

L7, L8 - 5 turns No. 20 enam., formed the same as L4. Both are tapped 2 turns from the hot end.

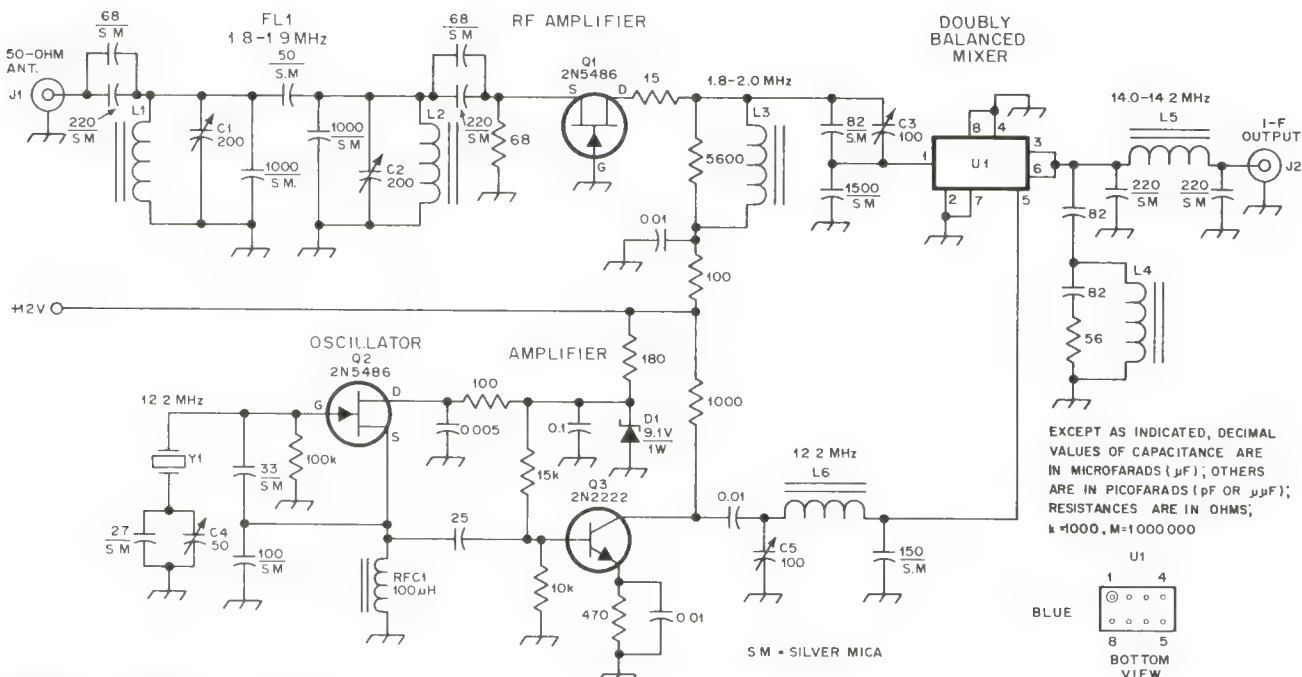
Y1 - 58.225-MHz crystal. International Crystal third-overtone type in FM-1 (wire leads) or FM-2 (pins) holder.

28 MHz TO 144 MHz—Addition of small upconverter to 144-MHz (2-meter) SSB transceiver permits reception of 10-meter signals from Oscar satellite on single transceiver. Output of

mixer, between 145.85 and 145.95 MHz, is fed to antenna terminal of receiver.—T. McMullen, An Up Converter for Oscar Reception, *QST*, March 1975, p 41-44.



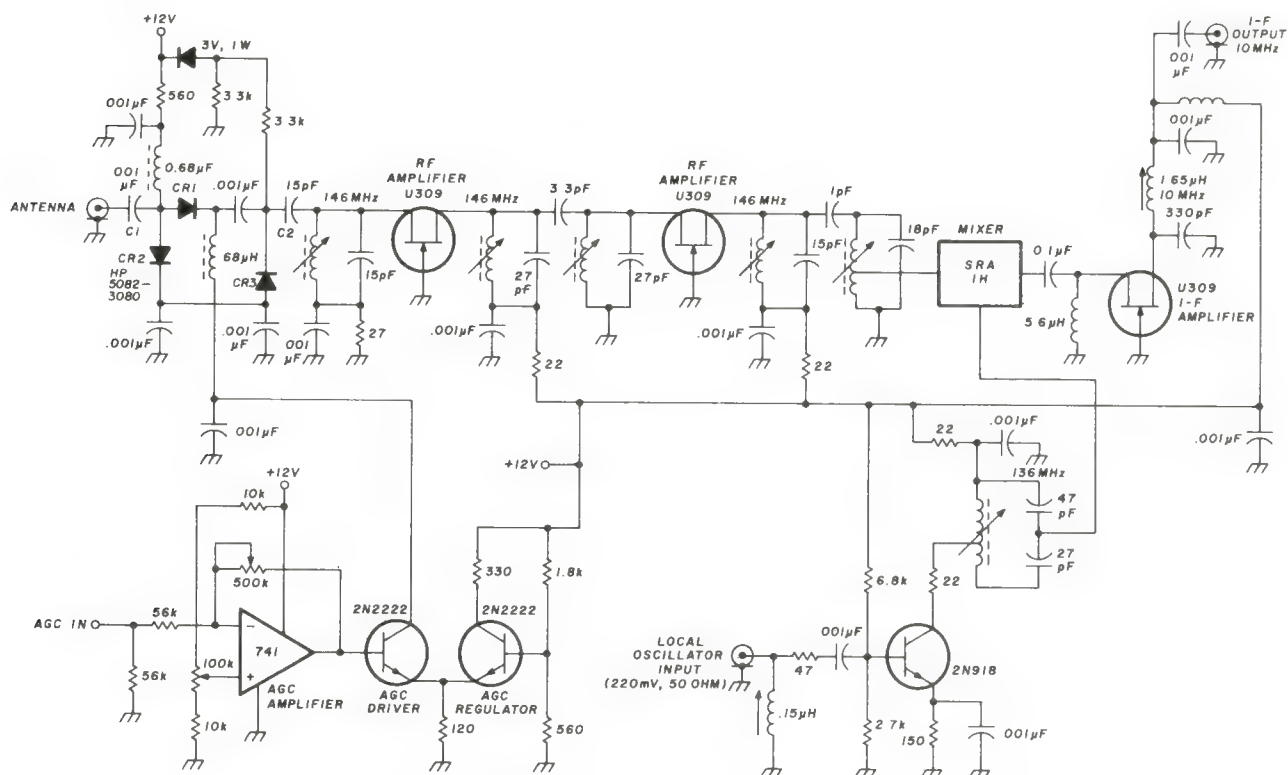
152-165 MHz TO 146.94 MHz—Permits listening to public service band with any good 2-meter FM receiver or transceiver. Local oscillator has tuning range of 7-8 MHz and uses germanium PNP high-frequency transistor. No RF stage is needed for full quieting from stations 10 miles away when using ground-plane antenna. To avoid burning out converter, do not transmit while converter is connected to transceiver. Article gives coil-winding data.—H. Schoenbach, Public Service Band Converter, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1974, p 78-79.



160-METER CONVERTER—Designed for use with receiver covering 20-meter band. Uses up-conversion techniques to get from 1.8 MHz of 160-meter band to 14-MHz tunable IF of receiver. Butterworth bandpass filter at input of converter covers 1.8-1.9 MHz. L1 and L2 each

have 31 turns No. 22 enamel on T68-6 toroid core to give 5.1 μ H. L3 is 50 μ H, using 66 turns No. 18 enamel on T68-1 toroid. Other three coils each use T50-6 toroid core, with L4 having 7 turns No. 24 enamel, L5 11 turns No. 24 enamel,

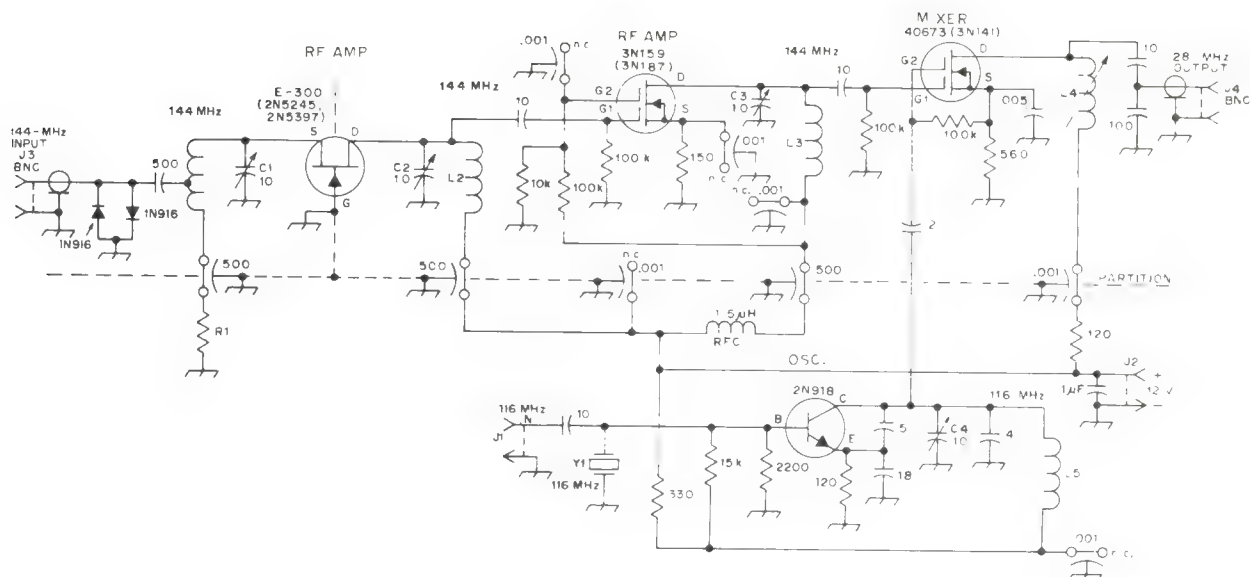
and L6 26 turns No. 28 enamel. U1 is SRA-1, CM-1, or ML-1 diode-quad double-balanced mixer module.—M. Arnold and D. DeMaw, Build This High-Performance Top-Band Converter, *QST*, Oct. 1978, p 22-24 and 38.



2-METER FOR 10-MHz IF—Designed for extreme linearity and selectivity while keeping noise figure below 5 dB. Circuit has +15 dBm intercept point and 16-dB power gain. Five

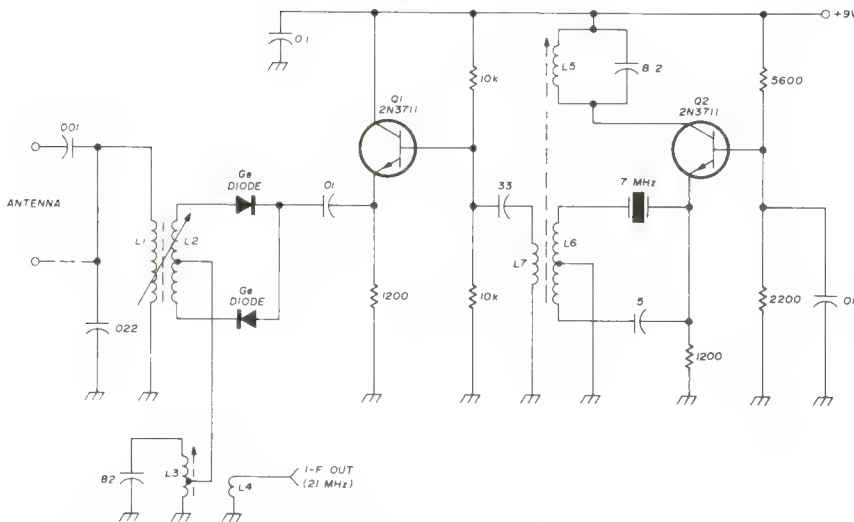
tuned circuits at input frequency give overall bandwidth of 4 MHz, with image suppression of 60 dB for 10-MHz IF and 80 dB for 30-MHz IF.

Converter uses grounded-gate FET circuit.—U. Rohde, High Dynamic Range Two-Meter Converter, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 55-57.



144 MHz TO 28 MHz—Brings 2-meter band to input range of ordinary amateur receiver. Crystal eliminates need for multiplier stages that can generate spurious responses. Signal can be injected from external source if crystal is removed.—Construction Hints for VHF Converters, *QST*, Sept. 1975, p 32-33 and 39.

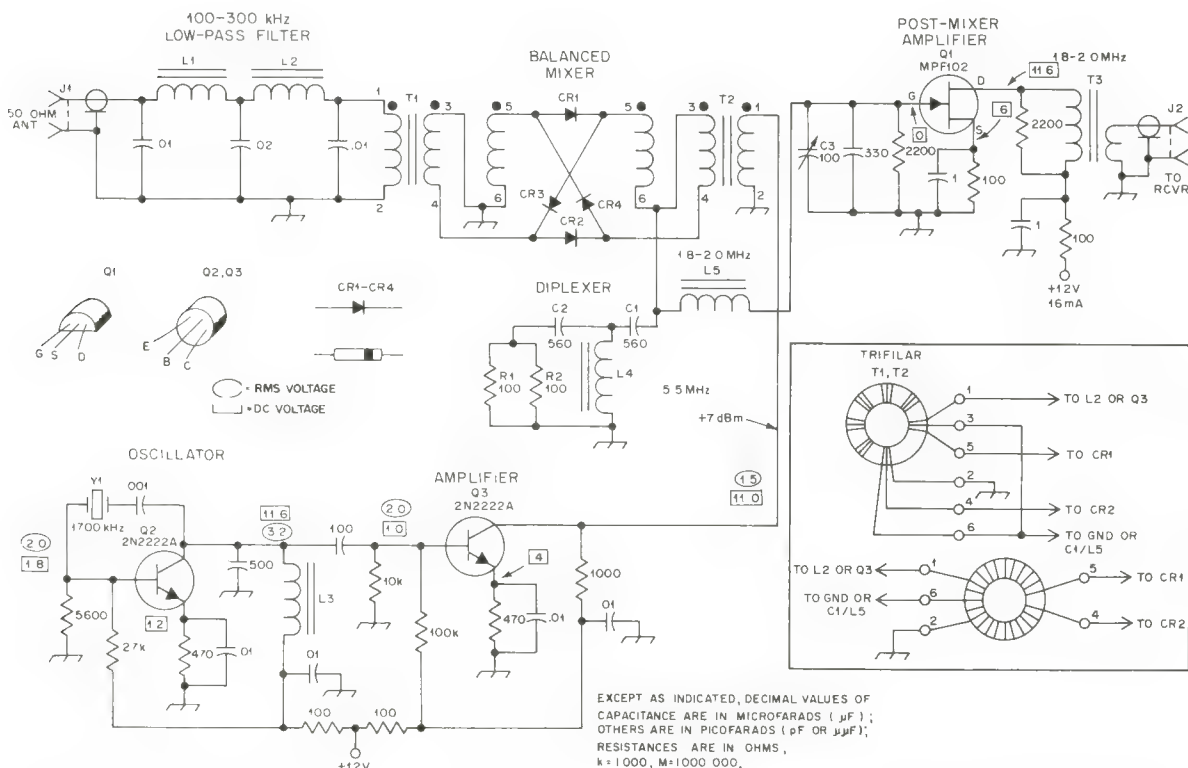
C1-C4, incl. - 10-pF tubular ceramic trimmer (Centralab 829-10).
L1 - 6 turns No. 16, 3/8-inch dia, spaced wire dia. Tap at 2 1/2 turns from bypassed end, or for best noise figure.
L2 - 4-3/4 turns, like L1
L3 - 4 turns No. 22, 1/4-inch dia, 5/16 inch long.
L4 - 2.7 to 4.2-μH slug-tuned coil (Miller 4307).
R1 - Adjust for 5 mA drain current, or lowest noise figure. Final value in original unit, 220 ohms
Y1 - 116-MHz overtone crystal (International Crystal Mfg. Co.).



- L1, L2 magnetically tuned inductor (see text)
 L3 10 turns no. 20 on 1/4" (6-mm) slug-tuned form, tapped 5 turns from cold end
 L4 2 turns no. 20 around cold end of L3

- L5 15 turns no. 20 on 1/4" (6-mm) slug-tuned form
 L6 4 turns no. 20, center tapped, around cold end of L5
 L7 2 turns no. 20 around cold end of L5

TUNABLE VLF—Gives tuning range of 10 kHz to 150 kHz without bandswitching, for WWV transmissions on 20 and 60 kHz and for operation on no-license amateur band around 1750 meters. Uses inductive tuning with toroidal ferrite core L1-L2 that is magnetically biased by pair of 1/2-inch diameter button-type permanent magnets. Rotating one of magnets with respect to other varies flux through toroid, changing its permeability and inductance. Toroid uses 100 turns of stranded wire to give inductance variation from 100 μ H to 12 mH (120:1 range). Ferrite cores with higher permeability require fewer turns. Converter output on 15 meters feeds into communication receiver. Local oscillator uses FT-243 7-MHz crystal in third-overtone mode to give 21 MHz. Antenna is directly coupled or coupled through capacitor to improve matching to long antenna.—G. Ruehr, *Tuned Very Low-Frequency Converter, Ham Radio*, Nov. 1974, p 49–51.



- L1-L3, incl. — 40 turns no. 30 enam. wire wound on a T50-3 core.
 L4 — 17 turns no. 28 enam. wire wound on a T50-2 core.

- L5 — 70 turns no. 30 enam. wire wound on a T50-2 core.
 T1, T2 Broadband transformer. For conventional style winding: primary, 27 turns no. 30 enam. wire wound over secondary turns. Secondary, 54 turns no. 30 enam. wire wound on an FT-50-43 core. For trifilar winding: three individual windings of no. 30 enam. wire

on an FT-50-43 core. Connect as shown in inset drawing.

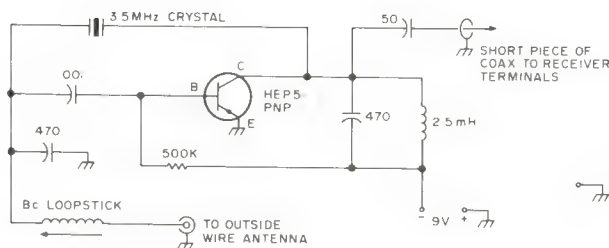
T3 — Broadband transformer. Primary, 50 turns no. 30 enam. wire on an FT-50-72 core. Secondary, 7 turns no. 28 enam. wire wound over primary turns.

Y1 — General-purpose crystal. 1700 kHz, 32-pF load capacitance.

100–200 kHz TO 1.8–2 MHz—High-performance low-frequency converter picks up experimental CW, SSB, RTTY, and beacon signals in 160–190 kHz band for conversion to tunable IF range of modern communication receiver. Double-balanced diode-ring mixer has conversion

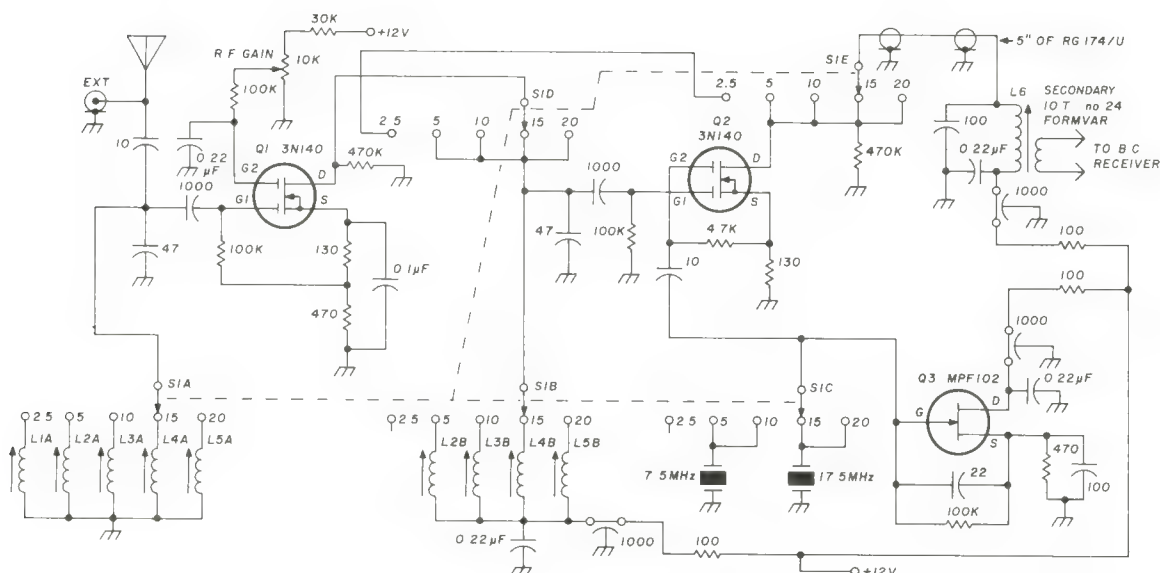
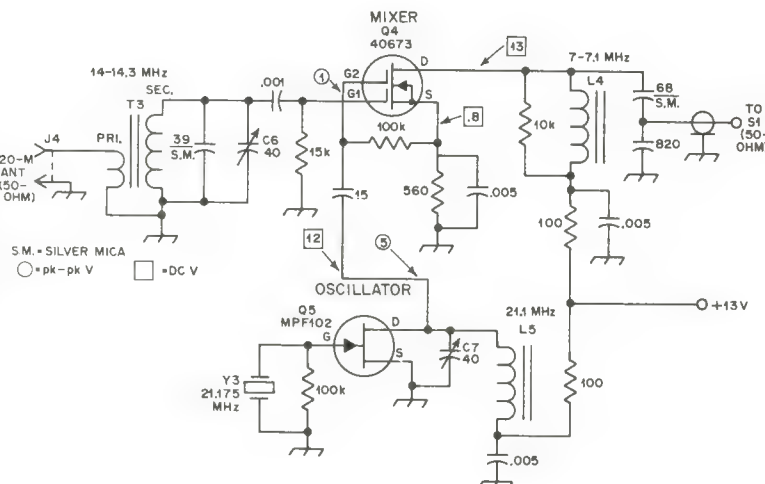
loss of 6–8 dB and will stand up against strong signals without causing overloading and cross-modulation. Use 1N914 matched diodes. Diplexer at mixer output is tuned to 3 times

converter IF. Article covers construction and alignment.—D. DeMaw, *A High-Performance Low-Frequency Converter, QST*, June 1977, p 23–26.



25–500 kHz TO 3.5–4 MHz—When receiver is tuned to 3.5 MHz and converter is peaked for loudest signal, combination is tuning 25-kHz range. With receiver tuned to 4 MHz, converter gives coverage at 500 kHz.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, May 1977, p 19.

20 METERS TO 40 METERS—Used with 40-meter receiver for which circuit is also given. Converter output is in 40-meter band, for direct feed to input of receiver. L4 is 12 turns No. 26 enamel on Amidon FT37-61 toroid, L5 is 24 turns No. 26 enamel on Amidon T-50-6 toroid, and T3 uses Amidon T-50-6 toroid with 2 turns No. 26 enamel for primary and 21 turns for secondary.—D. DeMaw, *The Mini-Miser's Dream Receiver*, *QST*, Sept. 1976, p 20–23.



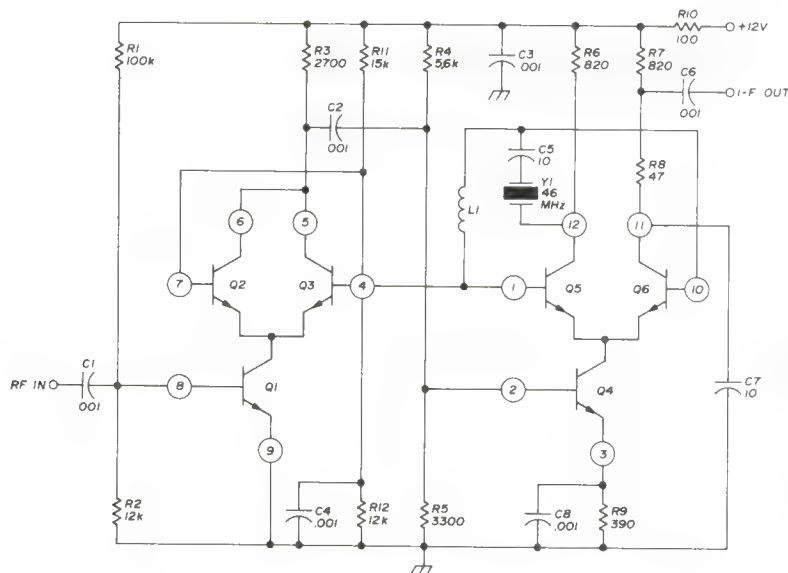
- L1 61 - 122 μ H (Cambion X2060-7)
- L2 10 - 18 μ H (Cambion X2060-4)
- L3 2 - 3.7 μ H (Cambion X2060-1)
- L4 1.3 - 2.5 μ H (Delevan 4000-12)

- L5 0.83 - 1.6 μ H (Delevan 4000-10)
- L6 28 - 63 μ H (Cambion X2060-6), 10 turn secondary
- Q1, Q2 3N140, MFE3006, HEP F2004, RCA 40673
- Q3 MPF102, HEP802, HEP F0015

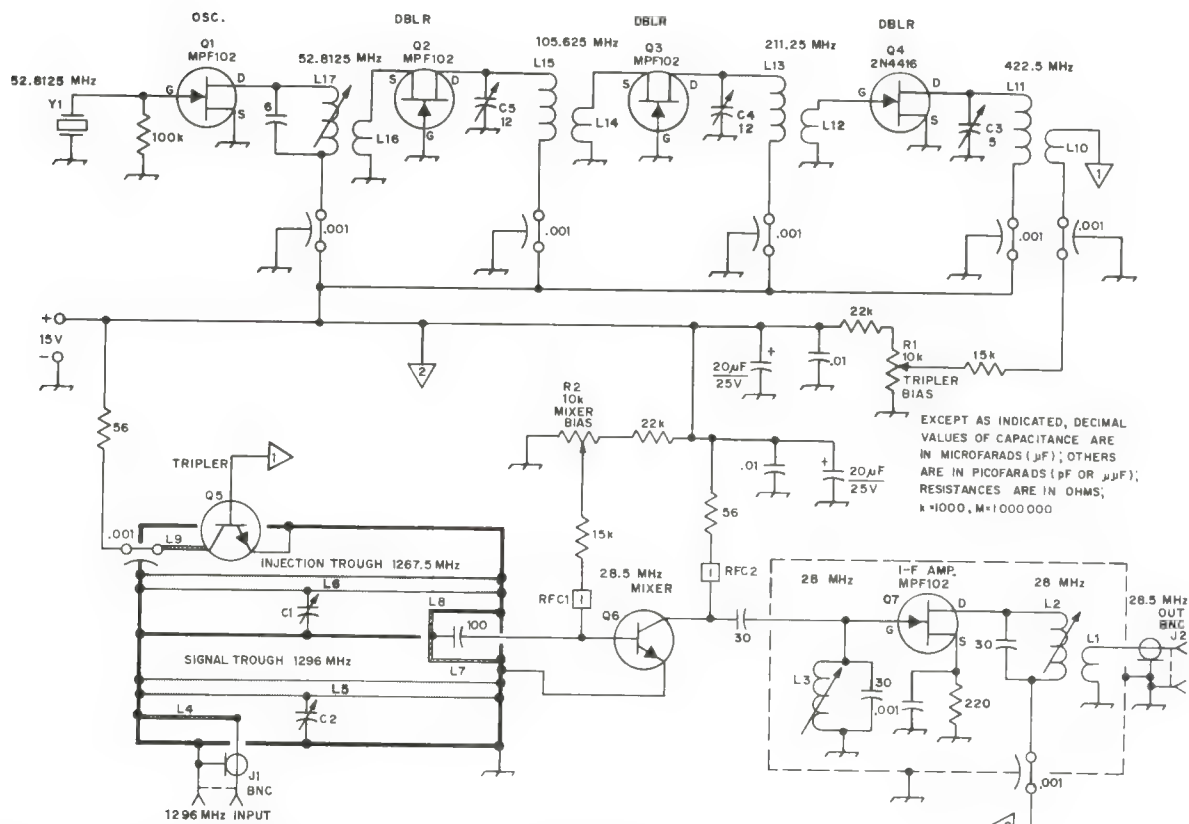
WWV FET CONVERTER—Receives WWV on 2.5, 5, 10, 15, and 20 MHz, using modified transistor AM broadcast receiver operating straight-through for 2.5-MHz reception and serving as IF amplifier for converter when tuned to higher WWV and WWVH frequencies. Only

two crystals are needed because each allows reception of two WWV frequencies; thus, 10 and 20 MHz are image frequencies when receiving 5 and 15 MHz. Loopstick antenna of radio is replaced with small slug-tuned coil L6 to use 2.5-MHz image frequency when radio is tuned

to 1590 kHz. Converter uses dual-gate MOS-FETs in RF stage Q1 and mixer Q2, with JFET Q3 as oscillator. Antenna is short piece of wire.—H. Olson, *Five-Frequency Receiver for WWV*, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 36–38.



SINGLE-CRYSTAL FOR 46 TO 420 MHz—Covers all VHF amateur bands by using mixer-generated harmonics of 66-MHz crystal oscillator frequency for mixing action. IF can be tuned with any communication receiver. Fundamental is used directly, third harmonic of 138 MHz serves for 2 meters, fifth of 230 MHz for 220-MHz band, and ninth of 414 MHz for 420-MHz band. Q1-Q3 are broadband RF preamp. Y1 is plated overtone crystal oscillating at 46 MHz in series-resonant mode. Q5 and Q6 form differential-amplifier oscillator, and Q4 is mixer driver. No tuning is required in converter, but external tuning is required to prevent device from working on all bands at once. All transistors are part of RCA CA3049T IC, for which pin numbers are circled. L1 is 72 inches of No. 30 enamel, doubled and twisted 1 turn per inch and wound on 1-megohm $\frac{1}{2}$ -W resistor to form quarter-wave transmission line.—S. Smith, Four-Band VHF Receiving Converter, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1976, p 64–66.

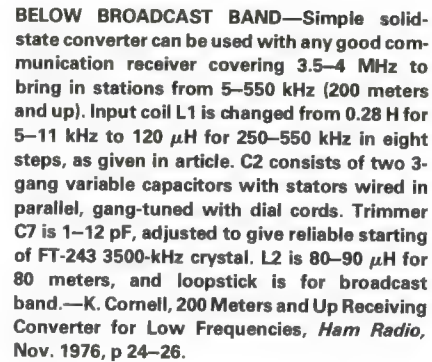
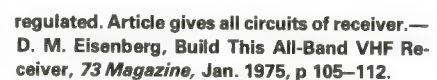


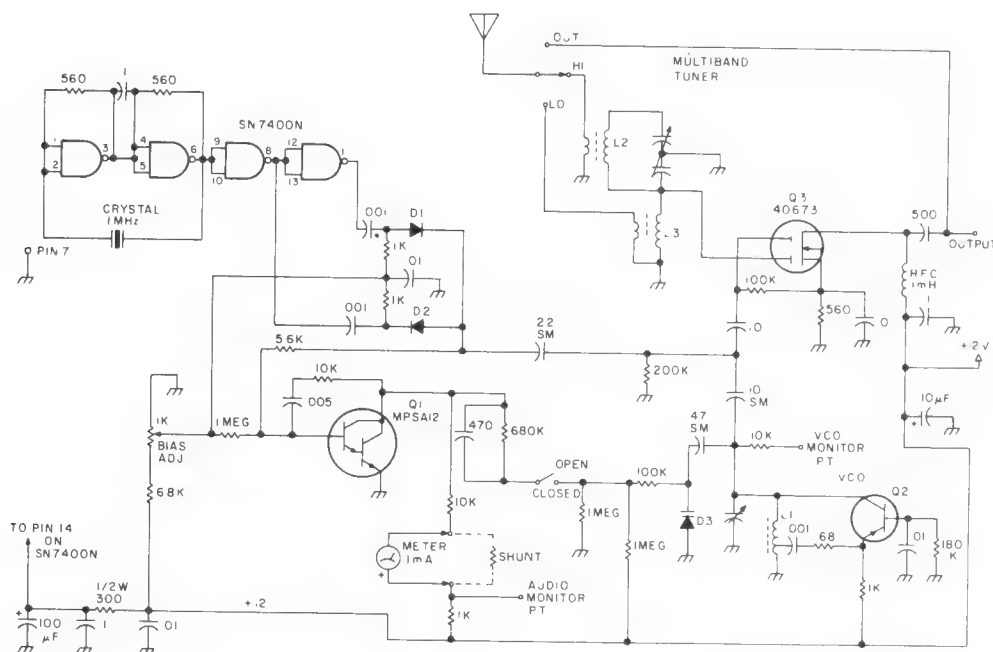
EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μ F); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μ F); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; k=1000, M=1000000

- C1, C2 — Nut or copper disk on end of adjusting screw, with lock nut on top side of assembly. Makes variable capacitance to midpoint of half-wave trough-line inner conductor.
C3 — 0.5- to 5-pF glass trimmer.
C4, C5 — 12-pF ceramic trimmer.
L1 — 2 turns insulated hookup wire around L2.
L2, L3 — 13 turns No. 28 enam, 1/2 inch (13 mm) iron-slug form.
L4 — L-shaped coupling loop, 3/4 inch (19 mm) long, No. 18, adjacent to L5.
L5 — 1/4-inch (6 mm) copper tubing, 4-1/4 inches (114 mm) long.
L7, L8 — U-shaped double coupling loop, No. 14, 1/2 inch (13 mm) wide, 1/2 inch long, centered in opening in partition P5.

- L9 — Like L4, except adjacent to L6. Collector lead of Q5 is part of this loop.
L10, L12, L14 — 1 turn No. 14, 3/8 inch (10 mm) dia.
L11 — 1-1/4 turns No. 14, 3/8 inch dia.
L13 — 3 turns No. 14, 3/8 inch (10 mm) dia.
L15 — 5 turns No. 14, 3/8 inch (10 mm) dia.
L16 — 2 turns insulated hookup wire around L17.
L17 — 16 turns No. 28 enam, 1/4 inch (6 mm) iron-slug form.
Q5, Q6 — Uhf transistor. Use best available low-noise type for Q6.
R1, R2 — 10,000-ohm linear-taper control.
RFC1, RFC2 — Ferrite-bead choke.
Y1 — Third-overtone crystal, 52.8125 MHz, or to suit i-f range used.

1296 MHz TO 28.5 MHz—Uses UHF transistors in active mixer and in final stage of injection chain, for lower noise figure and useful conversion gain. Doubler and tripler stages are individually shielded.—L. Crutcher, An Active-Mixer Converter for 1296 MHz, *QST*, Aug. 1974, p 11–14.

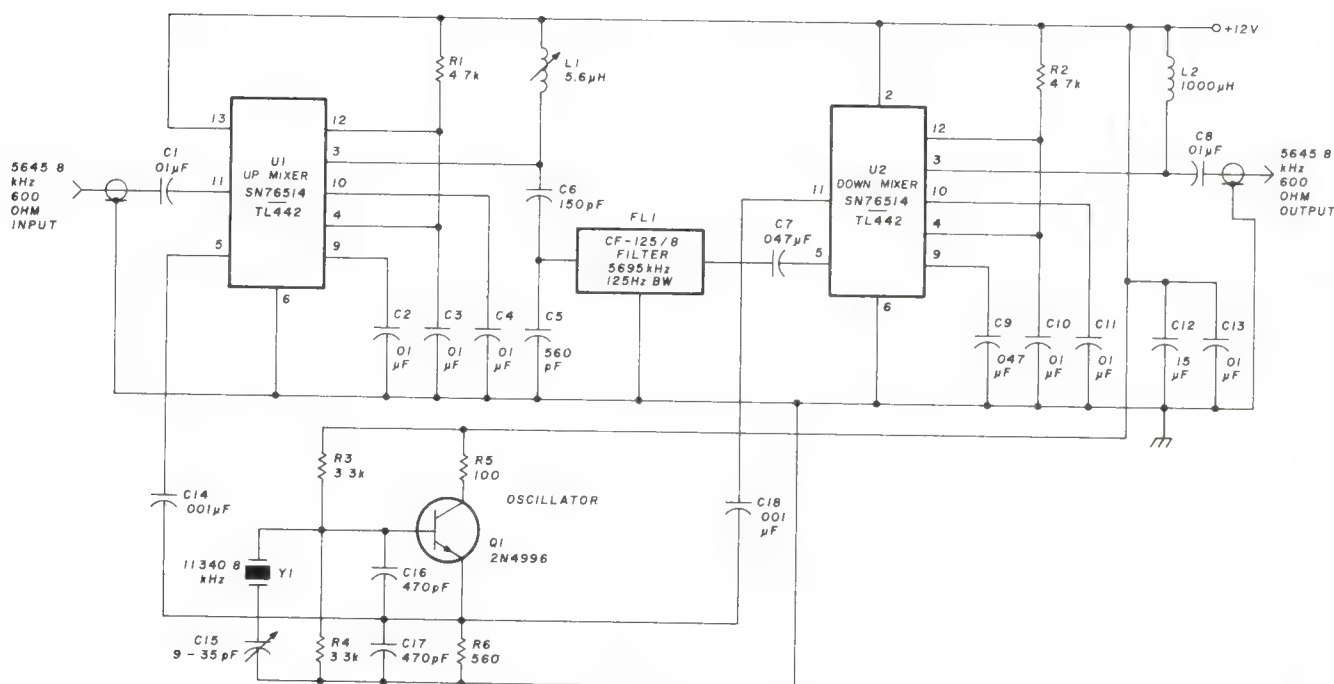
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8-30 MHz AMATEUR BANDS—Will convert any frequency in tuning range to IF value between 3.5 and 4 MHz. Requires only three transistors and one IC. D1 and D2 can be germanium or silicon, such as 1N914. D3 is rectifier diode. Q2 can

be almost any general-purpose high-frequency transistor. Two of gates in SN7400N TTL IC serve as crystal oscillator, and other two gates are buffers for detector diodes D1 and D2. Diodes are modulated by VCO Q2. Detector out-

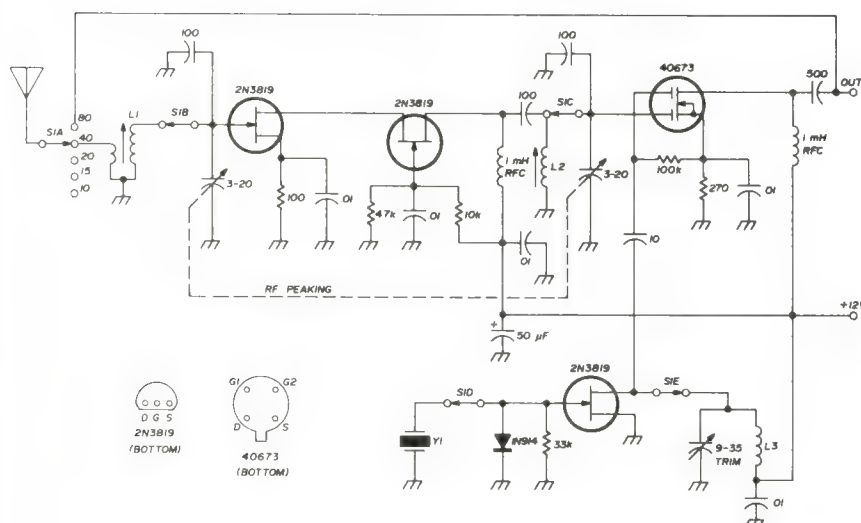
put is amplified and filtered by Q1 to produce control voltage for tuning D3. Output from mixer Q3 is untuned, with RFC as drain load element.—R. Megirian, High Frequency Utility Converter, *73 Magazine*, June 1977, p 50-53.



UP/DOWN—Circuit shown was developed for use in 5645.8-kHz IF amplifier of Drake R-4B amateur-band receiver, to utilize high-performance characteristics of Sherwood Engineering CF-125/8 CW crystal filter having bandwidth

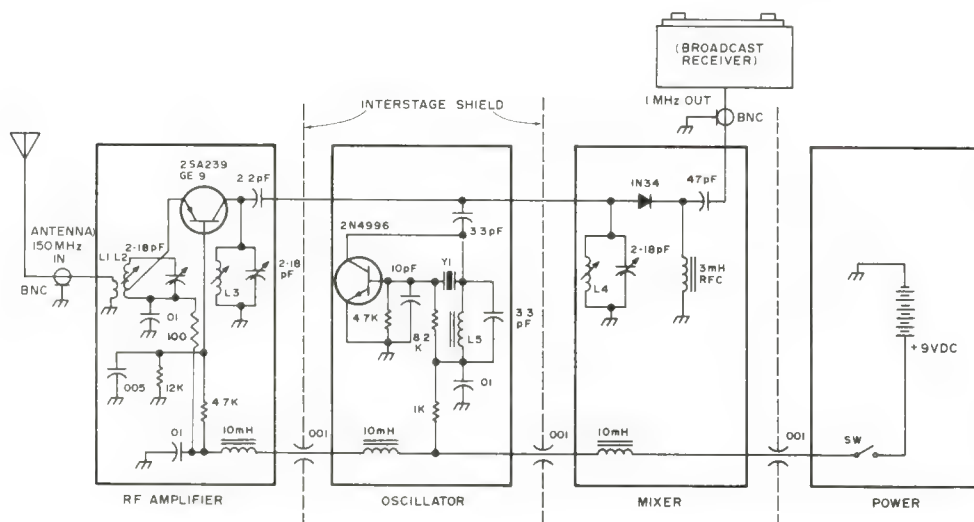
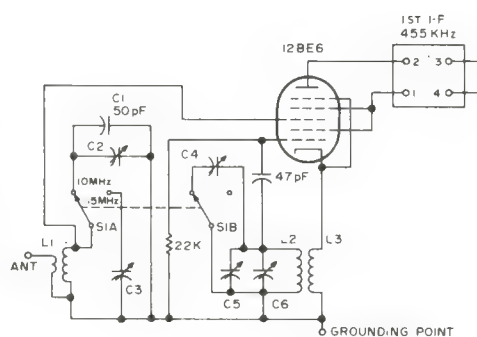
of only 125 Hz. Texas Instruments TL442 double-balanced mixers convert IF signal to 5695-kHz center frequency of filter and convert filter output back to IF value. Same crystal oscillator serves for both upconversion and downcon-

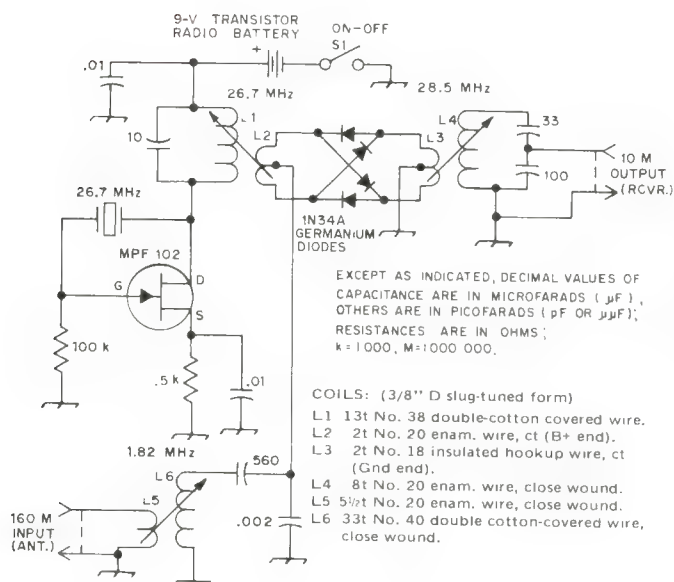
version. Gives true single-signal reception. Article covers procedures for interfacing any crystal filter with any receiver IF value.—H. Sartori, An Up/Down Filter Converter, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1977, p 20-25.



band	L1	L2	L3	Y1
40	20 turns no. 36 (0.13mm), 2 turn link	20 turns no. 36 (0.13mm)	4.7 μ H	11 MHz
20	12 turns no. 28 (0.3mm), 1.5 turn link	12 turns no. 28 (0.3mm)	2.2 μ H	18 MHz
15	7 turns no. 28 (0.3mm), 1 turn link	7 turns no. 28 (0.3mm)	1.5 μ H	25 MHz
10	4 turns no. 28 (0.3mm), 1 turn link	4 turns no. 28 (0.3mm)	1.5 μ H	25 MHz

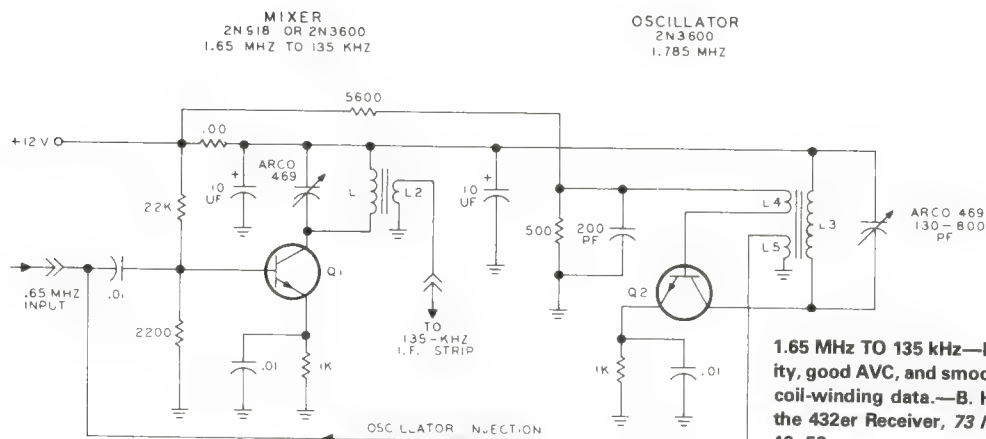
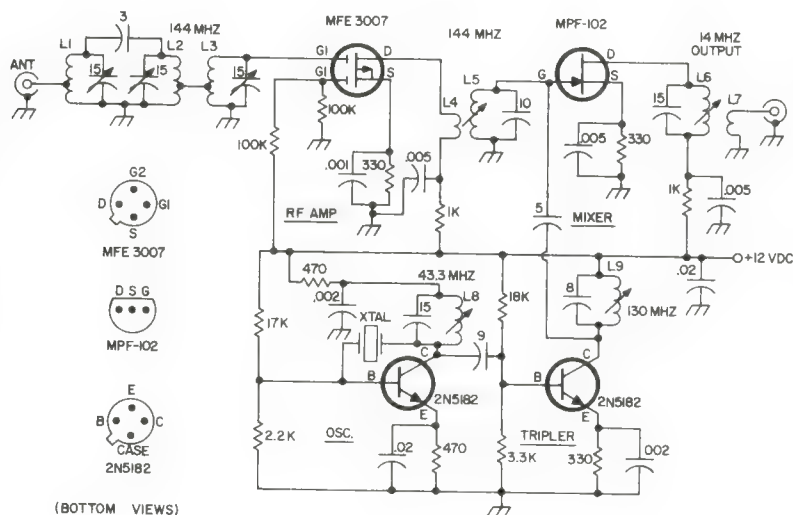
WWV ON AC/DC RADIO—When fed into IF amplifier of ordinary broadcast-band radio, simple converter circuit gives choice of WWV on 10 or 15 MHz, for reception of time signals and radio propagation reports. C2 is 1.5–10 pF; C3 and C6 are 7–60 pF; C4 is 7–100 pF (all compression trimmers); and C5 is 1.8–8.7 pF miniature variable capacitor.—W. C. Powis, Notes on Converting the AC/DC for WWV, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1974, p. 116.



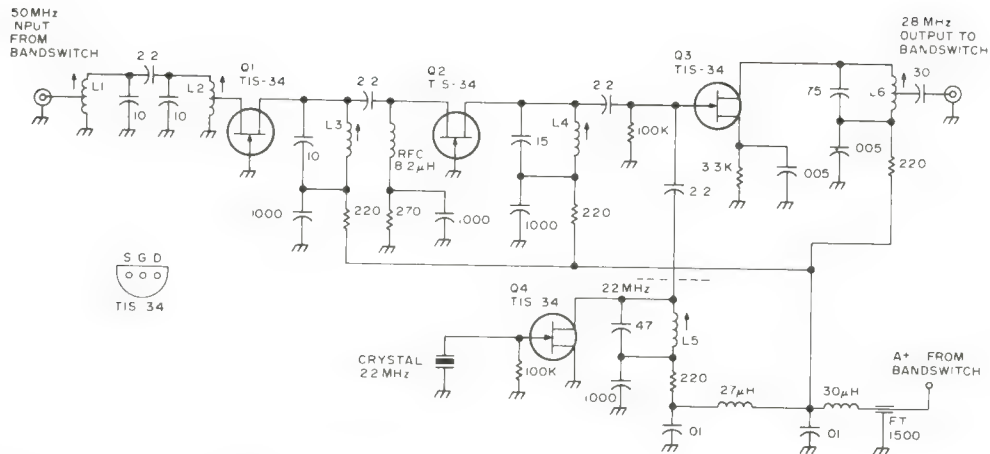


160 METERS TO 10 METERS—Simple converter adds 160-meter band capability to older CW or AM receiver. Passive mixer is adequate. High output frequency eliminates IF feedthrough and image signals. Crystal oscillates on third overtone and feeds directly into mixer.—A. Bloom, *A Simple 160-Meter Converter*, *QST*, Feb. 1975, p 46.

144 MHz TO 14 MHz—Oscillator uses 43.333-MHz overtone-cut crystal feeding class A tripler that injects 130-MHz signal into gate of MPF-102 mixer for combining with 144-MHz output of IGFET RF amplifier to give 14 MHz for amateur-band or general-coverage receivers. Article covers construction and alignment, including detailed coil-winding data.—C. Klinert, *A Two Meter Converter*, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1973, p 65-67.



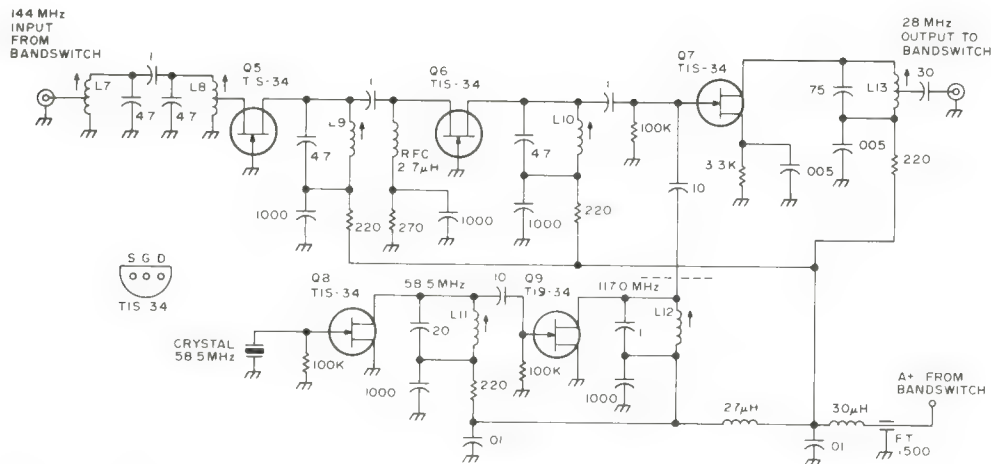
1.65 MHz TO 135 kHz—Provides good selectivity, good AVC, and smooth tuning. Article gives coil-winding data.—B. Hoisington, *Miniboxing the 432er Receiver*, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1975, p 46-52.



50 MHz TO 28 MHz—Contains bandpass filter, two grounded-grid RF amplifier stages Q1-Q2, mixer Q3, and crystal oscillator Q4. Developed

for use in all-band double-conversion superheterodyne receiver for AM, narrow-band FM, CW, and SSB operation. Supply is 13.6 V regulated.

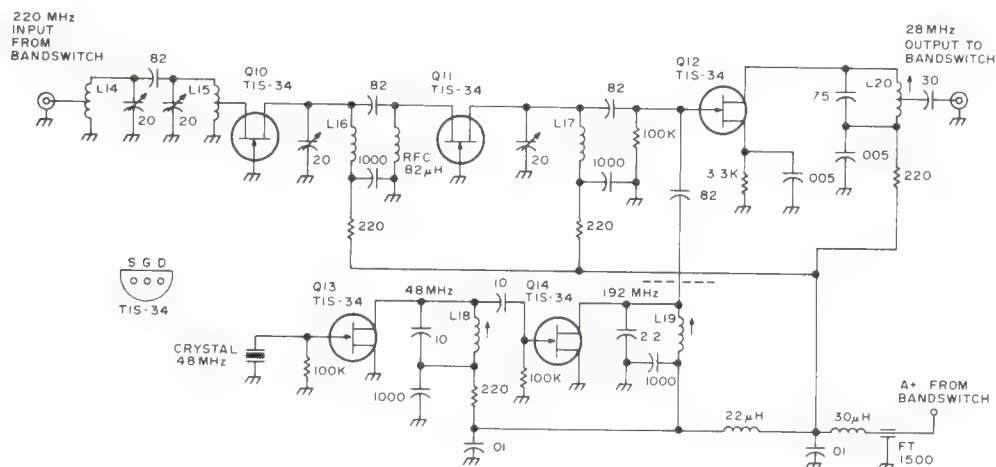
Article gives all circuits of receiver.—D. M. Eisenberg, *Build This All-Band VHF Receiver*, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1975, p 105–112.



144 MHz TO 28 MHz—Contains bandpass filter, grounded-grid RF amplifier stages Q5-Q6, mixer Q7, and crystal oscillator Q8-Q9. Developed for

use in all-band double-conversion superheterodyne receiver for AM, narrow-band FM, CW, and SSB operation. Supply is 13.6 V regulated. Ar

ticle gives all circuits of receiver.—D. M. Eisenberg, *Build This All-Band VHF Receiver*, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1975, p 105–112.

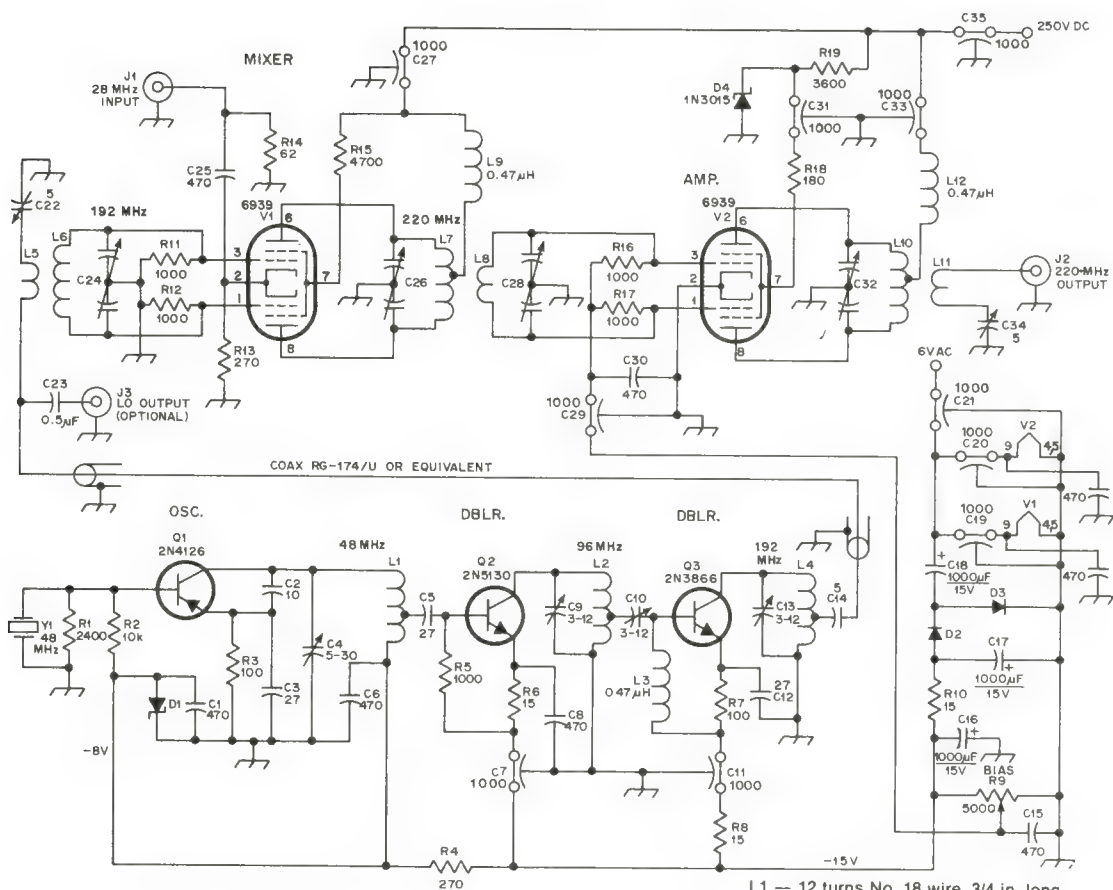
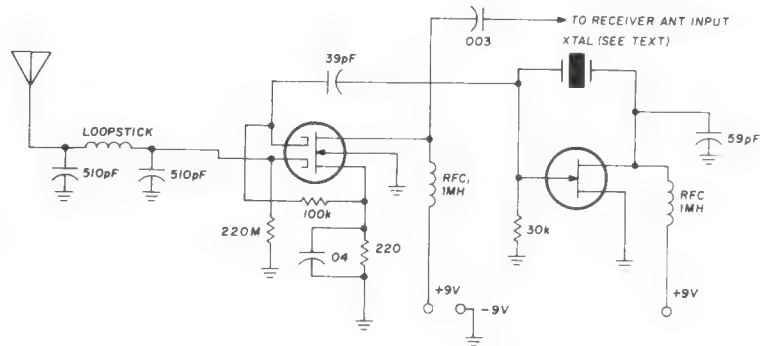


220 MHz TO 28 MHz—Contains bandpass filter, grounded-grid RF amplifier stages Q10-Q11, mixer Q12, and crystal oscillator Q13-Q14. De-

veloped for use in all-band double-conversion superheterodyne receiver for AM, narrow-band FM, CW, and SSB operation. Supply is 13.6 V

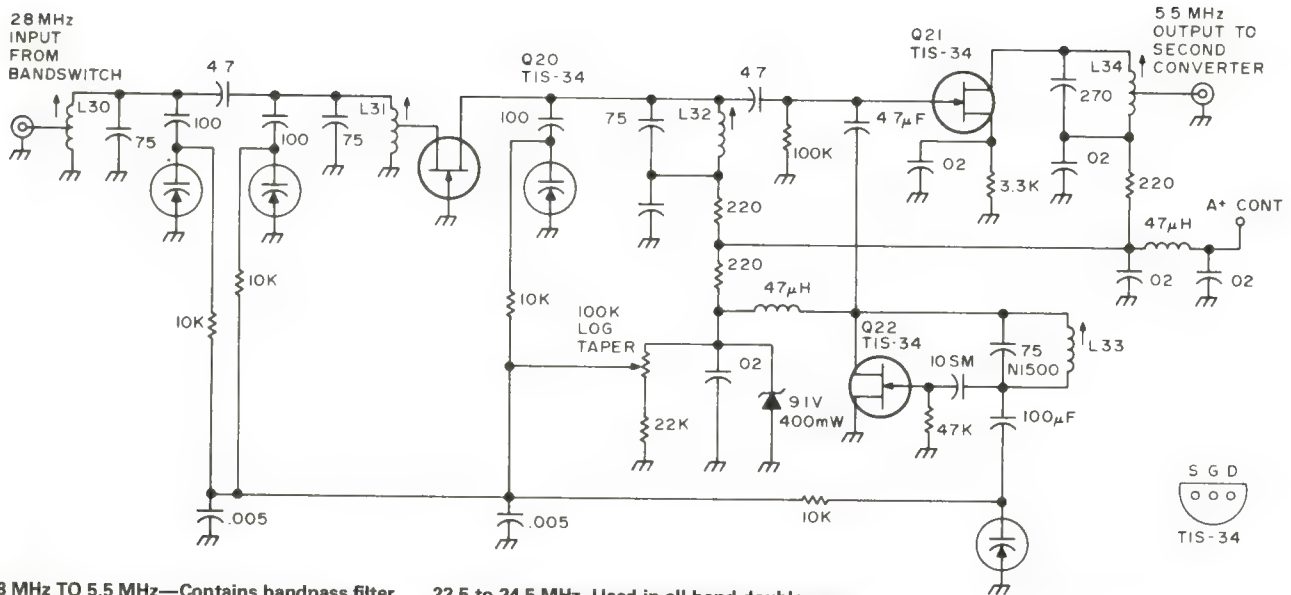
regulated. Article gives all circuits of receiver.—D. M. Eisenberg, *Build This All-Band VHF Receiver*, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1975, p 105–112.

VLF CONVERTER—Uses low-pass filter instead of usual tuned circuit, so only associated receiver need be tuned. Measured threshold sensitivity is about $20\ \mu\text{V}$. Transistors used in dual-gate MOSFET mixer and FET oscillator are not critical. Crystal can be any frequency compatible with tuning range of receiver used. With 3.5-MHz crystal, 3.5 MHz on receiver dial corresponds to 0 kHz and 3.6 MHz to 100 kHz.—R. N. Coan, VLF Converter, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 69.



28 MHz TO 220 MHz FOR TRANSMIT—Permits use of 2-meter transceiver to transmit in 220-MHz band with minimum of 6-W power output for 1-W drive on 28 MHz. Local-oscillator output at 192 MHz can be used for receiving converter as well. Use 8-pF butterfly-type air variable (Johnson 160-028-001) for C24, C26, C28, and C32. D1 is GE ZD8.2 8-V 1-W zener.—F. J. Merry, A 220-MHz Transmit Converter, *QST*, Jan. 1978, p 16-20.

- L1 — 12 turns No. 18 wire, 3/4 in. long, 1/4 in. diameter. Tap at 1-3/4 turns.
- L2 — 6 turns No. 18 wire, 3/4 in. long, 1/4 in. diameter. Tap at 2 turns.
- L4 — 3 turns No. 18 wire, 3/4 in. long, 1/4 in. diameter. Tap at 1 turn.
- L3 — 0.47- μH rf choke (Miller).
- L5 — 1 turn, 1/2-in. dia, 3/4-in. leads; No. 22 insulated wire.
- L6 — 1-1/2 turns, 1/2-in. dia, 1-in. leads; No. 16 wire.
- L7 — 1-1/2 turns, 5/8-in. dia, 3/16-in. leads; No. 16 wire.
- L8 — 1/2 turn, 5/8-in. dia, 3/16-in. leads; No. 16 wire.
- L10 — 1-1/2 turns, 5/8-in. dia, 1-1/4-in. leads; No. 16 wire.
- L11 — 1 turn, 1/2-in. dia, 3/4-in. leads; No. 22 insulated wire.



28 MHz TO 5.5 MHz—Contains bandpass filter, grounded-grid RF stage Q20, mixer Q21, and oscillator Q22, with all tuning accomplished by variable-capacitance diodes. Oscillator covers

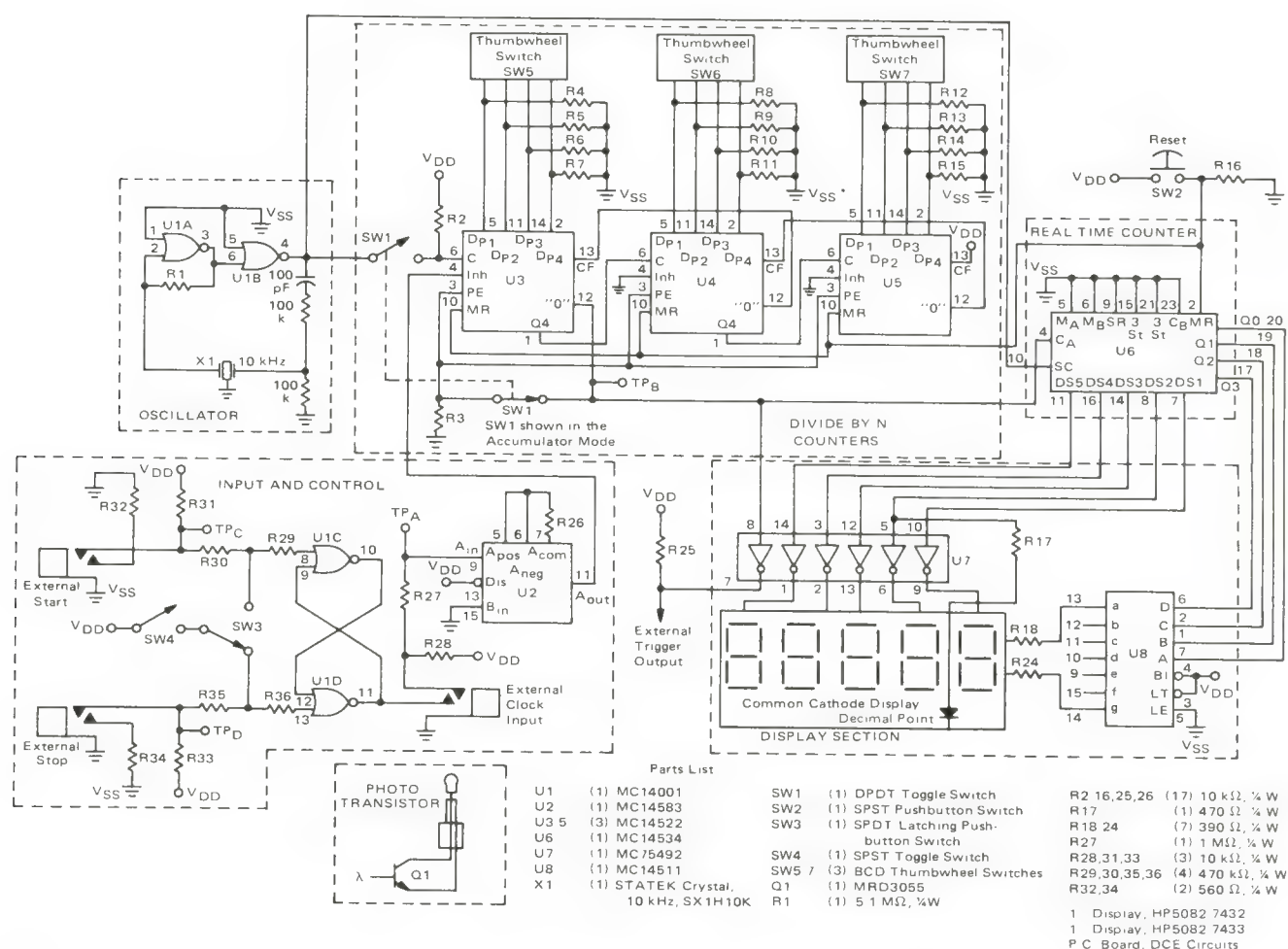
22.5 to 24.5 MHz. Used in all-band double-conversion superheterodyne receiver for AM, narrow-band FM, CW, and SSB operation. Supply is 13.6 V regulated. Article gives all circuits of

receiver.—D. M. Eisenberg, *Build This All-Band VHF Receiver*, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1975, p 105–112.

CHAPTER 21

Counter Circuits

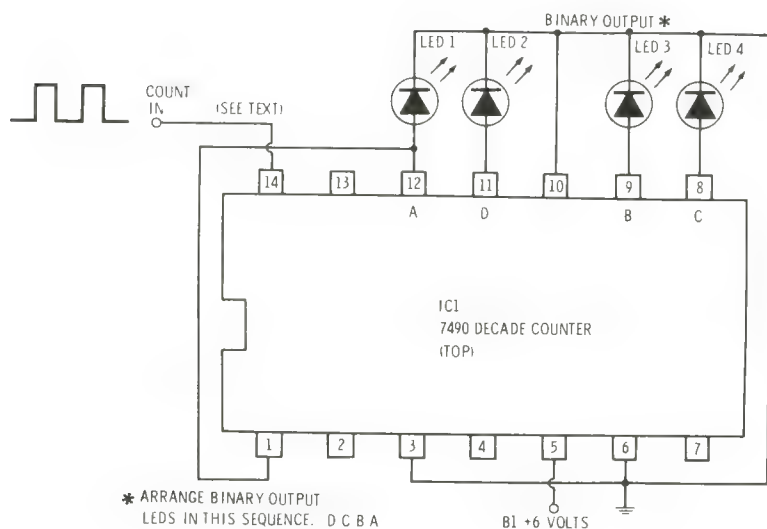
Includes circuits for counting events and pulses over various ranges from 0 to 1.2 GHz singly, by 4s, or by decades, along with counting-rate meter, up/down, multifunction, anticoincidence, PROM-controlled, free-running classroom-demonstration, and switch-closure counters driving multiplexed or continuous digital displays. See also Frequency Counter chapter.



5-DIGIT PRESET COUNTER—Basis of circuit is Motorola CMOS real-time MC14534 five-decade counter containing five ripple-type decade counters whose outputs are time-multiplexed by internal scanner. Time-base oscillator provides 10-kHz crystal reference for clocking counters. Total current drain of system is 65 mA

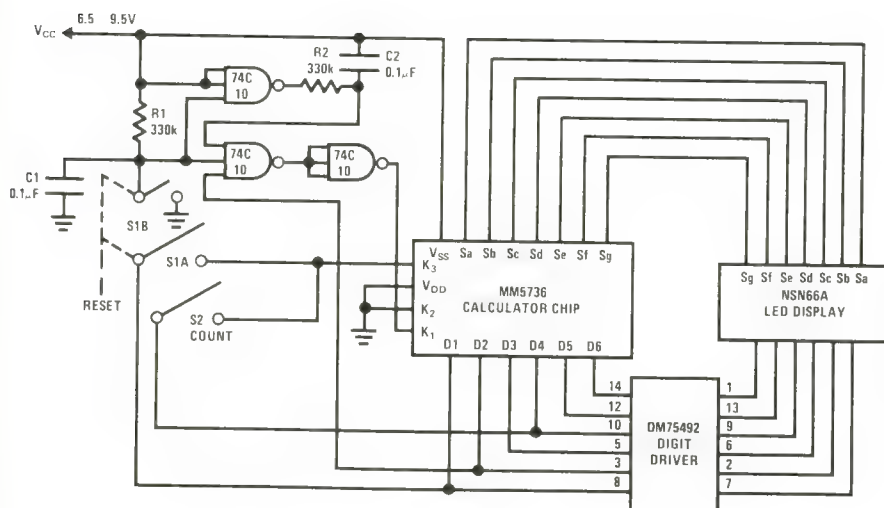
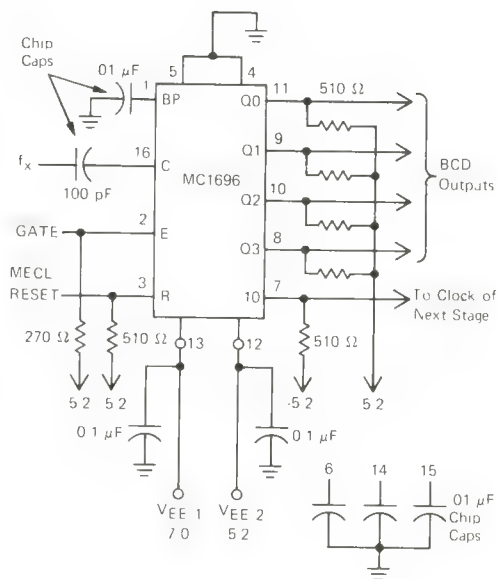
from 5-V supply. When used to control quantity of items placed in carton, each item interrupts light beam of photoelectric system to give count. External trigger output is connected to control mechanism that advances conveyor belt when box is full. Quantity of items desired per box is dialed on thumbwheel switches. Display

is used to indicate number of boxes filled. Other applications include count and display of number of interruptions of light beam, measurement of conveyor speed, and measurement of log lengths in sawmill.—A. Mouton, "Five Digit Accumulator/Elapsed Time Indicator," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-743, p. 3.

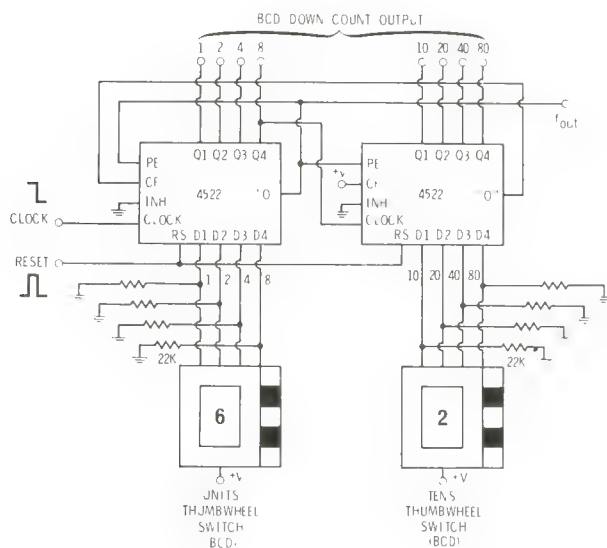


FOUR-LED BCD DISPLAY—Square-wave input pulses are counted by 7490 IC that drives LEDs indicating count in binary format up to 10 and then recycling. Can be used for classroom demonstrations of counters, flip-flop action, and binary counting. Pulses can be obtained from UJT clock circuit operating at audio rate.—F. M. Mims, "Computer Circuits for Experimenters," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1974, p 85-93.

1.2-GHz DECADE COUNTER—Motorola MC1696 BCD-output counter provides direct counting of events at up to 1.2 GHz without prescaling. Connection shown is for AC coupling of input signals. Decoupling capacitors are used on power supplies and all unused pins. MC1696 provides division by 10, with output driving cascaded MC10138 biquinary counters and associated latches connected to drive five-decade display as covered in report.—J. Roy, "Event Counter and Storage Latches for High-Frequency, High-Resolution Counters," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, EB-47.

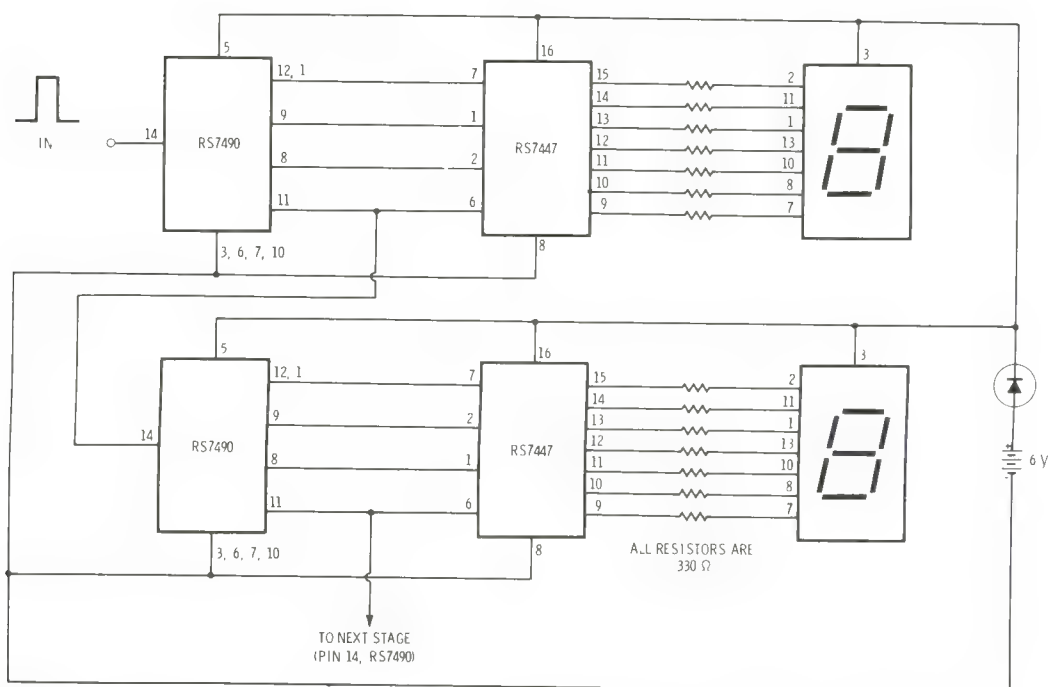
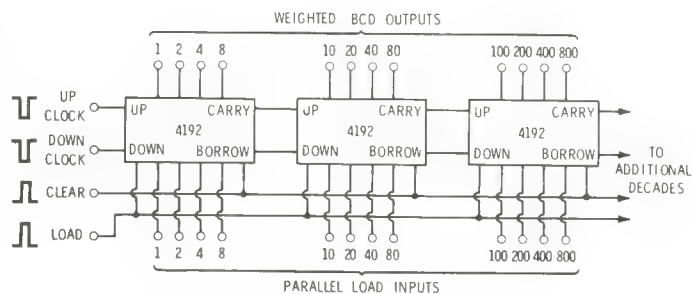


SELF-STARTING COUNTER—Addition of three logic elements eliminates need for separate starting switch when using National MM5736 calculator chip as counter driving LED display. When reset switch is returned to normal position after pushing it to clear calculator, additional parts serve to generate delayed pulse that gates digit output 2 into calculator and thus enters a 1. This action resets counter with single manual operation.—M. Watts, "Calculator Chip Makes a Counter," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-112, p 4.



CASCADED DOWN COUNTER—4522 decimal divide-by-N counter is used with BCD thumbwheel switch for each decade. Output is in BCD format, going down from preset number in range of 0-99. Decoded 0 output of tens stage is connected to CF or carry-forward input of units stage. Only when both counters are in 0 state is 0 output provided. Preset number is then reloaded into counters.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 311-312.

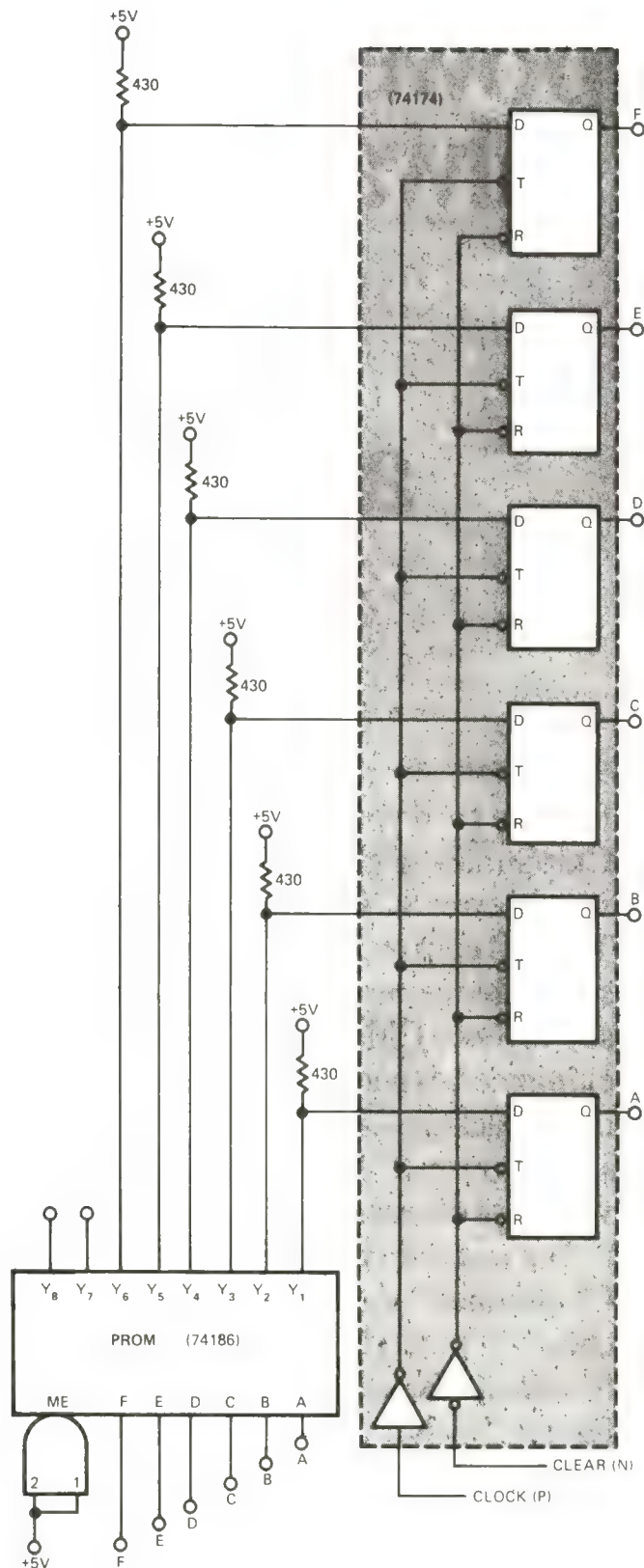
UP/DOWN COUNTER—Cascading of 4192 decade up/down counters and use of two clocks give fully synchronous system for adding or subtracting count. Both clocks are normally held high. Low on up clock advances count. Low on down clock subtracts 1 from count. Clocking takes place on trailing or positive edge of negative pulse. Parallel loading inputs are used to preset counter to any desired number.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 309-310.



MULTIDIGIT DEMONSTRATION COUNTER—Simple interconnection of RS7490 decade counter, RS7447 decoder, and 7-segment digital display for each desired digit makes ideal

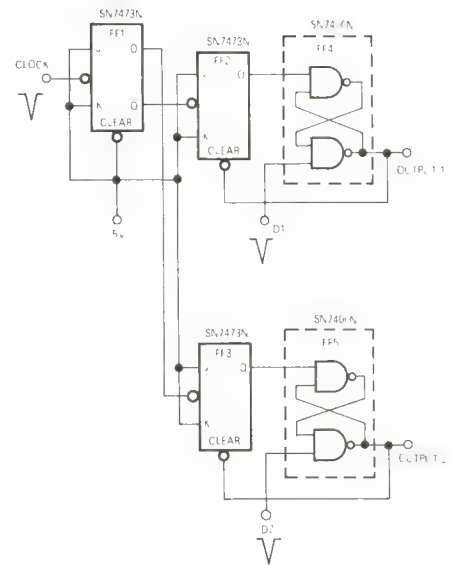
counter for classroom demonstrations and Science Fair exhibits. With two additional stages added, display reaches 9999 before recycling. Use 1N914 diode in series with battery to pro-

tect against polarity reversal and reduce supply to 5 V for ICs.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 53-63.

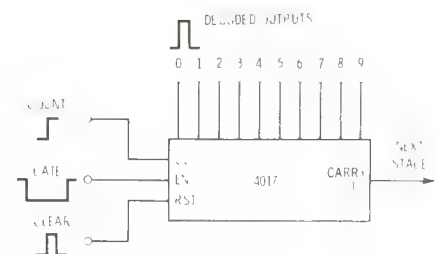


PROM-CONTROLLED COUNTER—Universal counter can be set to count in any desired sequence ranging from simple binary to pseudorandom, using only one programmable read-only memory chip and one 74174 edge-triggered flip-flop register chip. Version shown is 6-bit 64-state counter for which PROM is

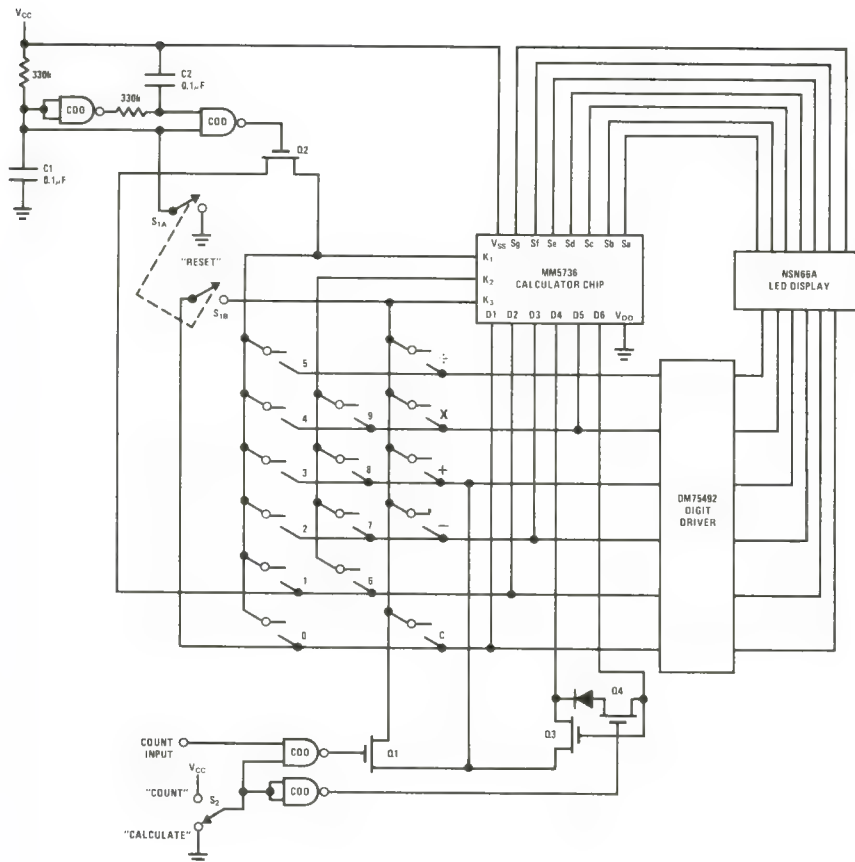
organized in 64 8-bit words. Pull-up resistors are required. Article covers application details, including expansion techniques. PROM outputs serve as data input to register chip, and register outputs provide PROM address inputs.—T. M. Farr, Jr., Read-Only Memory Controls Universal Counter, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1976, p 114.



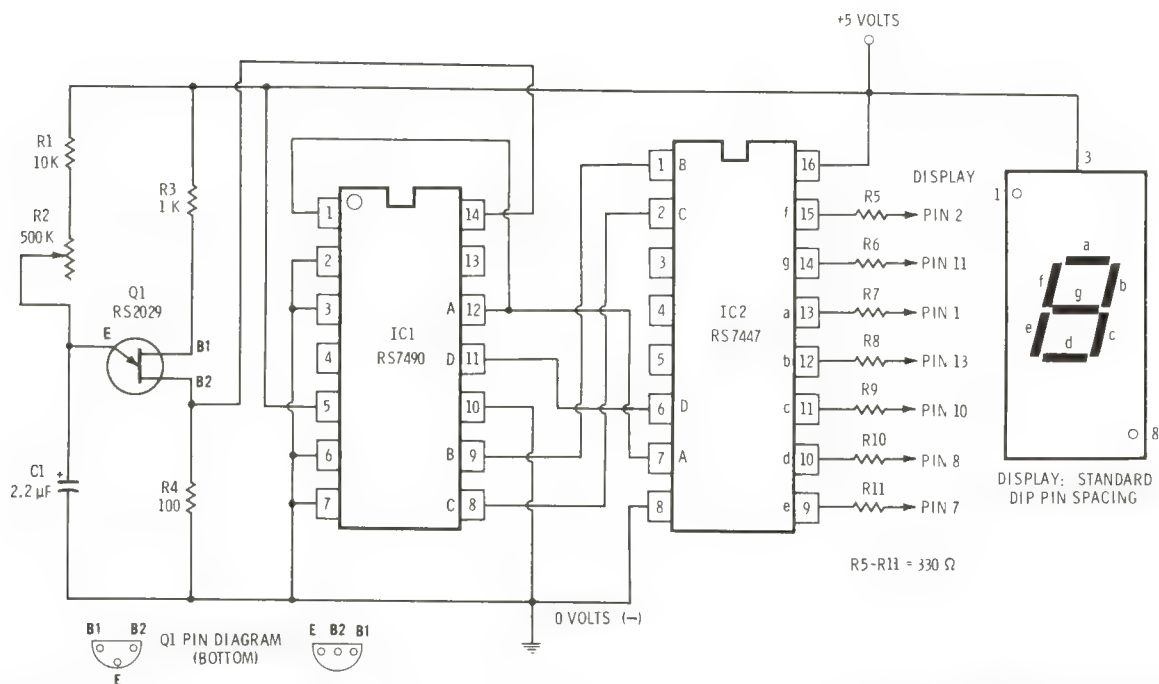
ANTICOINCIDENCE—Developed for use with bidirectional counter circuits to avoid counting errors when up and down pulses occur simultaneously. Operation is based on knowing maximum frequency of separate data pulses. Outputs 1 and 2 will be separated by at least one clock period even if inputs D1 and D2 occur simultaneously. Article gives operating details.—J. H. Burkhardt, Jr., Anti-Coincidence Circuit Prevents Loss of Data, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 1, 1972, p 73.



10-POINT STEPPER—4017 divide-by-10 counter routes input clock signal sequentially to each of ten output lines, with only selected output going high. Internal circuit of IC is self-clearing walking ring that is glitch-free, with minimum overlap between outputs. Counters can be cascaded to provide more steps.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 309.



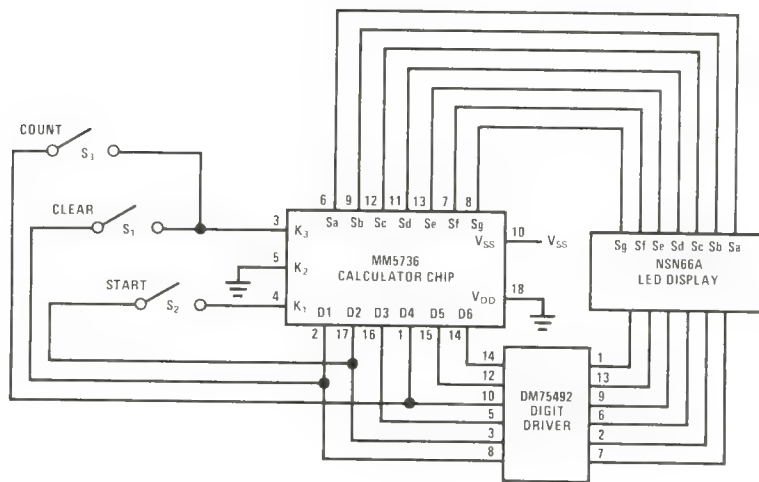
CALCULATOR/COUNTER—Normal arithmetic functions of National MM5736 calculator chip are preserved while providing counting capability, through use of MOS transistors Q1-Q4. When reset switch is pushed, pin D1 is connected to pin K₃ of calculator and calculator is cleared. C1 and C2 are discharged while S₁ is closed but are charged when it is released, generating negative-going delayed pulse that causes a 1 to be entered into calculator. Delay allows clear function to be debounced by calculator chip. When S₂ is in count mode, Q4 is turned on and D6 is tied to D4, for doubling maximum counting rate. Input pulse will now turn Q1 on, making calculator perform addition. Additional pulse adds 1 to sum. When S₂ is returned to calculate position, keyboard logic is returned to normal state. MM74C00 NAND gates can be replaced with MM74C02 NOR gates, and MOS transistors can be replaced with MM5616 CMOS switch.—M. Watts, "Calculator Chip Makes a Counter," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-112, p 6.



SELF-DRIVING COUNTER—UJT relaxation oscillator Q1 supplies series of pulses to input pin 14 of RS7490 decade counter at frequency determined by setting of R2 and value used for C1.

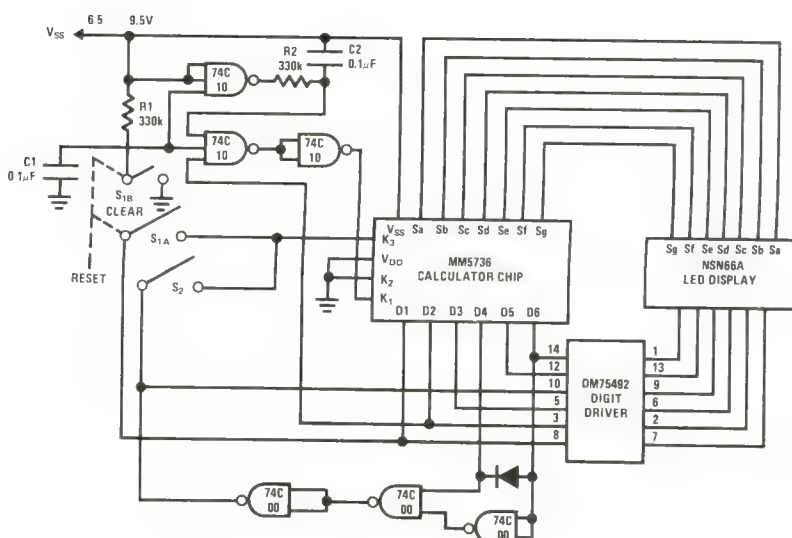
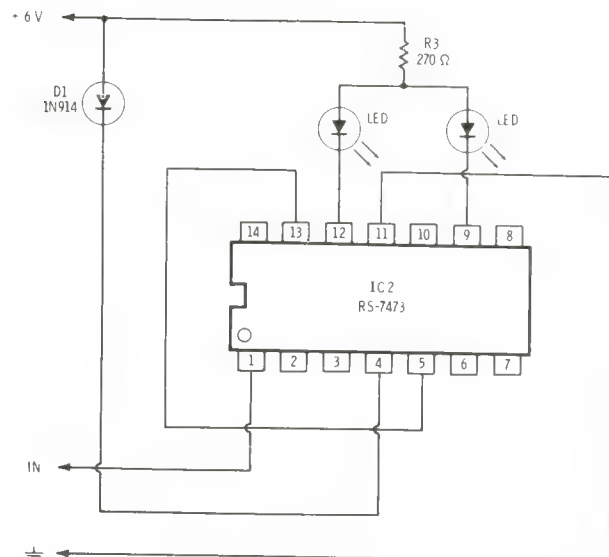
Counter feeds corresponding BCD outputs to BCD input pins of RS7447 decoder for conversion into 7-segment decimal format for driving Radio Shack 276-052 LED display. Ideal for class-

room demonstrations and Science Fair exhibits. 6-V battery with 1N914 diode in series can be used in place of 5-V supply.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 41-56.

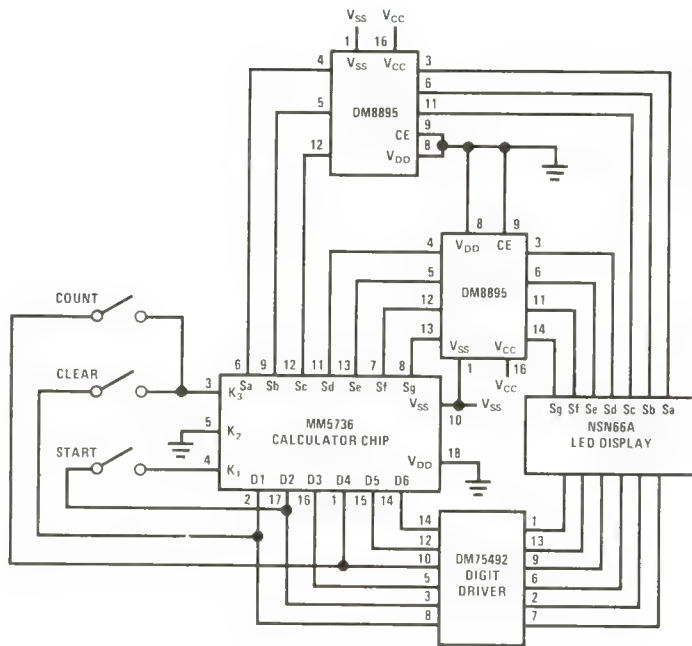


TWO-CHIP COUNTER—Combination of National MM5736 calculator chip and DM75492 digit driver for 6-digit LED display is suitable for applications where typical maximum counting rate can be about 100 Hz. Counter is reset manually by closing S_1 to clear calculator and closing S_2 to enter a 1. Operator now controls start of new count by pressing S_3 , without need for gating count input.—M. Watts, "Calculator Chip Makes a Counter," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-112, p 2.

2-BIT BINARY—Sections of RS7473 dual flip-flop are connected to form simple counter that counts to three in binary with LEDs. By adding more flip-flop stages, count can be extended to higher values. If OFF LED represents 0 and ON LED is 1, combinations 00, 01, 10, and 11 represent 0, 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Input is restricted to low audio frequency so LED changes can be readily observed during demonstrations.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 23-32.

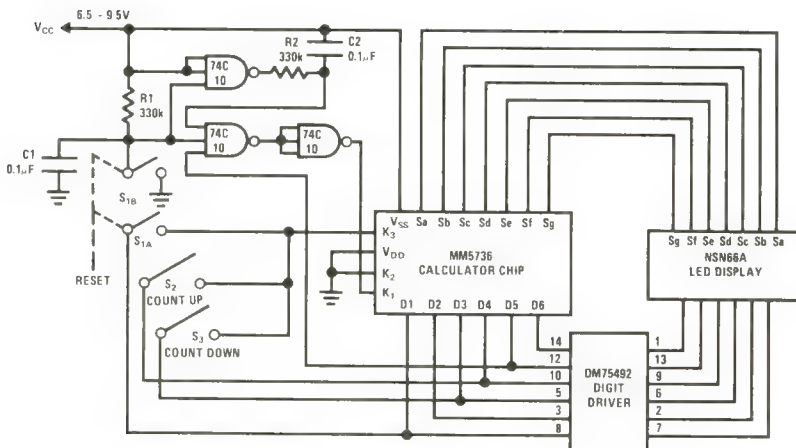
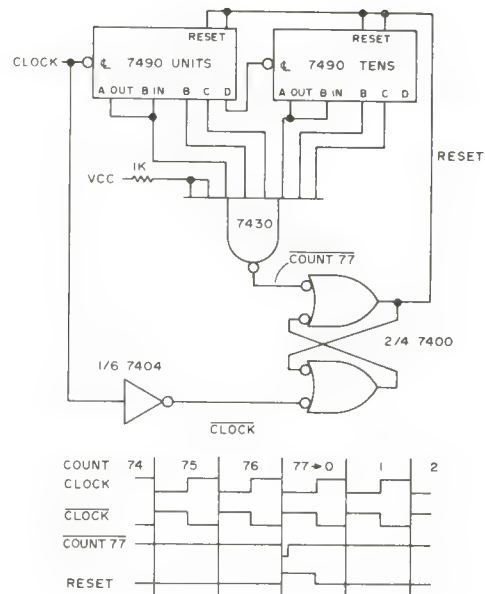


CALCULATOR COUNTS UP TO 300 Hz—Logic elements used with MM5736 calculator chip provide self-starting counting action in range from 80 to 300 Hz. Increase in counting rate is obtained by feeding digit output 6 back to digit output 4, to bypass some internal logic of calculator.—M. Watts, "Calculator Chip Makes a Counter," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-112, p 4.

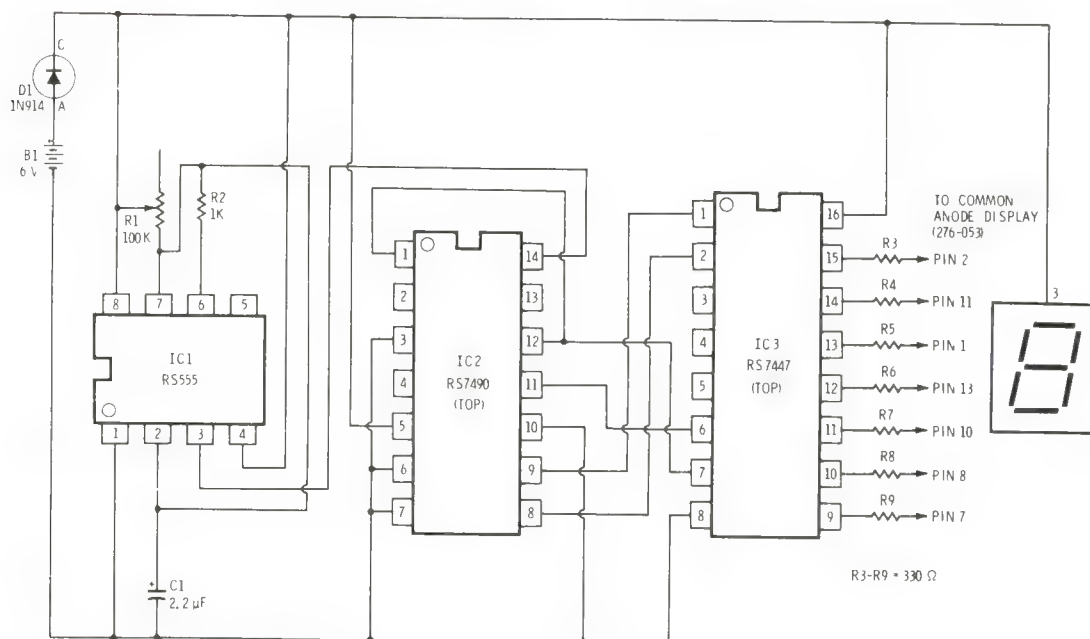


LARGE LED DISPLAY—National MM5736 calculator chip is used with DM8895 segment driver that can be mask-programmed to source several values of current in range from 5 to 17 mA per segment of LED display, permitting use of fairly large display. Display current comes from V_{CC} supply terminal of DM8895 rather than from calculator chip. Combination serves as 6-decade counter driving 6-digit display.—M. Watts, "Calculator Chip Makes a Counter," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-112, p 3.

CLEAN RESET—Adding latch consisting of two 7400 NAND gates to reset circuit of divide-by-77 counter guarantees good reset. Reset pulse will always be half a clock period wide.—E. E. Hrivnak, House Cleaning the Logical Way, 73 Magazine, Aug. 1974, p 85–90.



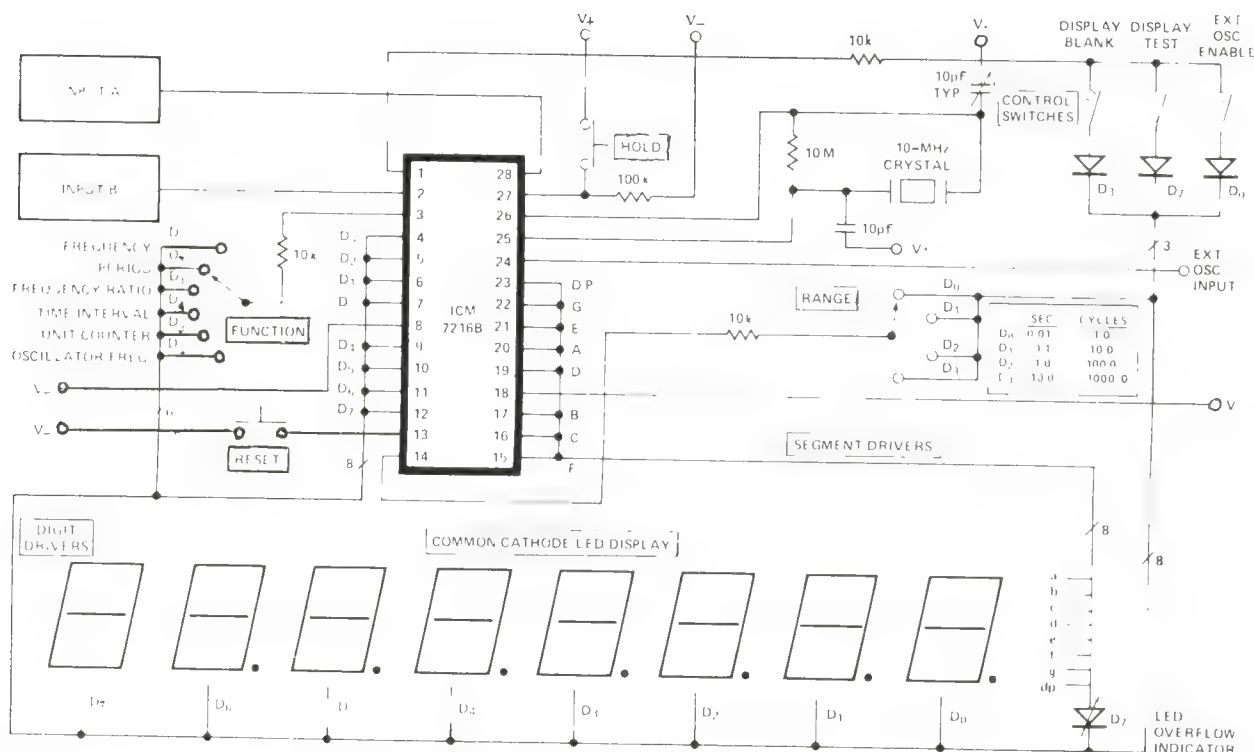
CALCULATOR COUNTS BY 4s—Connection shown for National MM5736 calculator chip counts either up or down by 4s, as might be required for keeping track of inventory in bin when parts are packaged in groups of 4. To count by numbers other than 1, desired number is entered into calculator during manual start operation. When S₂ is pushed, counter adds 4 to accumulated total. When S₃ is pushed, counter subtracts 4 from accumulated total. Logic elements provide self-starting action of counter.—M. Watts, "Calculator Chip Makes a Counter," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-112, p 5.



DIGITAL COUNTING DEMONSTRATOR—555 timer serves as clock for driving RS7490 decade counter feeding RS7447 BCD to 7-segment de-

coder that drives 7-segment digital display. R1 is adjusted to give clock frequency that makes display cycle slowly through digits 0-9 and re-

peat, for classroom demonstrations.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 53-63.

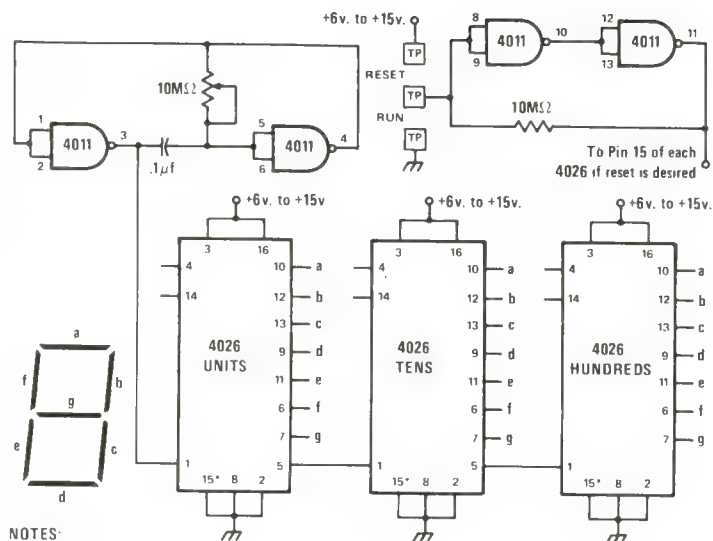


FREQUENCY/PERIOD/EVENT/TIME—Universal counter with 10-MHz maximum frequency provides multiple functions with minimum number of components. Range of time period measurements is 0.5 µs to 10 s. Includes 10-MHz crystal

oscillator, multiplex timing with interdigit and leading-zero blanking, as well as overflow indication. Decimal position is selectable. Eight-digit multiplexed LED display outputs of IC can switch up to 250 mA per digit for handling large

displays. Maximum supply voltage is 6 V.—Low Cost Universal Counter Performs Wide Range of Functions, *Computer Design*, Aug. 1978, p 168 and 170.

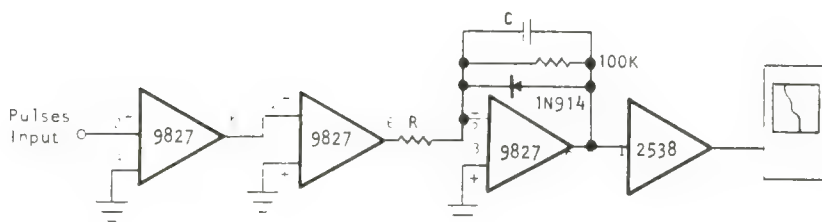
FREE-RUNNING COUNTER DISPLAY—Attention-getting circuit simply counts at predetermined rate while driving 3-digit display using 7-segment LEDs. Circuit uses two sections of 4011 CMOS quad NAND gate to generate pulses at rate controlled by 100-megohm pot. Pulses trigger 4026 counters connected as shown, with outputs a-g of each going to 7-segment LED display. When all three displays reach 9, next pulse resets all to 0 and count continues. Auxiliary circuit at upper right uses remaining sections of 4011 as flip-flop controlled by touch-plate switches; bridging gap between center and grounded plates with finger makes counter run. Bridging other gap resets counter to 0 and holds it there. If reset is not used, connect input pins 8, 9, 12, and 13 of unused gates to pin 14.—J. A. Sandler, 9 Easy to Build Projects under \$9, *Modern Electronics*, July 1978, p 53-56.



NOTES:

+6v. to +15v. to Pin 14 of 4011 return to Pin 7 of 4011

No dropping resistors needed for most .3 to .8 inch LED displays.



COUNTING-RATE METER—Uses three Optical Electronics 9827 opamps to amplify, square up, and integrate input pulses from event detector, to give integrated DC voltage that is function of counting rate. This voltage is compressed by 2538 DC logamp having 60-dB dynamic range

for driving chart recorder. Values of R and C depend on counting rate. Well-regulated power supply is required because this determines amplitude of squared pulses that drive integrator. Applications include counting photons of photomultiplier or nuclear particles of solid-state

detector. Logamp compresses output of integrator to eliminate need for scale changing while giving constant accuracy over wide dynamic range of counting rates.—"Logarithmic Counting Rate Readout," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10106.

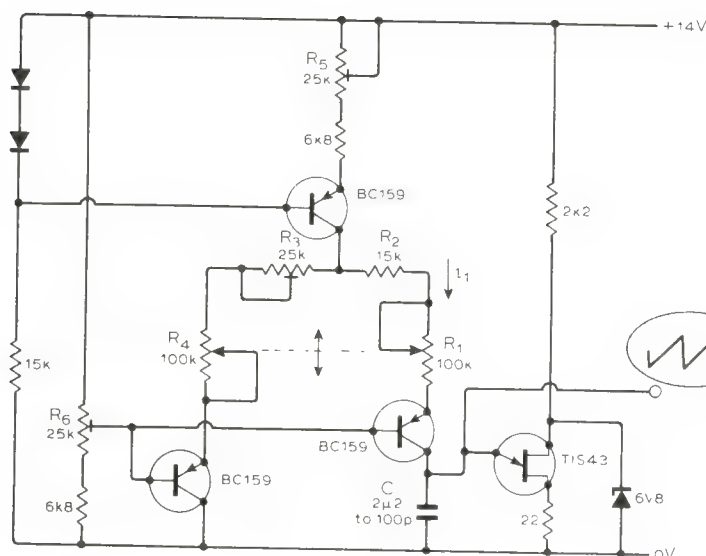
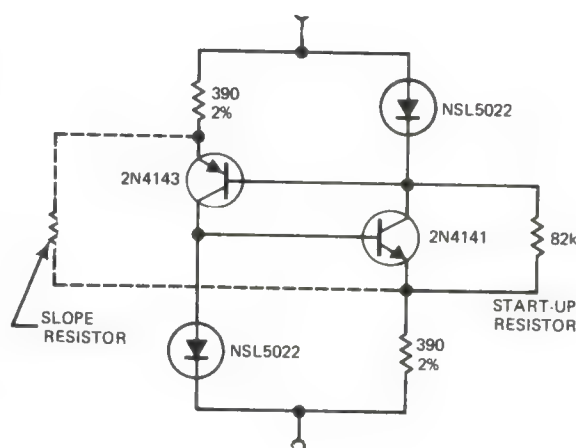
CHAPTER 22

Current Control Circuits

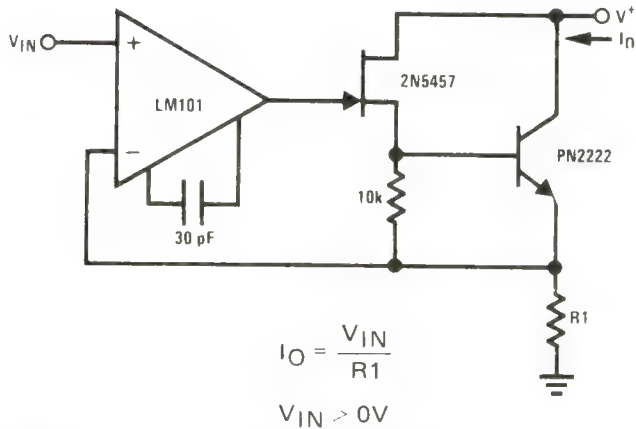
Includes fixed, adjustable, and voltage-controlled current sources, bilateral sources, current limiters, current regulators, current sink, current-controlled oscillator, power supply monitor, and electronic fuse.

5 mA WITH VARIABLE-SLOPE START-UP—

Low-cost NSL5022 LED typically has 1.6-V drop at 2 mA, to produce constant 0.9 V across 390-ohm emitter resistors in circuit shown. Use of two current sources, each feeding other's LED reference, eliminates all voltage defects except for small voltage-dependent changes in transistor parameters. Adding 240K slope resistor cancels these changes, holding current constant within 0.1% over supply voltage range of 5–20 V. Applications include use as voltage divider with gain, Q multiplier for tuned circuits, and bias compensation.—P. Lefferts, *Variable Slope Current Source Starts at 2.5 V*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1975, p 100.

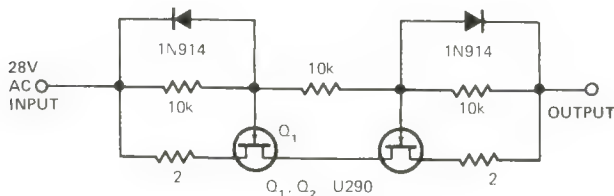


POT CONTROL—Circuit makes current through linear pot a linear function of rotational angle of pot. Article gives design equations. Current i_1 through R_1 is used to charge C, which is periodically discharged by UJT when trigger voltage is reached. Frequency of output sawtooth is proportional to i_1 and hence to angle of rotation of pots. To set up, adjust pots to give maximum sawtooth frequency and adjust preset R_5 for required maximum frequency. Set pots to other extreme and reset R_3 for required minimum frequency.—A. Armit, *Linear Current/Rotation Control*, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1975, p 576.



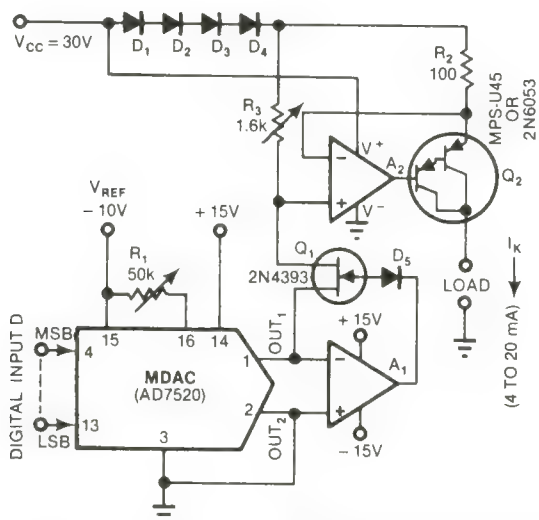
PRECISION CURRENT SINK—R1 serves as current-sensing resistor providing negative feedback for opamp to enhance true current-sink nature of circuit. Both JFET and bipolar have in-

herently high output impedance as required for high-accuracy current sink.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.



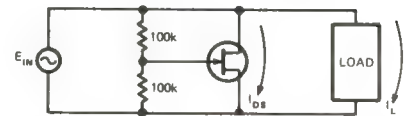
28-VAC CURRENT LIMITER—Dual JFETs in voltage-sharing arrangement protect output of 28-VAC power amplifier. Transistors should be matched for I_{DSS} . During positive half-cycle of input, Q2 operates as current limiter and Q1 as source follower. If Q1 does not supply enough current, drain voltage of Q2 drops and makes Q1

turn on further. Conversely, if Q1 supplies too much current, Q2 drain voltage rises and tends to turn Q1 off. On negative half-cycle, Q1 becomes limiter and Q2 is source follower.—J. P. Thompson, Current Limiter Protects Amplifier from Load Faults, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1978, p 148 and 150.

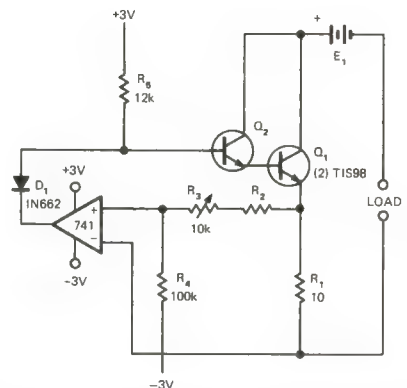


4-20 mA SOURCE—Digital input to multiplying digital-to-analog converter determines load current in range of 4 to 20 mA with 15.6- μ A resolution. R1 adjusts ratio of full-scale to zero-scale current at output 1 of MDAC, and R2 sets

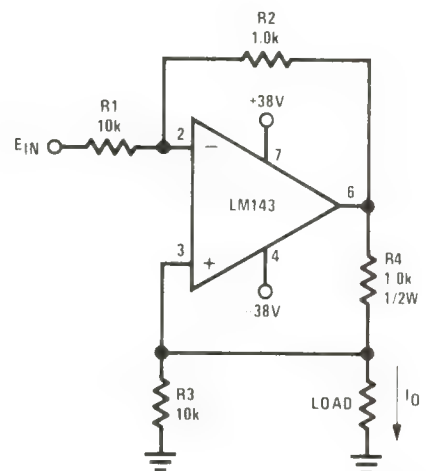
circuit offset and span to give correct end-range currents for load. Maximum load compliance is 25 V. Opamp types are not critical.—J. Wilson and J. Whitmore, MDAC's Open Up a New World of Digital-Control Applications, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1978, p 97-105.



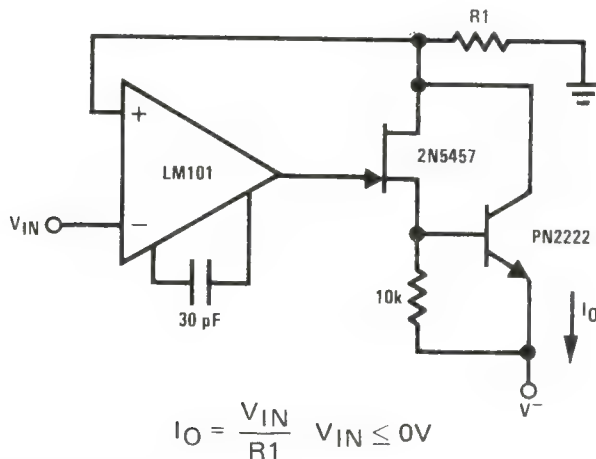
JFET CURRENT SINK—Simple circuit effectively raises load operating point of current-sensitive device by shunting current through JFET having nonlinear action. JFET type is not critical. Applications include improvement of thyristor noise performance by diverting current around load.—V. Gregory, FET Current Sinks Raise Operating Points, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1974, p 81.



20-mA FLOATING SOURCE—Battery-operated circuit shown gives adequate stability for strain-gage bridge. Uses four alkaline penlight cells to provide $\pm 3V$ for 741 opamp. E1 is chosen to give adequate voltage for intended load at maximum load current. Temperature stability is 0.7 μ A/ $^{\circ}$ C from 0 to 50 $^{\circ}$ C.—R. Tenny, Isolated Current Source, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1973, p 85.

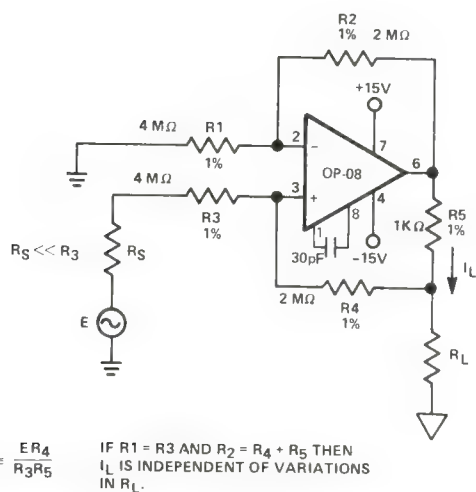


HIGH-COMPLIANCE CURRENT SOURCE—Non-inverting input of LM143 high-voltage opamp senses current through R4 to establish output current that is proportional to input voltage. With $\pm 38V$ supply, compliance of current source is $\pm 28V$.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 3.



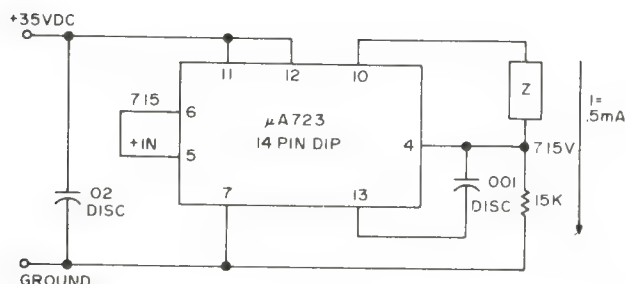
PRECISION CURRENT SOURCE—2N5457 JFET and PN2222 bipolar transistor serve as isolators between output and current-sensing resistor R1. LM101 opamp provides high loop gain to

assure that circuit acts as current source.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.



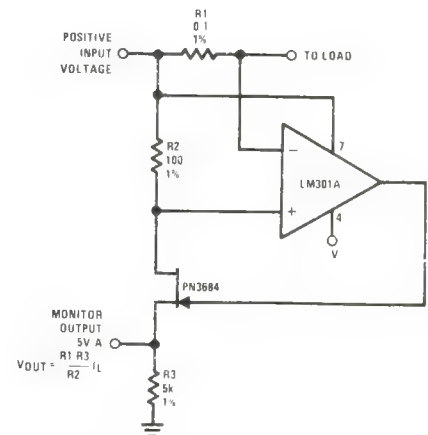
BILATERAL CURRENT SOURCE—Output current through load is constant within 2% of value related to input voltage and resistor values, regardless of variations in load from 10 to 2000

ohms. Circuit is built around Precision Monolithics OP-08 opamp.—"Precision Low Input Current Op Amp," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, OP-08, p 7.

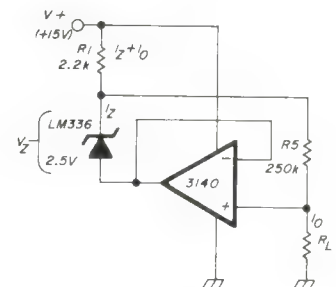


0.5 mA FOR 0-50 KILOHMS—Current source uses Fairchild $\mu A723$ voltage regulator operating from ordinary unregulated supply not over 40 VDC. Regulator has built-in 7.15-V reference.

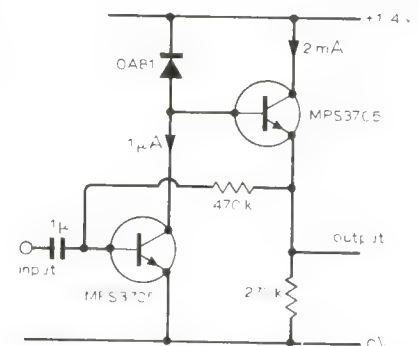
Output current is well within 1% of 0.5 mA for load impedances from 0-50K.—L. Nickel, Constant Current Sources, 73 Magazine, March 1974, p 29.



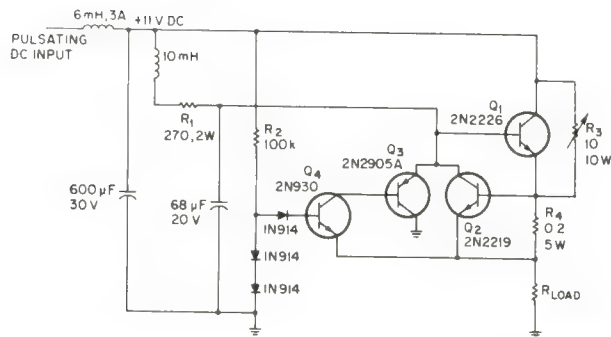
POWER SUPPLY MONITOR—R1 senses output current of power supply. PN3684 JFET is used as buffer because source and drain currents are equal, so monitor output voltage accurately reflects current flow of power supply.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.



CURRENT REGULATOR—Combines zener with opamp in bootstrap configuration. Regulated output current I_o can be any value less than I_z but must be much greater than opamp bias current. Current in zener is set by R1 to provide minimum of 1 mA. Performance can be improved by using Motorola MC1403 or other 2.5-V three-terminal voltage reference in place of zener.—W. Jung, An IC Op Amp Update, Ham Radio, March 1978, p 62-69.

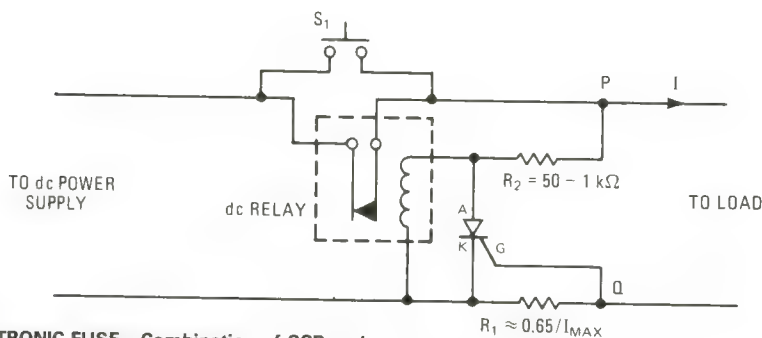


CURRENT SOURCE AS TRANSISTOR LOAD—Reverse-biased germanium diode serves as voltage-independent current source for loading silicon transistors in linear amplifier having voltage gain of 50 and -3 dB bandwidth of 16-4000 Hz. In addition to low cost, circuit design permits reliable operation of reliable micro-power circuits over wide temperature range at optimum current drain.—M. G. Baker, Low-Current Source, Wireless World, April 1976, p 61.



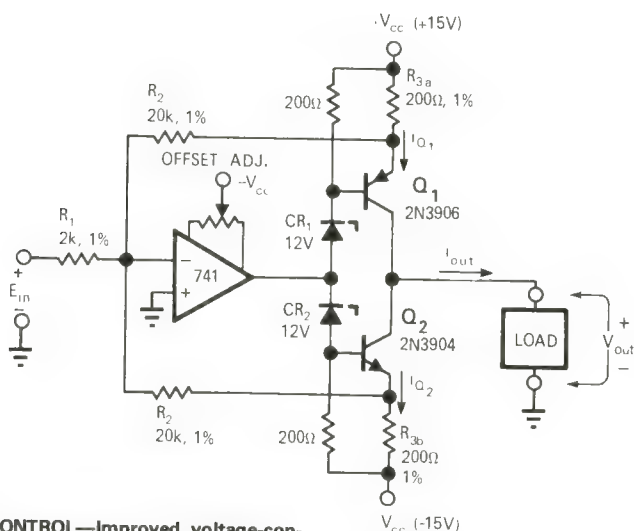
3-A LIMITER—Simple current limiter protects itself from overdissipation during shorted output, while handling capacitor or cold-filament loads that momentarily act like shorts. R_3 is adjusted so starting current is high enough to begin heating cold filament. As filament voltage

increases to about 100 mV, Q_4 and Q_3 turn off, allowing load current to rise to 3-A limiting value.—L. G. Wright, Short-Protected Current Limiter Ignores Inrush Currents, *EEE Magazine*, Sept. 1970, p 89–90.



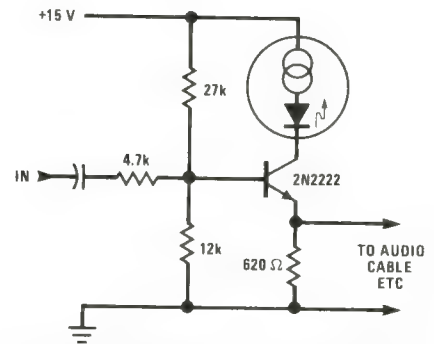
ELECTRONIC FUSE—Combination of SCR and line relay gives faster action than circuit breaker for protection against current overload. Closing S_1 momentarily energizes relay, completing current path from supply to load. Overload current increases voltage drop across R_1 to above 0.65 V, switching on SCR and thereby shorting

relay coil to make it open. S_1 must be pressed again to reset relay. For adjustable dropout, gate of SCR can be connected to pot placed across R_1 .—R. Quong, Resettable Electronic Fuse Consists of SCR and Relay, *Electronics*, Sept. 15, 1977, p 117.

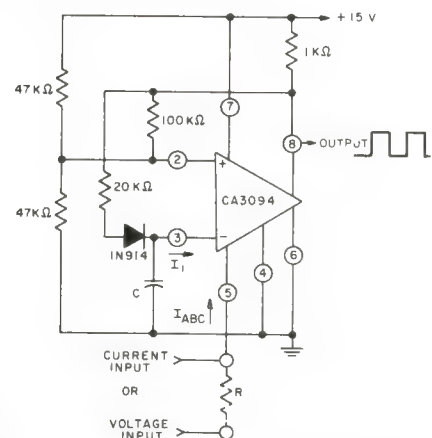


VOLTAGE CONTROL—Improved voltage-controlled current source uses complementary transistors in opamp feedback loop. Common-mode voltage at input to opamp is always near zero. Circuit was designed for use in integrator having ground-referenced integrating capacitor, to produce 1 mA/V. R_{3a} and R_{3b} sense current through Q_1 and Q_2 , so voltage proportional to

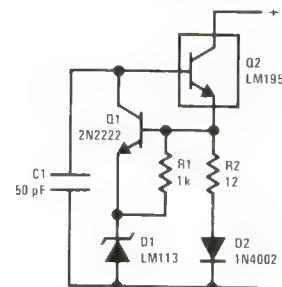
difference is fed back to input of opamp for comparison with input voltage. Zener voltages determine quiescent-current level. Frequency response is limited to 1 MHz by performance of specified opamp.—P. T. Skelly, Voltage-Controlled Current Source, *EDN/EEE Magazine*, Aug. 1, 1971, p 45–46.



CONSTANT-CURRENT LED—National NSL4944 LED having built-in current control features can be used in simple circuit shown to provide current limiting and short-circuit protection for 15-V supply. Even with output shorted, LED draws only a little more than rated current.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-153, p 3.



CURRENT-CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR—Makes use of proportional relationship between input current I_i and amplifier input bias current I_{ABC} of CA3094 programmable opamp. Linearity is within 1% over middle half of characteristic. Circuit can be used for voltage input if voltage is applied to pin 5 through appropriate dropping resistor R . Output is square wave.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 4.

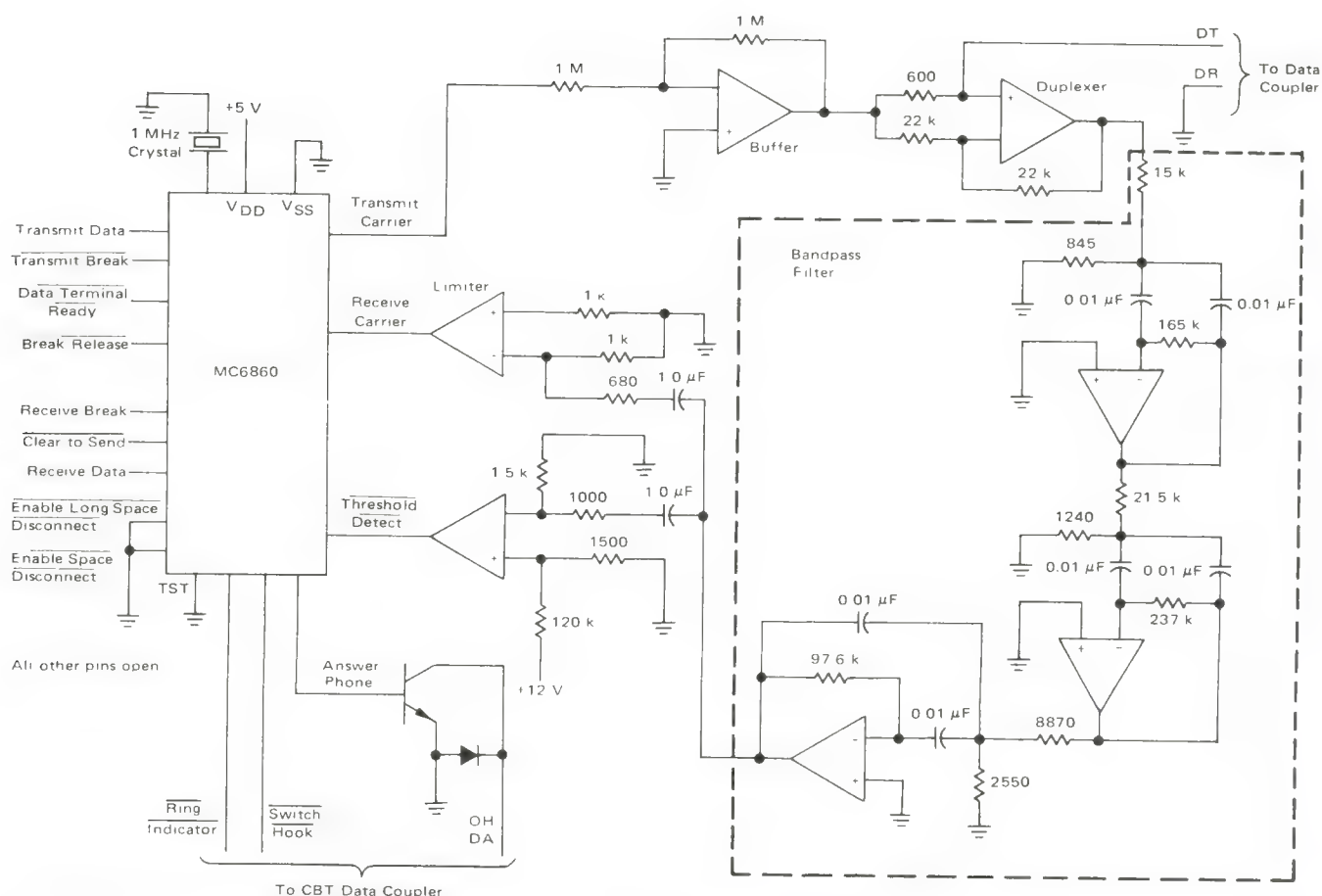


100-mA CURRENT REGULATOR—Two-terminal circuit using LM195 power transistor has low temperature coefficient and operates down to 3 V. 2N2222 controls voltage across current-sensing resistor R_2 and diode D_1 . Voltage across sense network is base-emitter voltage of 2N2222 plus 1.2 V from LM113. R_1 sets current through LM113 to 0.6 mA.—R. Dobkin, "Fast IC Power Transistor with Thermal Protection," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-110, p 6.

CHAPTER 23

Data Transmission Circuits

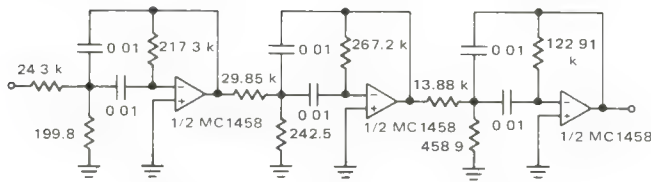
Includes line driver, line receiver, modem, bit-rate generator, coder-decoder, FSK demodulator, signal conditioner, optoisolator, PDM telemetry, active bandpass filter, and other circuits used for transmitting digital data and digital speech over twisted-pair, coaxial, or balanced line.



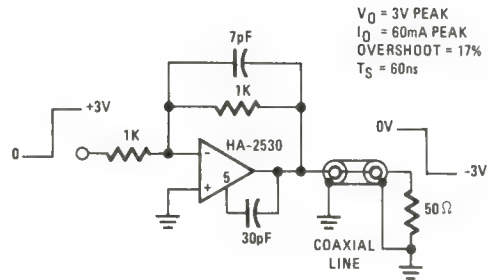
ANSWER MODEM—Transmits on upper channel (mark 2225 Hz and space 2025 Hz) and receives on lower channel (mark 1270 Hz and space 1070 Hz). Buffer and duplexer provide

modem interface to transmission network. Bandpass filter allows only desired receive signals to be seen by limiter and demodulator. Motorola MC6860 modem IC contains modula-

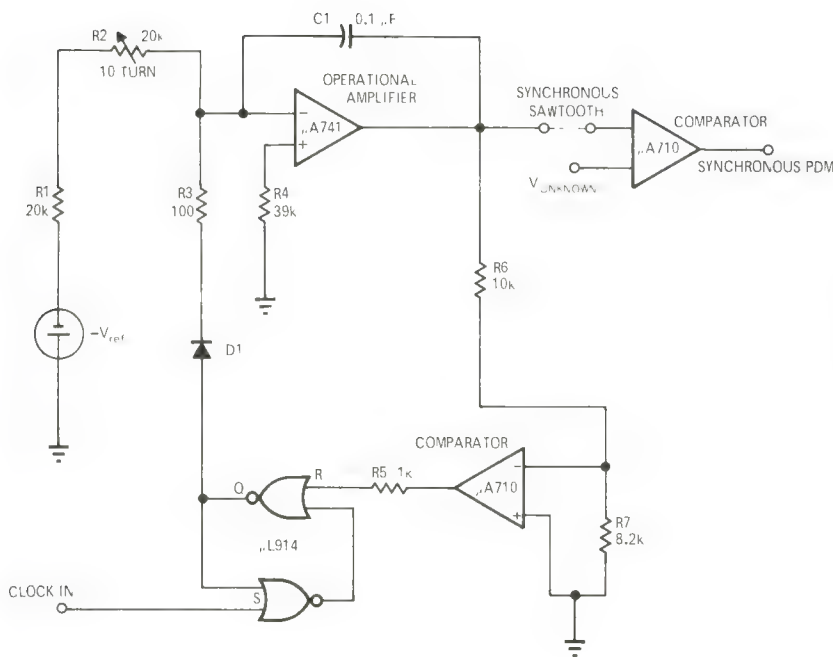
tor, demodulator, and supervisory control functions.—G. Nash, "Low-Speed Modem Fundamentals," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-731, p 6.



BANDPASS ORIGINATE FILTER—Provides gain of over 15 dB between 1975 and 2275 Hz, to accept 2025–2225 Hz signals of low-speed modem system using Motorola MC6860 IC.—J. M. DeLaune, "Low-Speed Modem System Design Using the MC6860," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-747, p 13.

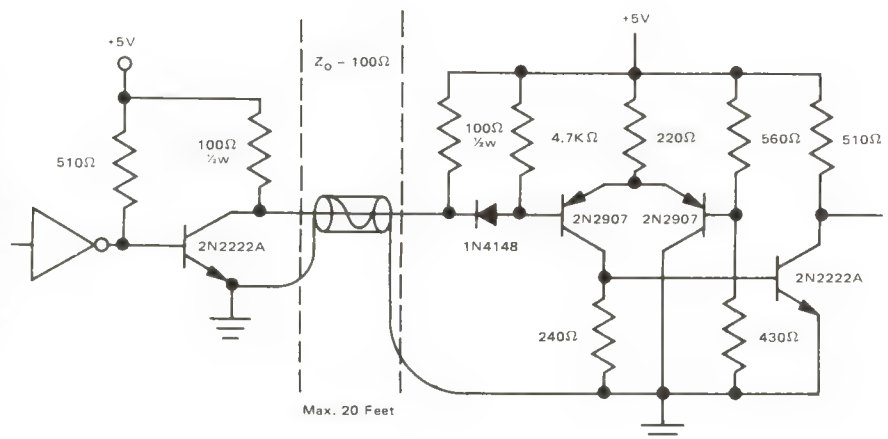


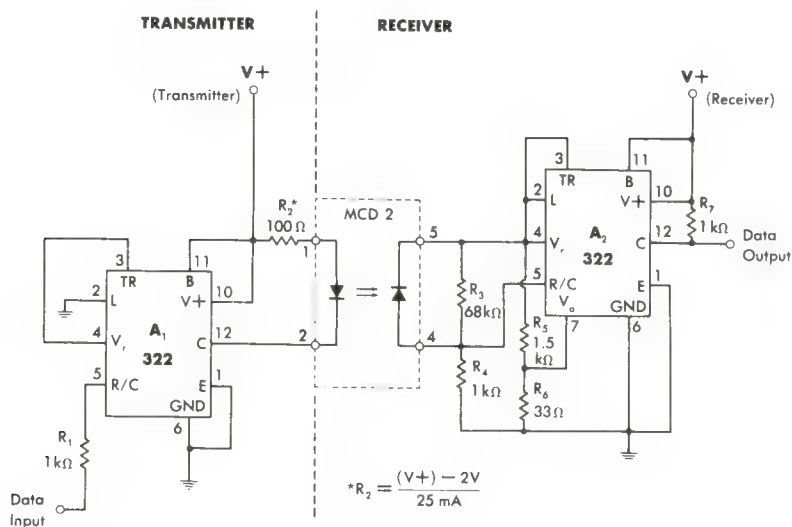
FAST-SETTLING COAX DRIVER—Suitable for use as radar pulse driver, video sync driver, or pulse-amplitude-modulation line driver. Uses Harris HA-2530/2535 wideband amplifier having high slew rate. Usable bandwidth is about 100 kHz when connected for noninverting operation as shown. Driver output is 60 mA into 60-ohm load. 5% settling time is 60 ns.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 7-54 (Application Note 516).



SYNCHRONOUS SAWTOOTH FOR PDM TELEMETRY—Circuit generates highly linear ramp that is reset to zero by each clock pulse. When ramp exceeds analog value of unknown input voltage, pulse is terminated. R1, R2, and C1 form integrating network around opamp. Varying R2 changes slope of ramp output.—J. Springer, Build a Sawtooth Generator with Three ICs, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1970, p 49.

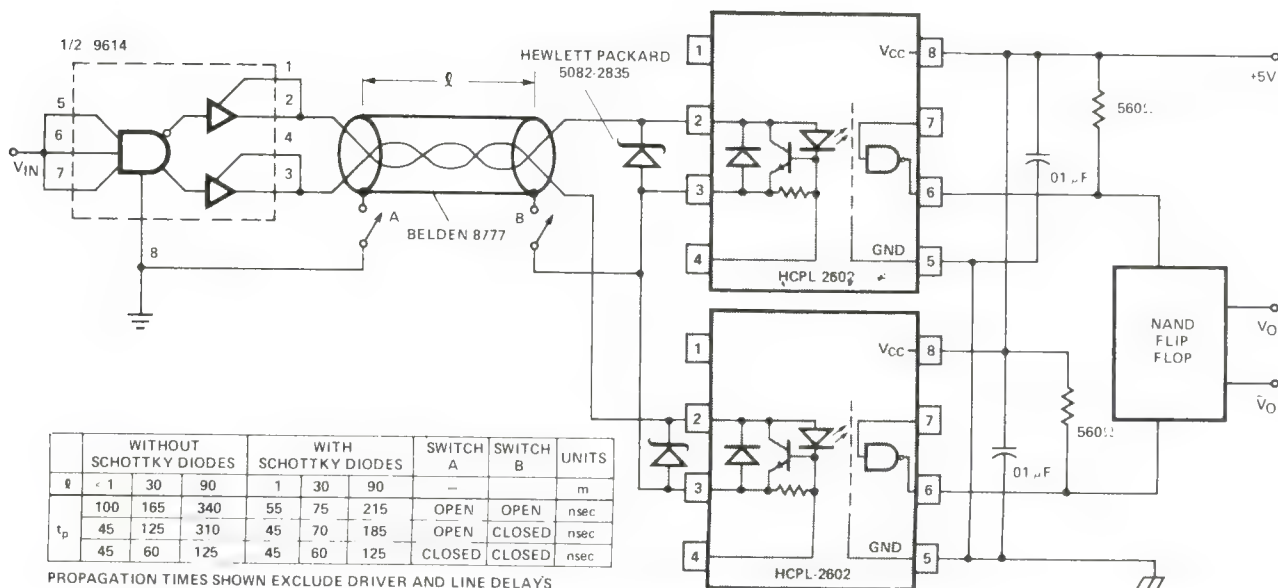
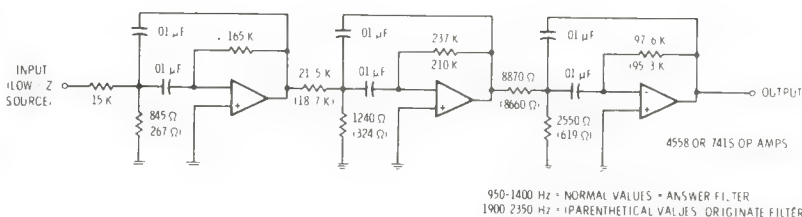
INTERFACES FOR 100-OHM LINE—Permits transferring data signals from SA900/901 diskette storage drive to location of MC6800 microprocessor up to maximum of 20 feet away through 100-ohm coax. Data line drivers used are capable of sinking 100-mA in logic true state with maximum voltage of 0.3 V with respect to logic ground. When line driver is in logic false state, driver transistor is cut off and voltage at output of driver is at least 3 V with respect to logic ground.—"Microprocessor Applications Manual" (Motorola Series in Solid-State Electronics), McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, 1975, p 5-211–5-212.





OPTICALLY COUPLED DATA LINK—322 comparator at transmitter end of link drives LED of MCD 2 optoisolator which accepts TTL input. Receiver is similar comparator having additional biasing to match photodiode output of optoisolator. Complete system is noninverting, with delay of about 2 μ s. Receiver can have any supply within 4.5–40 V range of 322. Transmitter should be matched to its supply voltage by selecting R_2 according to equation shown.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 156–158.

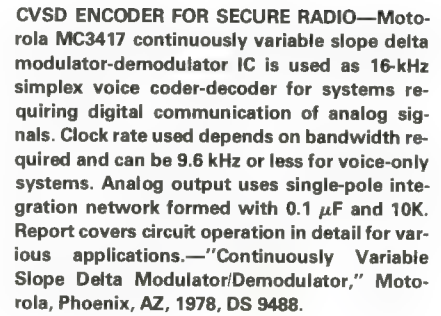
RECEIVE FILTER—Used as prefilter having controlled group-delay distortion, ahead of receiving modem in data transmission system. Values shown are for 950–1400 Hz answer filter. For 1900–2350 Hz originate filter, change critical values to those given in parentheses.—D. Lancaster, "TV Typewriter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 180–182.



POLARITY-REVERSING SPLIT-PHASE DRIVE—Half of 9614 polarity-reversing line driver feeds pair of Hewlett-Packard HCPL-2602 optically coupled line receivers through coax cable. Cable-grounding switches A and B change per-

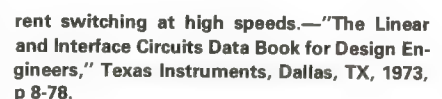
formance. Closing only switch B enhances common-mode rejection but reduces propagation delay slightly. Closing both switches optimizes data rate. Schottky diodes at receiver inputs improve data rate. NAND flip-flop at output

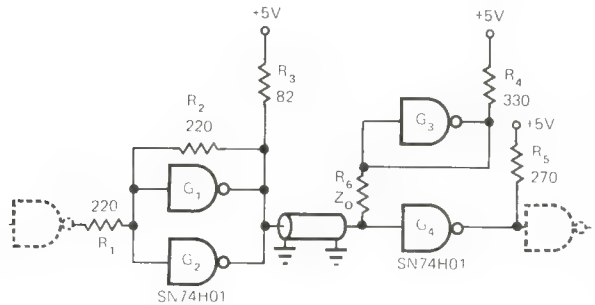
greatly improves system noise rejection in split-phase termination of line.—"Optoelectronics Designer's Catalog 1977," Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, CA, 1977, p 158–159.



The schematic diagram shows a two-stage amplifier. The first stage uses an HA-2530 op-amp configured as a voltage follower. Its non-inverting input (pin 2) is connected to the input signal through a 500 Ω resistor (R_{IN}). The inverting input (pin 3) is connected to the output (pin 6) through a 3 pF capacitor. The op-amp is powered by a +V supply (pin 8) and a -V supply (pin 4) through a 455 Ω resistor. A feedback resistor (R_F) of 5 K is connected between the output (pin 6) and the non-inverting input (pin 2). A 3 pF capacitor is also connected between the non-inverting input (pin 2) and ground. The output of the first stage (pin 6) is connected to the non-inverting input (pin 1) of the second stage, which is an HA-2630 op-amp configured as a voltage follower. The inverting input (pin 3) of the second stage is connected to its output (pin 9) through a 2.5 Ω resistor (R_1). The second stage is powered by a +V supply (pin 12) and a -V supply (pin 5) through a 2.5 Ω resistor (R_2). The output of the second stage (pin 9) is connected to a 50 Ω coaxial load through a 2.5 Ω resistor (R_1). The load is also connected to ground through a 50 Ω resistor. A +V supply is connected to the load through a 50 Ω resistor. A note at the bottom states: "NOTE: R1 and R2 lead length should be minimal".

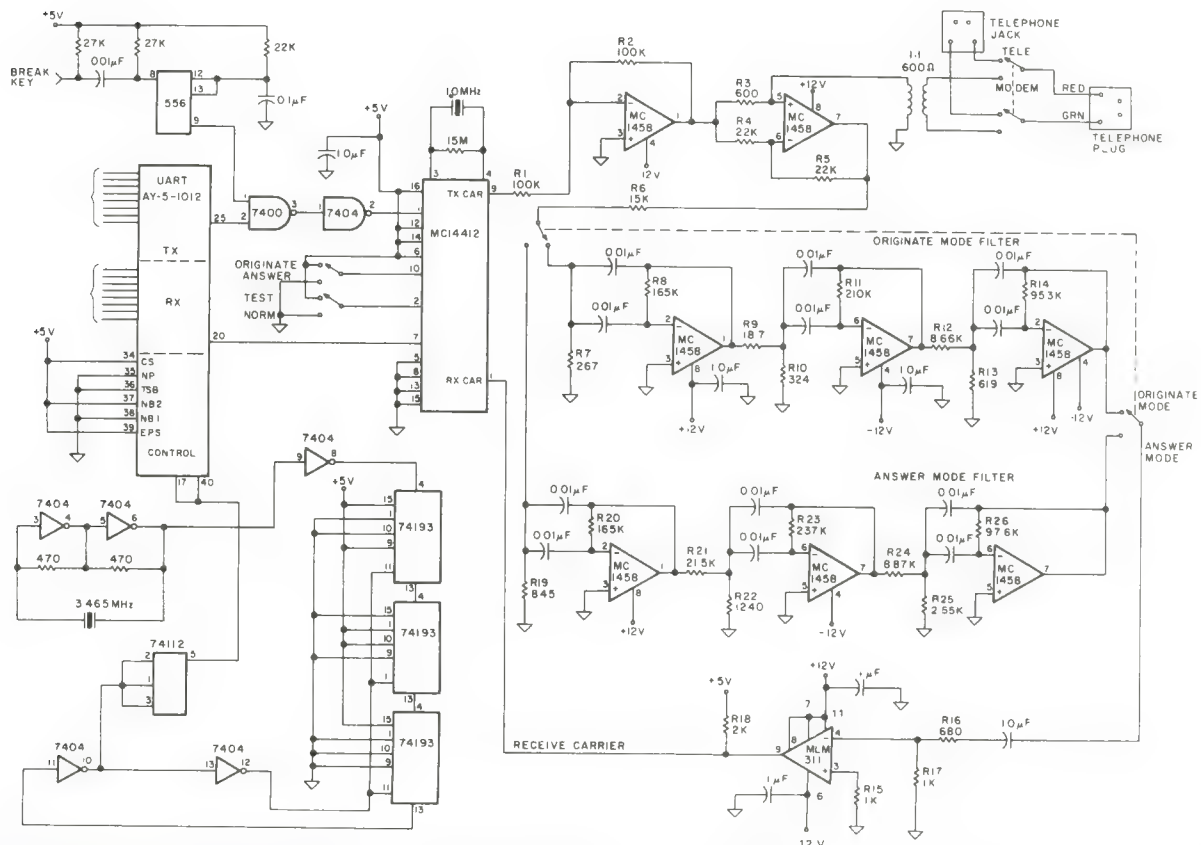
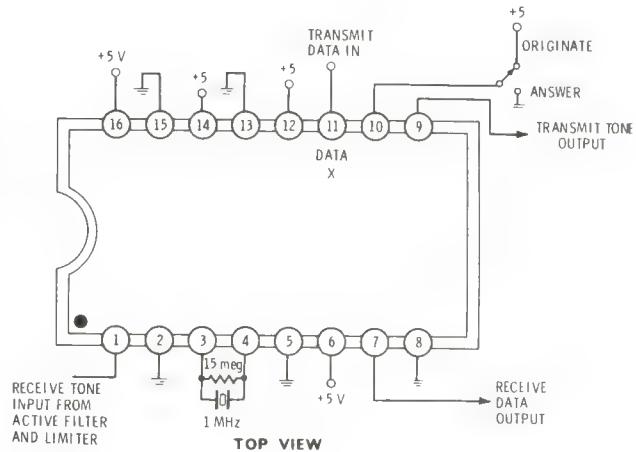
NOTE R1 and R2 lead length should be minimal





COAX DRIVER AND RECEIVER—Uses two TTL gates of SN74H01 package to form either driver or receiver for transmitting data over RG59 or RG174 coax at rates exceeding 10 megabits per second, with distance increasing from 400 meters at 10 Mb/s to over 1000 meters at 100 kb/s for RG59 and lesser distances for RG174. Can also be used for twisted-pair lines but at lower data rates. Bias gate G_3 exhibits low output impedance, for terminating channel load resistor R_6 .—R. W. Stewart, Two TTL Gates Drive Very Long Coax Lines, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1972, p 49.

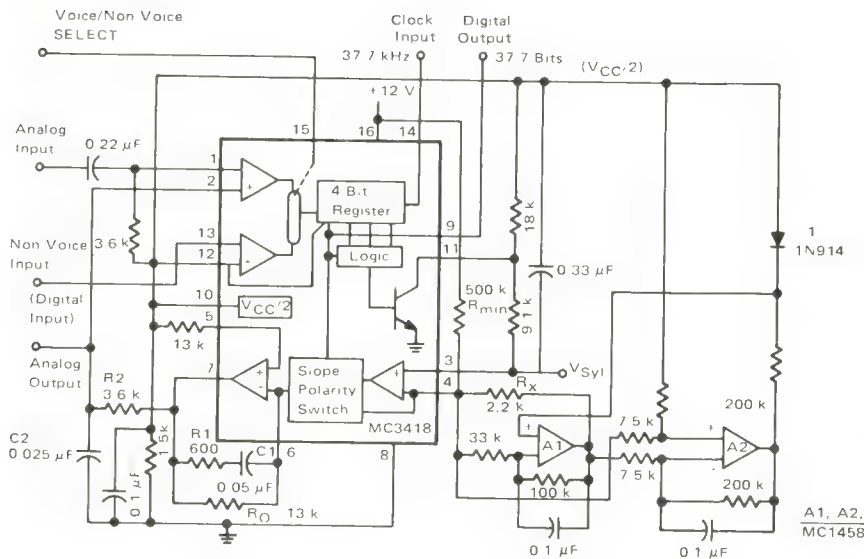
103-COMPATIBLE MODEM—Motorola 4412 IC converts serial data, usually to and from universal asynchronous receiver-transmitter, into tones suitable for telephone communication. In originate mode, logic 0 is transmitted as 1070 Hz and logic 1 as 1270 Hz. In answer mode, logic 0 is transmitted as 2225 Hz and logic 1 as 2225 Hz. Modems are used in pairs, with receiver responding to tone group not being transmitted. Speed capability is up to 300-baud data rate. Output is 300 mVRMS into 100K load.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 133.



MODEM—Developed as part of TV terminal for microprocessor, to permit communication over telephone line with time-sharing computer system. Uses Motorola MC14412 modem chip for full-duplex FSK modulation having originate

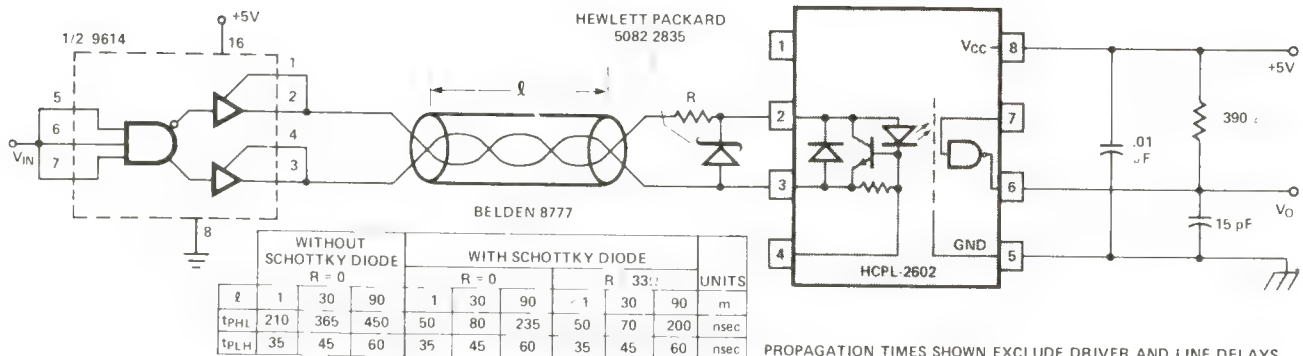
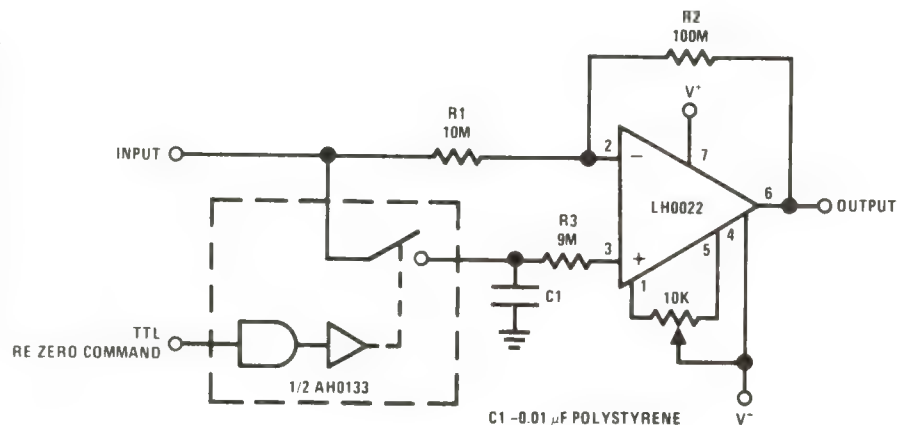
frequencies of 1270 Hz for mark and 1070 Hz for space, with answer frequencies of 2225 Hz for mark and 2025 Hz for space. AY-5-1012 UART serves as parallel interface to microprocessor. Article covers operation, construction, testing,

connection to telephone lines, and use of modem.—R. Lange, Build the \$35 Modem, *Kilobaud*, Nov. 1977, p 94-96.



TELEPHONE-QUALITY CODER-DECODER—Uses Motorola MC3418 continuously variable slope delta modulator-demodulator IC to give over 50 dB of dynamic range for 1-kHz test at 37.7K bit rate. At this rate, 40 voice channels can be multiplexed on standard 1.544-megabit telephone carrier facility. IC includes active companding control and double integration for improved performance in encoding and decoding digital speech. Opamp types are not critical.—"Continuously Variable Slope Delta Modulator/Demodulator," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, DS 9488.

REZEROING AMPLIFIER—Used where input signal has unknown and variable DC offset, as in telemetry applications. Rezero command line is enabled while ground reference signal is applied to input, making C1 charge to level proportional to DC offset of system. When rezero line is deactivated, amplifier becomes conventional inverter, subtracting system offset and giving true ground-referenced output. For 10-V full-scale system requiring 0.1% (10-mV) accuracy, amplifier needs rezeroing reference every 100 ms.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 1," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, AN-63, p 1-12.

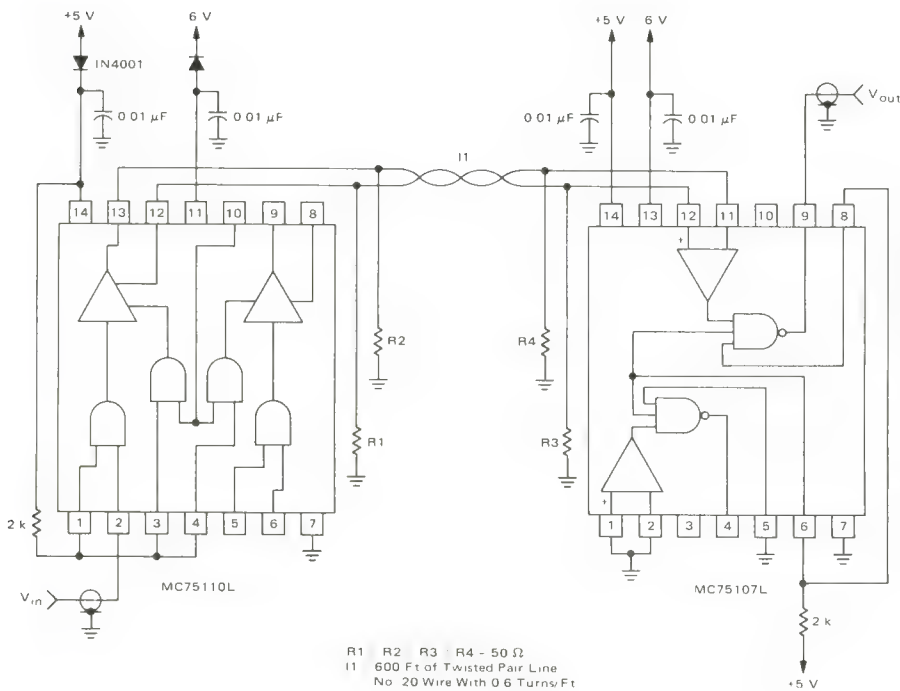


PROPAGATION TIMES SHOWN EXCLUDE DRIVER AND LINE DELAYS

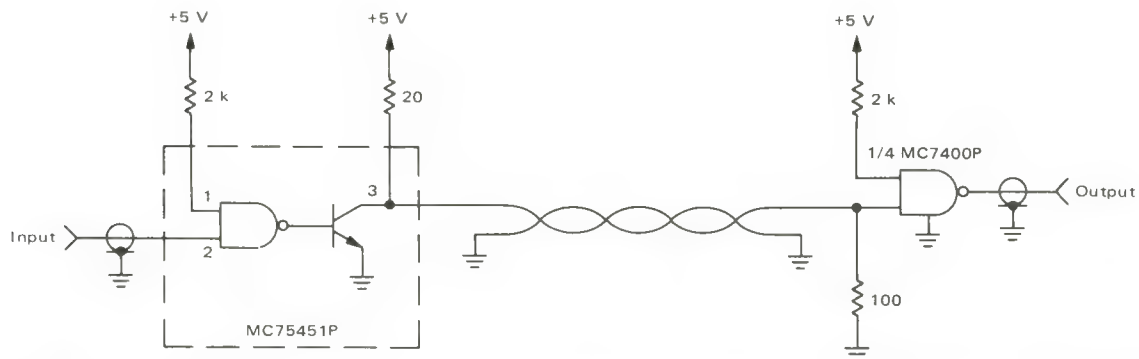
POLARITY-REVERSING DRIVE—Half of 9614 polarity-reversing line driver feeds Hewlett-Packard HCPL-2602 optically coupled line receiver through shielded, twisted-pair, or coax

cable. Data rate is improved considerably by using Schottky diode at input of receiver. Best data rates are achieved when t_{PHL} (propagation delay time to low output level) and t_{PLH} (propa-

gation delay time to high output level) are closest to being equal.—"Optoelectronics Designer's Catalog 1977," Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, CA, 1977, p 158-159.



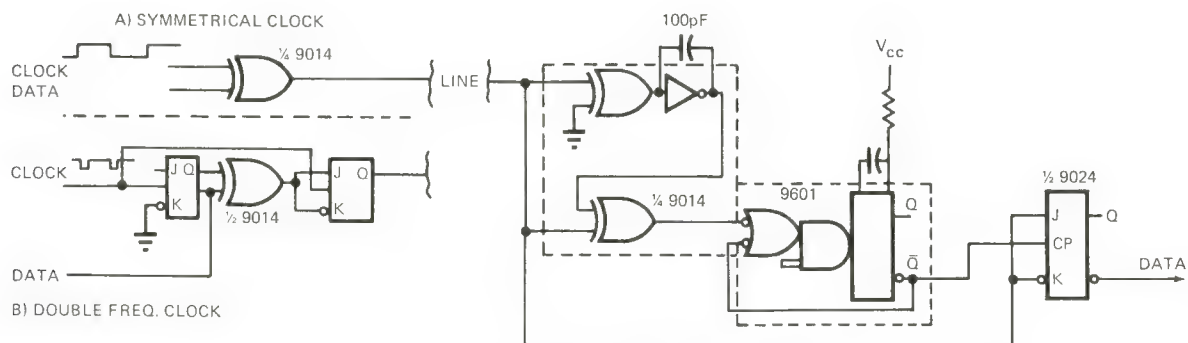
DIFFERENTIAL LINE DRIVER—Uses Motorola MC75110L line driver and MC75107L receiver with twisted-pair transmission line having attenuation of 1.6 dB per 100 feet at 10 MHz. Clock rate is 18.5 MHz. With push-pull driver shown, single pulse corresponds to transmission of 1 followed by series of 0s; one line is then at ground and the other at -300 mV. Arrangement is suitable for party-line or bus applications.—T. Hopkins, "Line Driver and Receiver Considerations," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-708A, p 11.



SINGLE-ENDED LINE DRIVER—Supplies 4.2-V input pulse to twisted-pair transmission line for

point-to-point system. Requires only single +5 V supply.—T. Hopkins, "Line Driver and Re-

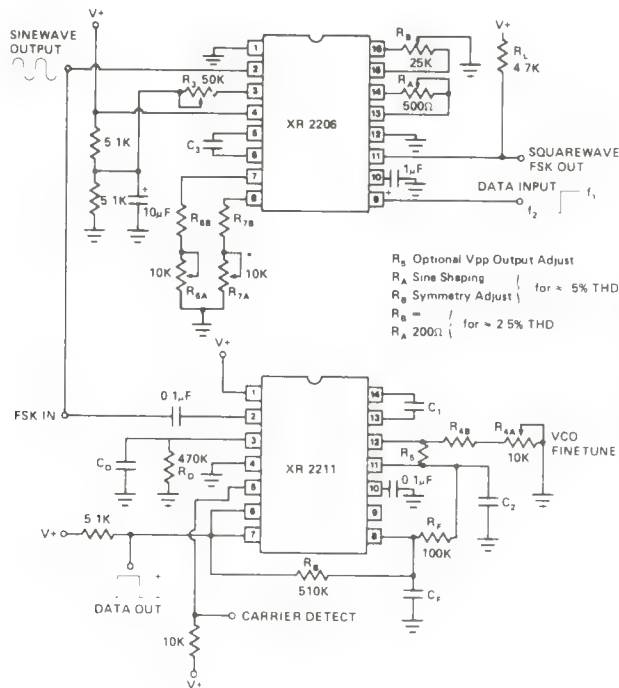
ceiver Considerations," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-708A, p 14.



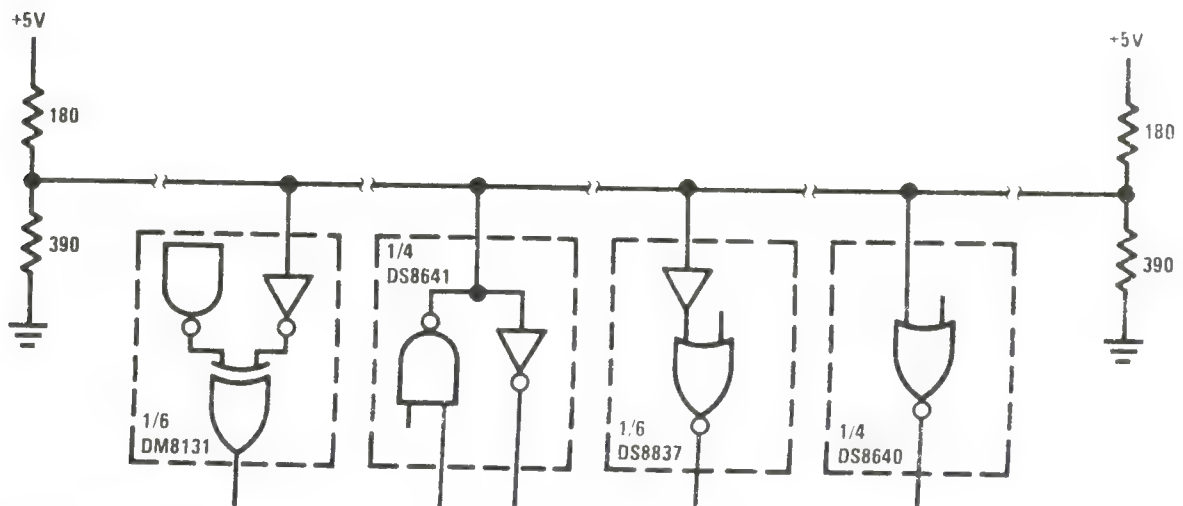
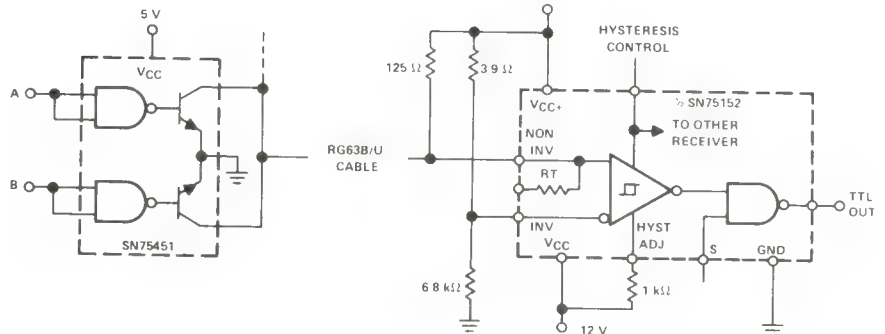
EXCLUSIVE-OR GATES—Use of retriggerable mono with EXCLUSIVE-OR gates simplifies design of both transmitter and receiver for handling binary phase-modulated digital data over single line. With 50% duty-cycle clock at transmitter, clock and data signals are applied to in-

puts of 9014 to generate output signal for line. At receiver, clock and data stream are regenerated by 9601 adjusted to 75% of data-bit time and connected in nonretriggerable mode. One EXCLUSIVE-OR gate and an EXCLUSIVE-NOR gate connected as inverting delay element will

trigger 9601. System remains synchronized as long as pulse width of mono is between 50% and 100% of data-bit time.—P. Alfke, Exclusive-OR Gates Simplify Modem Designs, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 15, 1972, p 43.



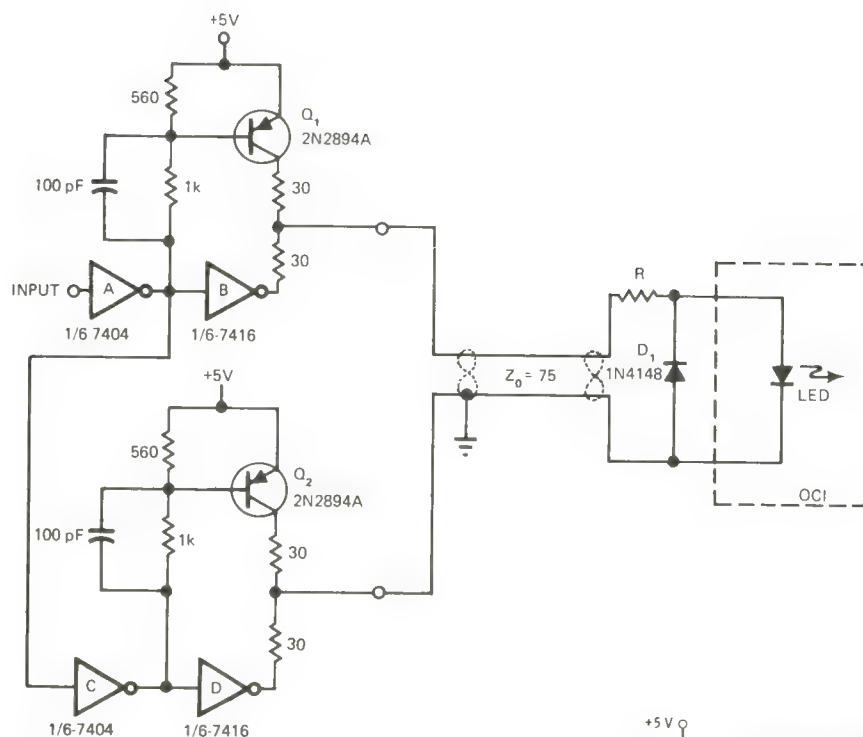
DUAL-LINE RECEIVER FOR COAX—Single Texas Instruments SN75152 IC contains two receiver sections, each taking input from separate coax. Other receiver section (not shown) is identical and provides similar TTL output for its coax. Driver shown has OR capability for feeding single coax. Receiver has adjustable noise immunity and continuously adjustable hysteresis control (not shown).—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 8-78.



BUS TRANSCEIVER—Designed for use in bus-organized data transmission systems interconnected by terminated 120-ohm lines. Up to 27 driver/receiver pairs can be connected to com-

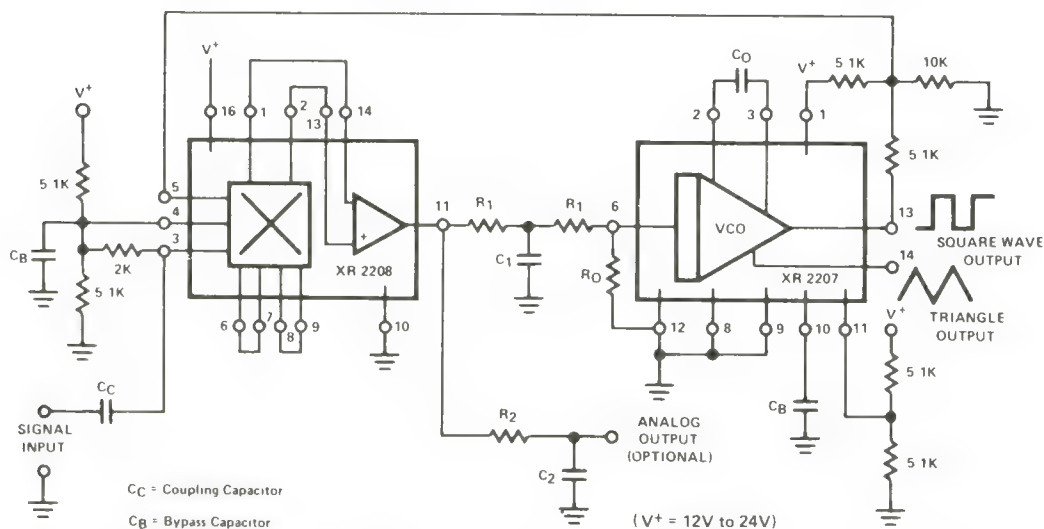
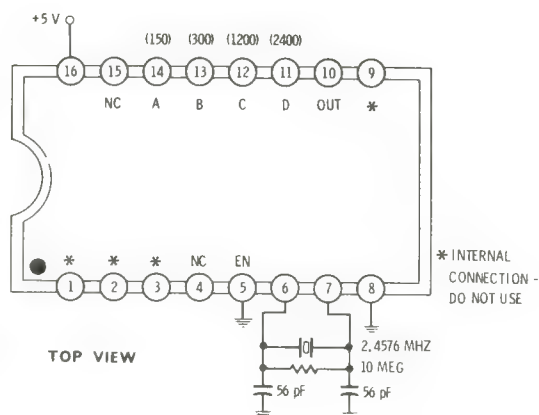
mon bus. One two-input NOR gate is included in National DS8641 quad unified bus transceiver package to disable all drivers in package simultaneously.—"Interface Integrated Circuits,"

National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, p 3-17–3-18.



LINE DRIVER FOR LED—Single-ended input is converted to balanced differential drive for feeding 75-ohm transmission line terminated by LED serving as input for optically coupled line receiver. Logic 1 input is inverted to logic 0 by inverter A, turning on Q_1 and turning off output of gate B. At same time, output of inverter A is logic 1, which inhibits turn-on of Q_2 and makes output of inverter D go low. Thus, logic 1 input means that current is sourced into line and LED by Q_1 , then sunk by output of D. Similarly, logic 0 input results in current being sourced into line by Q_2 and sunk by inverter B, making diode D_1 conduct and turn off LED of OCI receiver.—K. Erickson, Line Driver Is Compatible with OCI Line Receiver, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1976, p 106.

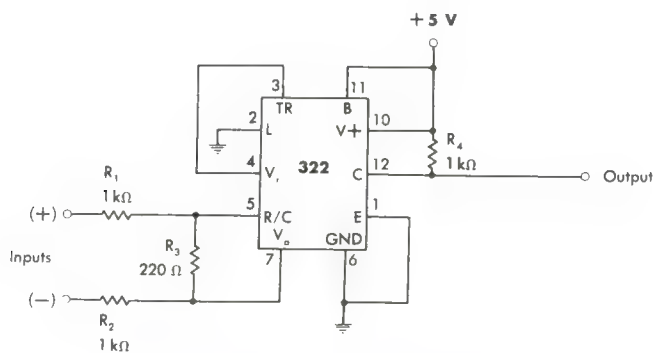
BIT-RATE GENERATOR—Fairchild 4702 IC synthesizes frequencies most often used in serial data communication, particularly with UARTS. With connections shown, output is 1760 Hz which is 16×110 -baud rate of serial teletypes. Grounding only pin A generates 16×150 bauds. Grounding only pin B gives 16×300 bauds, grounding pin C gives 16×1200 bauds, and grounding pin D gives 16×2400 bauds. Will drive one regular TTL load at supply drain of 1 mA.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 155.



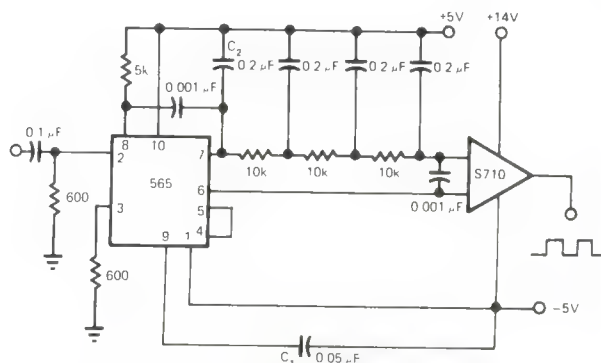
SINGLE-SUPPLY HIGH-PRECISION PLL—Combination of Exar XR-2207 VCO and XR-2208 operational multiplier is connected for operation from single 12–24 V supply for data communication and signal conditioning applications. Op-

erating frequency range is 0.01 Hz to 100 kHz. Timing resistor R_0 should be in range of 5K to 100K, and R_1 should be greater than R_0 . For 10-kHz center frequency, C_0 can be 0.01 μ F and R_0 can be 10K. R_1 and C_1 , which determine tracking

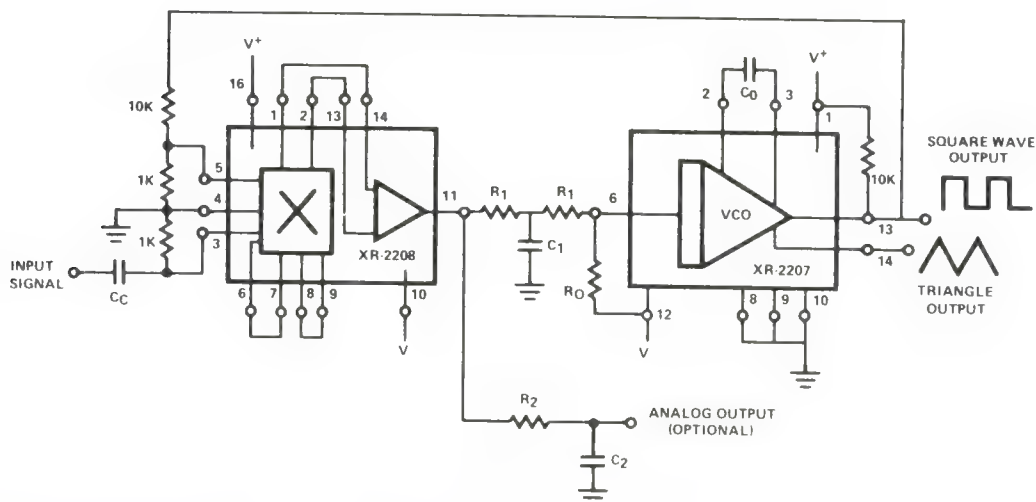
range and low-pass filter characteristics, are 45K and 0.032 μ F.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 62–64.



DIFFERENTIAL LINE RECEIVER—Responds to balanced-input drive signals fed to both comparator inputs of 322. Output is undisturbed even with up to 1 V of common-mode noise on input lines. TTL-compatible output is in phase with positive input. Overall delay is about 1 μ s.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 153–155.



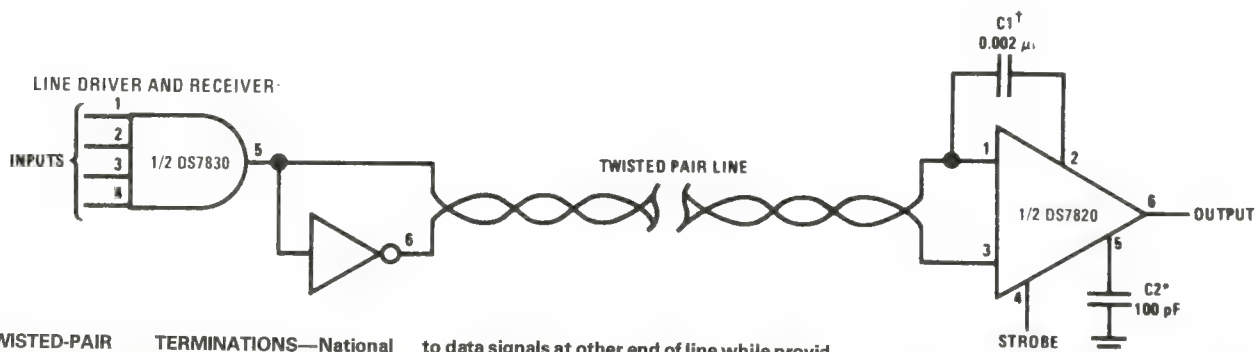
ANALOG PLL IN FSK DEMODULATOR—Developed for frequency-shift keying used in data transmission over wires, in which inputs vary carrier between two preset frequencies corresponding to low and high states of binary input signal. Circuit uses elaborate filter to separate modulated signal from carrier signal passed by PLL. 565 PLL provides reference for S710 comparator. Article gives design equations.—E. Murthi, *Monolithic Phase-Locked Loops—Analog Do All the Work of Digitals, and Much More*, EDN Magazine, Sept. 5, 1977, p 59–64.



PLL FOR 0.01 Hz TO 100 kHz—Highly stable and precise phase-locked loop system using Exar XR-2207 VCO and XR-2208 operational multiplier is suitable for wide range of applications

in data transmission and signal conditioning. Supply voltage range is ± 6 V to ± 13 V. For 10-kHz center frequency, R_0 is 10K and C_0 is 0.01 μ F. R_1 and C_1 , which determine tracking range

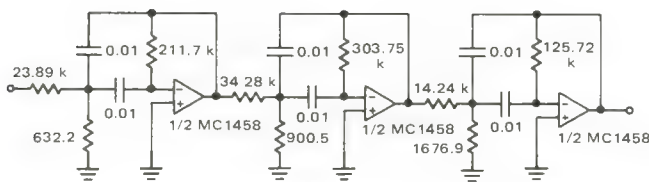
and low-pass filter characteristics, are 45K and 0.032 μ F.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 62–64.



TWISTED-PAIR TERMINATIONS—National DS7830 line driver applies digital data to twisted-pair transmission line in high-noise environment, and DS7820 line receiver responds

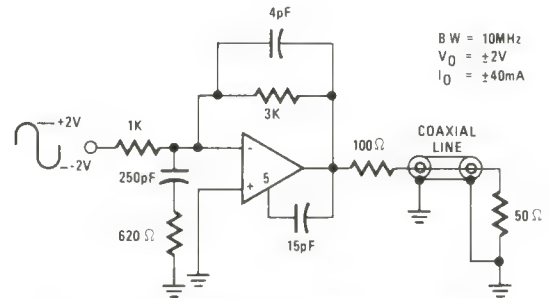
to data signals at other end of line while providing immunity to noise spikes. Exact value of C_1 depends on line length. Supply voltage is 4.5 to 5 V for both receiver and driver. C_2 is optional

and controls response time.—"Interface Integrated Circuits," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, p 8-1–8-16.



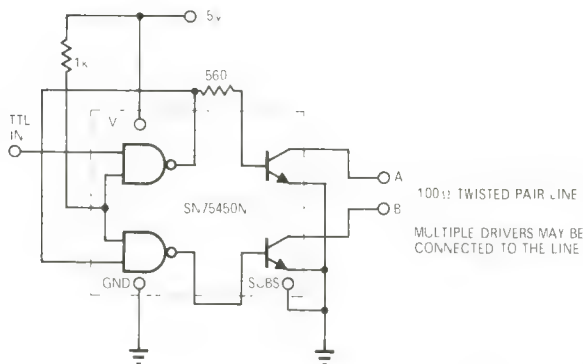
All capacitors are in μF

BANDPASS ANSWER FILTER—Provides gain of 15 dB over bandwidth of 1020 to 1320 Hz for low-speed modem system using Motorola MC6860 IC. Attenuation is 35 dB at 2225 Hz, as required for answer-only modem system. Equations for values of filter components are given.—J. M. DeLaune, "Low-Speed Modem System Design Using the MC6860," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-747, p 10.



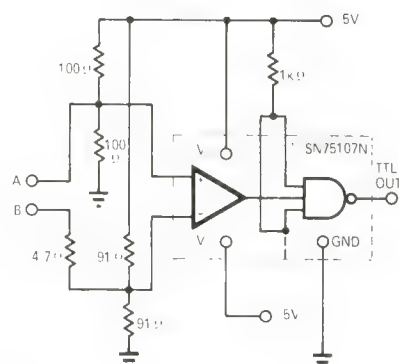
$BW = 10\text{MHz}$
 $V_0 = \pm 2\text{V}$
 $I_0 = \pm 40\text{mA}$

10-MHz COAX DRIVER—Provides high output current to coaxial line over bandwidth limited only by single-pole response of feedback components. Response is flat with no peaking and distortion is low. Uses Harris HA-2530/2535 wideband amplifier having high slew rate.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 7-54 (Application Note 516).

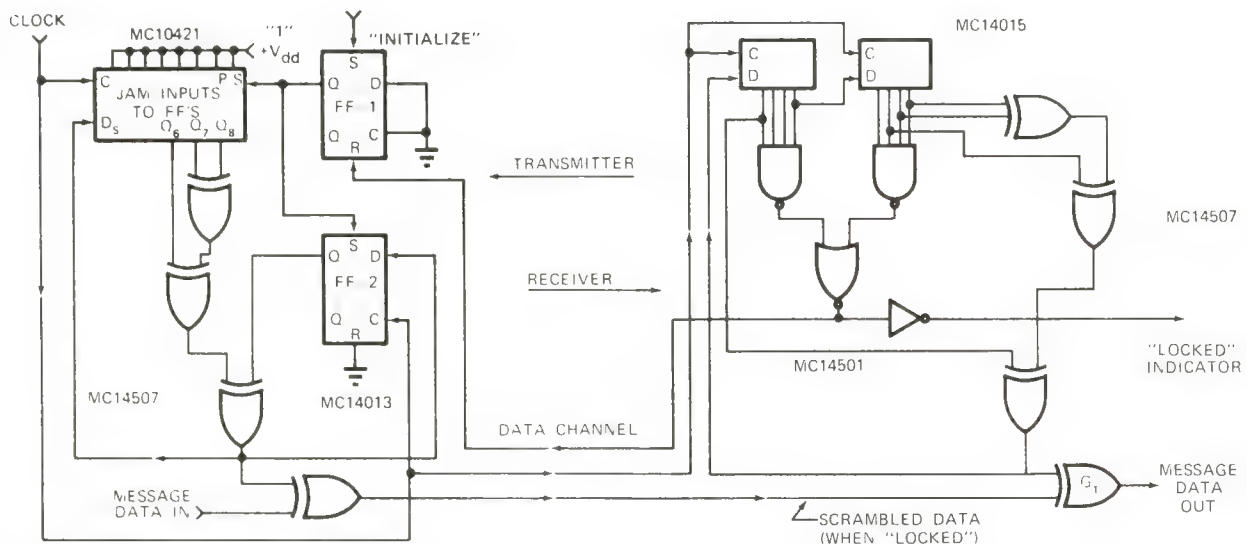


WIRED-OR TERMINALS—Arrangement permits connecting several IC line drivers in parallel for feeding single 100-ohm twisted-pair data line. With wired-OR transmitting capability, TTL

output of receiver at right is logic 1 only if all paralleled drivers are transmitting logic 1. If any one or all of drivers transmit logic 0, output of



receiver is logic 0.—D. Pippenger, Termination Is the Key to Wired-OR Capability, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Dec. 15, 1971, p 17.

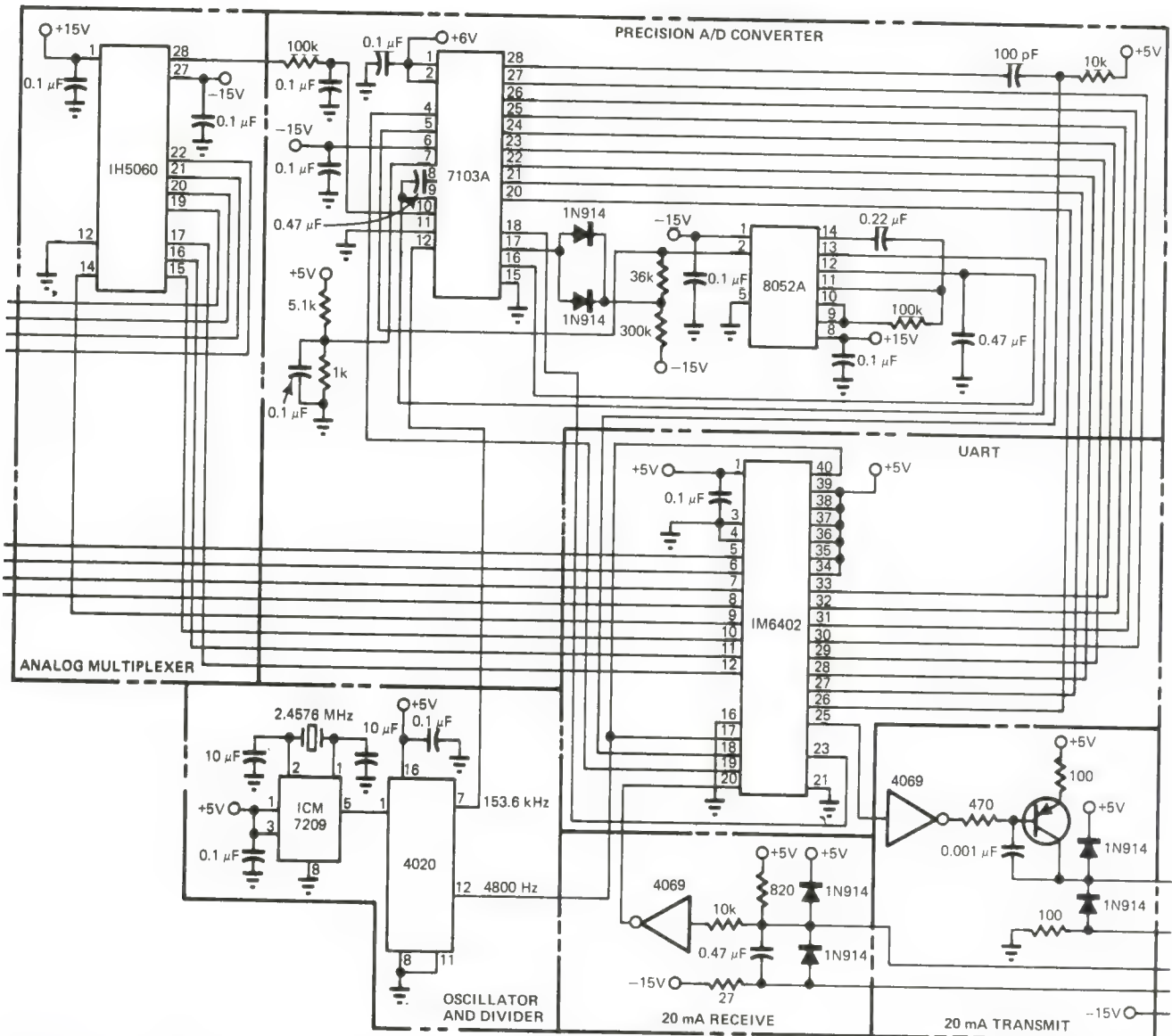
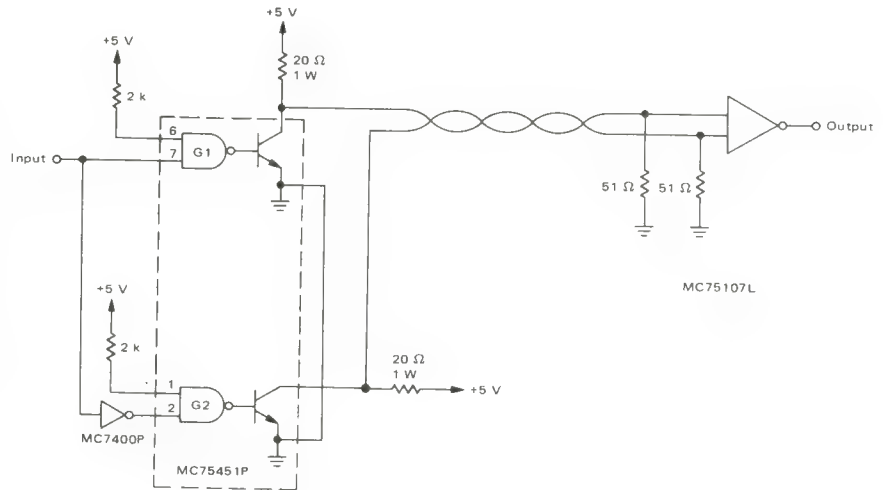


PSEUDORANDOM CMOS—Uses MC14021 8-bit shift register in conjunction with MC14507 EXCLUSIVE-OR gates to generate pseudorandom digital code. To develop code pattern, 1st, 6th, 7th, and 8th bits are sent through EXCLUSIVE-OR gates and fed back to shift-register input. Output can be used as random test signal or for protecting messages sent over public

channels or stored in public files. Digital message is scrambled by mixing it with output of code generator in EXCLUSIVE-OR gate. Functionally identical 255-bit random generator is used at receiver to unscramble data. Decoding circuit must have access to sending clock and means for synchronizing so as to put both registers into all-1 state. Register in receiver goes

through all its states within 255 clock pulses; when it reaches all-1 state, signal is fed back to sender for releasing FF-1 so scrambling can commence. Article traces operation in detail.—J. Halligan, Pseudo-Random Number Generator Uses CMOS Logic, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 15, 1972, p 42–43.

SINGLE-SUPPLY LINE DRIVER—Motorola MC75451P driver and external components shown provide differential signal for twisted-pair transmission line from single +5 V supply. External gate provides required input phase reversal to gate G2 of IC. Each output of IC varies between 0.5 V and 3.6 V, so net differential voltage driven into line is about 6 V. Only receiver end of line is terminated in its characteristic impedance, since arrangement is intended only for point-to-point transmission.—T. Hopkins, "Line Driver and Receiver Considerations," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-708A, p 12.



REMOTE DATA STATION—Circuit monitors DC voltages applied to pins 19 and 20 of IH5060 multiplexer and converts them to digital format for transmission as serial data to remote micro-

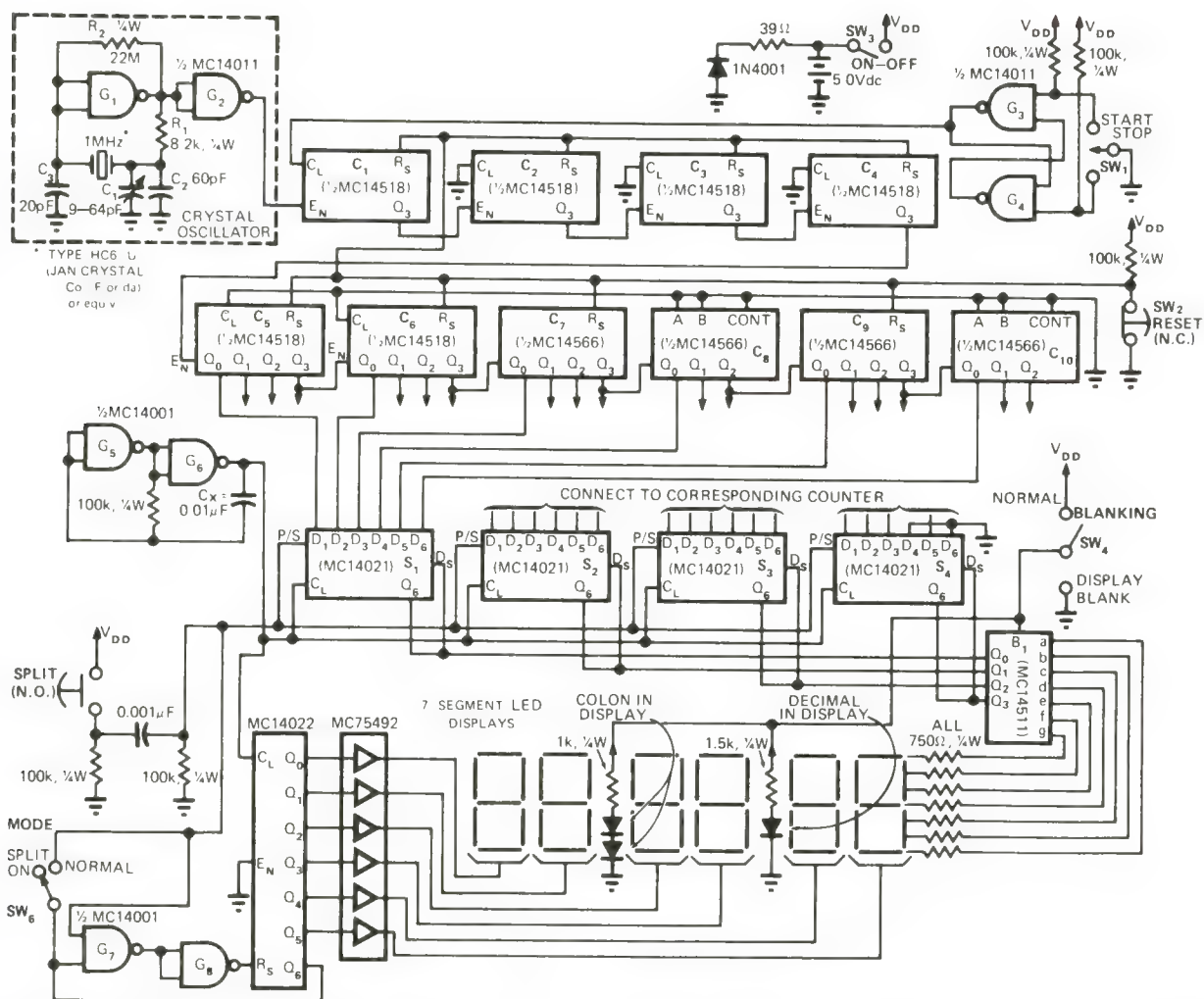
processor. IM6100 remote host processor sends control signals to IM6402 UART to select individual multiplexer channels. Single 7209 oscillator provides clock signal for A/D converter and

UART. Developed for use with Intercept Jr. microprocessor system.—S. Osgood, Remote Data Station Simplifies Data Gathering, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1978, p 38 and 41.

CHAPTER 24

Digital Clock Circuits

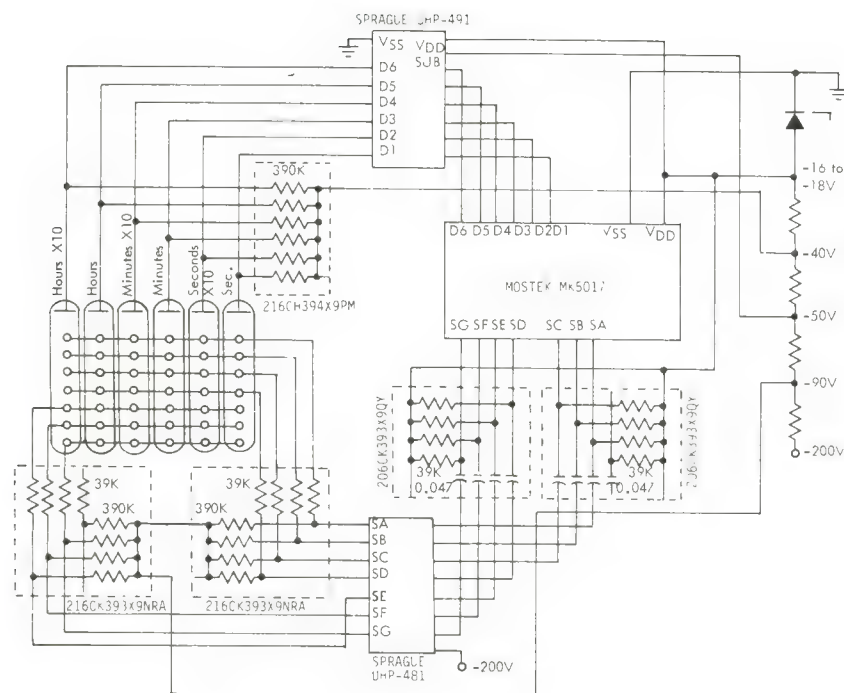
Provide 12- or 24-hour time on LED, LCD, gas-discharge, or fluorescent digital displays for watches and clocks. Some also have calendar display and alarm-tone generator. Special circuits provide battery backup for AC power failure, multiplexing of display to reduce battery drain, stopwatch, and tide clock. Clock-pulse generators for logic and microprocessor applications are given in Clock Signal chapter.



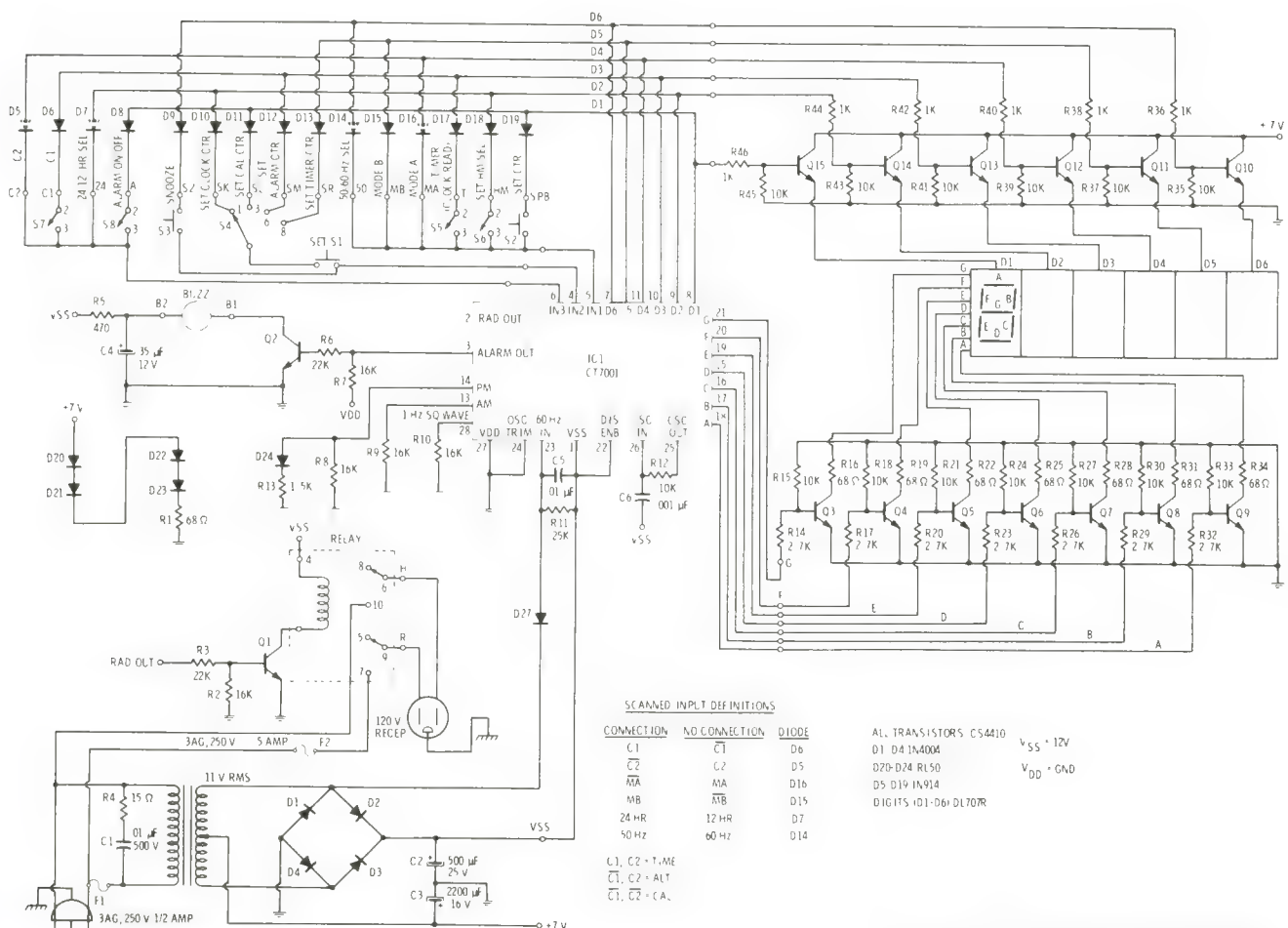
6-DIGIT STOPWATCH—Low-cost battery-powered electronic stopwatch with 6-digit LED display uses readily available complex-function CMOS ICs to minimize component count. Time range is up to 59 min and 59.99 s. Multiplexing

by time-sharing counters through one display-driving decoder cuts battery drain because each digit is on for only one-sixth of time. Article traces operation of circuit step by step. Maximum error is only 0.001 s/h. Four rechargeable

nicad batteries last 500 h per charge if displays are blanked when not being read, and about 6 h without blanking.—A. Mouton, Build Your Own Digital Stopwatch with Strobed LED Readout, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1974, p 55–57.



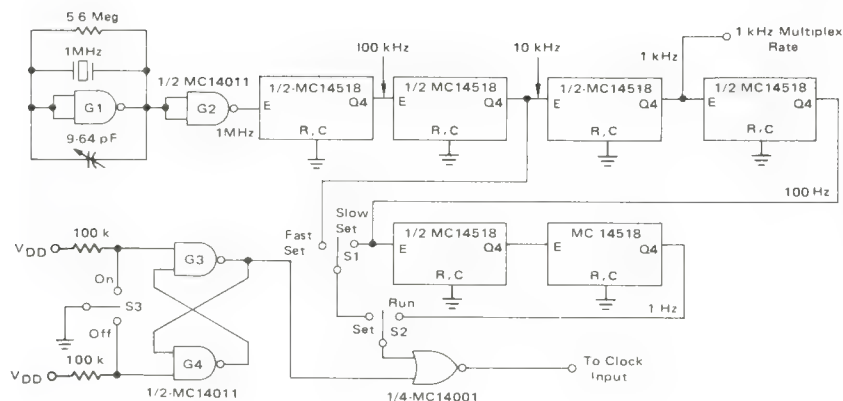
12-h WITH SECONDS—Combination of Mostek clock IC and Sprague high-voltage display drivers, acting through 206C and 216C single in-line resistor network, provides drive for conventional seven-element gas-discharge digital clock display showing hours, minutes, and seconds. Requires -200 V supply. Display can be Burroughs Panaplex, Cherry Plasma-Lux, or Beckman SP series.—"Integrated Circuits Data Book—1," Sprague, North Adams, MA, 1978, p 3-5.



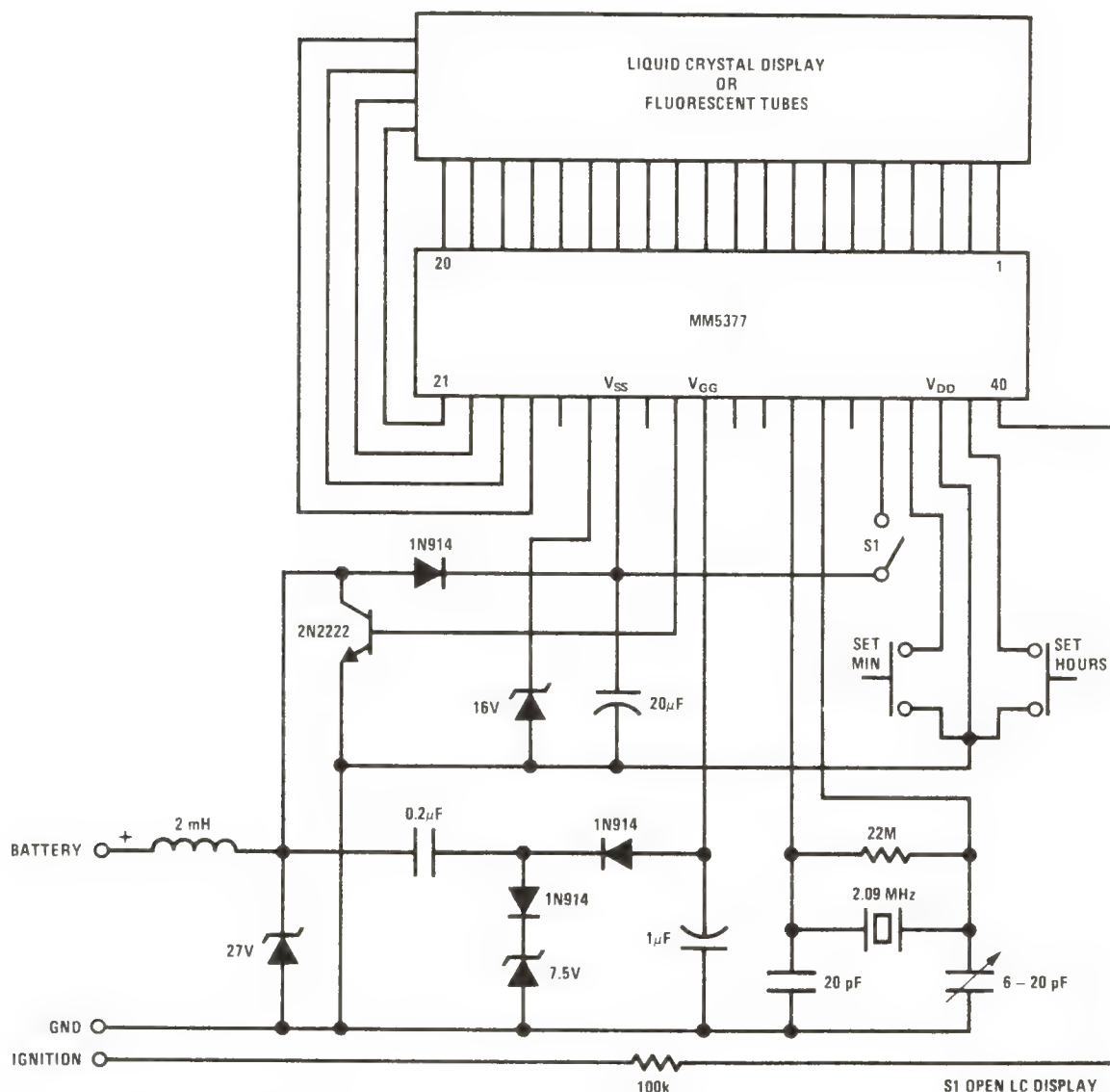
6-DIGIT WITH CALENDAR AND ALARMS—Circuit is built around Cal-Tex CT7001 IC that includes outputs for displaying day of month along with time on Litronix DL707 LED read-

outs. Transistor switch Q1 and relay form timer triggered by IC to control radio or other appliance drawing up to 5 A from AC line. Dual-voltage power supply provides 7 and 14 VDC. In-

cludes snooze alarm along with regular built-in transistor-driven buzzer.—M. S. Robbins, "Electronic Clocks and Watches," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 103-104 and 116-117.



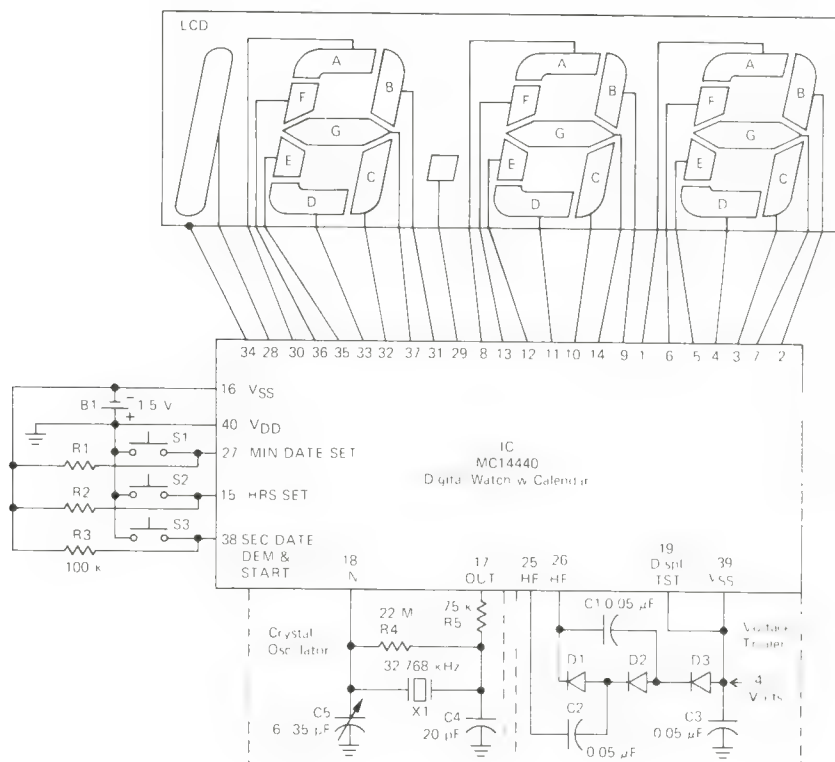
1-Hz REFERENCE—Output of 1-MHz crystal oscillator is stepped down to 1 Hz by CMOS decade divider chain using Motorola MC14518 dual decade counters. Circuit also generates 1-kHz multiplex rate for display used with 24-h industrial clock. Supply is +5 V.—D. Aldridge and A. Mouton, "Industrial Clock/Timer Featuring Back-Up Power Supply Operation," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-718A, p 5.



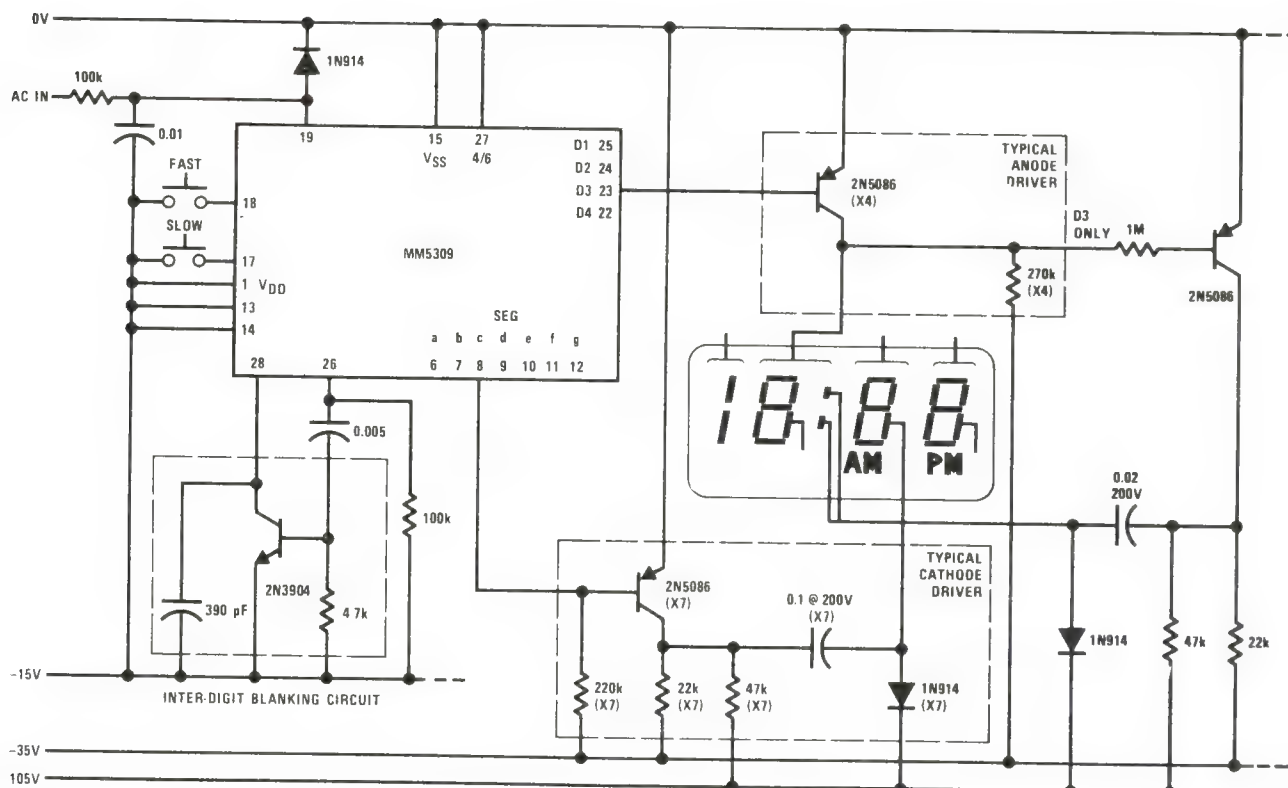
AUTO CLOCK—National MM5377 chip for automobile clock interfaces directly with 4-digit liquid-crystal or fluorescent-tube display. 12-h format includes leading-zero blanking and

colon indication. Voltage-sensitive output drives energy-storage network serving as voltage doubler/regulator. Crystal oscillator is ref-

erence time base.—"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 1-33-1-37.



1.5-V LCD—Will operate over 1 year on single 1.5-V AAA battery with accuracy of ± 1 min. Basic timekeeping functions are provided by Motorola MC14440 CMOS device that includes calendar. 32.768-kHz NT-cut quartz crystal and trimming capacitor provide reference frequency. Output of 1.5-V alkaline cell is increased to 4 V for display by voltage tripler using MBD101 Schottky diodes.—J. Roy and A. Mouton, "A Cordless, CMOS, Liquid-Crystal Display Clock," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1977, EB-56.

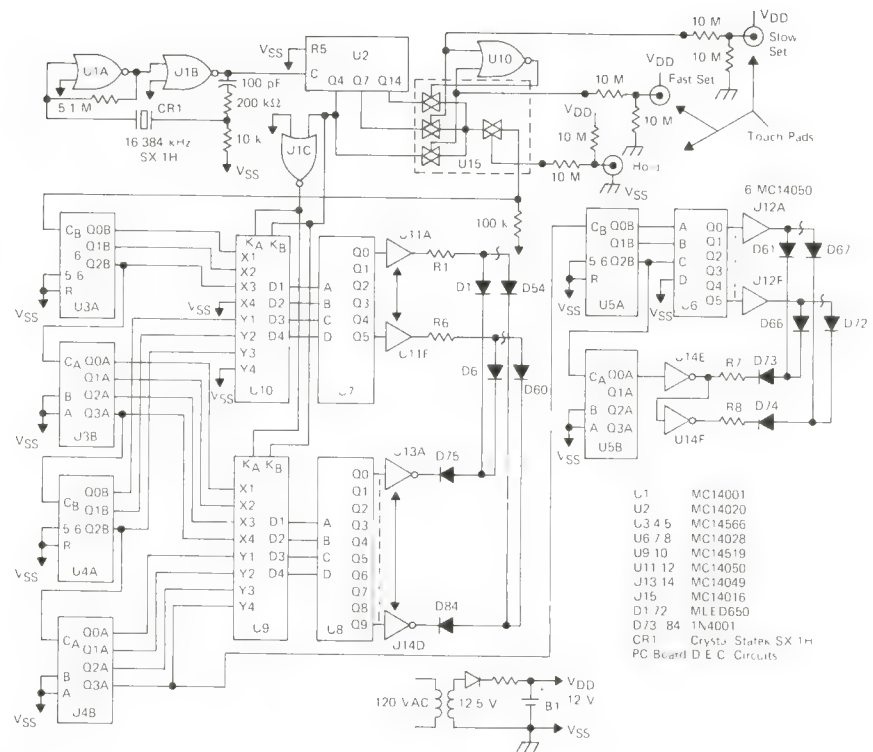


GAS-DISCHARGE DISPLAY—National MM5309 digital clock gives choice of 12- or 24-h display and 50- or 60-Hz operation for driving 4-digit

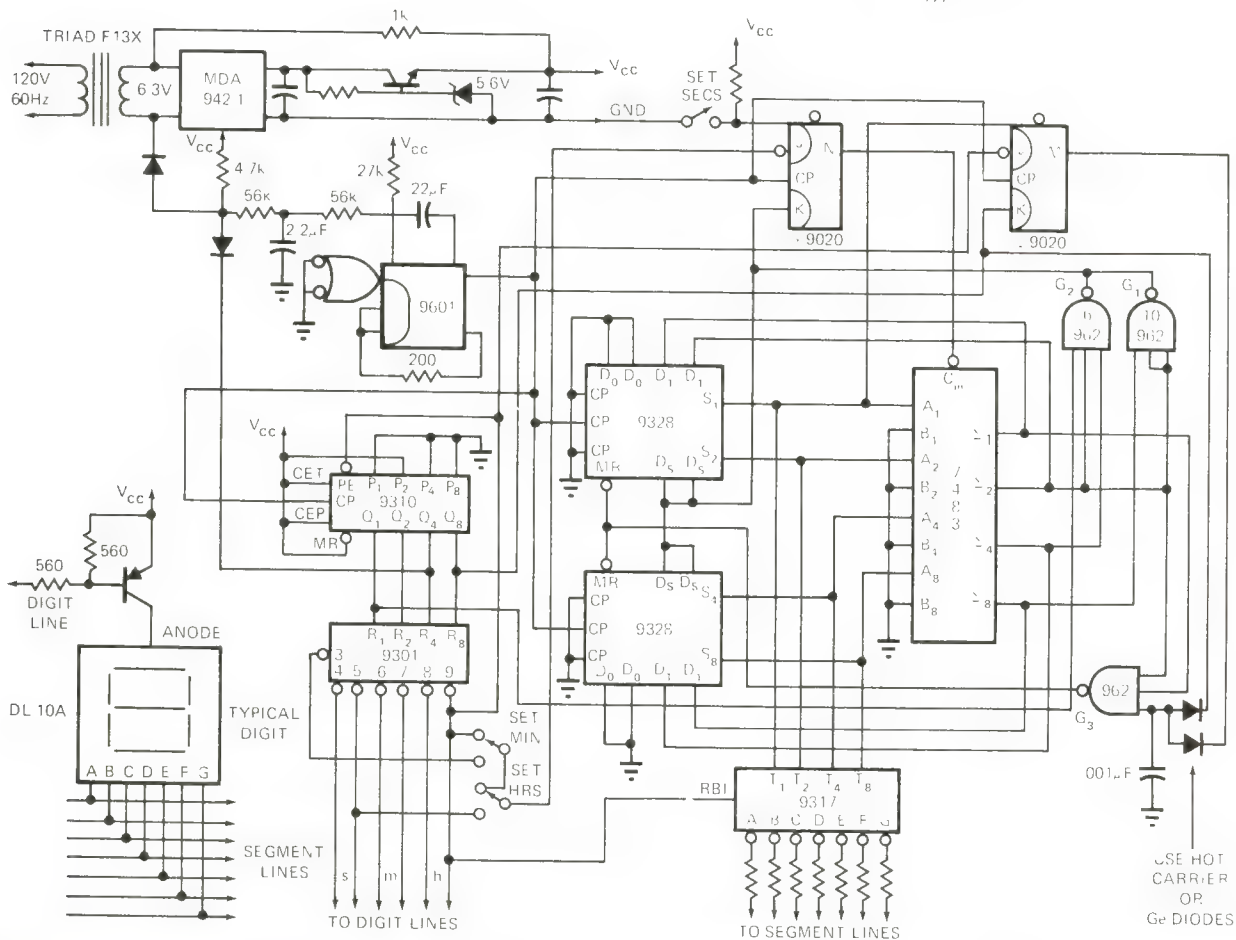
gas-discharge display having colon and AM/PM indications. Separate cathode driver and separate anode driver are required for each digit.—

"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 1-2-1-8.

CIRCULAR LED ARRAY—Arrangement of 60 LEDs sequencing in outer ring to indicate seconds and minutes, combined with 12 in inner ring to indicate hours, is driven by Motorola MC14566 CMOS industrial time-base generator. Time reference is 16.384-kHz crystal oscillator consisting of two NOR gates and Statek crystal. Reference frequency is divided by 2^{14} in U2 to give 1-s pulse rate for driving accumulators U3A-U5B. Maximum error is 1 s per month. U3 counts seconds, U4 minutes, and U5 hours. Multiplexing is required because same set of 60 LEDs serves for minutes and seconds. Fast and slow touch pads eliminate need for switches when setting time. Single 12-V nicad battery provides backup for AC line failure.—A. Mouton, "The LED Circular Timepiece," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, EB-41.



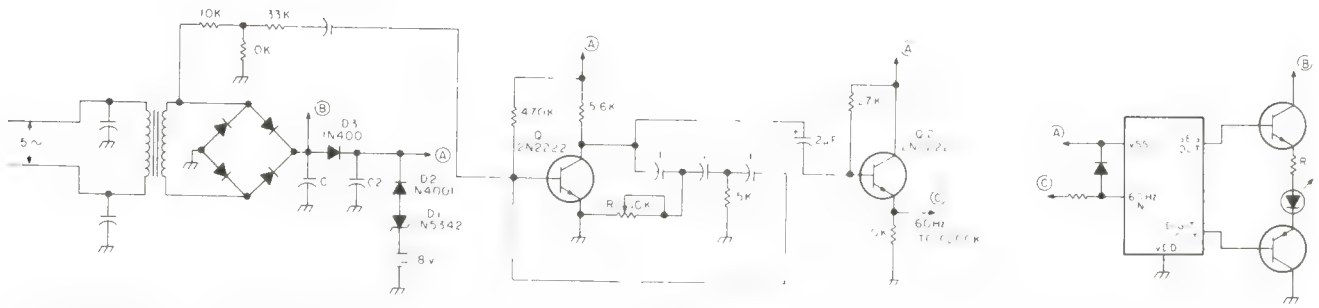
U1 MC14001
U2 MC14020
U3, 4, 5 MC14566
U6, 7, 8 MC14028
U9, 10 MC14519
U11, 12 MC14050
J13, 14 MC14049
J15 MC14016
D1, 72 MLED650
D73, 84 1N4001
CR1 Cryst. Statek SX 1H
PC Board D E C Circuits



MULTIPLEXED CLOCK DISPLAY—Multiplexed display suitable for LED readouts is provided by circuit using TTL counters to count 60-Hz line. When count reaches 10 o'clock, flip-flop M is set on every cycle. Gate G₂ then detects when time

goes to 13 o'clock, and clears shift register. Carry flip-flop remains set, so 1 is loaded into hours digit to accomplish transition from 12:59:59 to 1:00:00. Seven-segment decoder driver looks at shift register output and drives

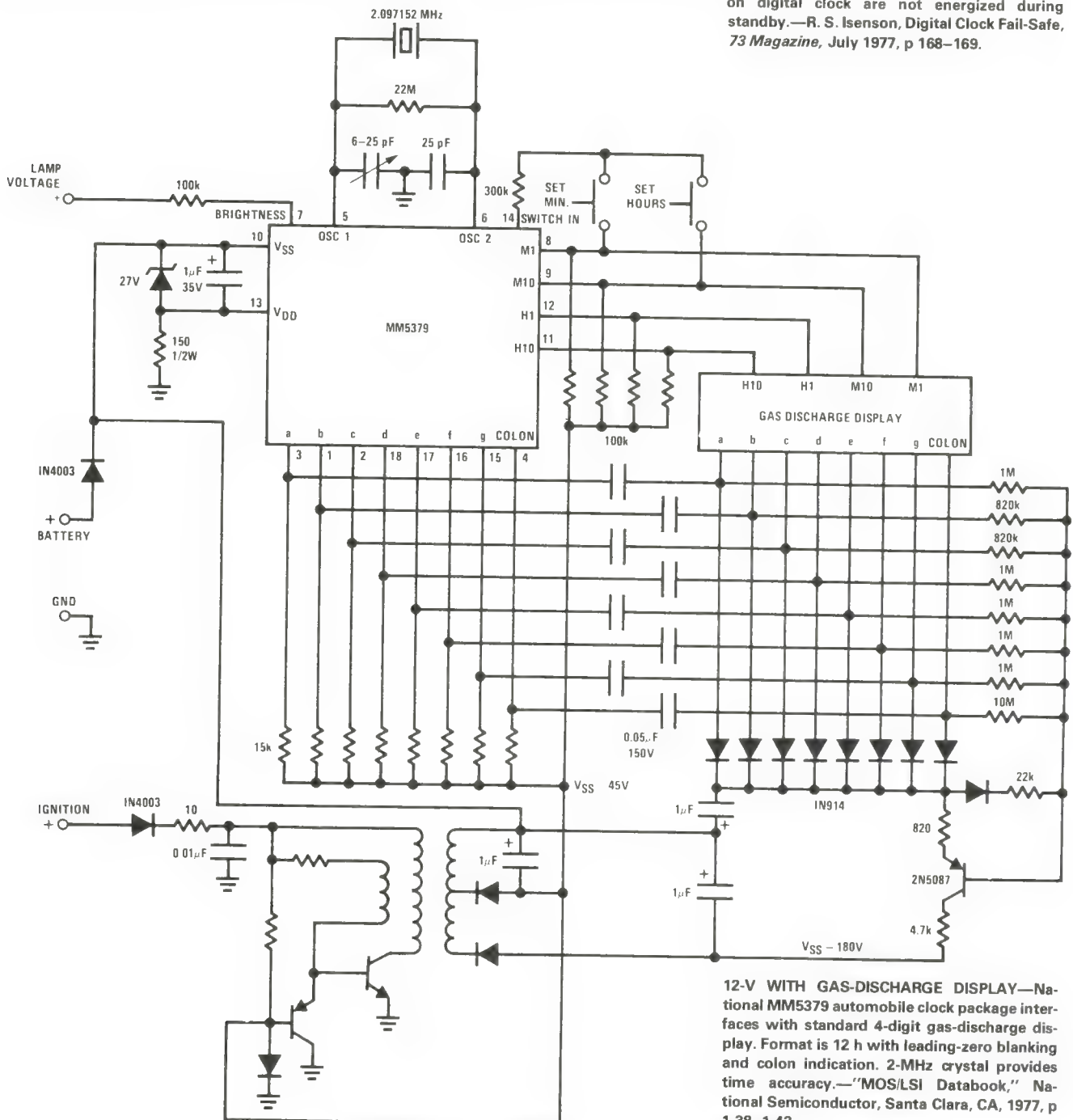
segment lines of LED. Leading hours digit is blanked, using RBI input on 9317.—G. Smith, Novel Clock Circuit Provides Multiplexed Display, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 1, 1972, p 50-51.



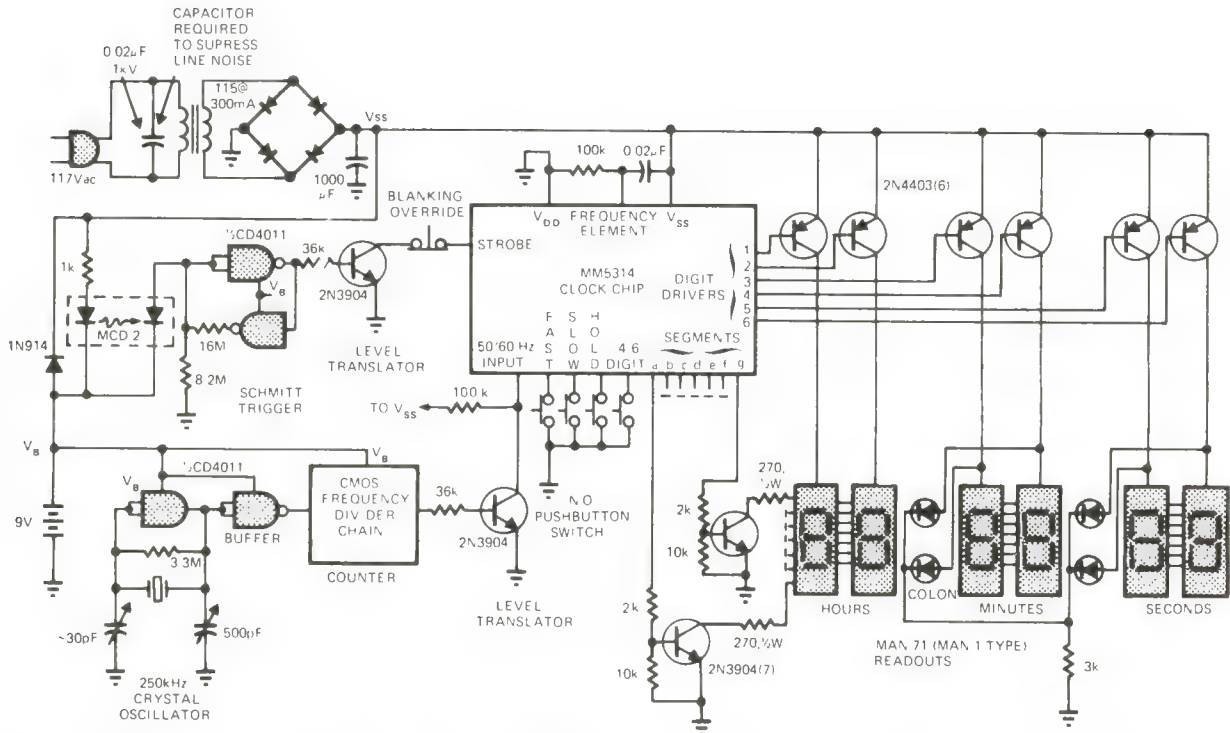
STANDBY SUPPLY—Phase-shift oscillator Q1 operates from AC line through bridge-rectifier power supply and provides line-synchronized 60-Hz power to standard digital clock through isolating emitter-follower Q2. During power

outage, oscillator is switched automatically to battery by diode network and provides reasonably accurate signal for operating clock. Free-running oscillator is adjusted to be slightly low, such as 59.9 Hz. For reasonably long power out-

age, say 4 h, this 0.1-Hz error is equivalent to 0.167% error in time, so clock loses only 24 s during outage. C1 and C2 are 200 to 300 μ F. Adjust R1 to give output just below 60 Hz on battery operation. To minimize battery drain, LEDs on digital clock are not energized during standby.—R. S. Isenson, *Digital Clock Fail-Safe*, 73 Magazine, July 1977, p 168–169.



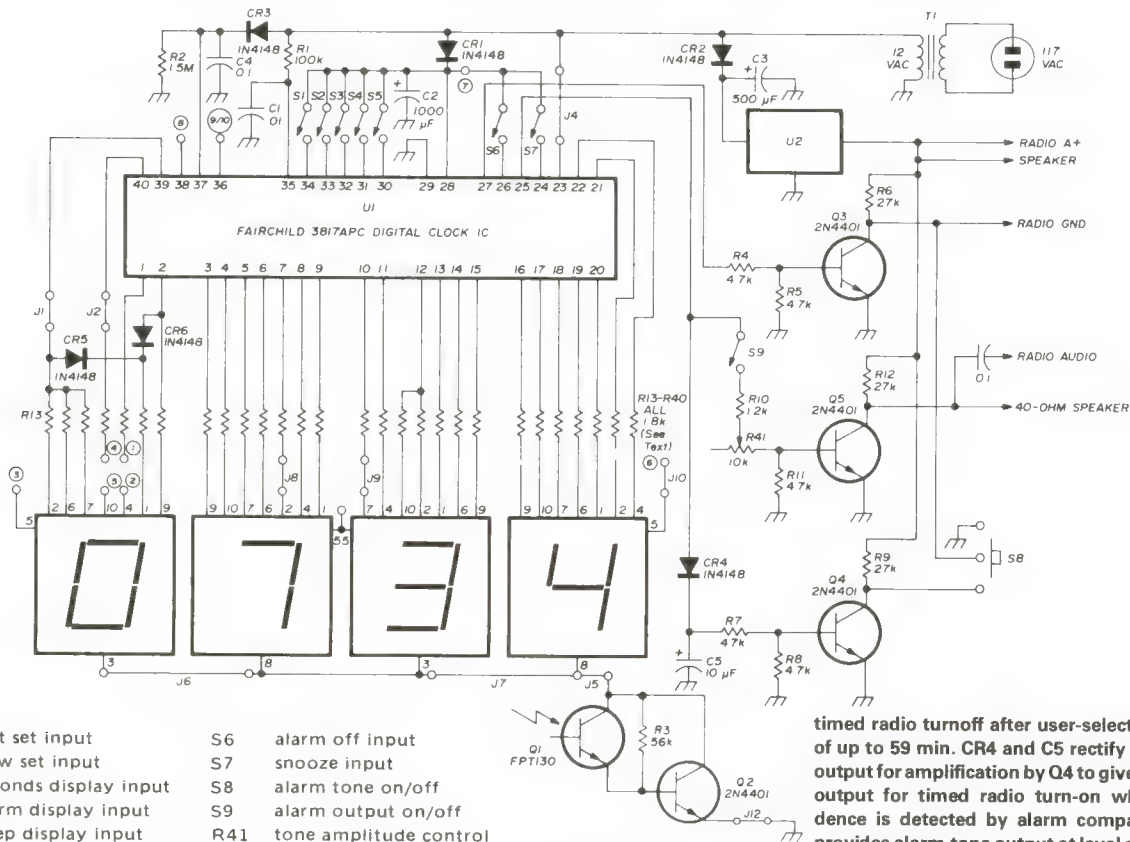
12-V WITH GAS-DISCHARGE DISPLAY—National MM5379 automobile clock package interfaces with standard 4-digit gas-discharge display. Format is 12 h with leading-zero blanking and colon indication. 2-MHz crystal provides time accuracy.—“MOS/LSI Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 1-38–1-42.



AC/DC CLOCK—When AC power fails, MCD-2 optoisolator senses voltage drop and makes Schmitt trigger force strobe input of clock chip to ground, blanking display and reducing cur-

rent to main from 200 mA on AC to 12 mA on 9-V standby battery. Clock will run for days on 1000-mAh battery. Two LED pairs that form colons between time digits are operated from digit

strobe lines and remain lit when display is blanked, but draw only 1 mA.—S. I. Green, Digital Clock Keeps Counting Even When AC Power Fails, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 20, 1974, p 49–51.

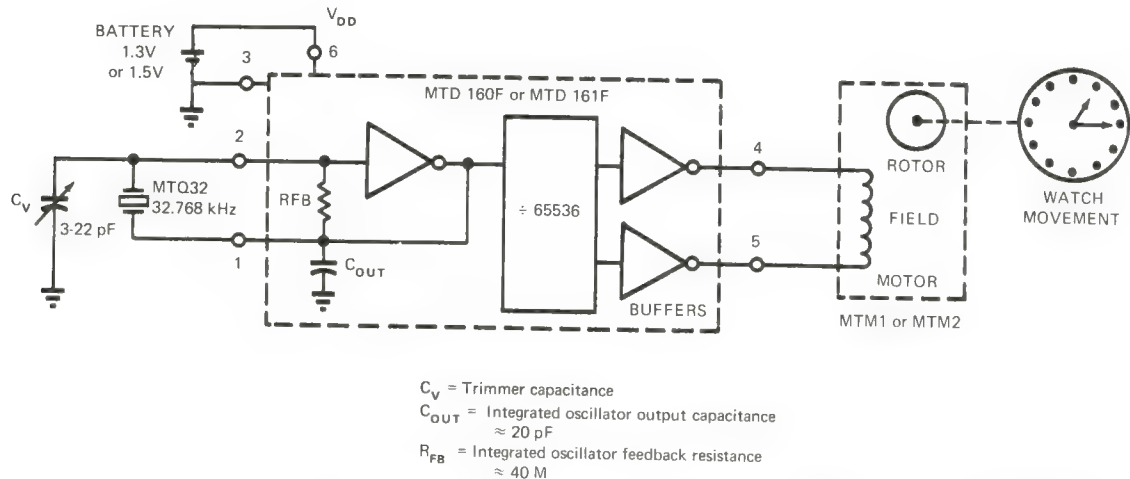


- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| S1 fast set input | S6 alarm off input |
| S2 slow set input | S7 snooze input |
| S3 seconds display input | S8 alarm tone on/off |
| S4 alarm display input | S9 alarm output on/off |
| S5 sleep display input | R41 tone amplitude control |

DIGITAL ALARM—Direct drive offered by Fairchild 3817 IC allows design of simple low-cost clock radio providing display drive, alarm, and sleep-to-music features in 12- or 24-h formats.

Display is Fairchild FND500 LED. Either 50- or 60-Hz input may be used. U2 is 7800-series IC voltage regulator rated to meet requirements of radio used. Q3 provides active low output for

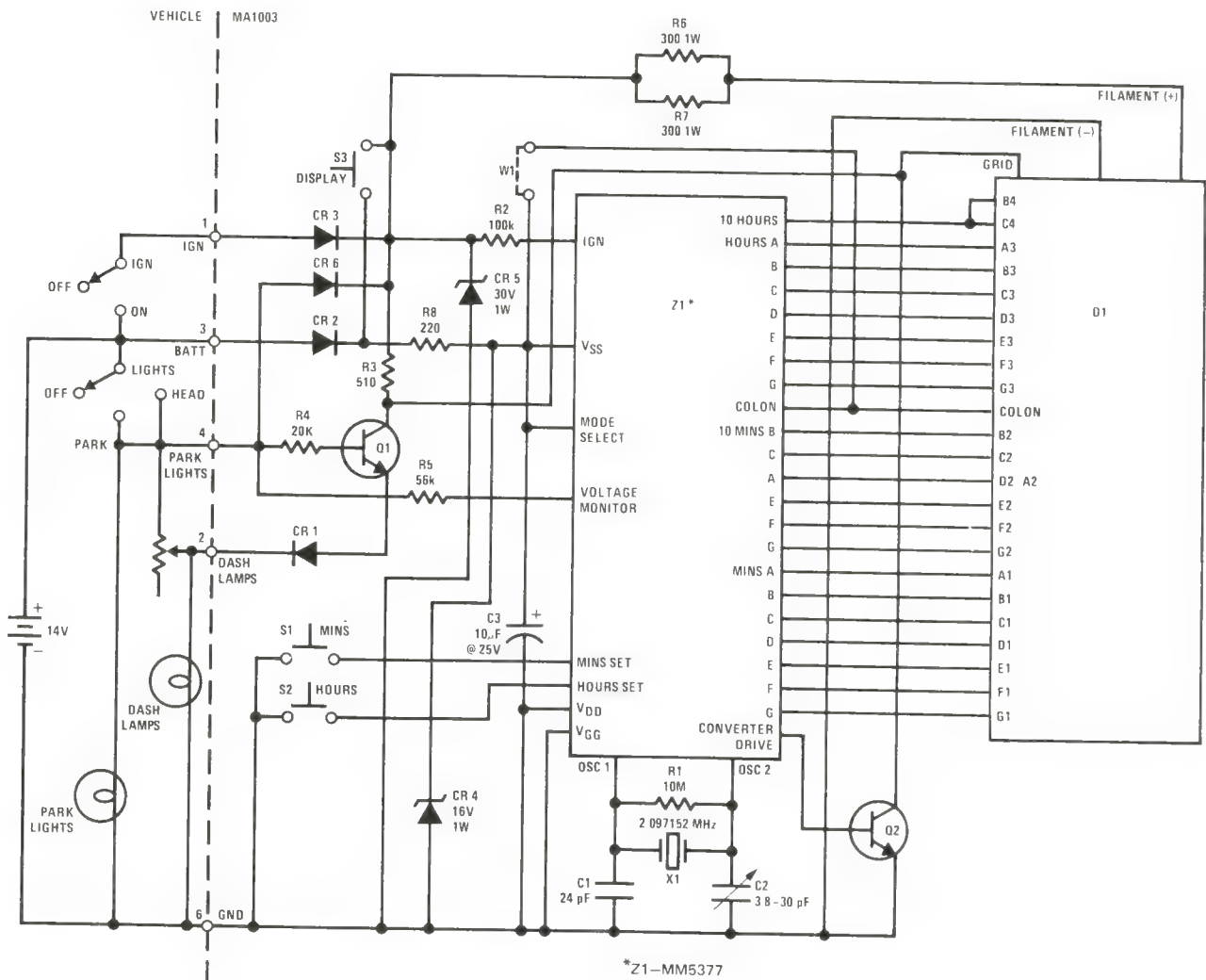
timed radio turnoff after user-selected interval of up to 59 min. CR4 and C5 rectify alarm-tone output for amplification by Q4 to give active low output for timed radio turn-on when coincidence is detected by alarm comparators. Q5 provides alarm-tone output at level sufficient to drive 40-ohm loudspeaker with ample wake-up volume. If radio is used, omit loudspeaker. Article covers construction and adjustment.—D. R. Schmieskors, Jr., Low-Cost Digital Clock, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1976, p 26–30.



QUARTZ-MOTOR WRISTWATCH—Uses one 32.768-kHz crystal at input of Motorola MTD 160F or 161F custom CMOS chip, with stepper

motor at output of chip for driving conventional watch hands. Chip contains three-inverter oscillator, 16 counting flip-flops, and motor drive

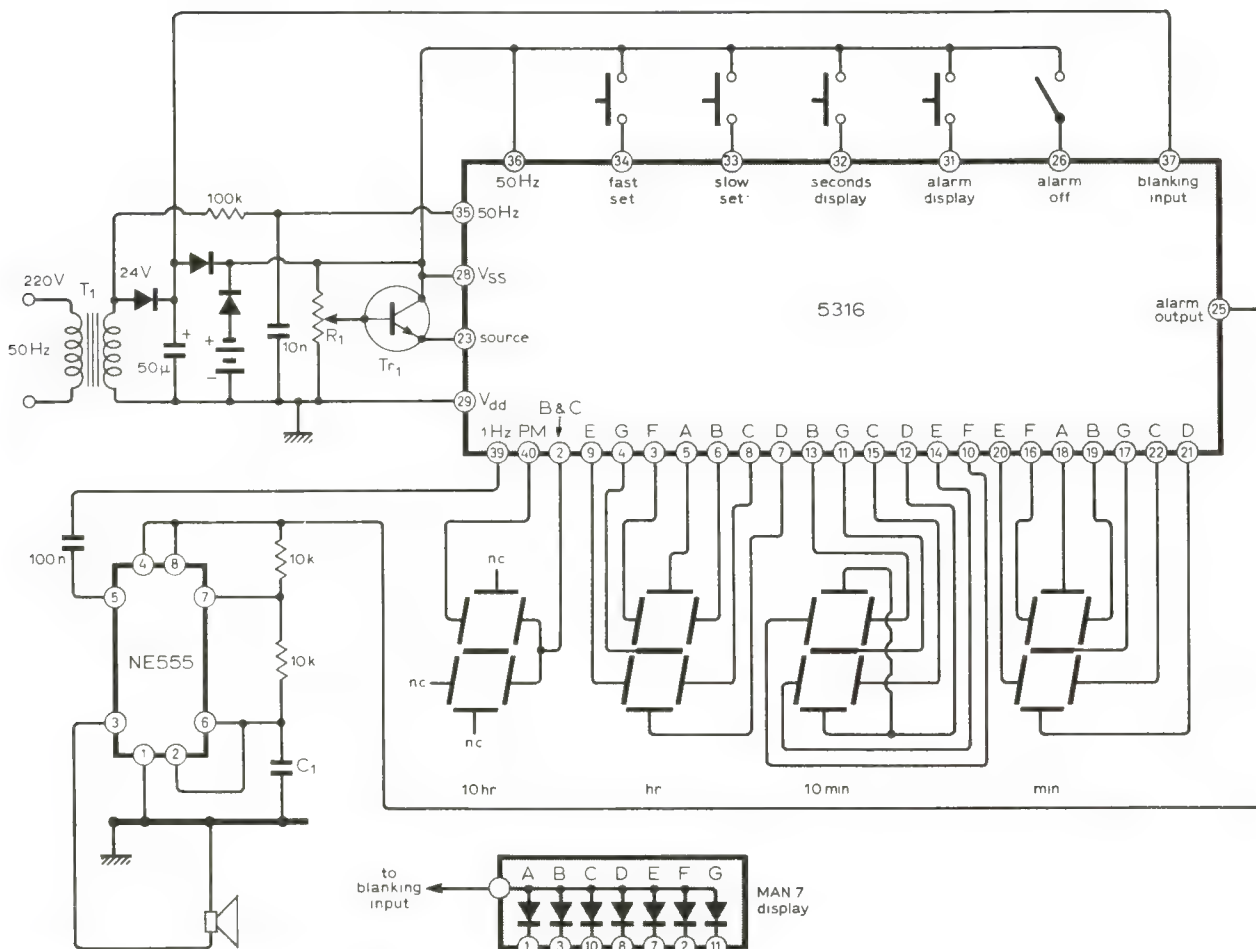
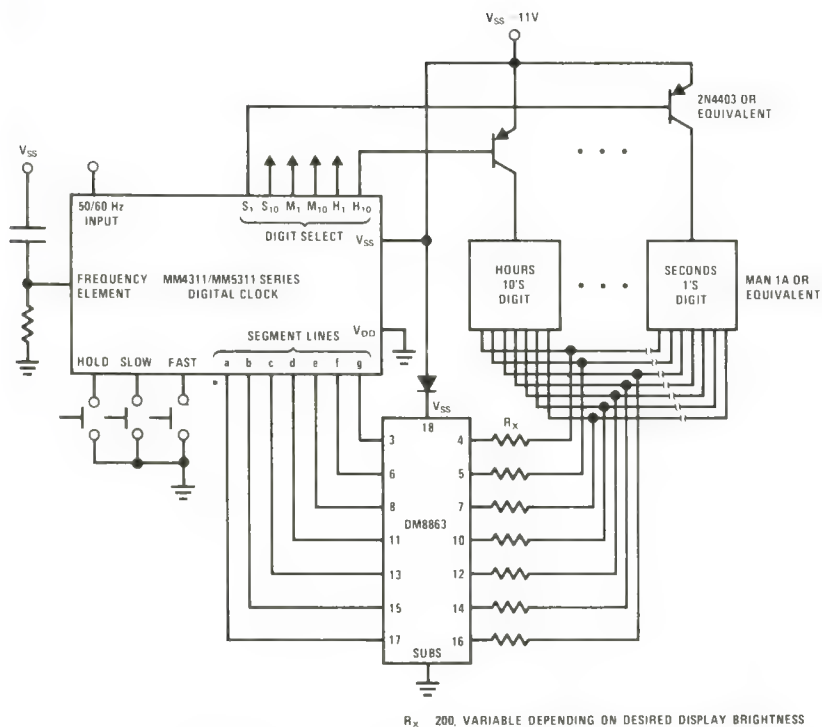
buffers.—B. Furlow, *CMOS Gates in Linear Applications: The Results Are Surprisingly Good*, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 42-48.

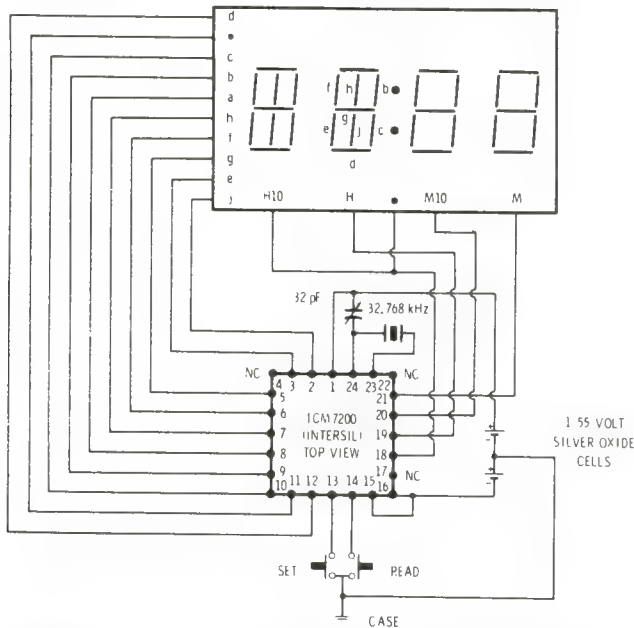


12-V AUTO CLOCK—National MA1003 automotive/instrument clock module combines MM5377 MOS LSI clock with 4-digit 0.3-inch green vacuum fluorescent display, 2.097-MHz crystal, and discrete components on single

printed-circuit board to give complete digital clock. Brightness control logic blanks display when ignition is off, reduces brightness to 33% when parking or headlight lamps are on, and follows dash-lamp dimming control setting.

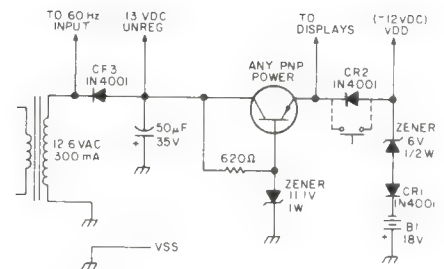
Display has leading-zero blanking. For portable applications, display can be activated by closing display switch momentarily.—"MOS/LSI Data-book," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 13-8-13-10.



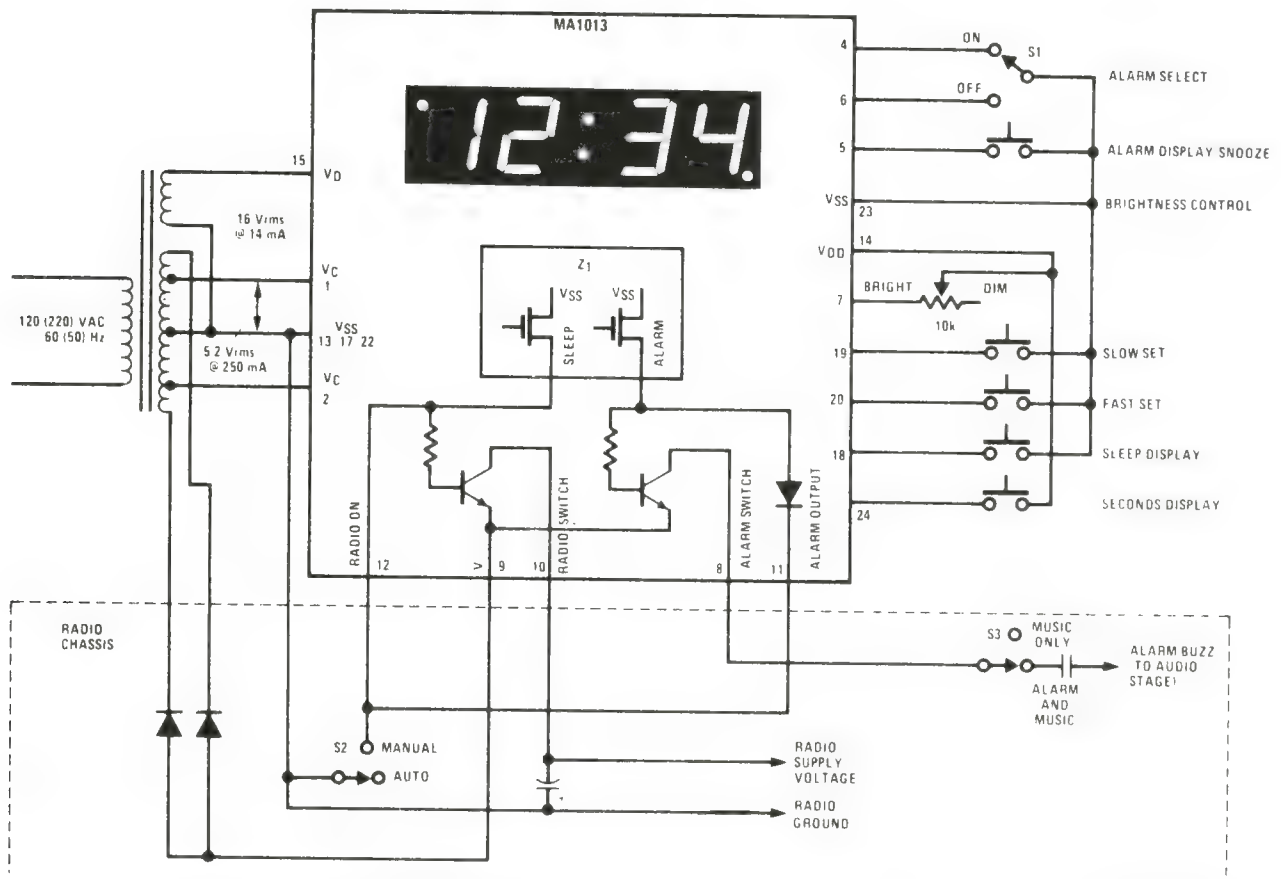


DIGITAL WRISTWATCH—Single Intersil ICM7200 IC drives multiplexed display giving choice of hours and minutes, seconds, and day/date. CMOS chip divides 32.768-kHz crystal output in long internal binary divider to produce basic 1-s clock rate. Further division gives other

elements of display. Pressing read button once gives hours and minutes; pressing second time gives day and date; and pressing third time gives seconds.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 377–378.



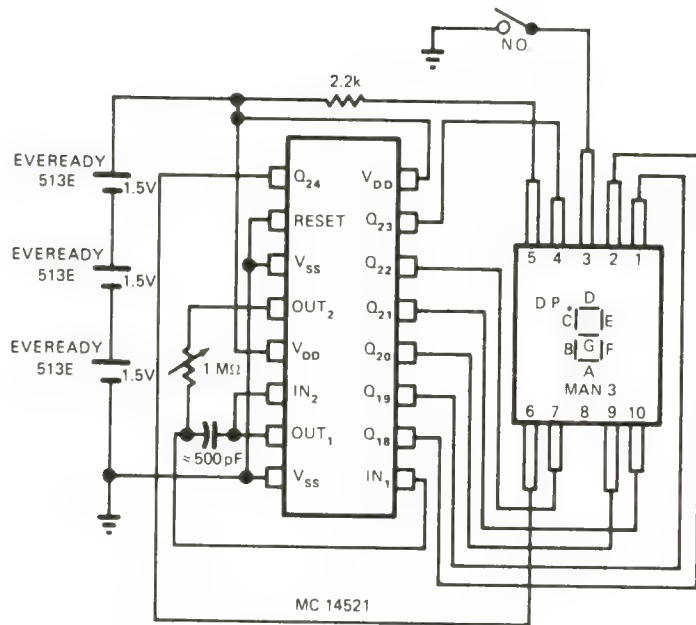
BATTERY BACKUP—During normal operation, all power for digital clock is provided by AC power supply. During power failure, clock continues operating from battery backup using two 9-V batteries in series. Battery drain is limited by diode CR2 that blocks power flow to displays. Optional switch may be installed across diode to short it for momentary viewing of display.—W. J. Prudhomme, CT7001 Clockbuster, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1976, p 52–54 and 56–58.



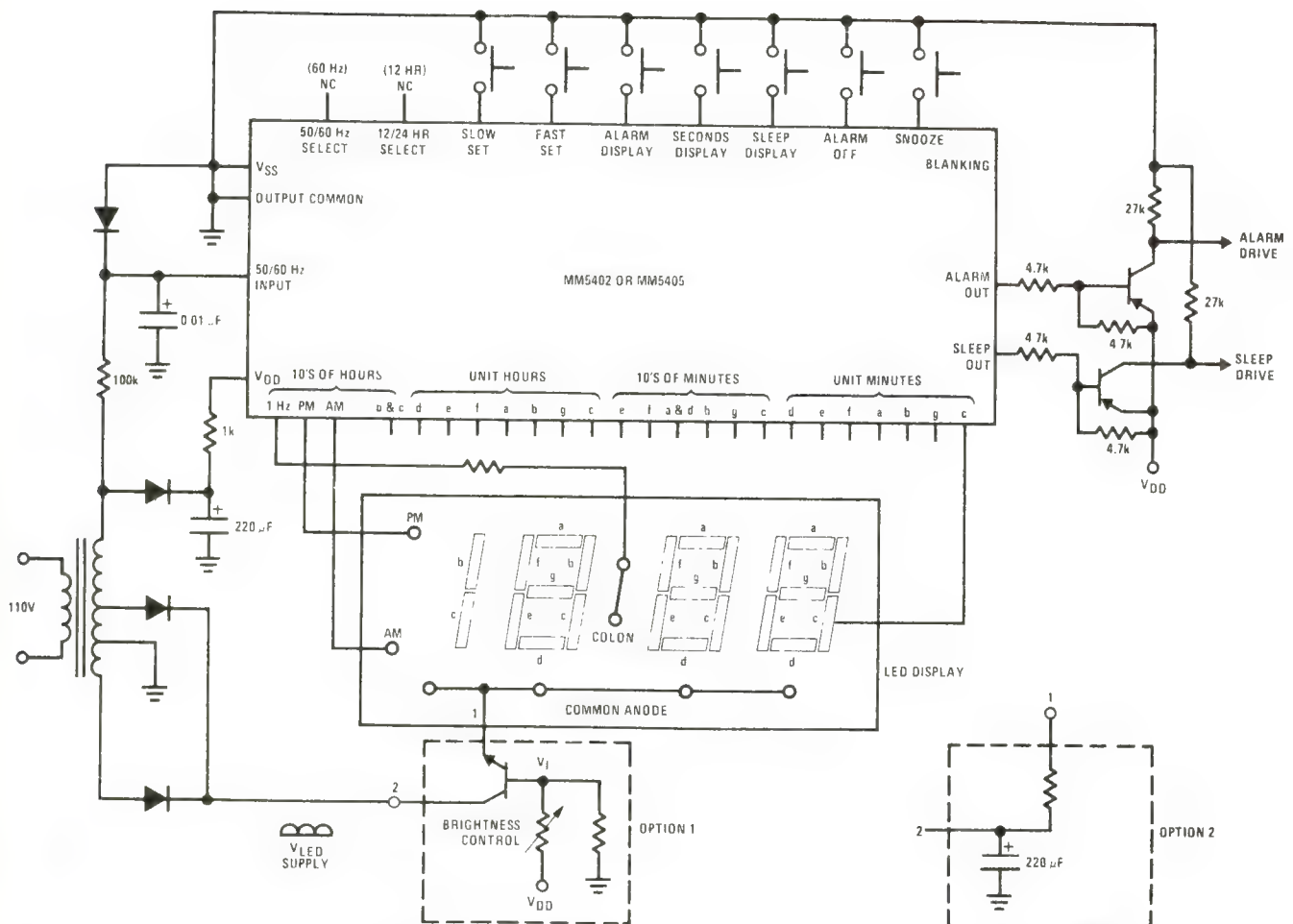
4-DIGIT 0.7-INCH LED DISPLAY—National MA1013 clock module contains MOS LSI clock IC, display, power supply, and associated discrete components on single printed-circuit board that is easily connected to radio. Oper-

ates from either 50-Hz or 60-Hz inputs, and gives either 12- or 24-h display format. Nonmultiplexed LED drive eliminates RF interference. Display is flashed at 1-Hz rate after power failure of any duration, to indicate need for resetting

clock. Zero appearing in first digit is blanked. On 12-h version, dot in upper left corner is energized to indicate PM.—"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 13-23–13-28.



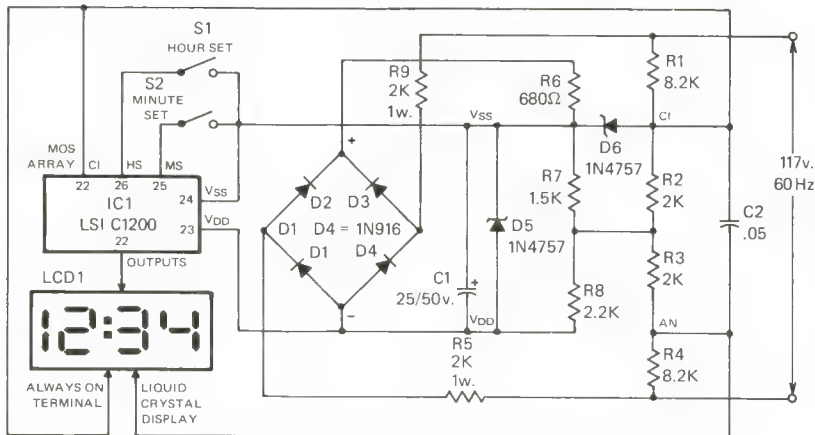
4-h DIGITAL WATCH—Single Motorola MC 14521 CMOS IC drives single-digit MAN 3 LED display in such a way that time range of 4 h is obtained with 1.875 min resolution. Can be built into old watch case at cost under \$10 for parts. Oscillator frequency of 1.165 kHz can be tweaked to adjust clock, or crystal oscillator can be added for high accuracy. Analog/binary format of readout provides deciphering challenge to user, even though article gives diagram showing which segments of LED are lit for each time reading. Time intervals represented by each lit segment of display are: B = 2 h; C = 1 h; A = 30 min; F = 15 min; G = 7.5 min; E = 3.75 min; D = 1.875 min.—R. M. Steimle, *Small CMOS Digital Watch Has Analog LED Output*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1976, p. 86.



12-h ALARM—General-purpose digital clock with alarm uses National MM5402 or MM5405 MOS IC to drive 3½-digit LED display and pro-

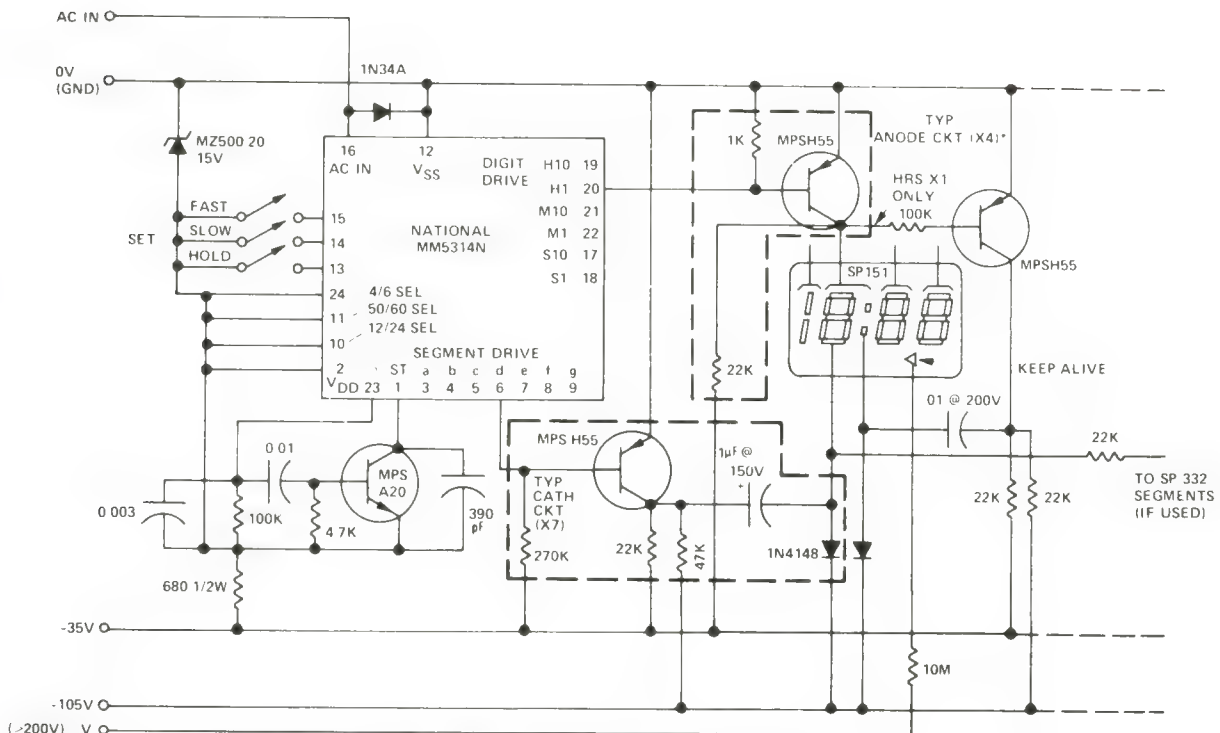
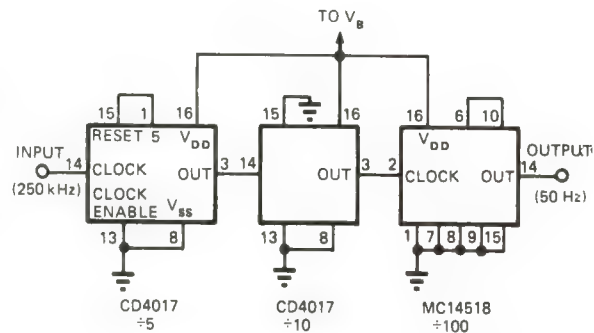
vide drive for alarm. Brightness control is optional. Sleep output can be used to turn off radio after desired time interval of up to 59 min.—

"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p. 1-68-1-73.



2-INCH LCD NUMERALS—Uses C1200 clock IC made by LSI Computer Systems, having time set, logic, division for seconds, minutes, and hours, 7-segment decoding, and display drivers and switches. Four-digit liquid crystal display panel (LCD) is MGC-50. S1 and S2 advance minutes or hours on display at 2-Hz rate for setting time. To use as elapsed-time indicator, close S1 and S2 simultaneously to generate reset pulse that sets timing change to zero. When both switches are released simultaneously, time count starts from zero.—R. F. Graf and G. J. Whalen, *A Giant LCD Clock*, *CQ*, Feb. 1978, p 18-23 and 76.

DIVIDE BY 5000 FOR CLOCK—Counter chain uses CD4017 that divides by integer from 2 to 10, selected by connecting appropriate output to reset. Extra gates recommended by RCA are not needed. Used in digital clock that changes automatically to battery operation when AC power fails. Clock operates on either 50 or 60 Hz.—S. I. Green, *Digital Clock Keeps Counting Even When AC Power Fails*, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 20, 1974, p 49-51.

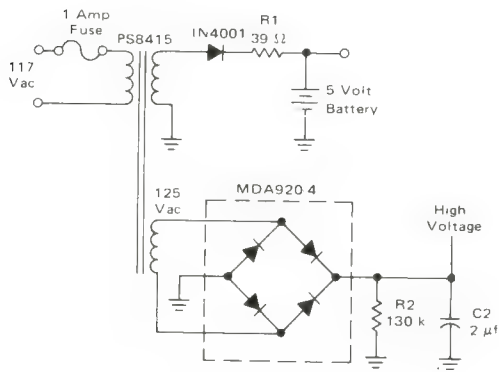


*(X4) FOR HRS, MINS, (X6) FOR HRS, MINS, SECS

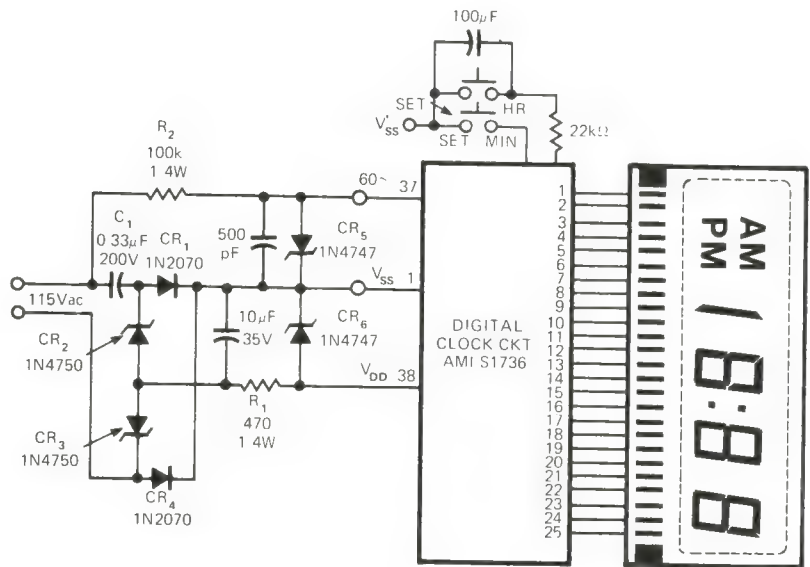
4-DIGIT GAS DISPLAY—CMOS clock IC drives multidigit gas-discharge display. Simple circuit does not include alarm, flashing colon, and AM/PM features. Seven segment-driver circuits and

four digit-driver circuits are required, although only one of each is shown. Additional drivers are needed if seconds display is desired. Required supply voltages can be obtained from

transformer-type supply driving diode bridge; regulation is not needed.—M. S. Robbins, "Electronic Clocks and Watches," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 68-71.

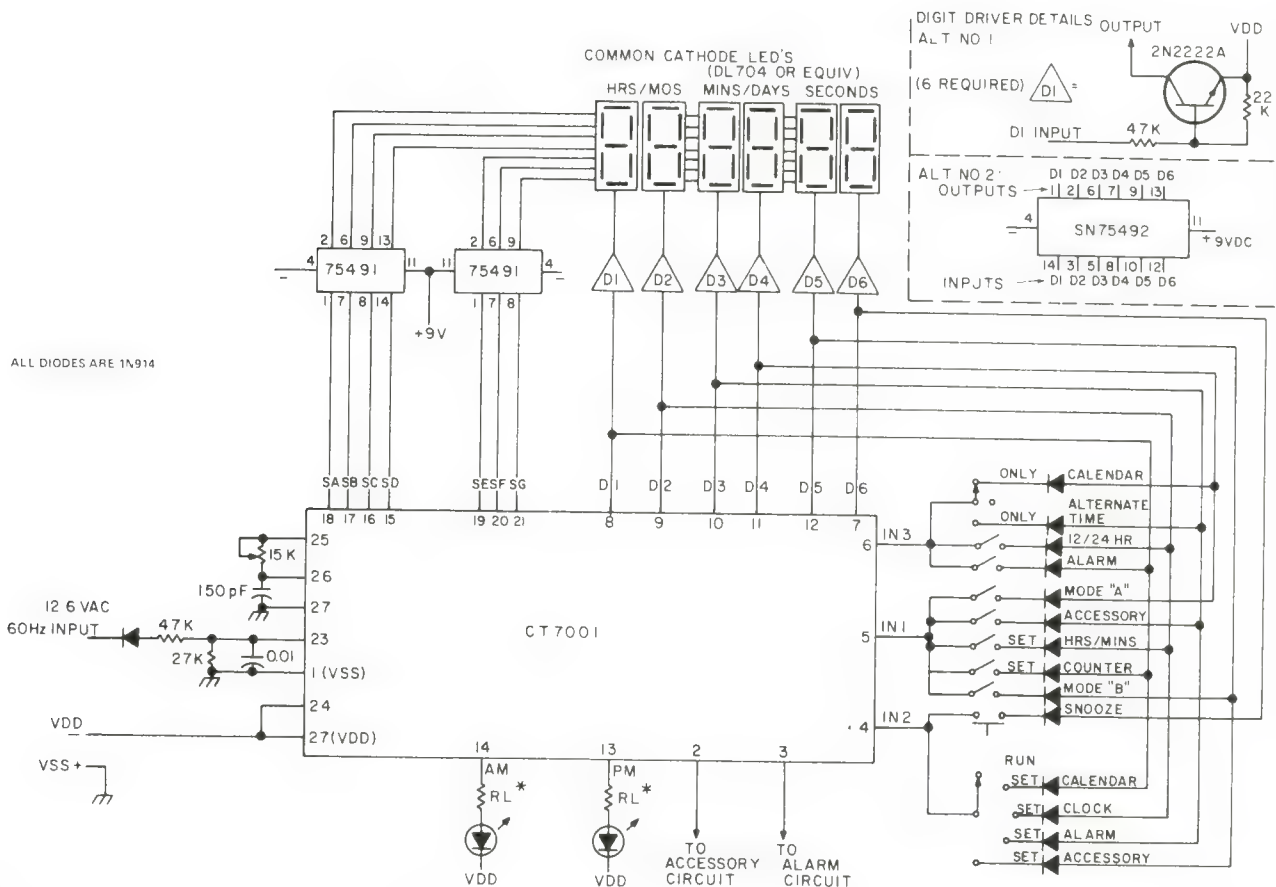


BATTERY BACKUP—Four nickel-cadmium batteries connected in series provide automatic backup for 5-V supply of digital clock. Under normal AC line operation, battery is continually being recharged with half-wave rectified and unfiltered supply that allows internal chemical reactions to settle between pulses of charging energy. R1 is chosen to make average charging current about 5% of battery rating.—D. Aldridge and A. Mouton, "Industrial Clock/Timer Featuring Back-Up Power Supply Operation," *Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-718A, p 7.*



12- OR 24-h CLOCK—Single American Microsystems AMI S1736 clock chip drives liquid-crystal readout to give either 12-h display with AM/PM indicator or 24-h digital display by

changing only three connections.—LSI in Consumer Applications, Round 2: Clocks on a Chip, *EDN Magazine, May 5, 1973, p 22-23.*



CALENDAR CLOCK—Uses Fairchild FCM7001 IC equivalent of Cal-Tex CT7001 clock chip (which is no longer available) to drive six 7-segment LEDs that can be switched to show 12- or 24-h

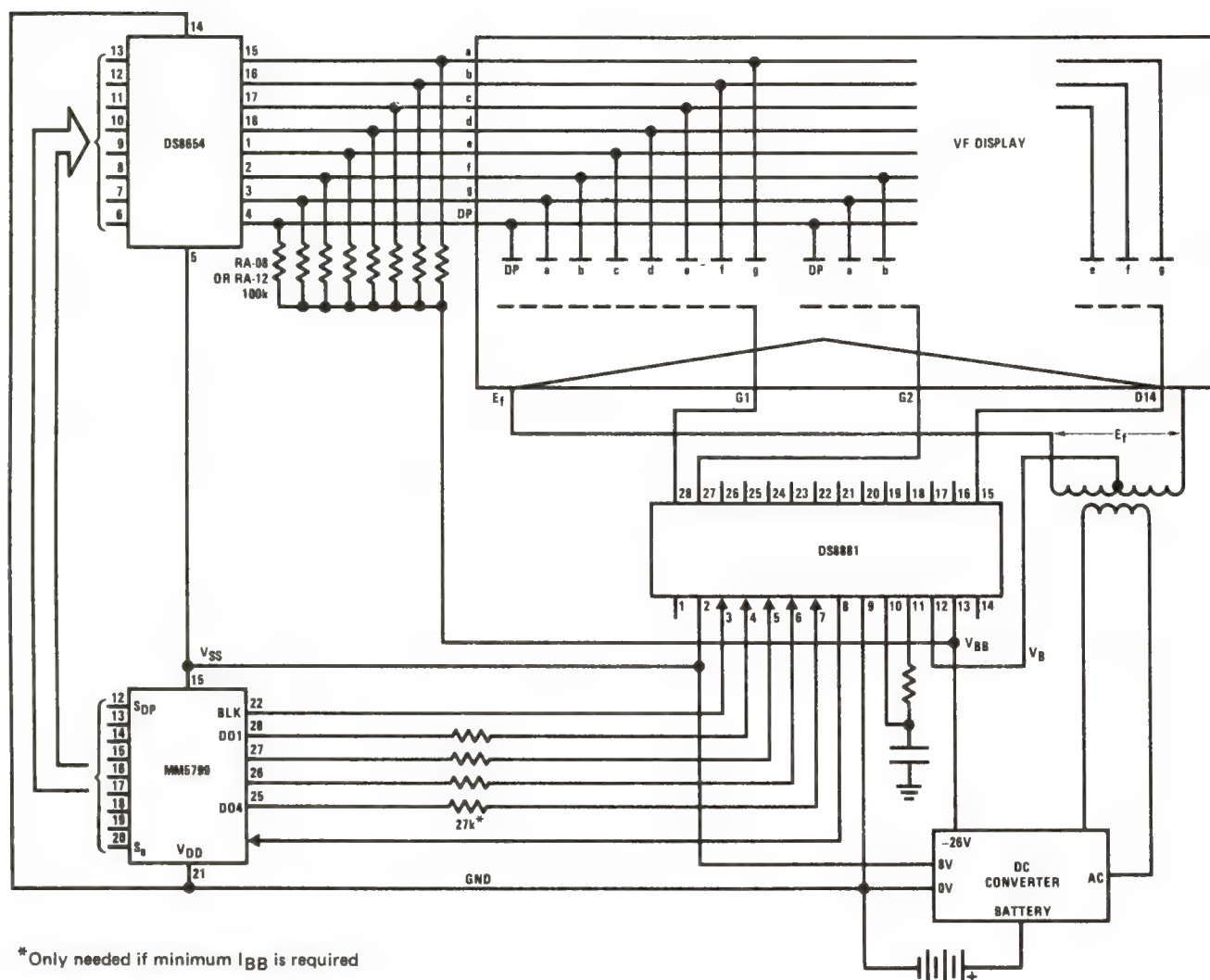
time and 28/30/31 calendar, along with alarm features. Article gives construction details. Each SN75491 driver chip has pins 3, 5, 10, and 12 connected to pin 11 through 150-ohm resis-

tor. RL is typically 2.7K, chosen to limit LED current to less than 5 mA.—W. J. Prudhomme, *CT7001 Clockbuster, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1976, p 52-54 and 56-58.*

CHAPTER 25

Display Circuits

Drives and controls for LEDs used singly or in arrays, as well as liquid crystal, gas-discharge, fluorescent, incandescent, bar-graph, and Nixie displays. Includes controls for brightness, zero-suppression, strobing, and multiplexing. For displays on cathode-ray screens, see Cathode-Ray chapter.



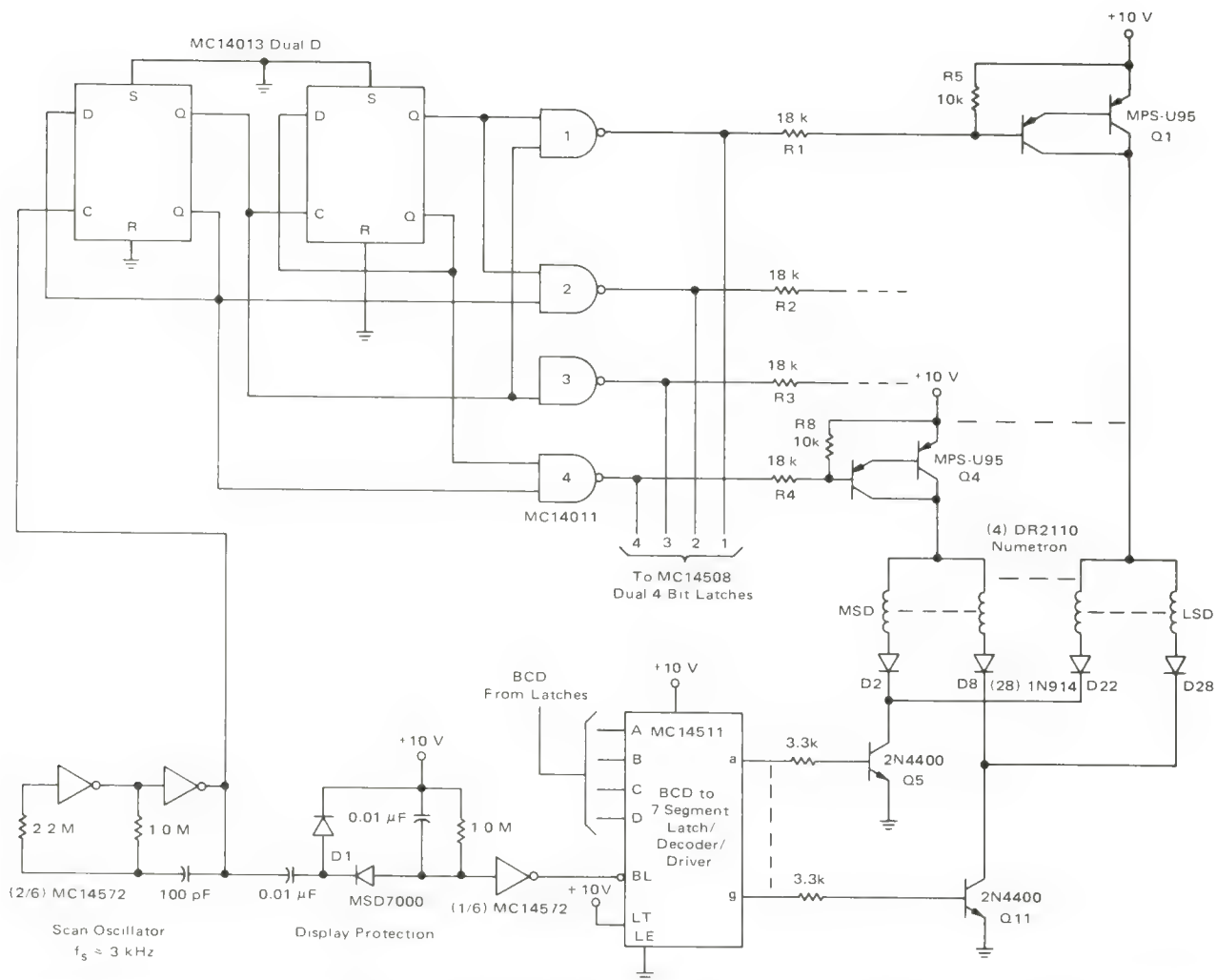
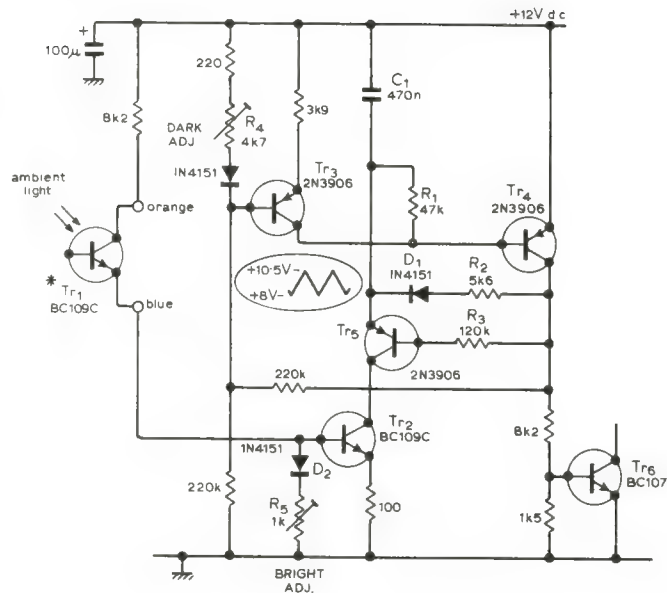
*Only needed if minimum I_{BB} is required

FLUORESCENT DISPLAY DRIVER—National DS8881 vacuum fluorescent display driver handles 16-digit grids. Decode inputs select 1 of 16 outputs to be pulled high. Driver also contains

oscillator for supplying clock signals to MOS circuit, filament-bias zener, and 50K pulldown resistors for each grid. Outputs will source up to 7 mA. Supply is 9 V. Interdigit blanking with

enable input provides ghost-free display.—"Interface Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 5-57-5-60.

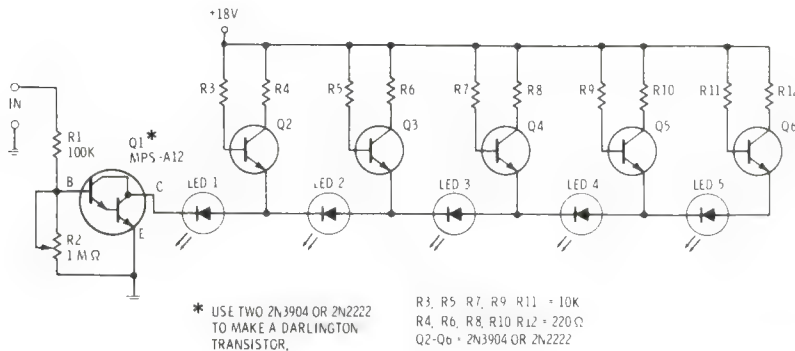
AUTOMATIC BRIGHTNESS CONTROL—Circuit adjusts brightness of LED digital display by altering mark-space ratio of LED supply voltage. Ambient-light input is sensed by BC109C transistor with top taken off. Normal display current of 20 mA is reduced to 2 mA when darkened room makes brightness unnecessary, conserving battery life. Tr_3 and Tr_4 operate as Schmitt trigger, with mark time of 1.5 ms determined by R_2 and space time controlled by charging current through Tr_5 and Tr_2 as affected by ambient light on Tr_1 . Article gives complete circuits for driving 11-LED array. To add brightness control circuit, break ground connection of LED supply transistors and insert saturated transistor Tr_6 .—G. Kalanit, Analogue to Digital Meter, *Wireless World*, July 1976, p 53–57.



4-DIGIT INCANDESCENT—Circuit serves for interfacing CMOS logic to multiplexed 4-digit incandescent display. Scan decoder requires only two input NAND gates since blanking is not required. Incandescent display requires 4.5 V at 24

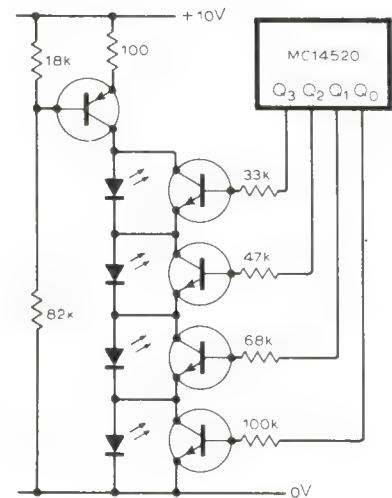
mA per segment when direct-driven; with multiplexing, instantaneous power must be 9 V at 48 mA to maintain same average power per segment. Display protection circuit monitors scan oscillator and blanks display if oscillator fails, to

prevent high peak current from degrading display when applied continuously to 1 digit.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Considerations for Numeric Display Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-741, p 25.

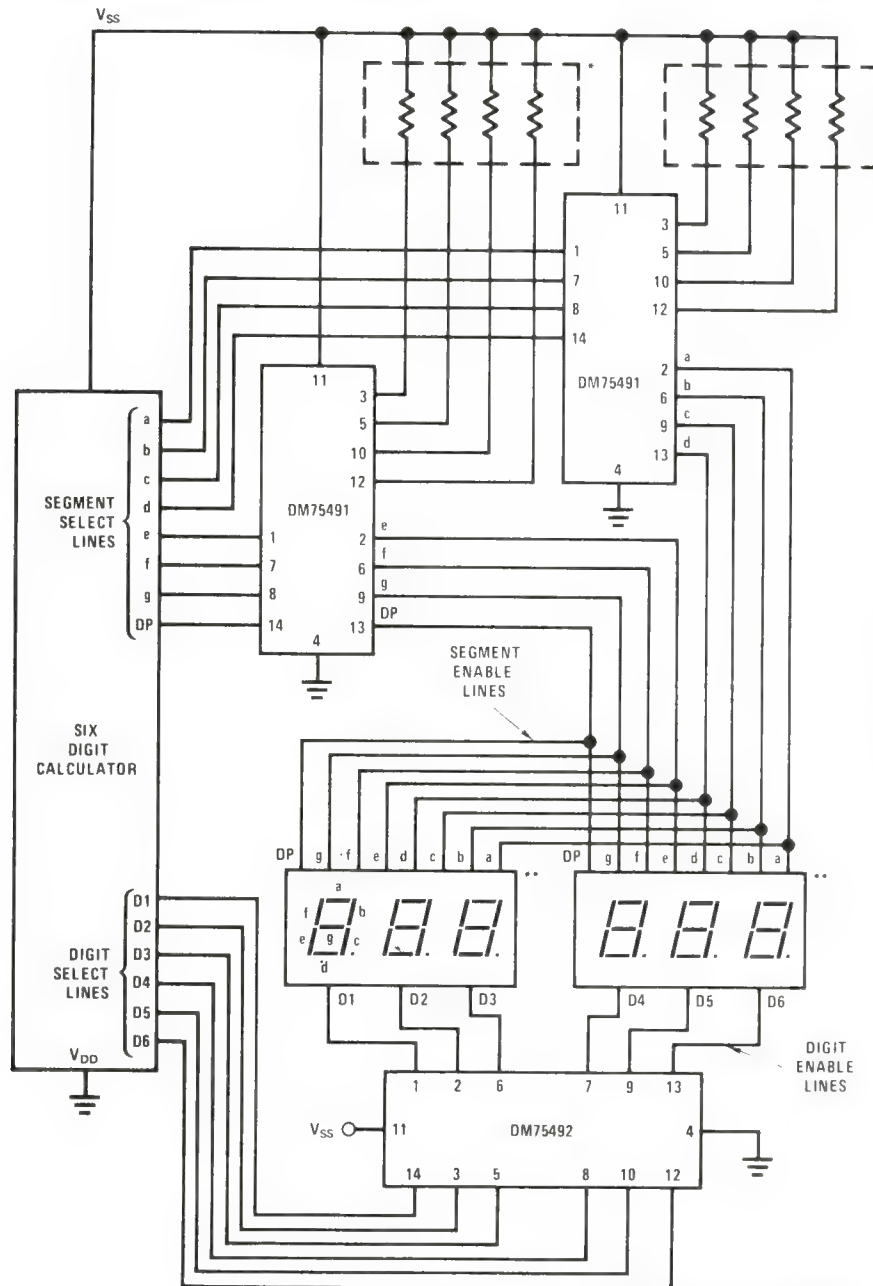


BAR-GRAPH READOUT—Transistors switch row of LEDs on in succession to give rising-bar display indicating input voltage. R2 can be adjusted from minimum range of 0.1 to 0.5 V in 0.1-V increments for five LEDs to maximum of

1.0 to 10.0 V in 1-V increments. Input resistance of circuit is above 100,000 ohms.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Circuitbook 5: LED Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 86-88.

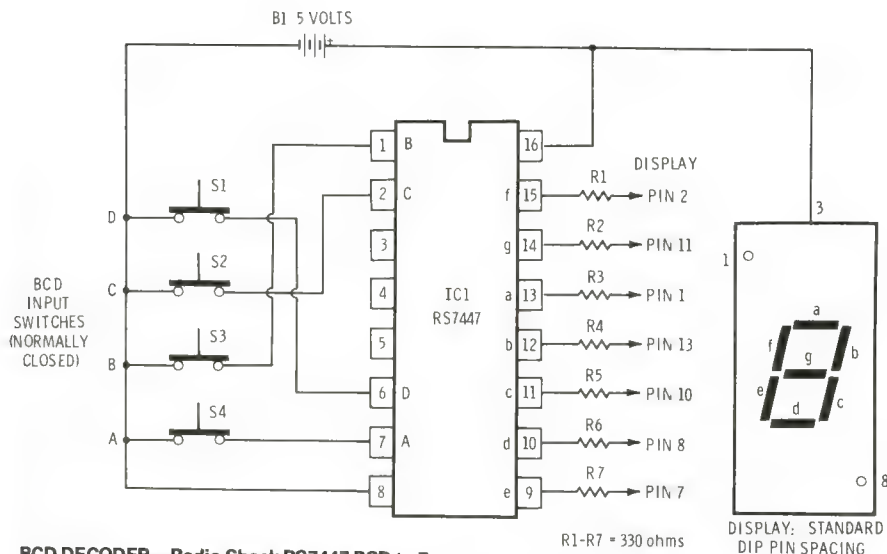


REDUCING LED POWER DRAIN—Arrangement of LEDs in groups of four with constant-current source greatly eliminates wastage of battery power. Circuit shows utilization of this technique to display 4-bit binary number from CMOS counter.—T. R. Owen, L.E.D. Display, *Wireless World*, June 1976, p 72.



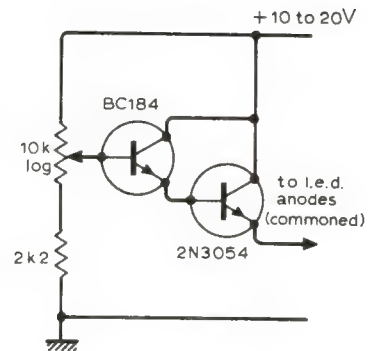
6-DIGIT DRIVE—Uses two National DM75491 four-segment drivers for multiplex-mode display of MOS calculator. Total of eight segment drivers provides drive for each one of seven segments plus logic control for decimal point.—C. Carinalli, "Driving 7-Segment LED Displays with National Semiconductor Circuits," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-99, p 9.

*CURRENT LIMIT RESISTORS
**NSN 33 OR EQUIVALENT

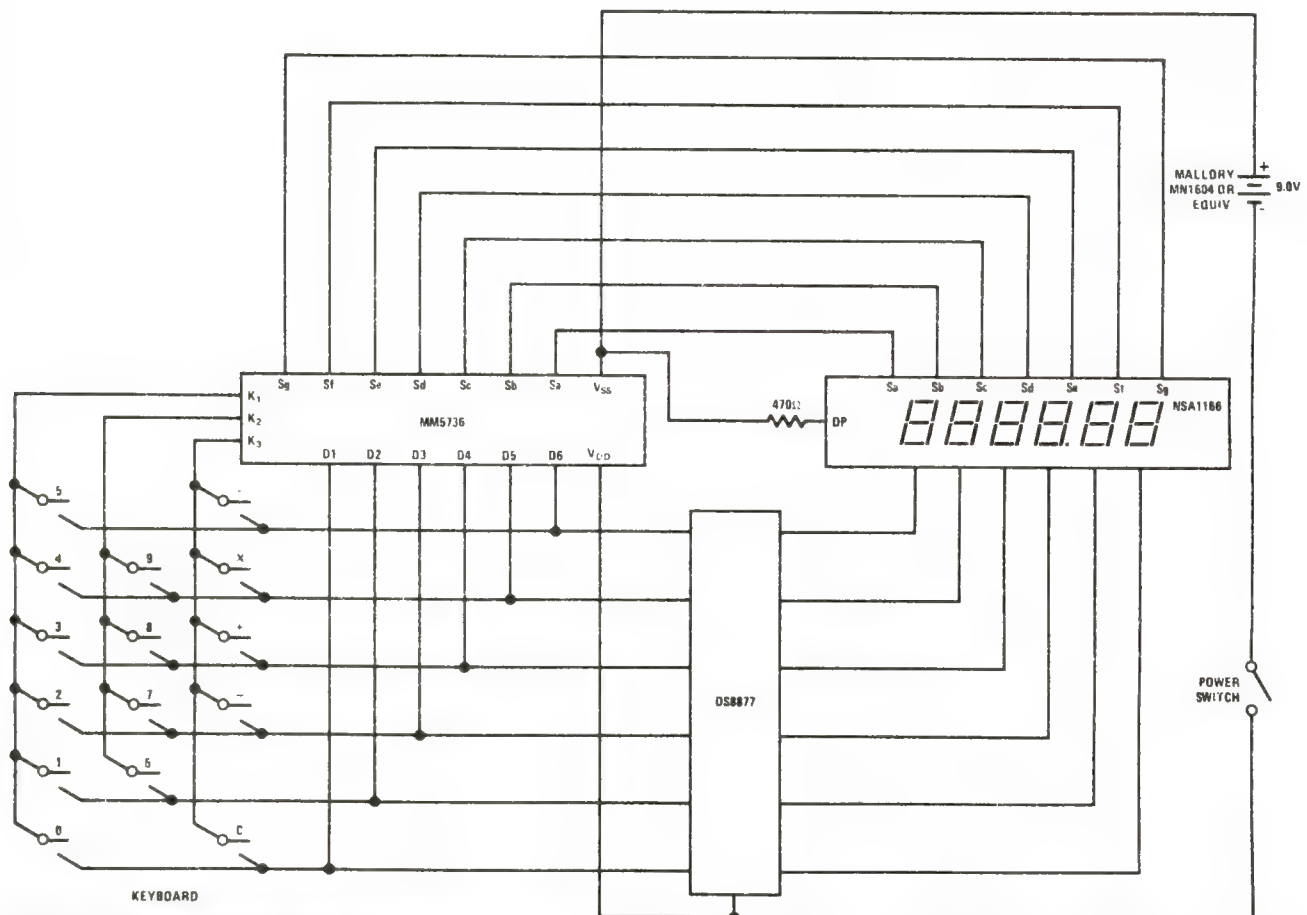


BCD DECODER—Radio Shack RS7447 BCD to 7-segment decoder converts settings of four BCD input switches to corresponding 0–9 digit on 7-segment common-anode LED display. Display is Radio Shack 276-053. Battery can be four AA

cells in series, with 1N914 diode inserted in positive lead to reduce voltage to 5 V.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 27–40.



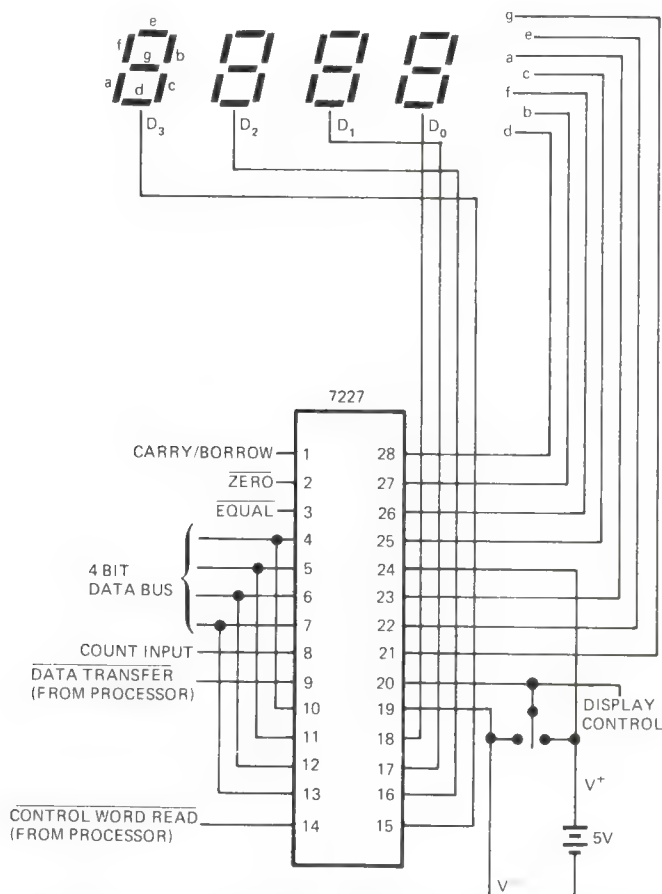
LED BRIGHTNESS CONTROL—Uses 10K logarithmic pot to vary brightness simultaneously for all LEDs in digital display.—S. F. Bywaters and J. E. West, Peak-Reading Audio Level Indicator, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1975, p 357–361.



6-DIGIT LED DRIVER—National DS8877 driver is shown in configuration for use with 6-digit calculator. Digit current is in range of 5–50 mA.

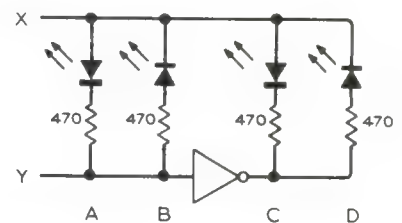
Driver requires no standby power and operates from either 4.5 V, 6 V, or 9 V.—"Interface Da-

tabook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 5-52–5-53.

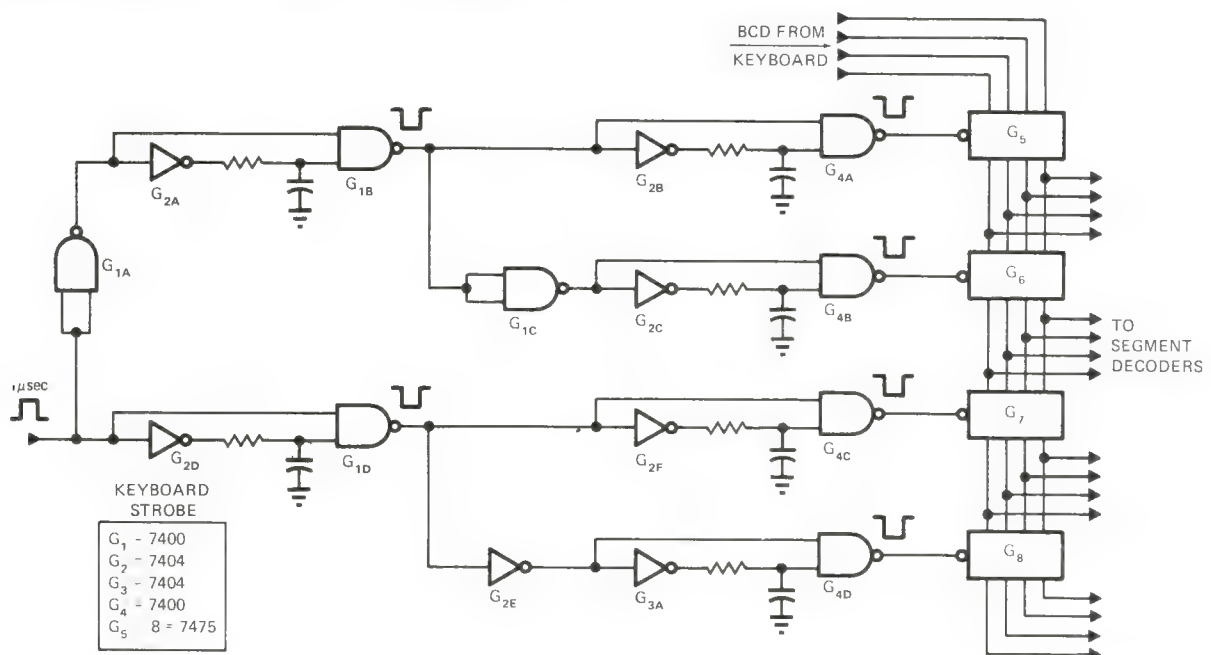


TIMER DRIVES LED DISPLAY—Intersil 7227 microprocessor-controlled timer provides direct drive for LED display under supervision of microprocessor. Tri-state 4-bit data bus serves to read in control word such as up/down, store,

reset, or load, then deliver counter data, feed in settable register word, or preset counter to initial value.—B. O'Neil, IC Timers—the "Old Reliable" 555 Has Company, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 89–93.



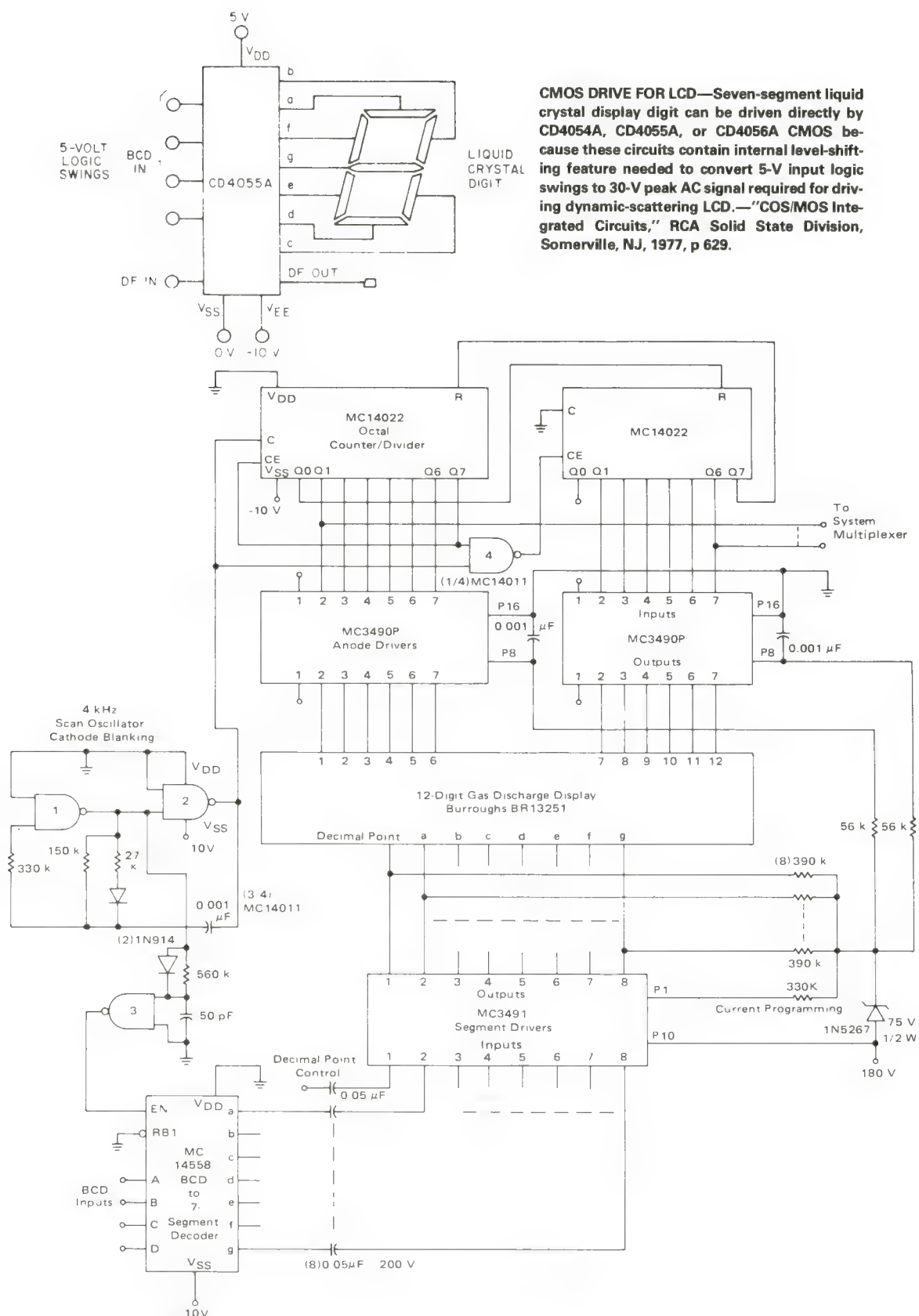
BINARY LINE STATES—Simple circuit using four LEDs and one inverter (which may be a transistor or spare gate) displays all four possible states on two binary lines. When levels of lines X and Y are the same, A and B will be off. Inverter then places C and D at different levels so one LED (C or D) will be on. Reverse situation occurs when X and Y are at different levels.—D. Straker, Binary State Indicator, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1977, p 44.



DIGIT SHIFTER FOR DISPLAY—Circuit takes BCD output from 10-key keyboard and shifts each number, as entered, from right to left on display panel. Internal clock is not used. Keyboard strobe is delayed 2 ms to allow time for

keyboard switches to stop bouncing. BCD outputs from G₅–G₈ go directly to 7- or 10-segment decoder driver, such as SN7447 decoders driving RCA DR-2100 series low-voltage readouts. All resistors are 220 ohms. Capacitors for G_{1B}

and G_{1D} are 1000 pF, and capacitors for other gates are 240 pF. Article traces circuit operation.—T. O'Toole, Transfer Parallel Information Without a Clock, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 1, 1972, p 59.



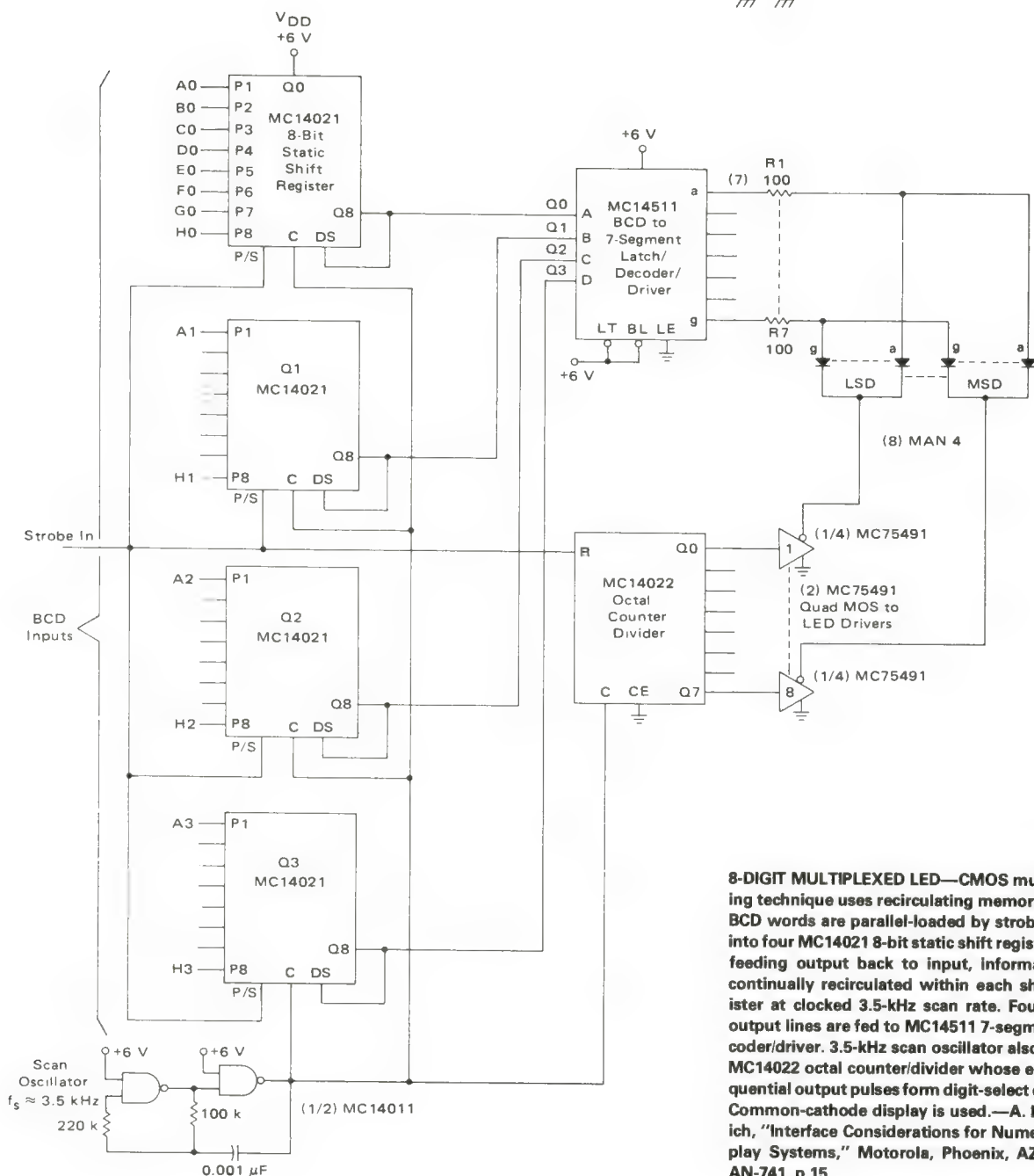
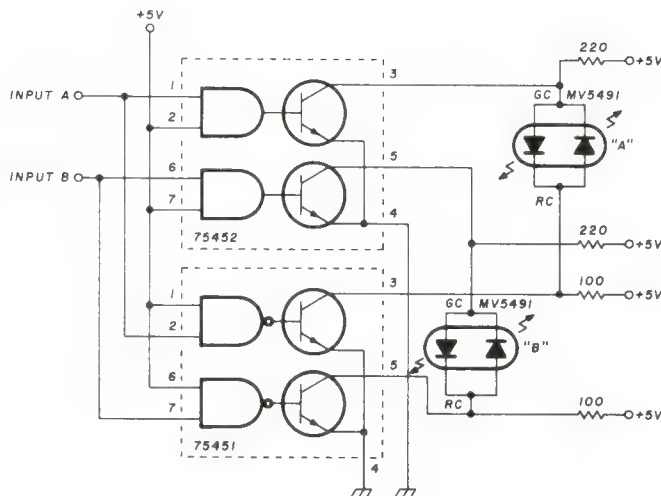
CMOS DRIVE FOR LCD—Seven-segment liquid crystal display digit can be driven directly by CD4054A, CD4055A, or CD4056A CMOS because these circuits contain internal level-shifting feature needed to convert 5-V input logic swings to 30-V peak AC signal required for driving dynamic-scattering LCD.—“COS/MOS Integrated Circuits,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 629.

12-DIGIT GAS-DISCHARGE—Display anodes are referenced to ground and cathodes to -180 V because number of digits in display is greater than number of segment drivers. Positive-logic CMOS address circuits are powered by -10 V, with Motorola MC14558 decoder outputs cou-

pled to MC3491 segment drivers. Scan circuit is directly coupled to MC3490P anode drivers. Digit scanning is derived from two cascaded MC14022 octal counter/dividers. Required 12 sequenced output pulses are achieved by resetting counters with Q7 output of second counter.

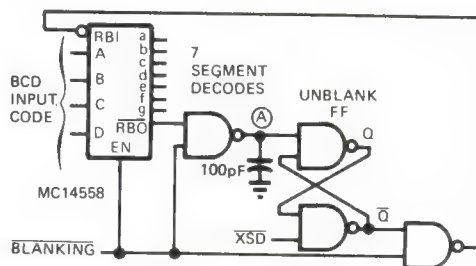
Counter output also controls system multiplexer (not shown) to give synchronization of entire display system.—A. Pshaenich, “Interface Considerations for Numeric Display Systems,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-741, p 23.

TWO-INPUT RED/GREEN LED—Uses Monsanto MV5491 having red and green LEDs in same housing, connected inversely in parallel so current in one direction gives green and reverse current gives red. Two different drivers are used, SN75452 noninverting and SN75451 inverting. Each LED pair shows one color for correct polarity at its driver input and other color for opposite polarity.—K. Powell, Novel Indicator Circuit, *Ham Radio*, April 1977, p 60–63.



8-DIGIT MULTIPLEXED LED—CMOS multiplexing technique uses recirculating memory. Eight BCD words are parallel-loaded by strobe pulse into four MC14021 8-bit static shift registers. By feeding output back to input, information is continually recirculated within each shift register at clocked 3.5-kHz scan rate. Four serial output lines are fed to MC14511 7-segment decoder/driver. 3.5-kHz scan oscillator also clocks MC14022 octal counter/divider whose eight sequential output pulses form digit-select control. Common-cathode display is used.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Considerations for Numeric Display Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-741, p 15.

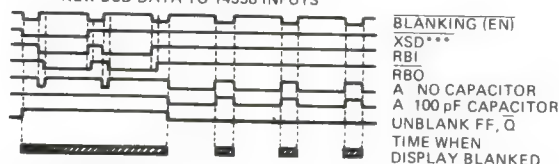
ZERO SUPPRESSION—Simple CMOS circuit using MC14011 quad two-input NAND gate and MC14558 IC provides zero suppression for multiplexed displays in which scanning is left to right for leading-zero suppression and right to left for trailing zeros. Article covers operation of circuit.—J. J. Roy, *Eliminate Excess Zeros in Multiplexed Displays*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1975, p 77.



BCD TO 7 SEGMENT DECODER

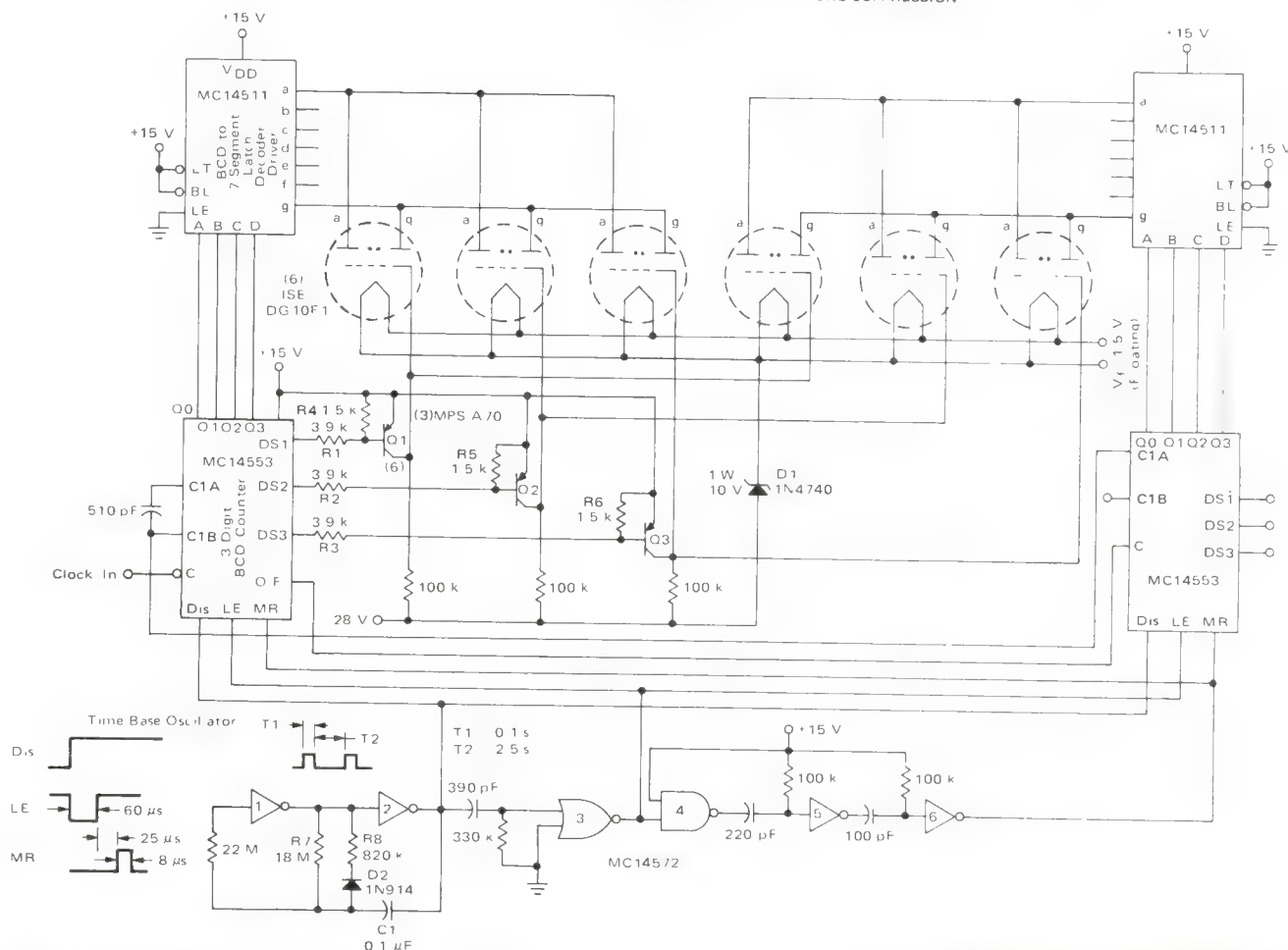
EN	Rb1	BCD INPUT CODE	Rb0	FUNCTION PERFORMED
0	0	X	0	LAMP TEST
0	1	X	1	BLANK SEGMENTS
1	1	0	1	DISPLAY ZERO
1	0	0	0	BLANK SEGMENTS
1	X	1-9	1	1-9 DISPLAYED

X = DON'T CARE
Rb1 = RIPPLE
BLANKING
INPUT
Rb0 = RIPPLE
BLANKING
OUTPUT

TIMING FOR ZERO SUPPRESSION CIRCUIT
NEW BCD DATA TO 14558 INPUTS**

**FIRST AND SECOND DIGITS ARE "0" AND THIRD DIGIT IS NONZERO
IN EXAMPLE TIMING

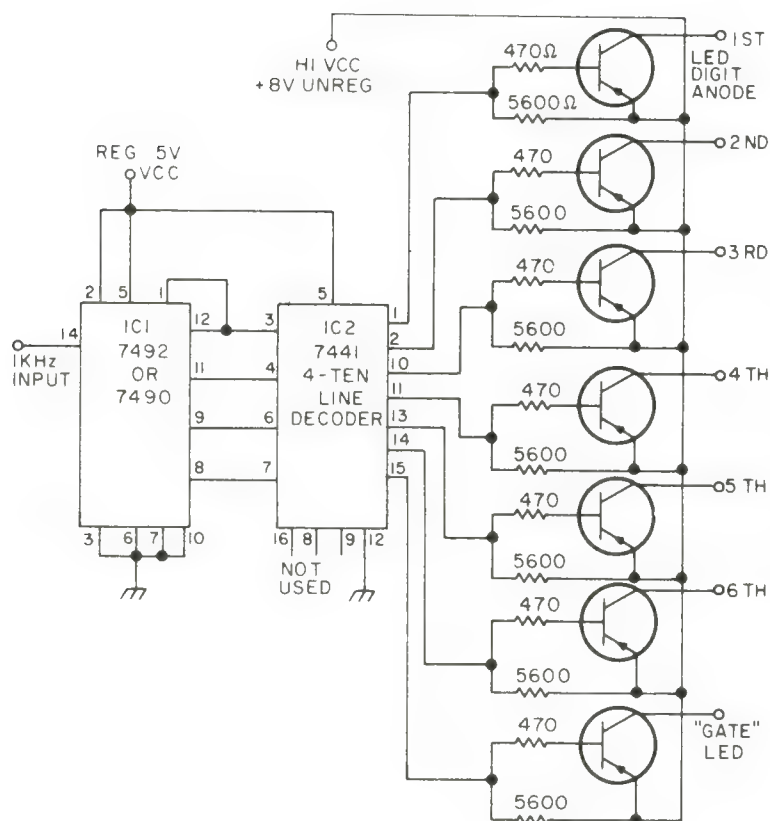
***XSD = MSD FOR LEADING ZERO SUPPRESSION
XSD = LSD FOR TRAILING ZERO SUPPRESSION



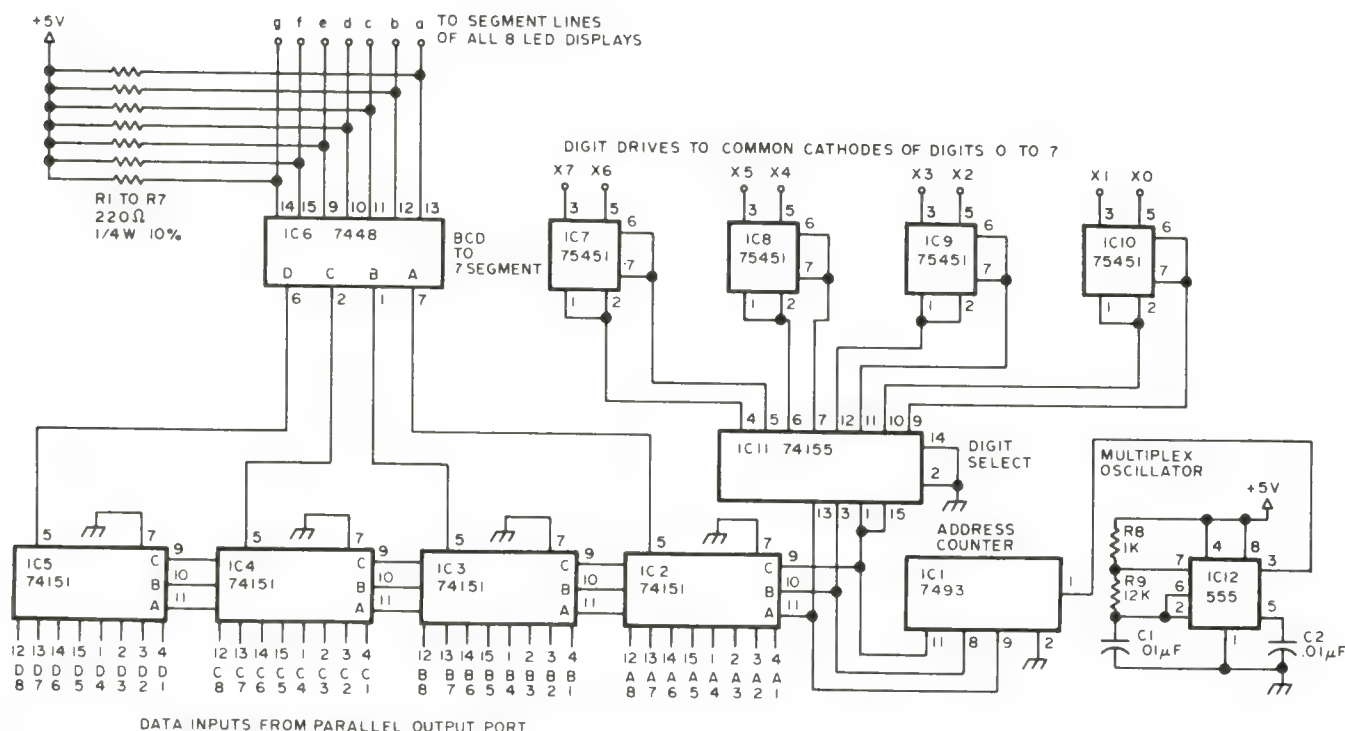
6-DIGIT FLUORESCENT TRIODES—Uses two sets of cascaded counters and decoders with series switching of positive voltage to anode with MC14511 ICs. Digit scanning is accom-

plished by turning on grid control transistors Q1-Q3 with negative-going digit select outputs of one MC14553. Timing for counters is derived from MC14572 logic elements, with disable

pulse obtained from two astable MVBRs. Display digits can be packaged individually or in single envelope.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Considerations for Numeric Display Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-741, p 9.



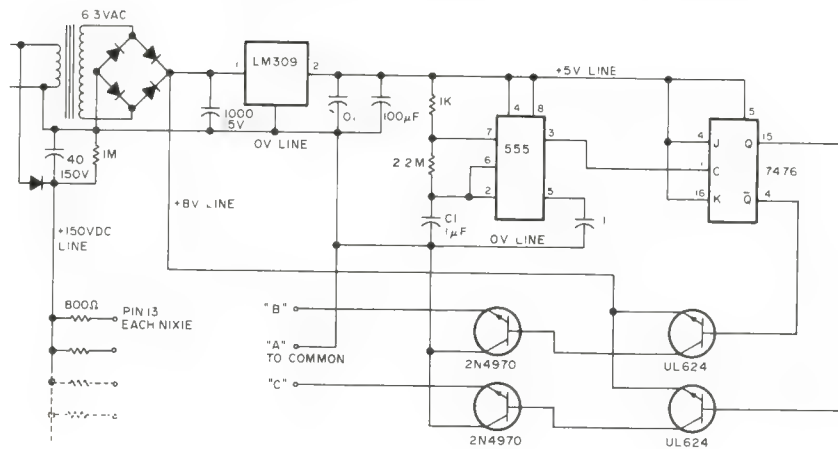
STROBBING LED DISPLAY—Applies power in sequence to segments of display, so fast that eye cannot detect flicker, to reduce drain on power supply. Input of 1000 Hz can be taken from timing chain of circuit that is driving display. 7492 divide-by-12 counter gives scan frequency of 83.3 Hz for display. Binary output of 7492 is converted to 1-in-10 output by 7441 decoder for sequential drive of 2N3904 PNP pass transistor that grounds LED which is to be lighted.—W. K. McKellips, *Strobing Displays Is Cool*, 73 Magazine, Nov./Dec. 1975, p 49-50.



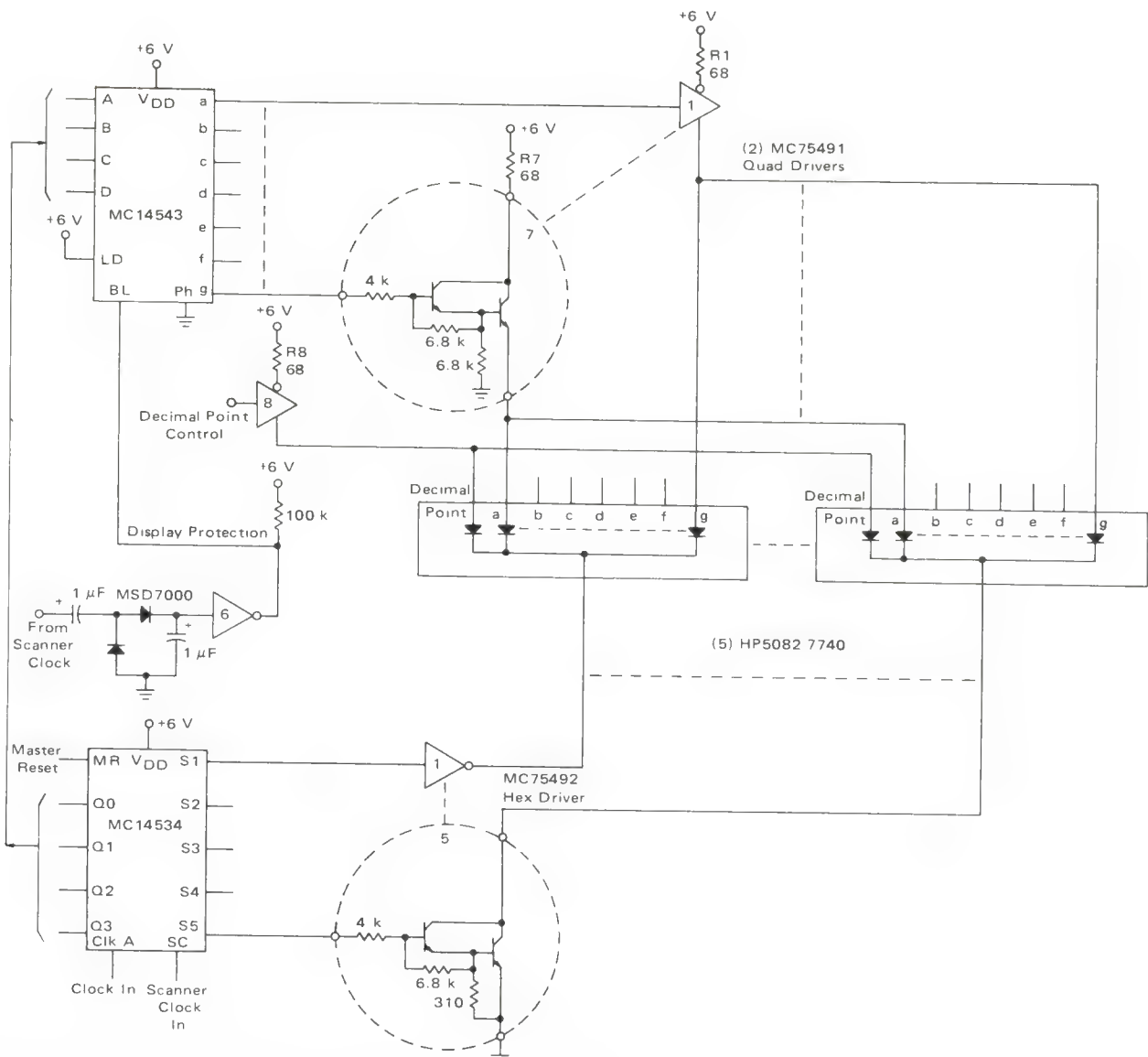
MULTIPLEXING EIGHT DIGITS—Uses only one 7-segment driver for eight digits of parallel BCD data on eight-LED display that can use MAN 4 or DL764 7-segment LEDs. Power is supplied to only one digit at a time but is switched at high enough rate so all digits appear to be on. Uses one eight-channel 74151 multiplexer for each of

the 4 data input bits. Multiplexers and demultiplexer are addressed by 7493 counter that is incremented at about 4 kHz by 555 oscillator. IC11 is connected for three- to eight-line demultiplexing. IC7-IC10 are peripheral interface gates, each sinking up to 300 mA for its LED. 7448 decoder/driver converts BCD data to 7-seg-

ment code for driving segments of LEDs. For 74151 and 74155, pin 16 goes to +5 V and pin 8 to ground. Pin 8 of 75451 goes to +5 V and pin 4 to ground. Pin 5 of 7493 goes to +5 V and pin 10 to ground.—J. Hogenson, *Multiplex Your Digital LED Displays*, BYTE, March 1977, p 122-126 and 128.



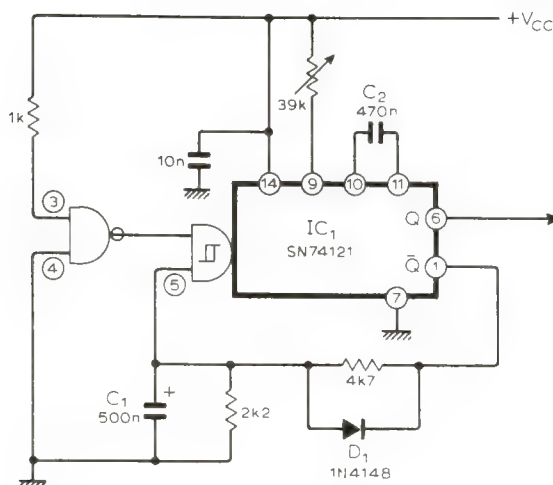
TWO MESSAGES WITH NIXIES—Circuit flashes two messages alternately on same Burroughs giant Nixie B7971 display. Lighted segments needed on individual Nixies to form desired wording are divided into three strings. Segments A are common to both sets of letters and numbers. Segments B are those required with A segments to form first message. Segments C are those required with A segments to form second message. Changeover from segments B to C is done with switching transistors controlled by 555 timer and 7476 or 7473 flip-flop. Decimal or other punctuation is formed with NE2 neon and 100K resistor wired in series between pin 13 of a Nixie and B or C. Article gives construction details.—J. Grimes, *Put Your Name in Lights*, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1976, p 60–61.



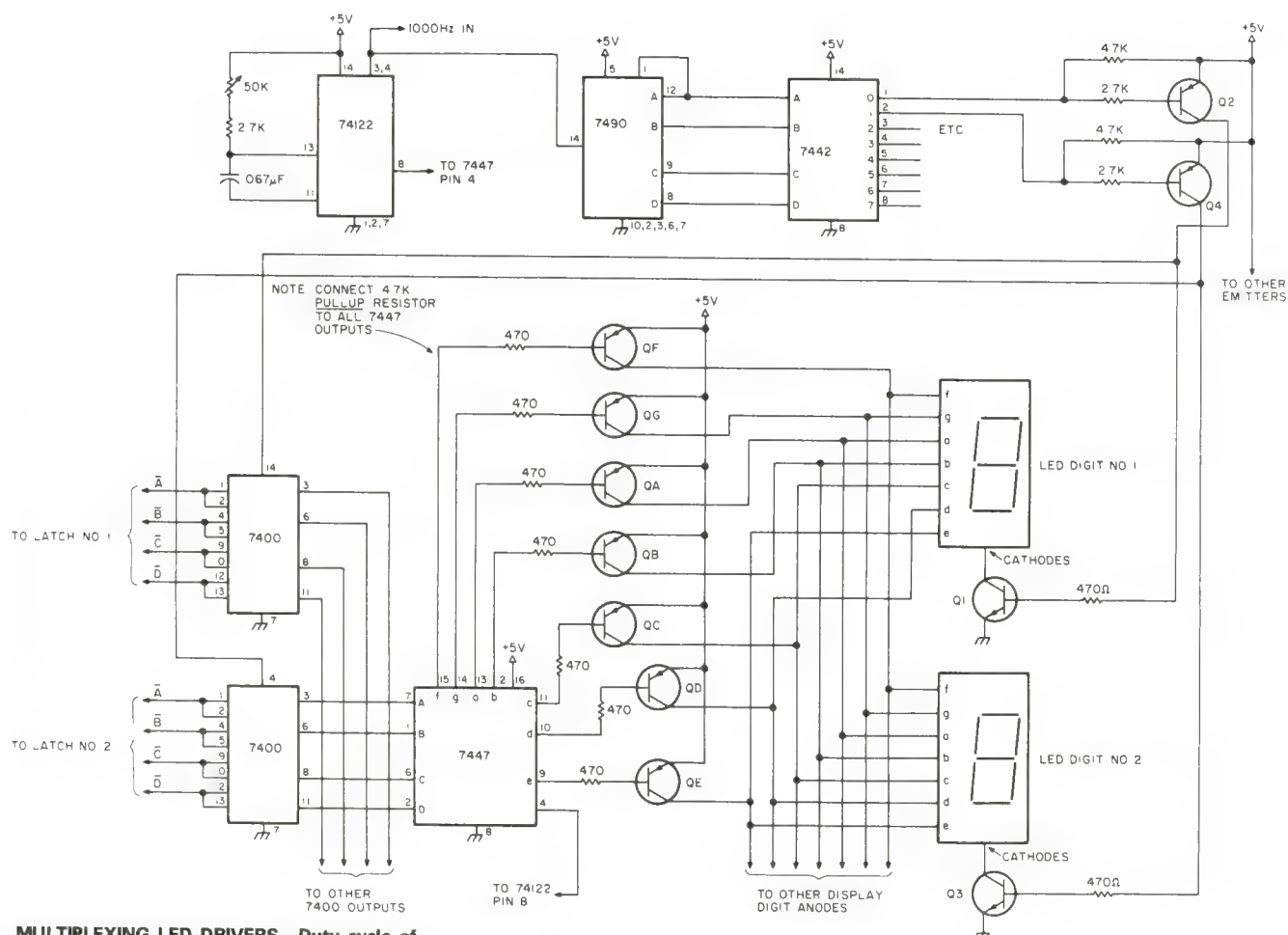
5-DIGIT LED REAL TIME—Circuit provides strobing of LEDs so peak current and light output are greater for same average current. Peak

forward current for display is about 40 mA. All like anode segments of common-cathode displays are driven by emitter outputs of MC75491

quad drivers.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Considerations for Numeric Display Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-741, p 13.



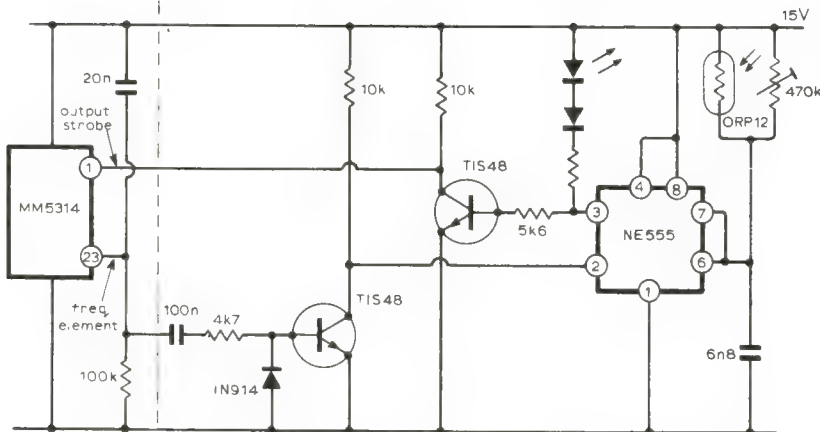
PWM BRIGHTNESS CONTROL—Single TTL IC combines functions of oscillator and modulator to provide intensity control of solid-state display by pulse-width modulation. Fan-out of 10 is available from Q output, suitable for displays such as Hewlett-Packard 7300 series, and smaller fan-out is available from other Q terminal.—C. Bartram, P.W.M. Oscillator to Vary Display-Intensity, *Wireless World*, March 1976, p 89.



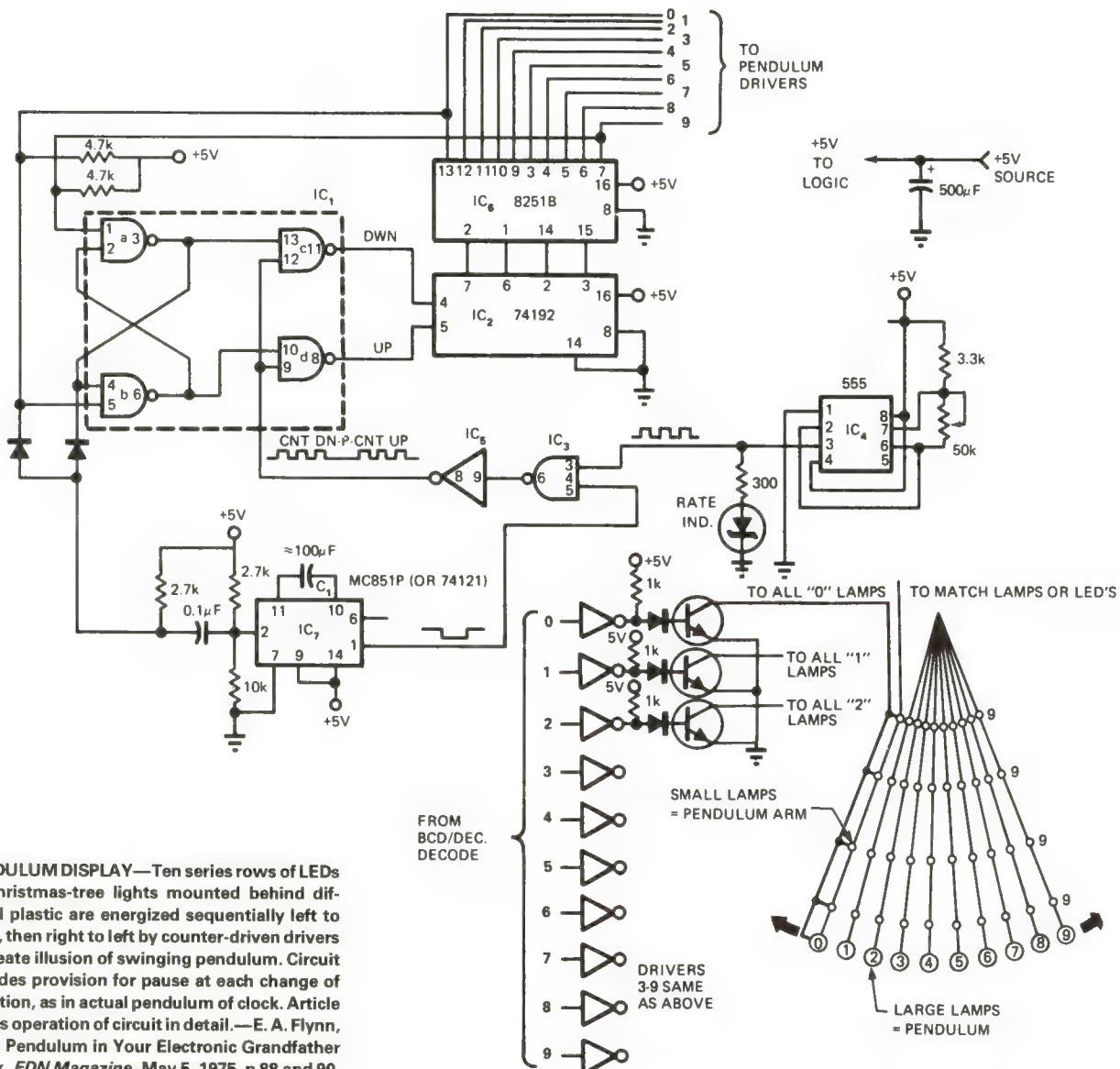
MULTIPLEXING LED DRIVERS—Duty cycle of each display digit can be varied from 10% (full on with strobing) to less than 1% (almost off). Circuit uses 7490 and 7442 as 1-of-10 multiplex driver to strobe cathodes of display digits

through Q1, Q3, etc and turn on required 7400 multiplex gate through Q2, Q4, etc. Outputs of 7447 are polarity-inverted by QA, QB, etc, which can be Sylvania ECG 159 rated at 200 mA. Q1.

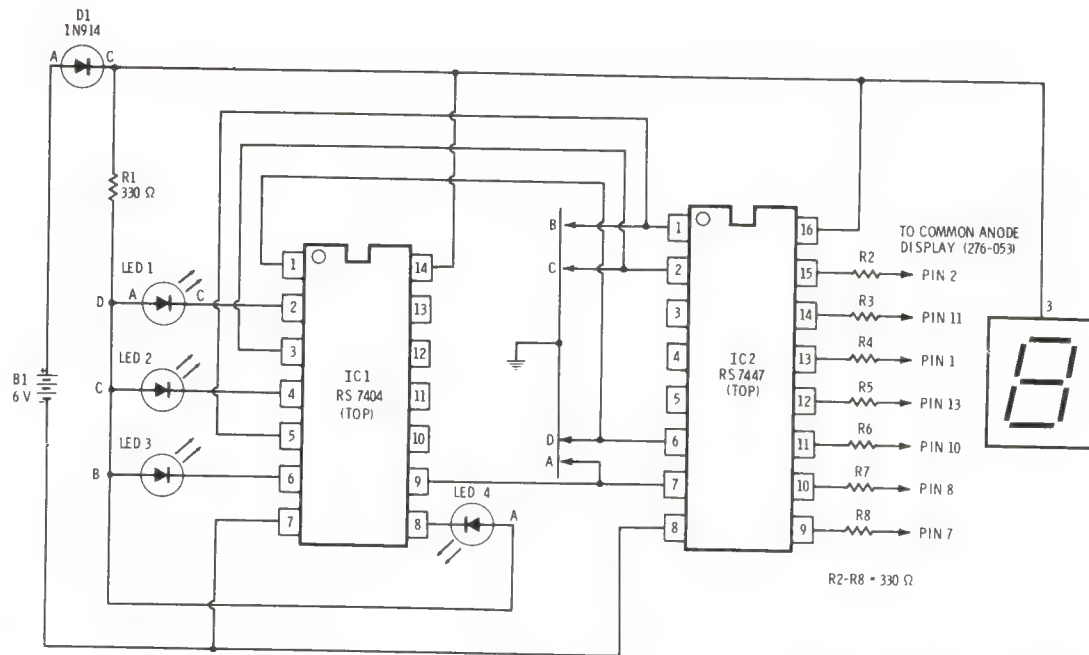
Q3, etc can be ECG 123 or HEP S0002, while Q2, Q4, etc can be any silicon PNP transistor.—B. Hart, Current-Saver Counter Display, *73 Magazine*, June 1977, p 174–176.



MULTIPLEXED BRIGHTNESS CONTROL—Developed for use with single-chip digital clocks in which several displays are multiplexed. Provides automatic brightness control by using variable duty cycle and switching it on and off in synchronism with display of time. Uses 555 timer in monostable mode, triggered by multiplex oscillator to determine off time of display. When ambient light is bright, resistance of ORP12 photocell is low and display is on most of time. Set 470K pot to give low light output without mistrigging under dark conditions. Timer can also drive decimal point directly and give matched brightness.—M. G. Martin, Automatic Display-Brightness Control, *Wireless World*, April 1976, p 61.



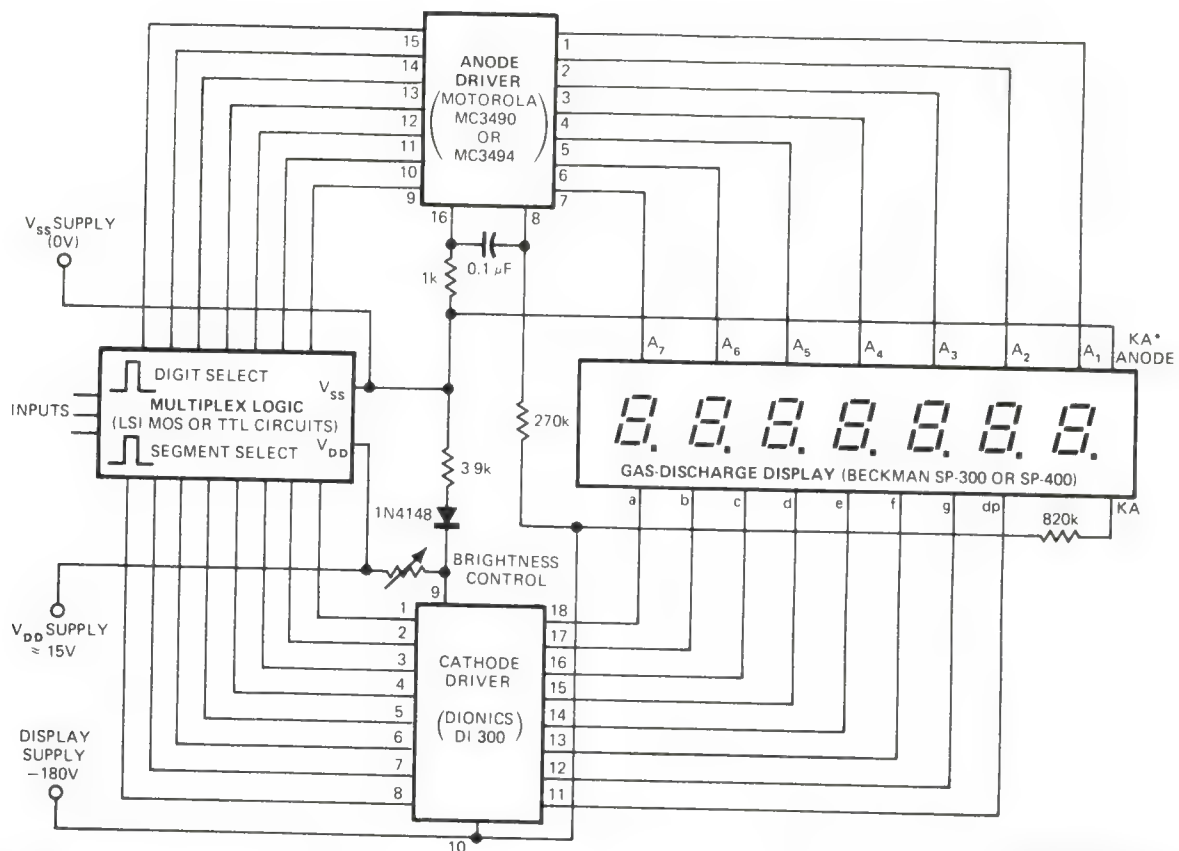
PENDULUM DISPLAY—Ten series rows of LEDs or Christmas-tree lights mounted behind diffused plastic are energized sequentially left to right, then right to left by counter-driven drivers to create illusion of swinging pendulum. Circuit includes provision for pause at each change of direction, as in actual pendulum of clock. Article traces operation of circuit in detail.—E. A. Flynn, Put a Pendulum in Your Electronic Grandfather Clock, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1975, p 88 and 90.



BCD DECODER—Drive for 7-segment common-anode digital display is provided by RS7447 BCD to 7-segment decoder. Binary input indicator

using RS7404 hex inverter and four LEDs shows input in binary form for decimal digits 0–9. Developed for classroom demonstrations. Red

LEDs can be Radio Shack 276-1805, and display is 276-053.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 42–52.



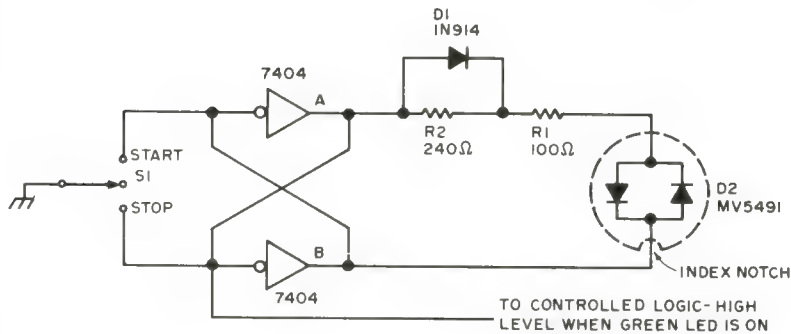
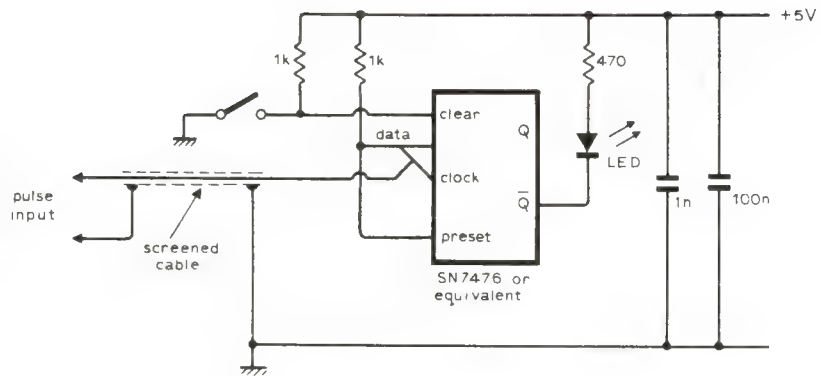
MULTIPLEXING 7 DIGITS—Uses Motorola MC3490 anode driver for active-high inputs (MC3494 for active-low inputs) to accept digit-select signals from multiplex logic source and drive display anodes directly. Constant cathode

currents are maintained for gas-discharge display by Dionics DI-300 IC, to provide constant brightness without using supply-voltage regulation. For each digit added to display, equal number of anode drivers is required. Only one

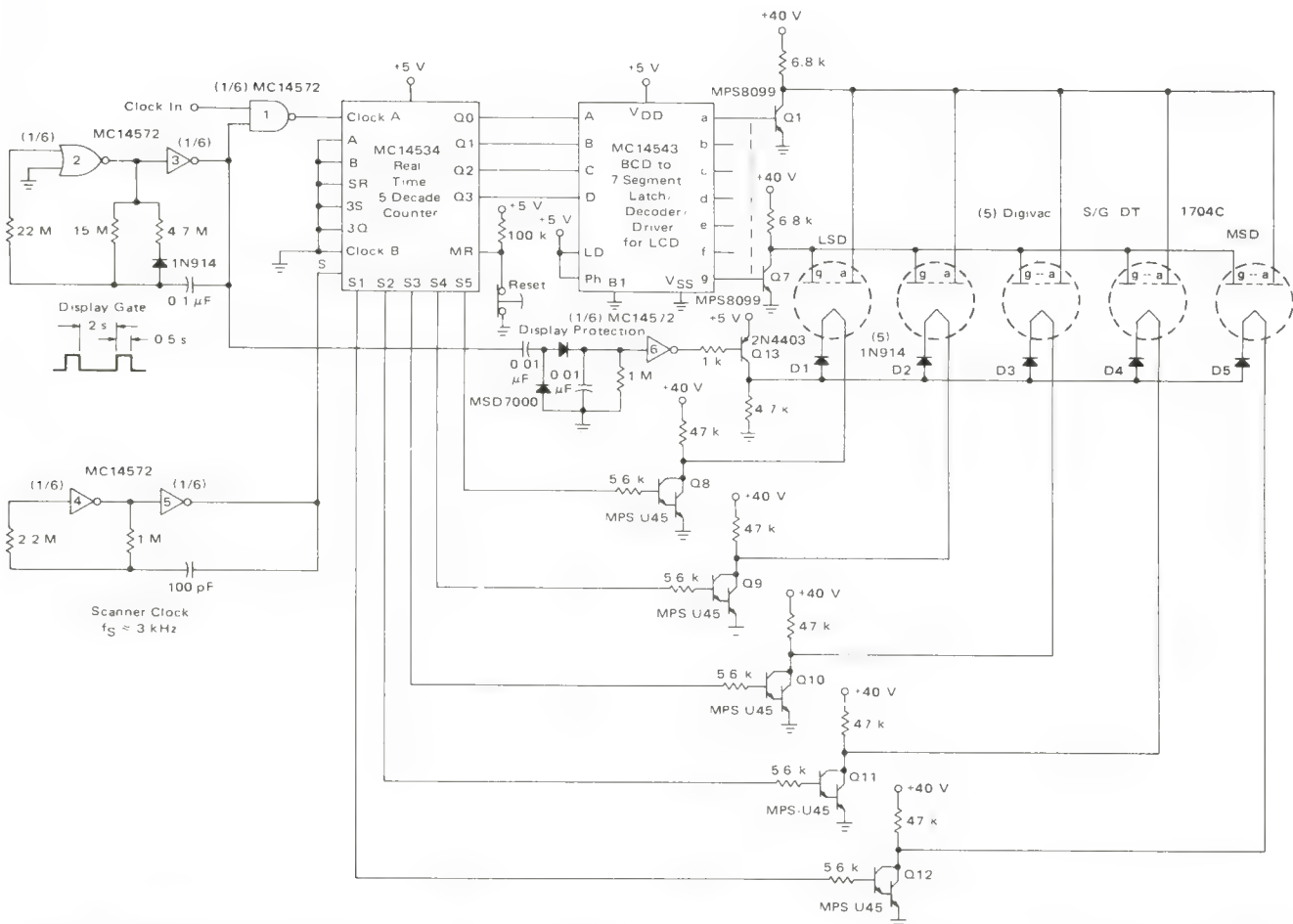
cathode driver is needed because all cathodes are bused together.—D. Sien, Multiplex Display Circuit Features Minimum Parts Count, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1977, p 112.

*SP-400 SERIES ONLY

NANOSECOND PULSE DETECTOR—Used to provide visual indication of presence of a non-repetitive digital pulse having microsecond or nanosecond width. Bistable IC transfers pulse information from its data input to the Q output on positive-going edge of clock pulse, to energize LED indicator.—P. V. Prior, *Digital Pulse Detector*, *Wireless World*, March 1976, p 90.



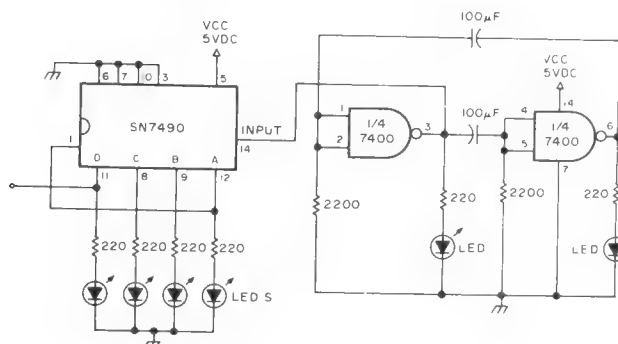
TWO-COLOR LED—Dual LED D2 shows green when normally off momentary switch S1 is moved to START and shows red when moved to STOP. Latching circuit using two 7404 TTL inverters serves as run and halt flip-flop and also debounces switch. Momentary contact at START toggles latch, biasing green LED. D1 shorts R2, leaving R1 to limit forward current to about 20 mA for green. R1 and R2 limit current for D1 and brighter red LED to about 10 mA for momentary contact at STOP.—E. W. Gray, *LEDs Light Up Your Logic*, *BYTE*, Feb. 1976, p 54-57.



5-DIGIT FLUORESCENT DIODES—Real-time drive for five-decade counter requires only three ICs. MC14534 contains five-decade ripple counter with output time multiplexed by inter-

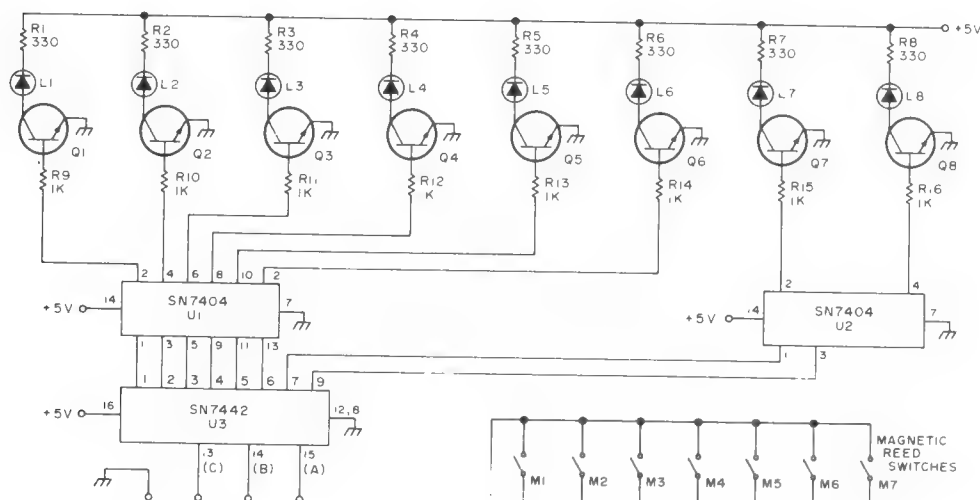
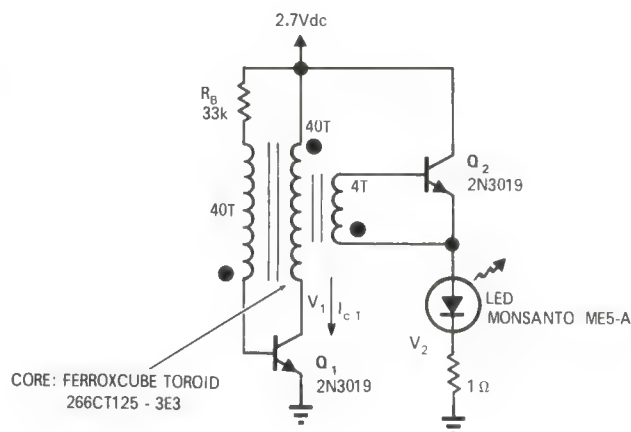
nal scanner. Scanning rate is controlled by inverters 4 and 5 of MC14572. Multiplexed BCD outputs go to MC14543 7-segment decoder whose outputs drive fluorescent diodes.—A.

Pshaenich, "Interface Considerations for Numeric Display Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-741, p 10.

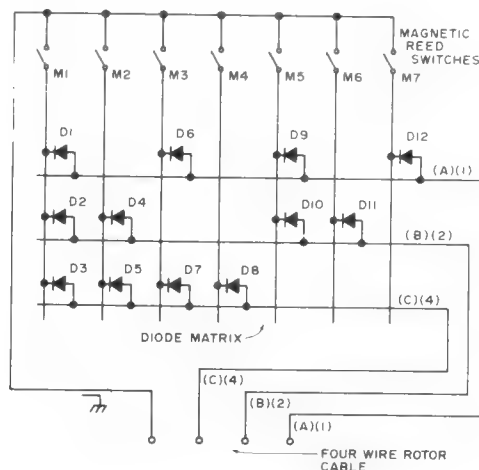


BINARY DEMO—Two sections of SN7400 quad gate form low-frequency MVBR serving as pulse source for SN7490 decade counter. Rate is low enough so blinking of LED status indicators in MVBR can be seen, as indication of pulse generation. Similarly, LEDs of counter blink to indicate counts of 8, 4, 2, and 1 from left to right, with combinations of lights coming on to display binary values 0 to 15 before recycling. Ideal for Science Fair exhibit.—A. MacLean, *How Do You Use ICs?*, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1977, p 56–59.

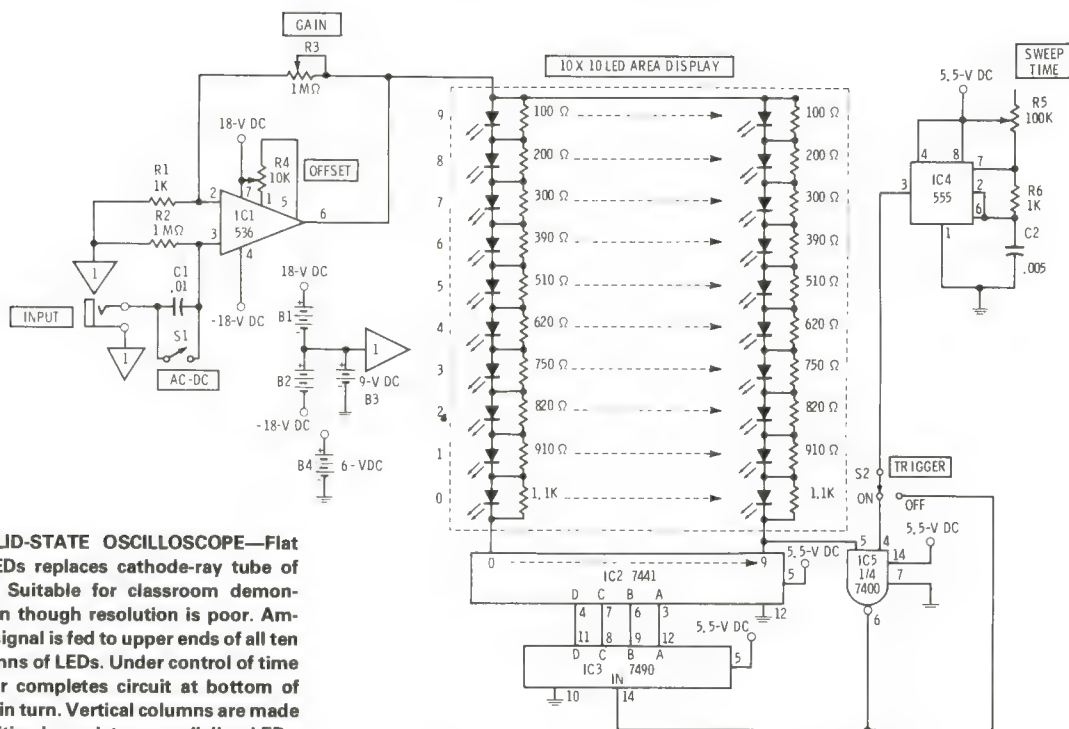
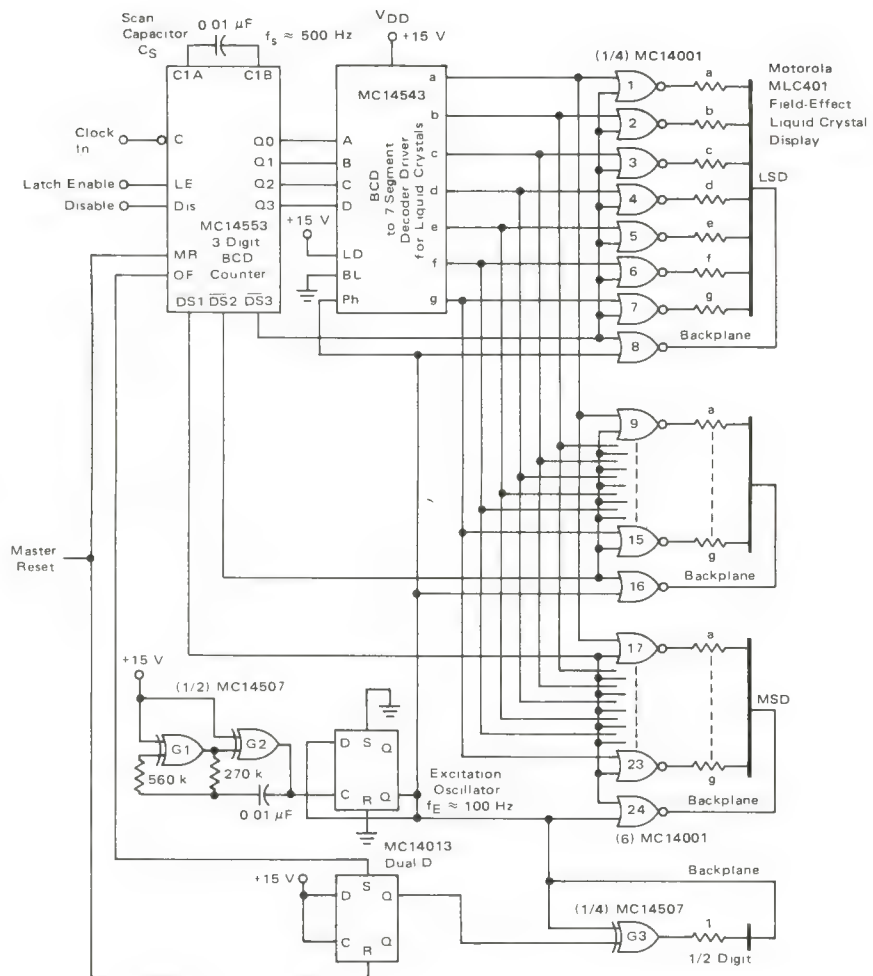
PULSED LED—Circuit can generate peak currents above 1 A with pulse widths greater than 10 ms at repetition rates of 12 kHz with efficiency better than 90%, for 100-mA current drain from 2.5-V battery. Rise time of pulses is 0.2 ms. Can be used in low-light-level TV systems where high peak radiation gives better resolving power than constant illumination having same average power. Also useful for LED pilot lamps in battery-operated equipment and as low-power strobe for studying mechanical motions.—J. Dimitrios, *Current-Pulse Generator for LED's*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, July 1, 1971, p 51.



LED WIND VANE—Ceramic magnet attached to rotor closes magnetic reed switches positioned at 45° intervals in circle around rotor. Eight wind directions are represented as 0–7 in binary notation, so 0 = NW, 1 = N, 2 = NE, 3 = E, 4 = SE, 5 = S, 6 = SW, and 7 = W. Since 0 requires no switch, only seven switches are needed in rooftop indicator and only four wires need be run to binary decoder (wires A, B, C, and ground) driving LED readout in house. Transistors are 2N3641, and diodes in matrix used at vane location are 1N914 or 1N4148 silicon.—W. L. MacDowell, *Digital Wind Direction Indicator*, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1974, p 40–42.



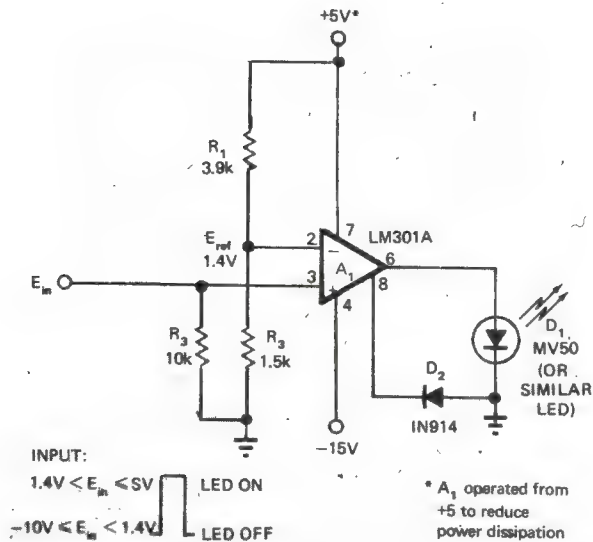
3½-DIGIT MULTIPLEXED LCD—Uses MLC401 field-effect liquid crystal display, which is more suitable for multiplexing than dynamic-scattering LCD. Counters, latches, multiplexer, and scan circuits are all in MC14553 3-digit BCD counter whose outputs feed MC14543 decoder and driver for display. Excitation frequency of 100 Hz is derived from square-wave oscillator G1-G2 having exactly 50% duty cycle. Scan frequency is about 500 Hz, giving display refresh rate of 170 Hz, which is well beyond detectable flicker rate.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Considerations for Numeric Display Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-741, p 6.



100-LED SOLID-STATE OSCILLOSCOPE—Flat display of LEDs replaces cathode-ray tube of oscilloscope. Suitable for classroom demonstrations even though resolution is poor. Amplified input signal is fed to upper ends of all ten vertical columns of LEDs. Under control of time base, scanner completes circuit at bottom of each column in turn. Vertical columns are made voltage-sensitive by resistors paralleling LEDs. Gate circuit using section of 7400 provides triggering when desired. Voltage-sensitive bargraph readouts formed by vertical columns are

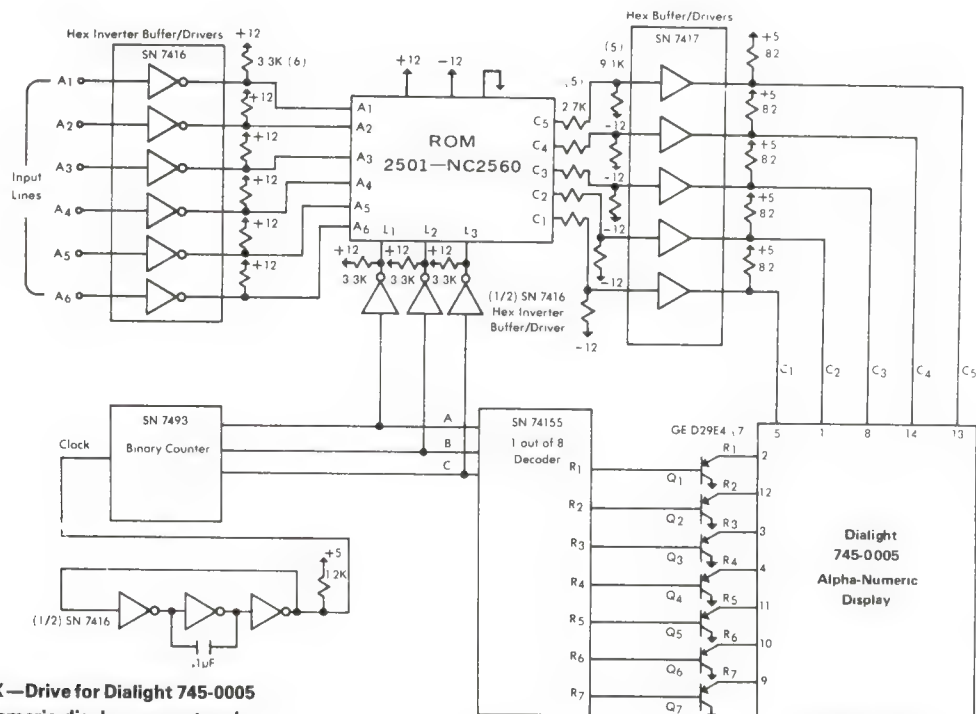
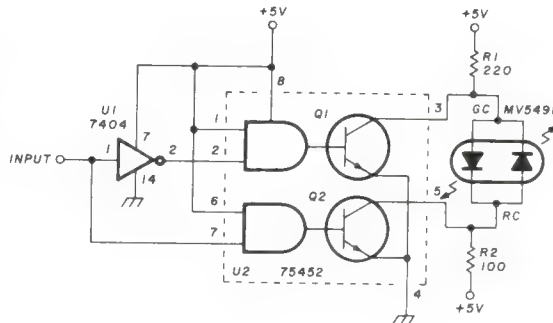
scanned by 7490 decade counter and 7441 decoder. Sweep rate of display is adjustable from 1 to 20 vertical columns per second with R5.—

F. M. Mims, "Electronic Circuitbook 5: LED Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 92-96.



OPAMP DRIVES LED—LM301A is used as open-loop voltage comparator, with LED receiving total source current of about 20 mA from opamp. Input is TTL-compatible, with R_1 - R_2 reference divider biasing opamp in center of TTL output transition region. Circuit realizes full open-loop speed of opamp since it is uncompensated and its internal voltage amplifier stages are kept out of saturation by clamping of D_2 and by inherent current-limiting action. Response times for toggling LED are in microsecond range.—W. G. Jung, Poor Man's LED Driver Is TTL Compatible, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 86.

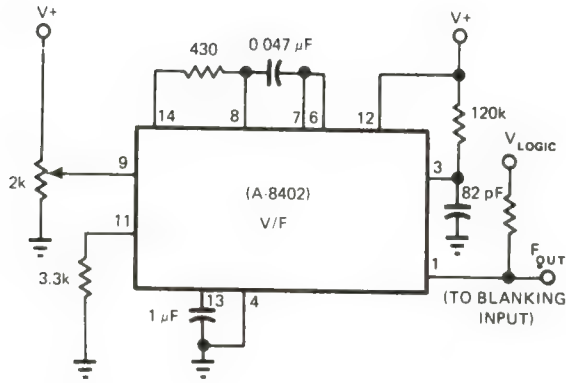
POSITIVE INPUT GIVES RED—Uses Monsanto MV5491 dual LED having red and green light-emitting diodes connected inversely in parallel, so current in one direction gives green light and reverse current gives red. Circuit uses single SN75452 IC driver and one section of SN7404 hex inverter. High or positive input gives red indication, while low input gives green. Current-limiting resistors R_1 and R_2 have different values because voltage and current specifications of parallel LEDs are different. Indicator appears to change color as input changes.—K. Powell, Novel Indicator Circuit, *Ham Radio*, April 1977, p 60-63.



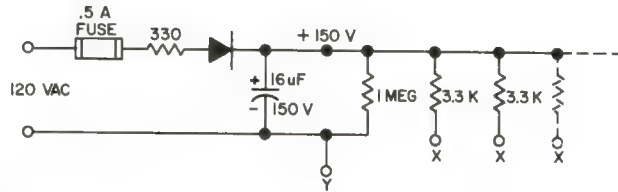
5 x 7 DOT MATRIX—Drive for Dialight 745-0005 64-character alphanumeric display generates desired character in response to pattern of 0s and 1s on input lines A1-A6. Timing of sequential scanning operation for seven horizontal rows of

matrix is controlled by clock that drives binary counter having row-selecting outputs A, B, and C. Outputs C1-C5 of ROM correspond to vertical

rows of dots enabled by 1-out-of-8 decoder.—"Readout Displays," Dialight, Brooklyn, NY, 1978, Catalog SG745, p 24-26.



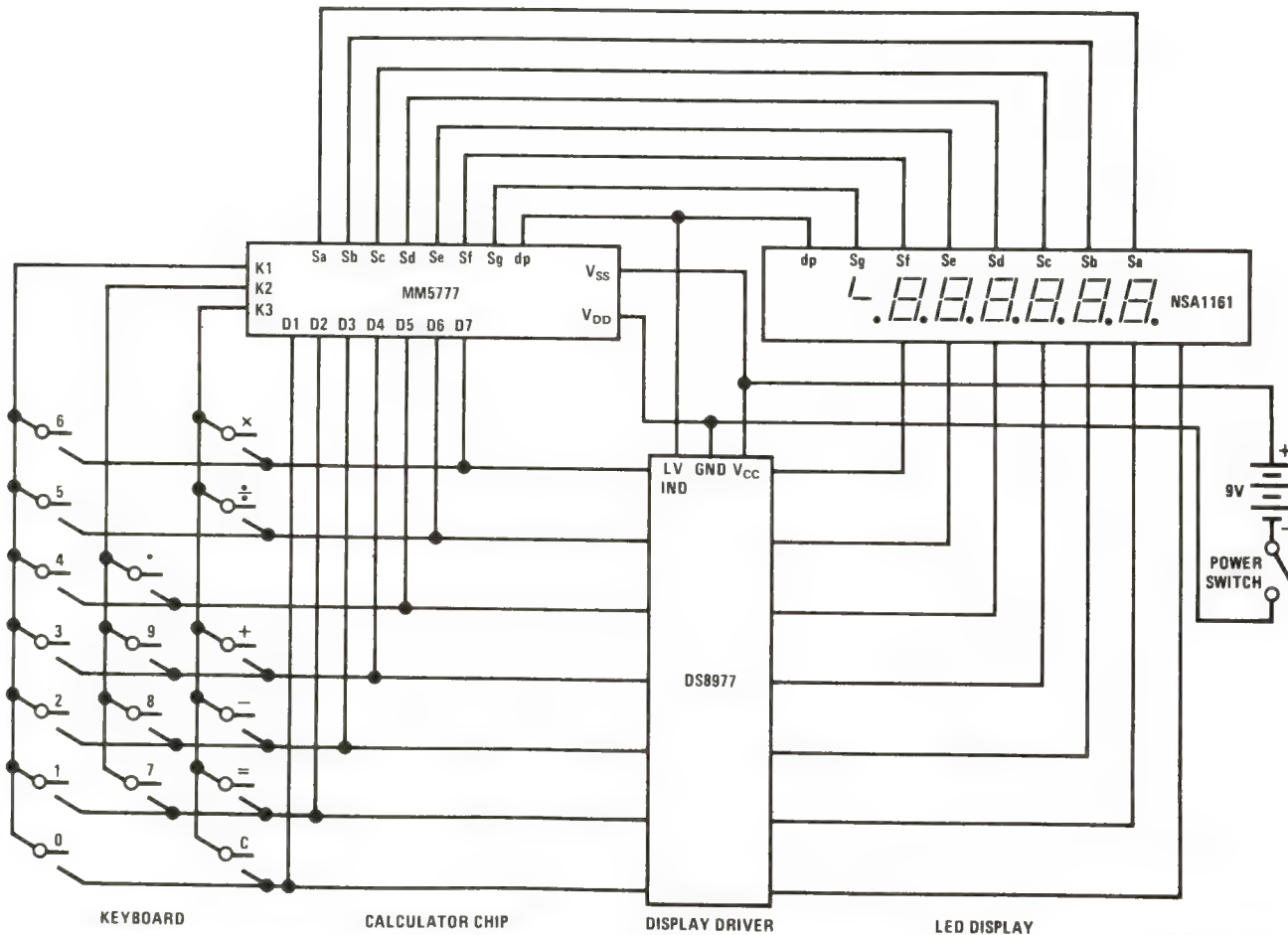
LED DIMMER—Intech/Function Modules A-8402 is used in voltage-to-frequency mode to provide controllable dimming of LED display by varying frequency of blanking input to display driver. Display is pulsed on and off rapidly; the higher the duty cycle, the brighter the display. At highest input voltage the converter is forced out of linear region, making its mono remain on continuously for brightest display.—P. Pinter and D. Timm, *Voltage-to-Frequency Converters—IC Versions Perform Accurate Data Conversion (and Much More) at Low Cost*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 153–157.



GIANT-NIXIE SIGN—Simple power supply drives any desired number of alphameric Nixie characters each 2½ inches high to form illuminated house numbers, “ON THE AIR” sign for amateur station, or “BAR IS CLOSED” sign for party room. Connect 3.3K resistor from +150 V

to pin 13 of each Nixie, and connect to point Y (–150 V) each segment to be lighted. Sign can be changed at any time by resoldering connec-

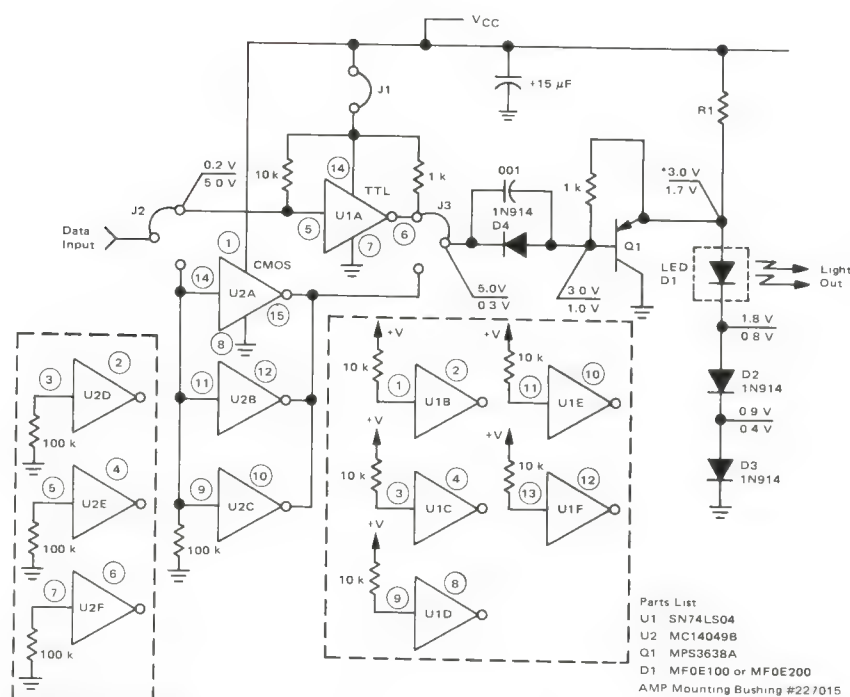
tions to segments. Diode must handle AC line voltage.—J. Grimes, *Display Yourself in a Big Way*, *73 Magazine*, Nov./Dec. 1975, p 186–188.



6-DIGIT FOUR-FUNCTION—National MM5777 calculator chip requires only keyboard, NSA1161 LED display, DS8977 digit driver, and 9-V battery to provide add, subtract, multiply, and divide functions. Calculator chip includes

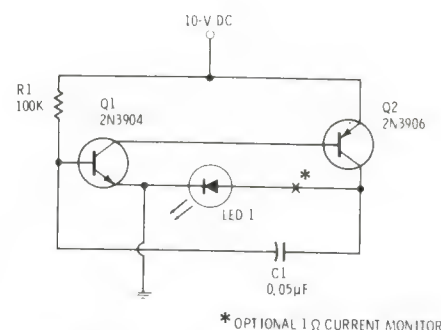
keyboard encoding and key debouncing circuits, along with all clock and timing generators. LED segments can be driven directly, without multiplexing. Seventh digit position is used for negative sign of 6-digit number and as error

indicator. Leading and trailing zero suppression is included.—“MOS/LSI Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 8-84–8-89.

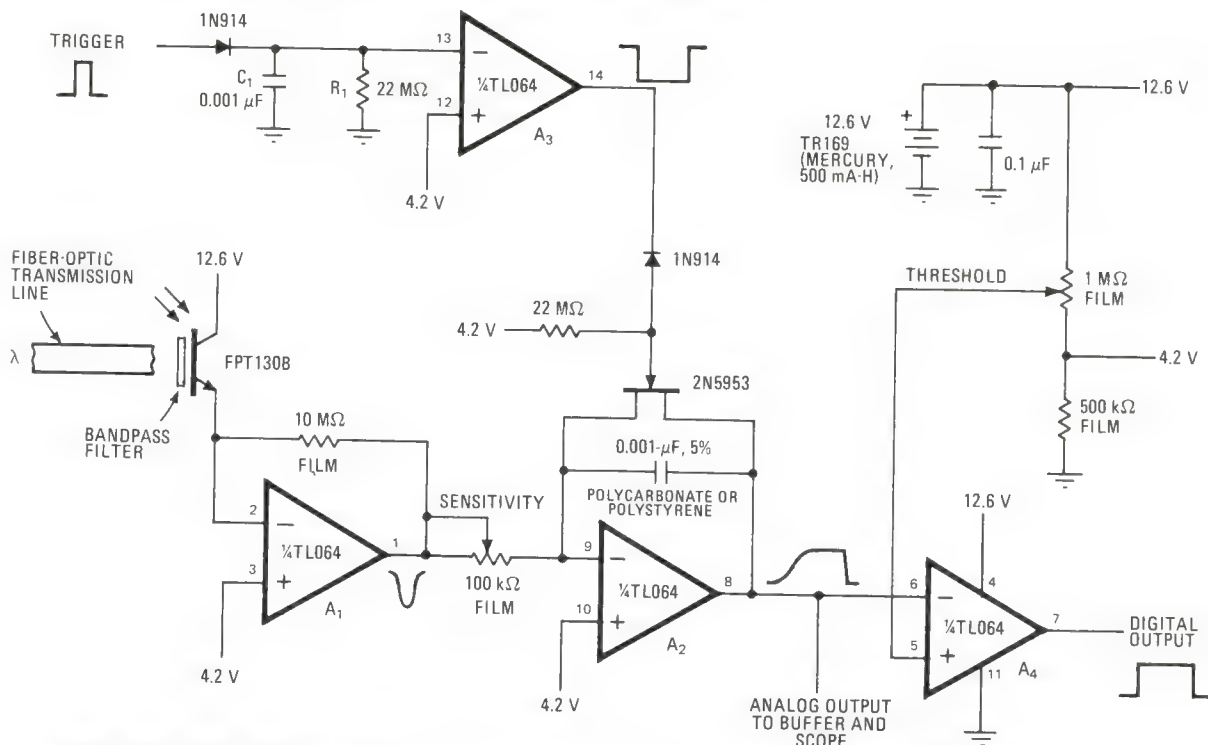


FIBER-OPTIC TRANSMITTER—Will handle NRZ data rates to 10 megabits or square waves to 5 MHz. Input is TTL- or CMOS-compatible depending on circuit selected. Transmitter draws only 150 mA from 5-V supply for TTL or from 5-15 V supply for CMOS. Choose R1 to give LED drive current for proper operation of system. For TTL operation, jumpers J1, J2, and J3 are

connected as shown. For CMOS operation, remove J1 and transfer J2 and J3 to alternate positions for connecting to U2. Choice of LED depends on system length and desired data rate. Power supply can be HP6218A or equivalent. DC voltages shown are for TTL interface, with upper value for LED on at 50 mA and lower value for LED off.—"Basic Experimental Fiber Optic Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978.



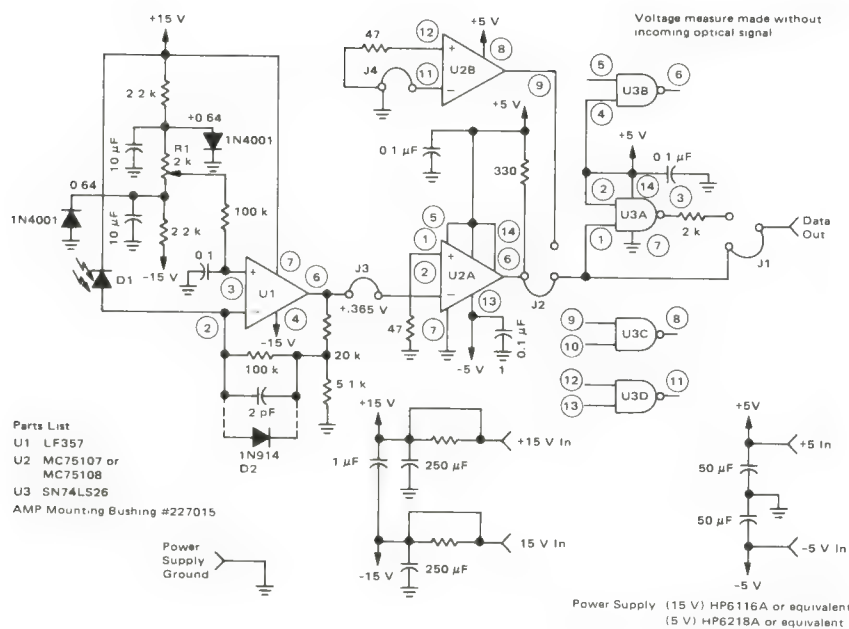
HIGH-CURRENT INFRARED LED PULSER—Circuit operates as regenerative amplifier for delivering 10-μs pulses with amplitude of 1.1 A and repetition rate of 1.4 kHz to infrared LED. Suitable for infrared beacon in fiber-optic communication and optical radar applications. Drain is 100 mA from 10-V supply. Use gallium arsenide LED such as SSL-55C or TIL32 for high-output infrared transmitter. Q2 can be changed to germanium transistor such as 2N1305 to give peak current of 2 A at pulse width of 15 μs and 750-Hz repetition rate.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Circuitbook 5: LED Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 33-35.



LIGHT TRANSMISSION CHECKER—Phototransistor and quad opamp serve as total-energy detector of pulsed-light signals propagated through fiber-optic cable of communication system. Can be used for checking and compar-

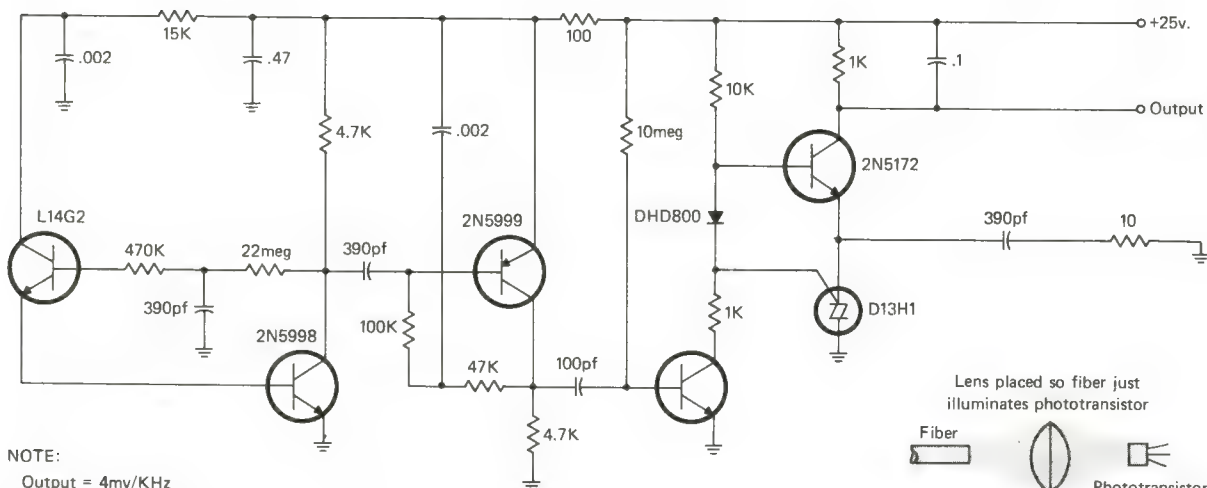
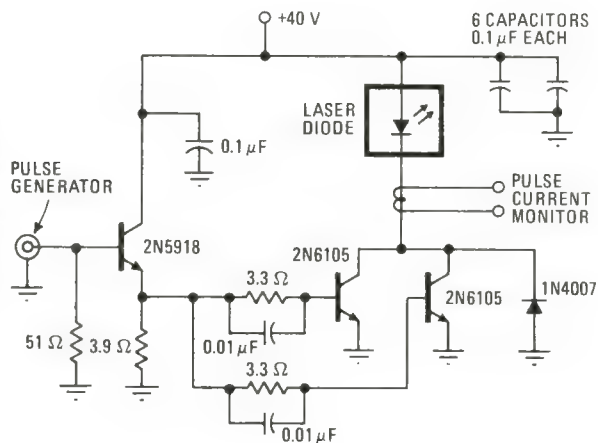
ing condition of long fibers if light intensity of source is held constant. Will also detect changes in light intensity and changes in pulse width. Circuit gives linear response to light levels from 100 to 10,000 ergs/cm² if minimum

pulse width is at least 10 μs. A₂ acts as RC integrator, giving voltage proportional to total light energy received. A₄ provides comparison to fixed level.—E. W. Rummel, Low-Level-Light Detector Checks Optical Cables Fast, *Electronics*, April 27, 1978, p 148 and 150.



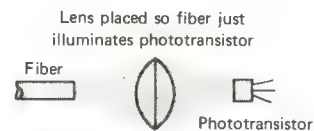
FIBER-OPTIC RECEIVER—Uses MF0D100 PIN photodiode as optical detector for handling megabit data rates. Minimum photocurrent required to drive LF357 opamp U1 is 250 nA. Voltage comparator U2 inverts output of U1 and provides standard TTL output. For CMOS output, quad two-input NAND gate U3 is wired into circuit, with jumper J1 connected from U3 output to output terminal of receiver. Adjust R1 to give accurate reproduction of 1-MHz square wave with 50% duty cycle at receiver output.—"Basic Experimental Fiber Optic Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978.

LASER-DIODE SOURCE—With transistor switching circuit shown for RCA SG2007 laser diode, pulses as short as 10 ns are possible at repetition rates above 100 kHz. Used in optical communication system in which fiber bundle or single fiber is attached directly to laser pellet.—J. T. O'Brien, Laser Diodes Provide High Power for High-Speed Communications Systems, *Electronics*, Aug. 5, 1976, p 94-96.

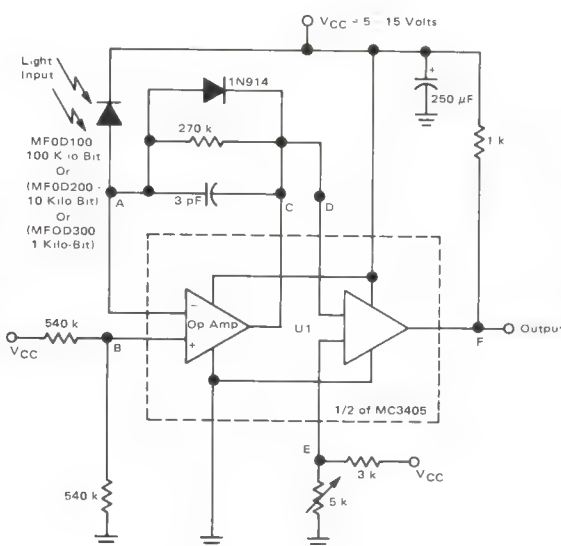


center frequency of 50 kHz. L14G2 GE photo transistor converts modulated optical light to RF signal for demodulation and reconstruction

of original audio. Based on circuit in "General Electric Opto-Electronics Manual."—I. Math, Math's Notes, *CQ*, July 1977, p 67-68 and 90.

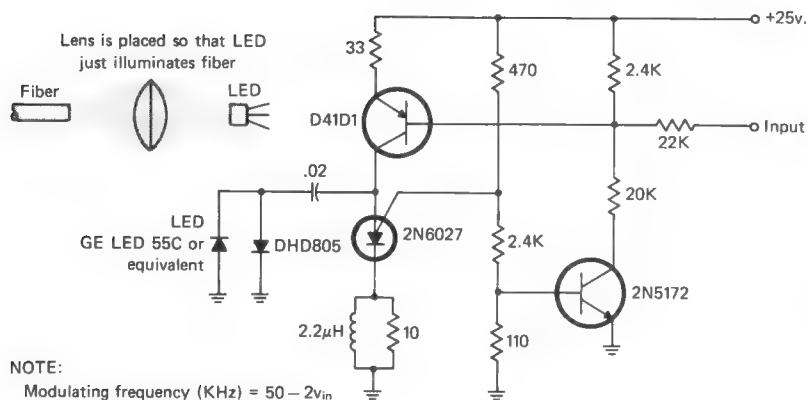


1/10/100-KILOBIT FIBER-OPTIC RECEIVER—Choice of input device determines operating speed of receiver. MC3405 contains two opamps and two comparators, permitting use as two-channel receiver. Table gives pin connections for each channel.—"Basic Experimental Fiber Optic Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978.

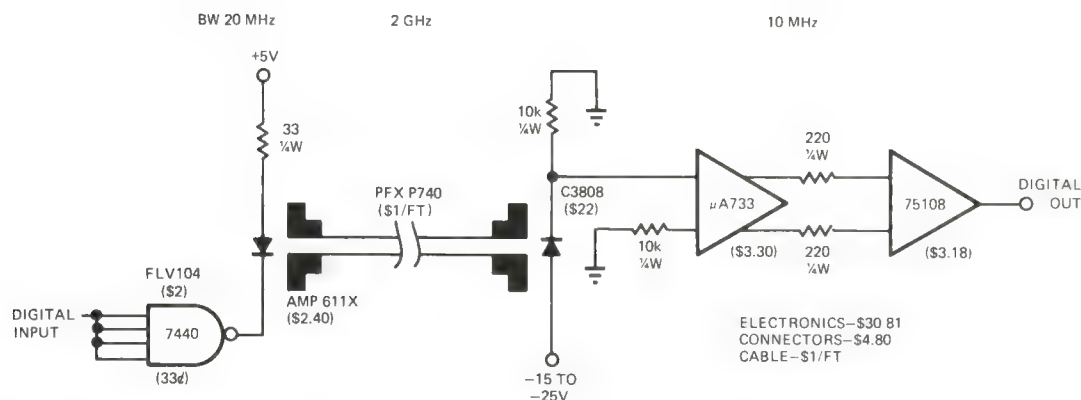


Node	Channel 1	Channel 2
A	13	9
B	12	10
C	14	8
D	3	5
E	2	6
F	1	7

VCC Pin 4
Ground Pin 11



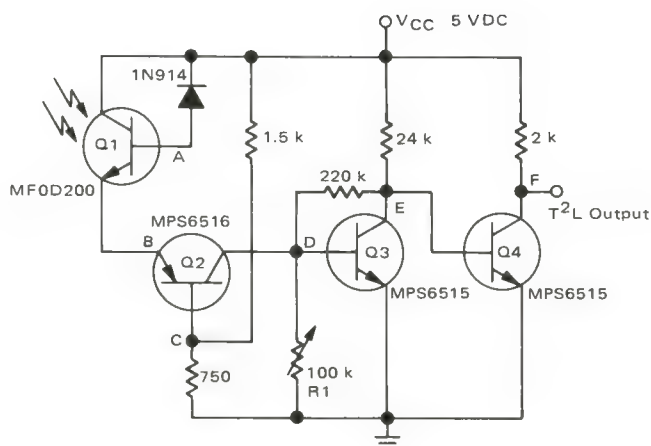
50-kHz FM OPTICAL TRANSMITTER—Uses pulse-rate modulation system with center frequency of 50 kHz. Audio fed into transmitter varies pulse rate, for driving LED coupled to optical fiber. Phototransistor at other end of fiber receives and demodulates light signal for reconstruction of audio.—I. Math, Math's Notes, CQ, July 1977, p 67-68 and 90.



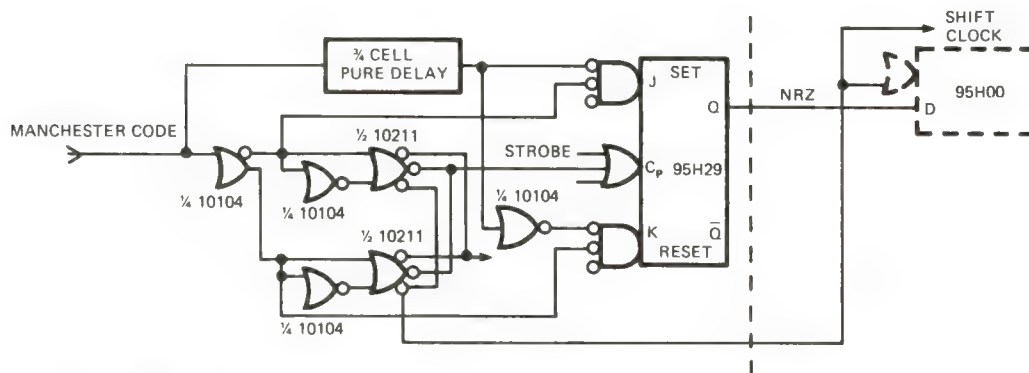
10-MEGABIT LINK—Transmitter and receiver for fiber-optic data link between teleprinter and microprocessor utilize wide bandwidth of cable

for transmitting data at 10-megabit rate. Receiver input requires C3808 PIN photodiode.—O. E. Marvel and J. C. Freeborn, A Little Hands-

On Experience Illuminates Fiber-Optic Links, EDN Magazine, Nov. 5, 1977, p 71-75.

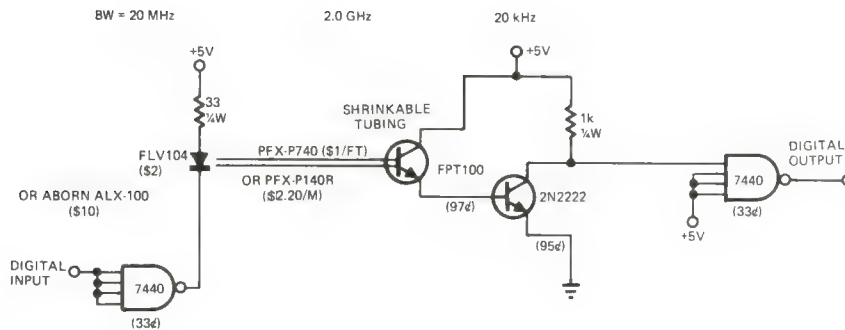
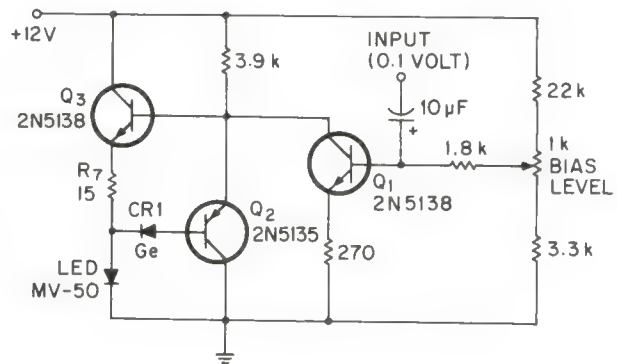


20-KILOBIT FIBER-OPTIC RECEIVER—Phototransistor driving three-transistor amplifier provides TTL output for data rates up to 20 kilobits.—"Basic Experimental Fiber Optic Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978.

[illegible]

current restriction. Article gives step-by-step design procedure, waveforms, and excitation table.—B. R. Jarrett, Could You Design a High-Speed Manchester-Code Demodulator?, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1974, p 75–80.

1-MHz LED PULSE MODULATION—Circuit provides required low driving-point impedance for fast turn-on of gallium arsenide phosphide LED used as source for high-speed pulse modulation of fiber-optic or other light beam. Q_1 supplies DC level and modulation information to emitter-follower output stage Q_2 . Output current is sensed and limited to about 30 mA by Q_3 . Turn-on time for full brightness is 12 ns.—G. Schmidt, LED Modulator, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, June 15, 1971, p 57.

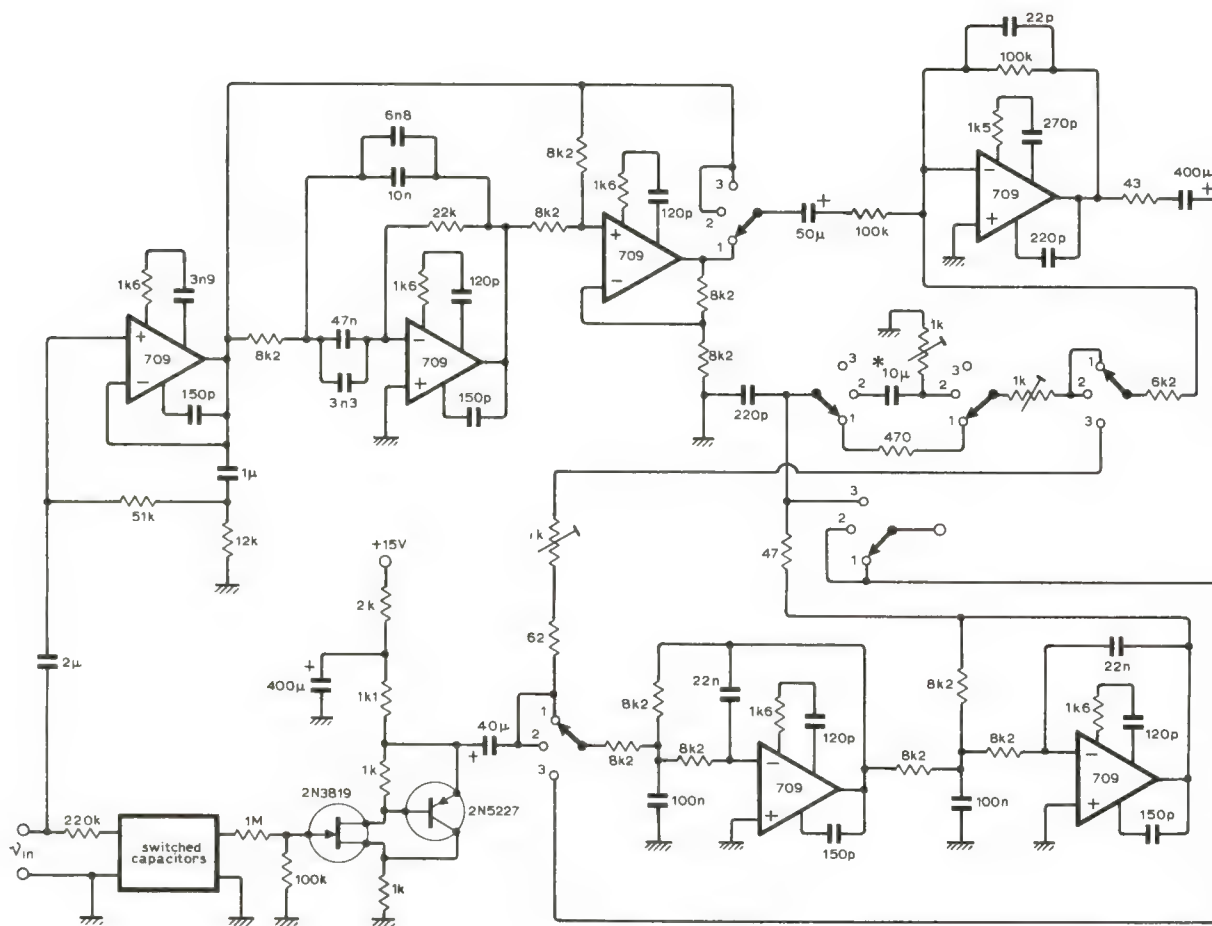


TTY LINK FOR MICROPROCESSOR—Demonstration circuit illustrates use of fiber-optic cable with low-cost components for relatively narrow-band application, to provide feed from remote teleprinter to microprocessor.—O. E. Marvel and J. C. Freeborn, A Little Hands-On Experience Illuminates Fiber-Optic Links, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1977, p 71-75.

CHAPTER 27

Filter Circuits—Active

Includes low-pass, high-pass, bandpass, notch, state-variable (2 to 4 functions), tracking, and equalizing filters covering from 1 Hz to limits of audio spectrum, along with gyrator, Q multiplier and variable-Q circuits, crossover networks for loudspeakers, and RF circuits providing frequency emphasis.



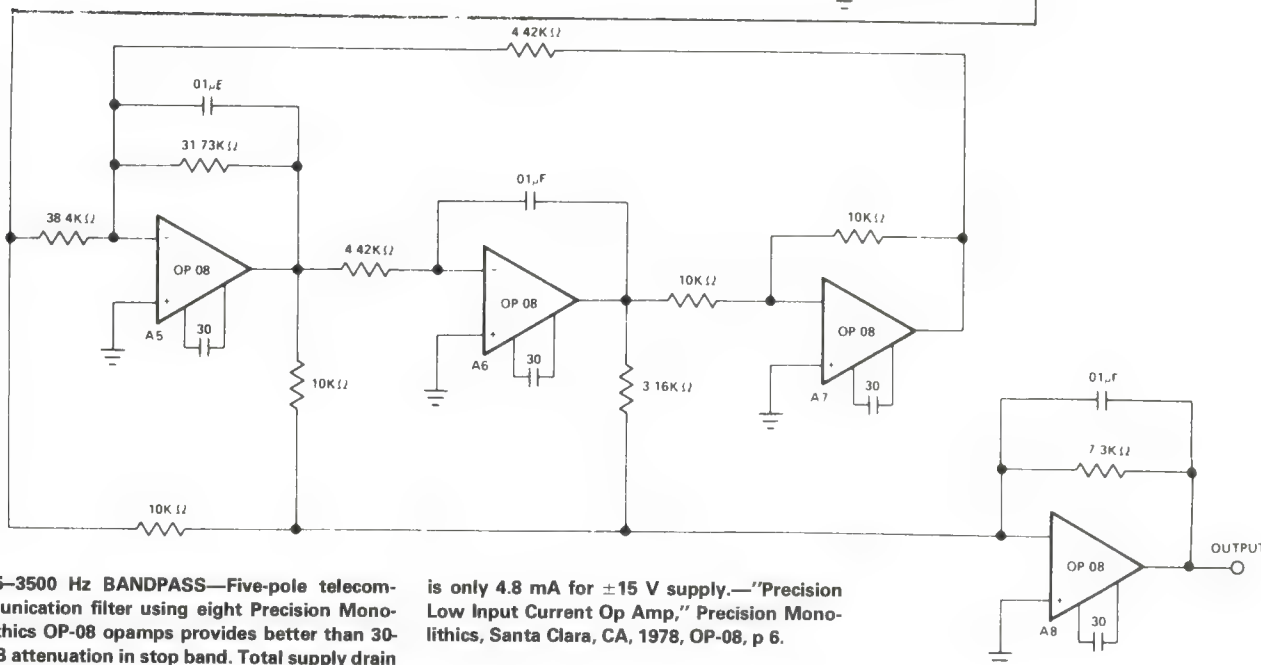
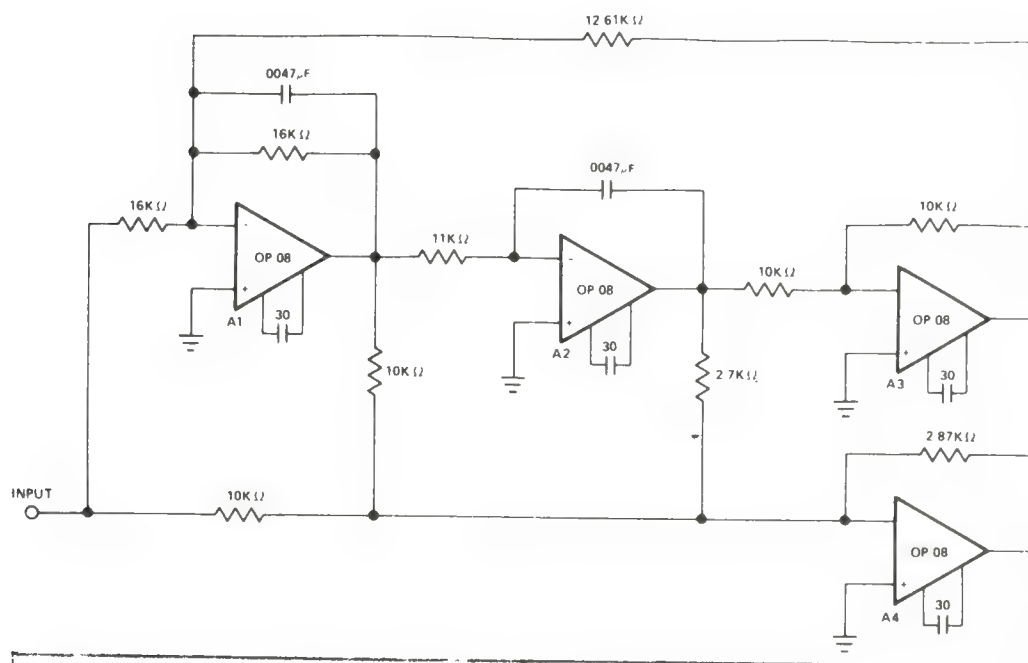
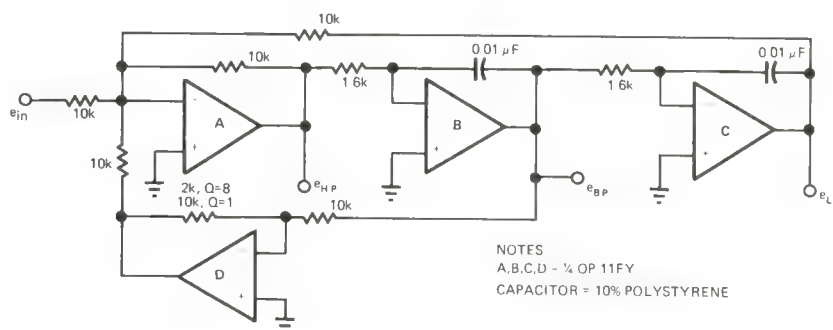
* non-polarized polycarbonate

TRACKING LINE-FREQUENCY FILTER—Improvements in commutating RC network filter extend dynamic range without sacrificing signal bandwidth, for reducing interference at fundamental of power-line frequency and harmonics up to fifth. Although values in circuit are for

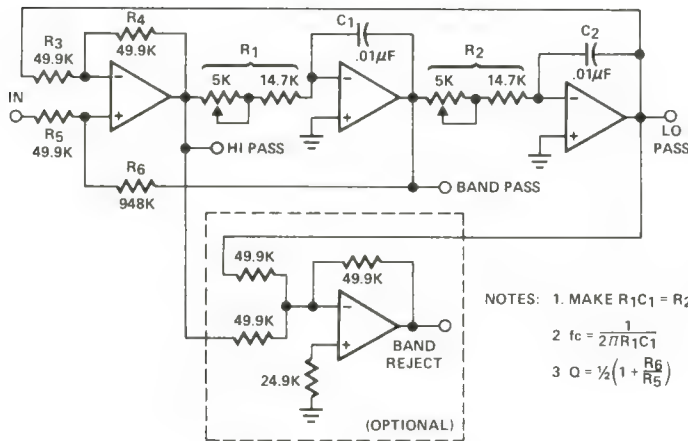
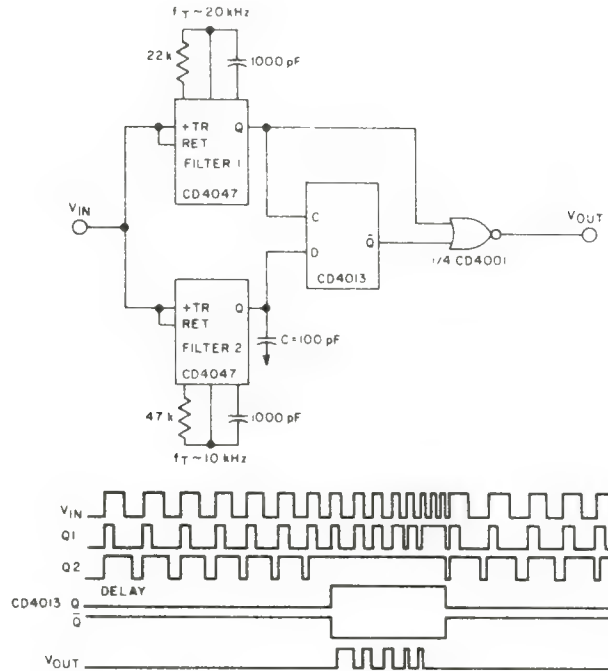
British 50-Hz mains frequency, circuit can readily be adapted for 60-Hz rejection. Operation involves commutating 16 capacitors electronically at 16 times line frequency. Article gives one method of doing this, by driving two 8-way multiplexers alternately. Each multiplexer has

eight MOSFETs, each switched on in turn by consecutive input clock pulses. Circuit details, design equations, and performance graphs are given. Three-position switch gives choice of filter characteristics.—K. F. Knott and L. Unsworth, Mains Rejection Tracking Filter, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1974, p 375-379.

10-kHz VARIABLE-Q—Second-order state-variable filter having center frequency of 10 kHz uses all four sections of OP-11FY quad opamp. Center frequency can be tuned by varying 1.6K feedback resistors or by changing 0.01- μ F feedback capacitors. Value of feedback resistor for opamp D determines Q of filter, for adjusting circuit bandwidth or damping. For higher-frequency operation, use high-speed opamps such as OP-15 or OP-16.—D. Van Dalsen, *Need an Active Filter? Try These Design Aids*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1978, p 105–110.

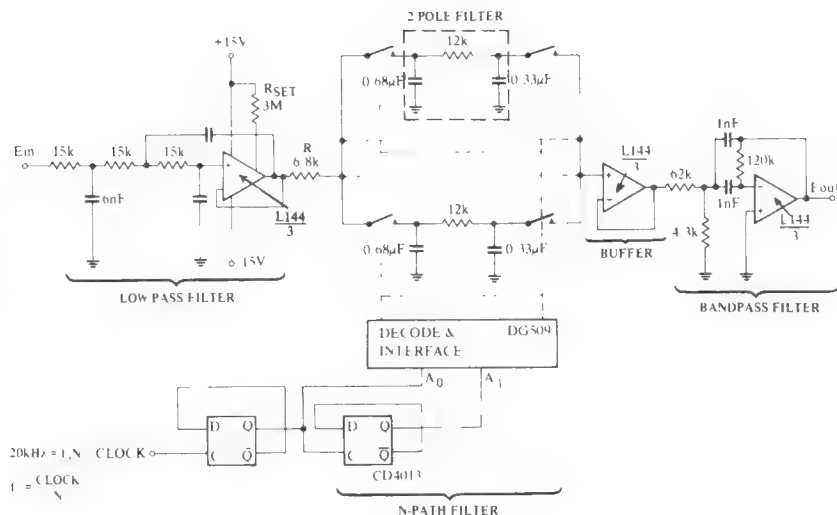


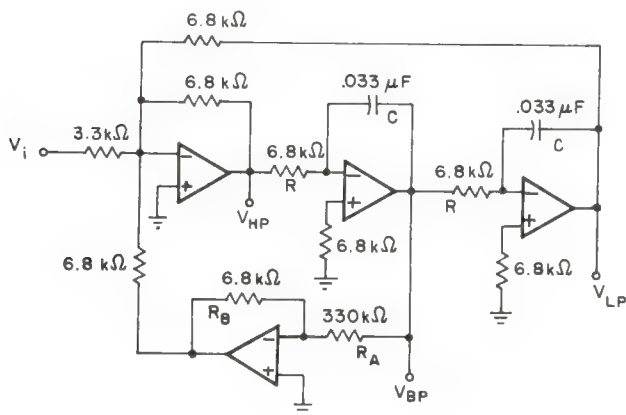
10–20 kHz BANDPASS—Two CD4047A low-pass filters, one connected for 10-kHz cutoff and other for 20-kHz cutoff, drive CD4013A flip-flop. If output of filter 2 is delayed by C, flip-flop clocks high only when input pulse frequency exceeds 10-kHz cutoff of filter 2. Waveforms show performance when input signal is swept through passband.—“CQS/MOS Integrated Circuits,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 619.



1-kHz STATE-VARIABLE WITH Q OF 10—Use of all four sections of Harris HA-4602/4605 quad opamp gives four types of 1-kHz second-order filtering simultaneously. Pot adjustments permit matching of various RC products allowing for noninteractive adjustment of Q and center frequency.—“Linear & Data Acquisition Products,” Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 2-84.

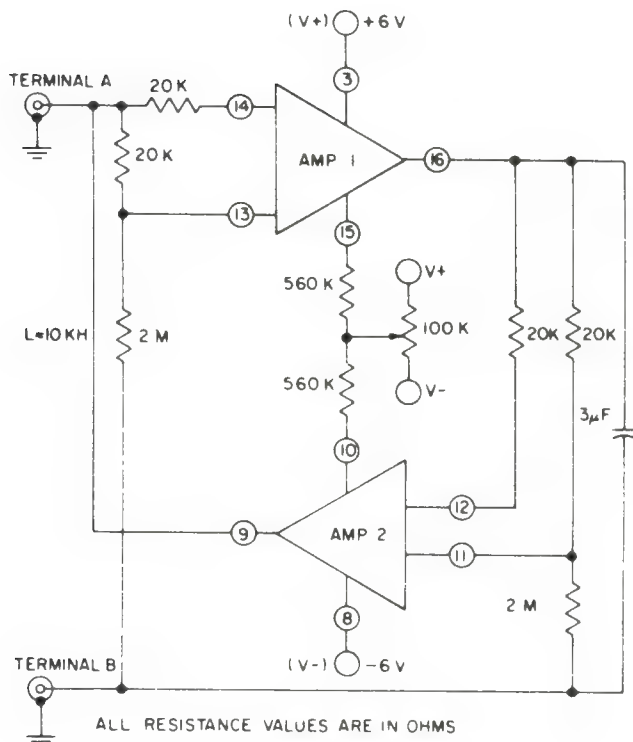
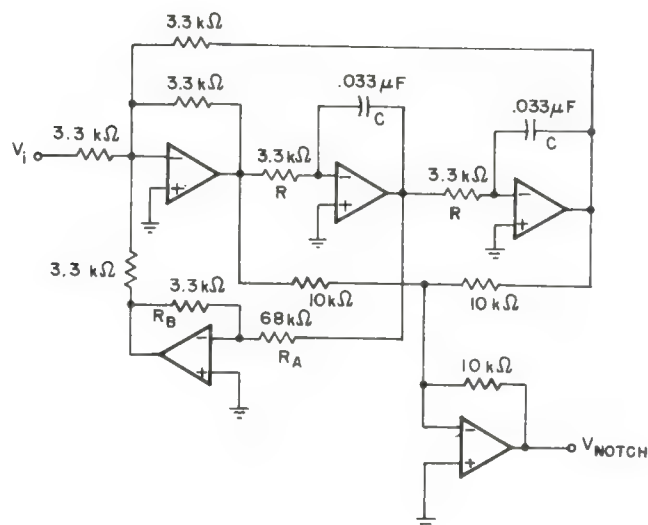
5-kHz SERIES-SWITCHED BANDPASS—N-path filter having N of 4, Q of 500, and voltage gain of 2 uses DG509 four-channel CMOS differential multiplexer having necessary pairs of analog switches and decode logic. Dual D flip-flop generates 2-bit binary sequence from 20-kHz clock signal. Bandwidth is about 10 Hz for 3 dB down, centered on 5 kHz.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 5-15–5-17.





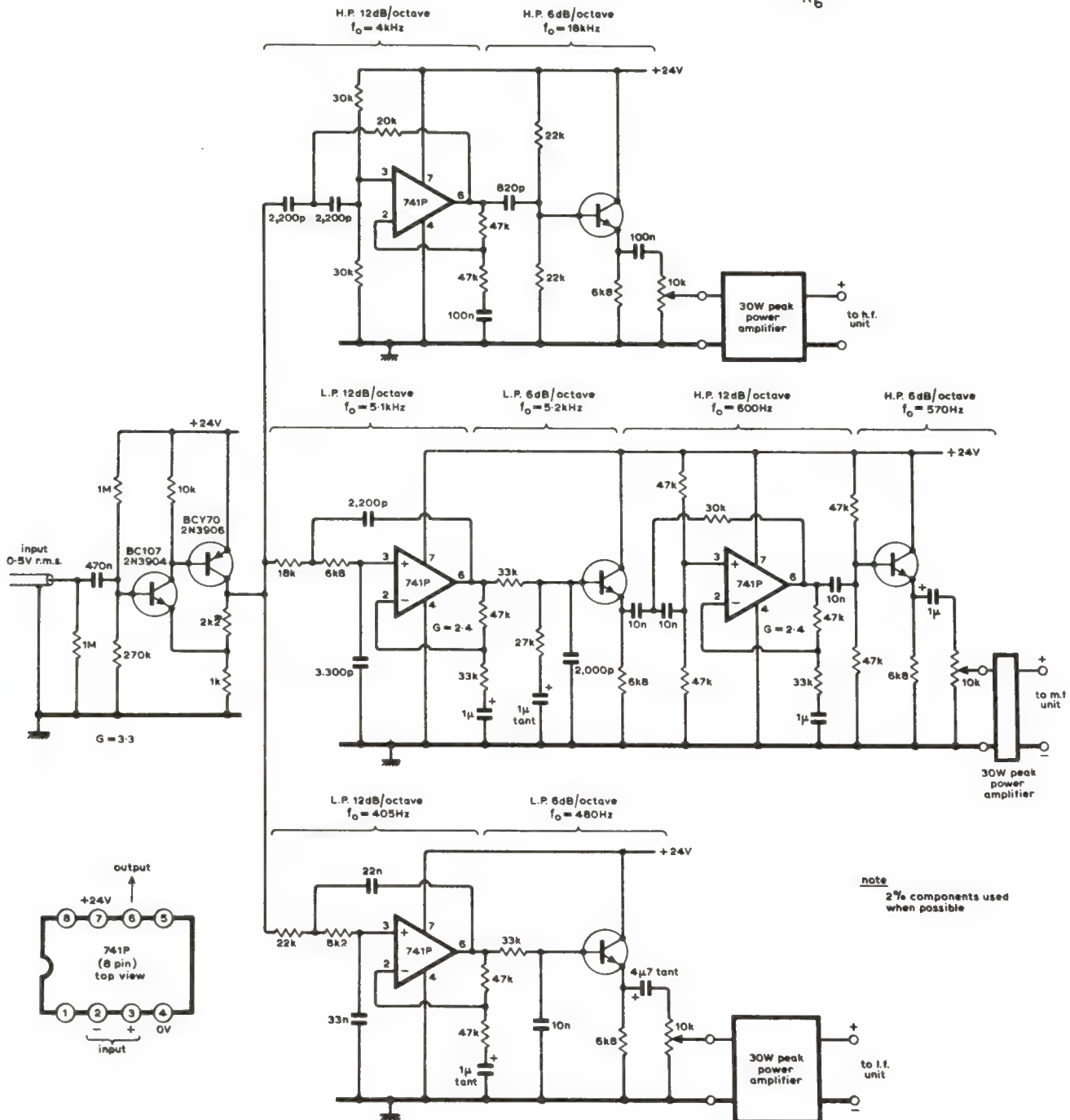
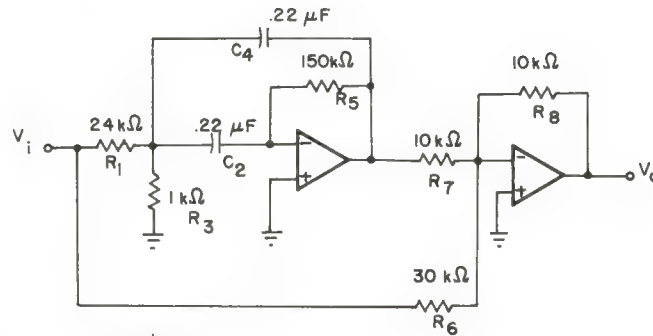
700-Hz STATE-VARIABLE—Provides voltage gain at center frequency of 100 (40 dB) and Q of 50. Used when simultaneous low-pass, high-pass, and bandpass output responses are required. Cutoff frequency of low-pass and high-pass responses is equal to center frequency of bandpass response. Opamps can be 741. Based on use of 5% resistors.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 184–187.

1.5-kHz NOTCH—Unity-gain state-variable filter consists of low-pass and high-pass sections combined with two-input summing amplifier to give notch response for suppression of 1.5-kHz signals. Opamps can be 741.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 186–189.



10-kH GYRATOR—Active filter circuit uses two sections of CA3060 three-opamp array as gyrator that makes 3-μF capacitor function as floating 10-kilohm inductor across terminals A and B. Q of inductor is 13. 100K pot tunes inductor by changing gyration resistance.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 152.

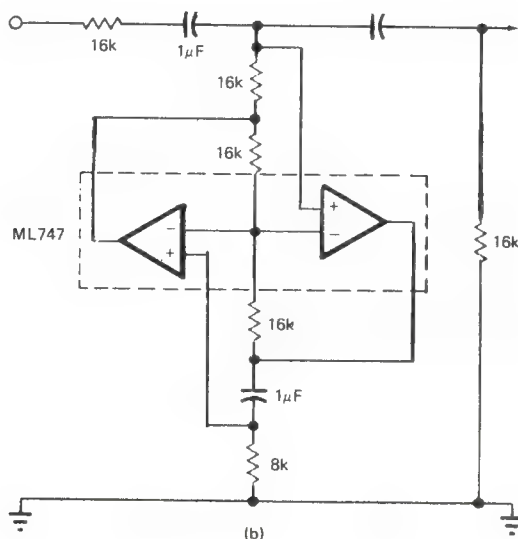
60-Hz NOTCH FILTER—Design is based on pass-band gain of 3 and Q of 6. Resistors can be 5%. Opamps can be 741. Notch response is obtained by subtracting output signal of bandpass filter from its input signal with R_6 .—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 155.



THREE-LOUDSPEAKER CROSSOVERS—Active filter network splits AF input into three frequency bands each feeding separate 30-W power amplifier. Design allows adjustment of any part of frequency characteristic to any de-

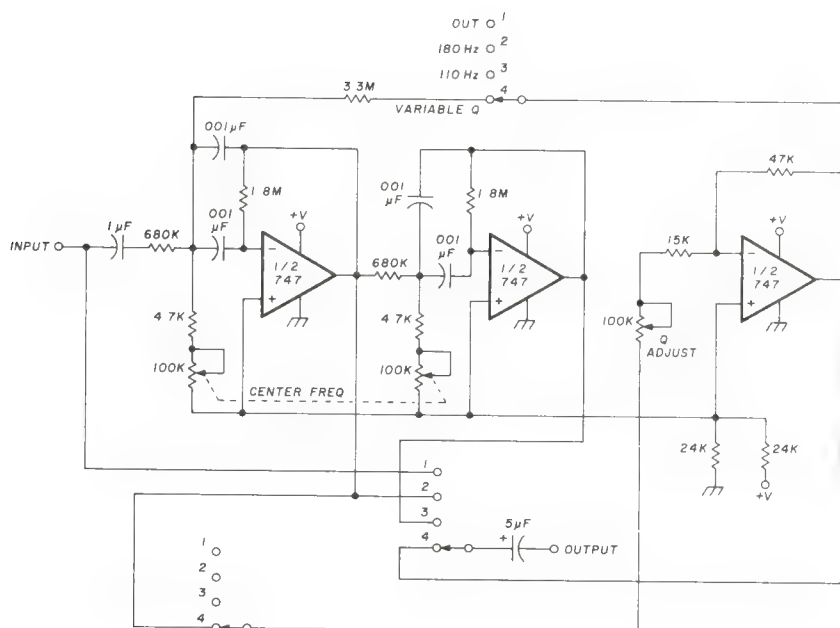
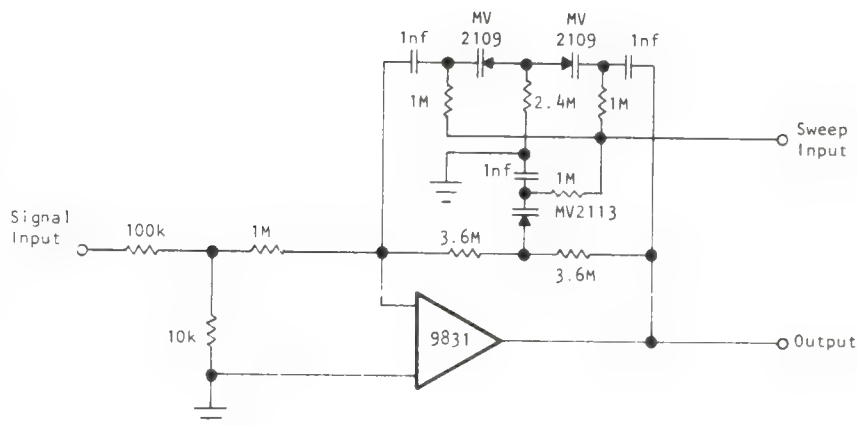
sired level and gives choice of slopes in any part of frequency band. Article gives design equations and construction details. NPN transistors can be BC107 or 2N3904; PNP transistors can be

BCY70, BCY71, BCY72, or 2N3906. Article also gives circuit of suitable 30-W amplifier.—D. C. Read, Active Filter Crossover Networks, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1973, p 574–576.

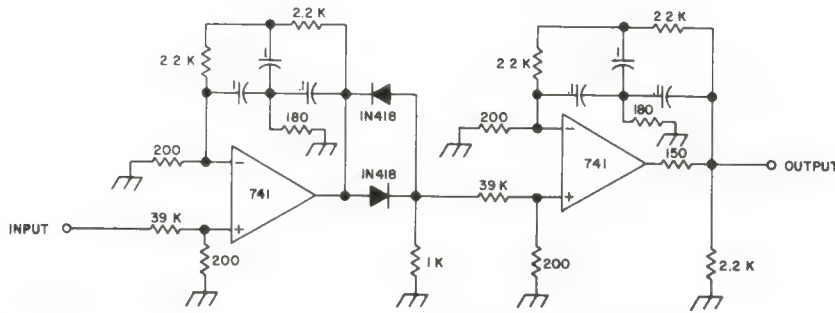


10-Hz HIGH-PASS—Equiterminated Butterworth high-pass ladder filter has corner frequency of 10 Hz and output impedance level of 16K. Opamps are matched pair in single ML747 package. Article covers design procedure based on use of generalized impedance converters and gives frequency response curve.—L. T. Burton and D. Treleaven, *Active Filter Design Using Generalized Impedance Converters*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 68-75.

10-kHz VOLTAGE-TUNED—High-Q circuit using Optical Electronics 9831 opamp has sharp resonance, as required for analysis of spectrum of incoming signal. Reverse-biased silicon junctions serve as voltage variable capacitors for sweeping center frequency over 3:1 range. Values shown for three resistors in twin-T network give center frequency of 10 kHz.—"Voltage Tuned High-Q Filter," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10207.

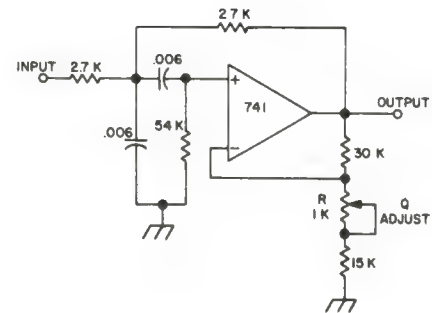


ACTIVE CW FILTER—Modifications made on MFJ Enterprises CWF-2 active audio filter permit maximum flexibility. Circuit provides fixed bandwidth of 180 or 110 Hz centered on 750 Hz, or optional variable bandwidth for which center frequency can be adjusted in range of 280 to 1590 Hz.—H. M. Berlin, *Increased Flexibility for the MFJ Enterprises CW Filters*, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1976, p 58-60.

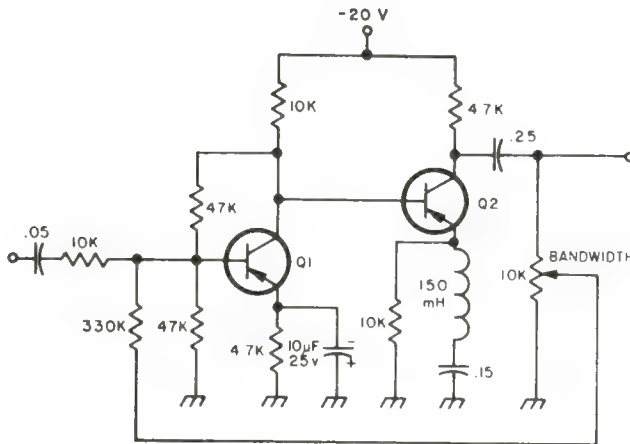


TWO-STAGE CW—Uses diode threshold detector between stages to prevent weak undesired signals from passing through until CW signal of desired frequency is present, so as to provide quiet tuning between signals. Bandwidth of fil-

ter is sharp (16 Hz), and keyed waveform is good. Gain is near unity, and frequency and Q are both fixed.—A. F. Stahler, *An Experimental Comparison of CW Audio Filters*, 73 Magazine, July 1973, p 65–70.

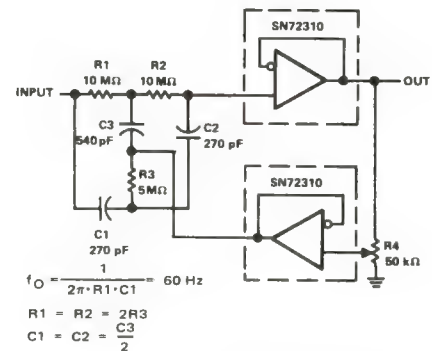


VARIABLE Q FOR CW—Fixed-frequency active filter gives slowly rising and falling keyed waveform with good slope considering narrowness of bandwidth, which is 75 Hz at 3 dB down. Adjusting Q with 1K pot changes bandwidth.—A. F. Stahler, *An Experimental Comparison of CW Audio Filters*, 73 Magazine, July 1973, p 65–70.

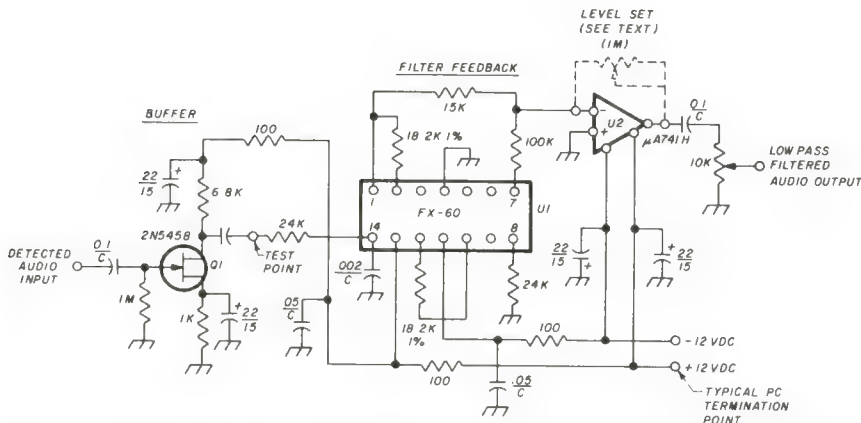


NARROW BANDPASS FOR SPEECH—Simple audio filter provides about 20-dB gain at bandwidth of 80 Hz. Bandwidth can be narrowed to limits of unintelligibility by adjusting 10K pot.

Input is plugged into phone jack of receiver, and headphones are connected to output. Transistors are SK3004 or equivalent.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1974, p 125.

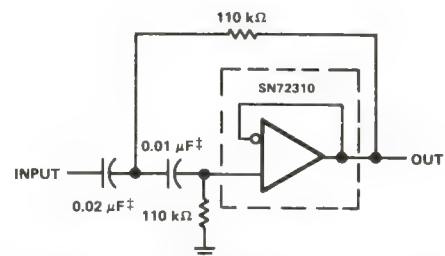


60-Hz ADJUSTABLE-Q NOTCH—Connection shown for two SN72310 voltage-follower opamps provides attenuation of 60-Hz power-line frequency. Setting of R4 determines Q of filter.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 4-39.

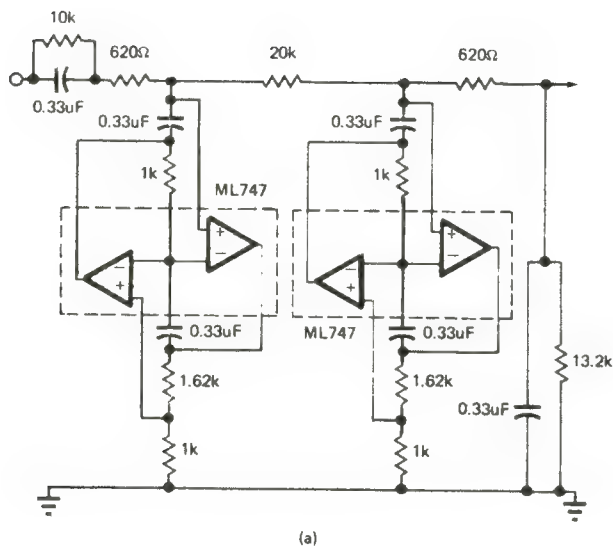


ACTIVE AF FOR SSB AND CW—Uses Kinetic Technology FX-60 IC (culled from FS-60, FS-65, and FS-61 production by manufacturer) as 2.5-kHz tunable detected-audio low-pass filter for SSB. Provides inexpensive hybrid active filter using multiloop negative feedback for low-pass transfer functions. External resistors tune filter

frequency and give choice of Q. High-impedance buffer Q1 provides nominal gain while isolating filter from previous receiver stages. Opamp U2 boosts overall gain.—M. A. Chapman, *Audio Filters for Improving SSB and CW Reception*, Ham Radio, Nov. 1976, p 18–23.

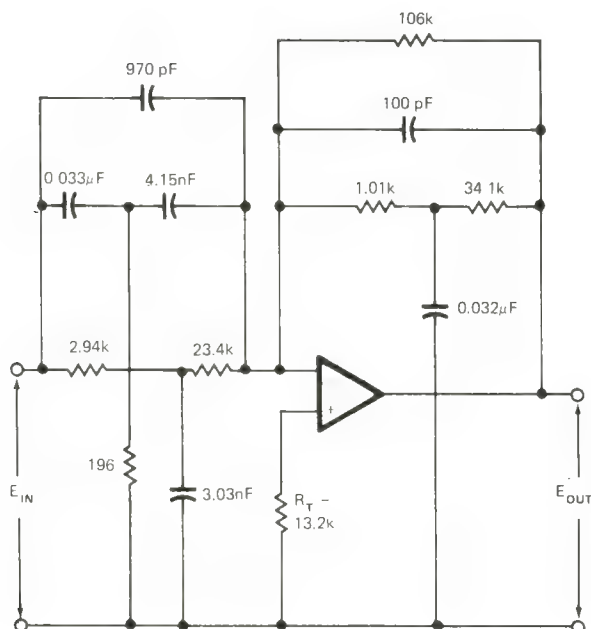
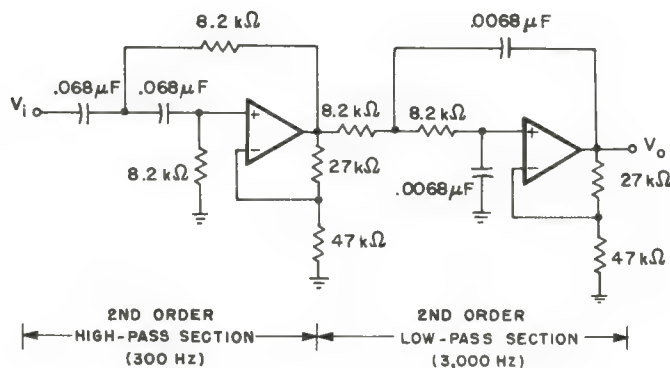


100-Hz HIGH-PASS—Metallized polycarbonate capacitors are required for good temperature stability in high-pass active filter using voltage-follower opamp. Cutoff frequency is 100 Hz.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 4-39.

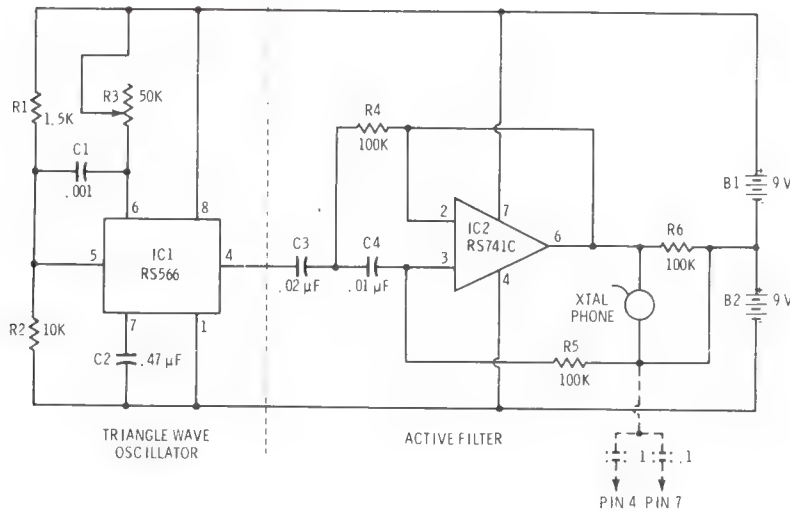


480-kHz LOW-PASS—Butterworth low-pass active filter uses pair of dual opamps with external resistors and capacitors to give corner frequency of 480 kHz and output impedance level of 1K. Article presents design procedure in detail and gives frequency response curve.—L. T. Burton and D. Treleaven, *Active Filter Design Using Generalized Impedance Converters*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 68–75.

300–3000 Hz WIDEBAND—Used in voice communication systems where signals below 300 Hz and above 3000 Hz must be rejected. Second-order Butterworth stopband responses are achieved by combining low-pass and high-pass sections of equal-component voltage-controlled voltage-source filters. Overall passband gain is 8 dB. Opamps can be 741.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 148–151.

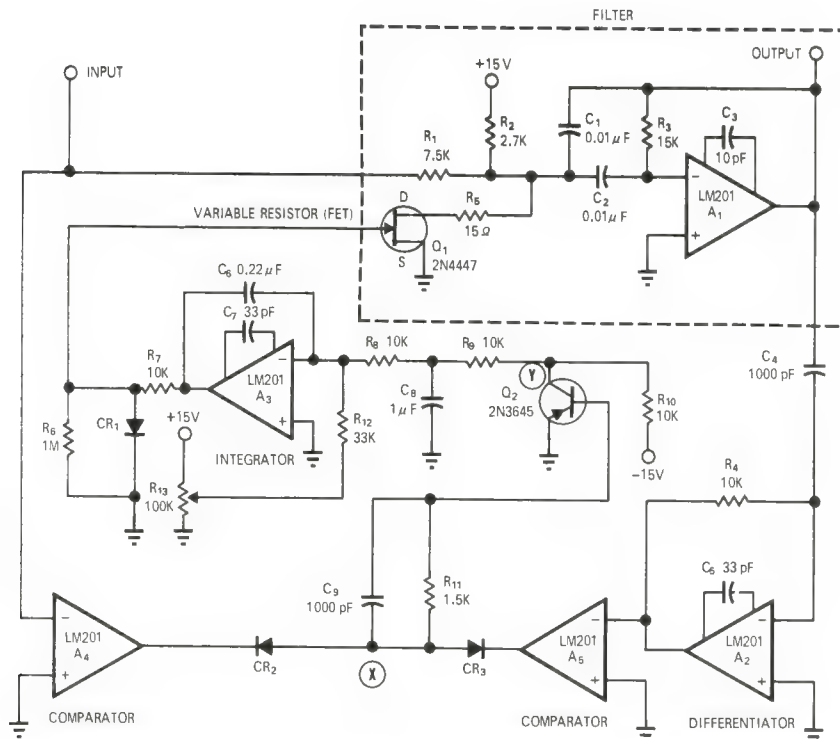
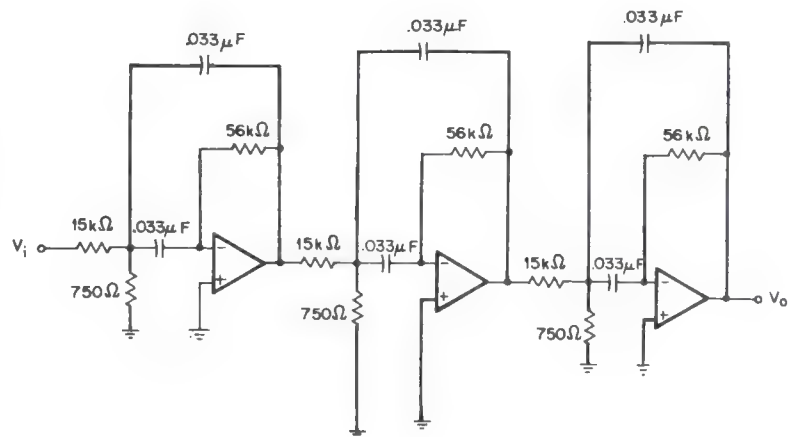


18 dB PER OCTAVE EMPHASIS—Circuit shown is result of design procedure given in article for active filter that provides frequency emphasis at rate of 18 dB per octave between 5 and 15 kHz. Emphasis does not exceed 40 dB at 20 kHz. Design equations include parameters for closed-loop gain of opamp. Scale factor is applied to input and feedback networks individually after design, to give reasonable component values.—B. Brandstedt, *Tailor the Response of Your Active Filters*, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 68–72.

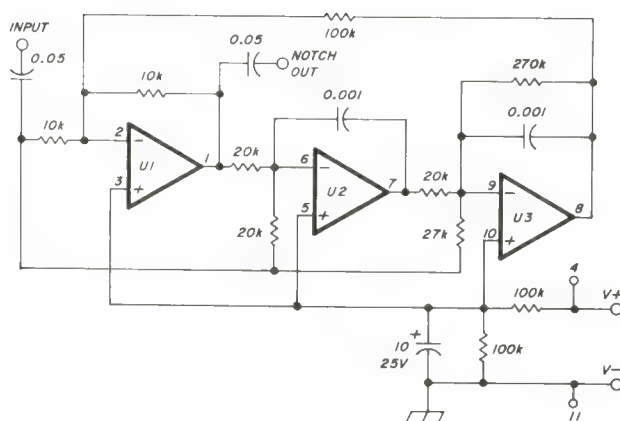


150-Hz HIGH-PASS—Circuit includes variable high-frequency source supplying triangle-wave input to filter for demonstrating high-pass action. If long supply leads cause oscillation, connect $0.1\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitors between ground and supply pins 4 and 7 as shown.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 87–94.

750-Hz SIXTH-ORDER BANDPASS—Provides passband gain of 6 (15.6 dB) and Q of 8.53 by cascading three identical second-order filter sections. Each section uses multiple feedback.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 147–148.

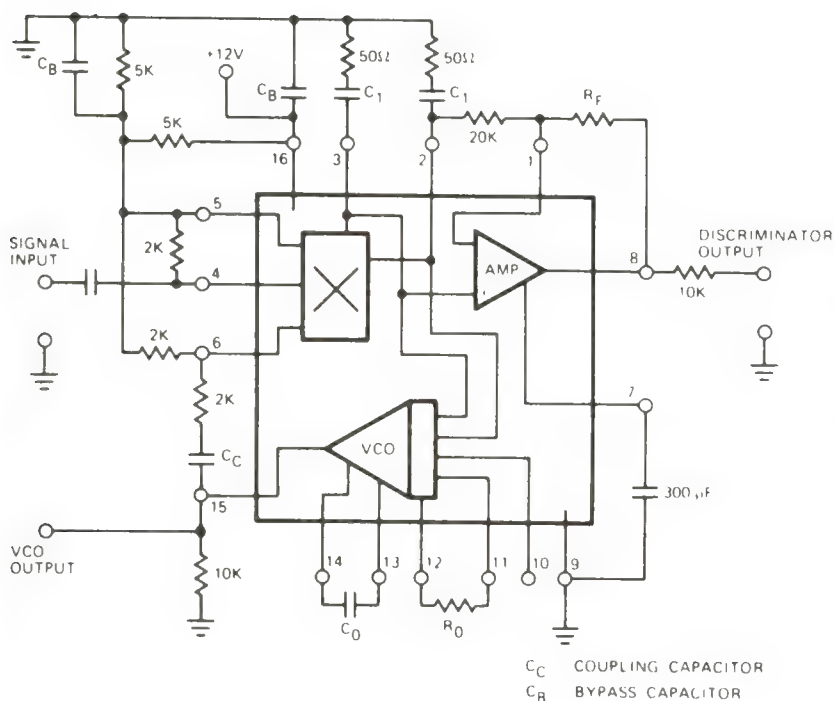
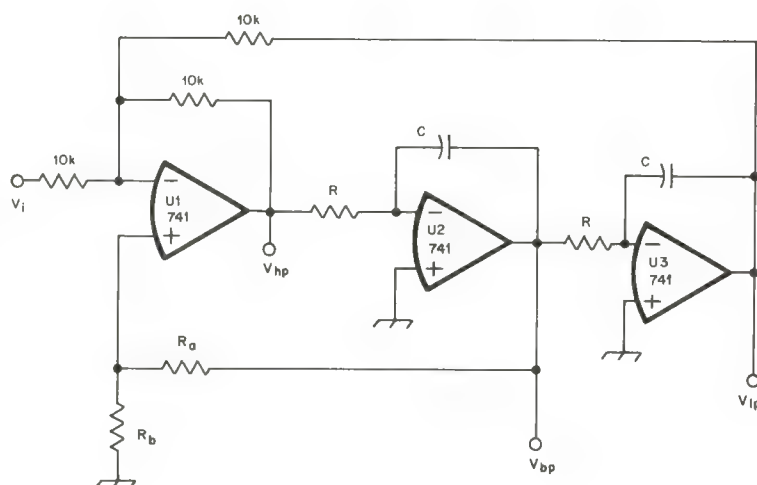


2–20 kHz SELF-TUNING BANDPASS—Center frequency of filter is automatically adjusted to track signal frequency, for optimum noise rejection when input frequency varies over wide range as it does with many types of vibrating transducers. Requires no reference frequency and no internal oscillator or synchronizing circuits. Frequency range can be extended in decade steps by capacitor switching. When filter is not tuned to input frequency, phase shift is not 180° and phase detector applies error signal to gate of FET to control its drain-source resistance. Phase detector A_4 – A_5 – CR_2 – CR_3 and FET form part of negative-feedback loop around filter, so error in phase changes resistance of FET and thereby retunes filter. Article gives design equations, operational details, and waveforms at various points in circuit.—G. J. Deboo and R. C. Hedlund, "Automatically Tuned Filter Uses IC Operational Amplifiers," *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1972, p 38–41.



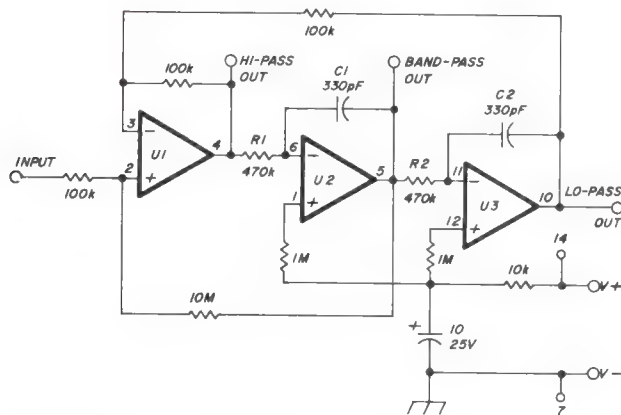
3-kHz NOTCH—Uses three sections of National LM324 quad opamp to provide fixed center frequency of 3 kHz for notch. Single supply can be 5–25 V.—P. A. Lovelock, *Discrete Operational Amplifier Active Filters*, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 70–73.

STATE-VARIABLE DESIGN—Universal filter network using three opamps can provide low-pass, high-pass, or bandpass audio response for CW and SSB reception. Filter uses one summing block U1, two identical integrators, U2 and U3, and one damping network. Cutoff frequencies are same as center frequency for bandpass response. Article gives design equations and graph for choosing values to give optimum performance for type of response desired. For unity-gain second-order Butterworth filter with low-pass or high-pass cutoff of 700 Hz, R is 6800 ohms and C is 0.033 μ F. Q must be fixed at 0.707 and R_A must equal $1.12 \times R_B$. Thus, if R_B is 2700 ohms, R_A should be 3000.—H. M. Berlin, *The State-Variable Filter*, *QST*, April 1978, p 14–16.



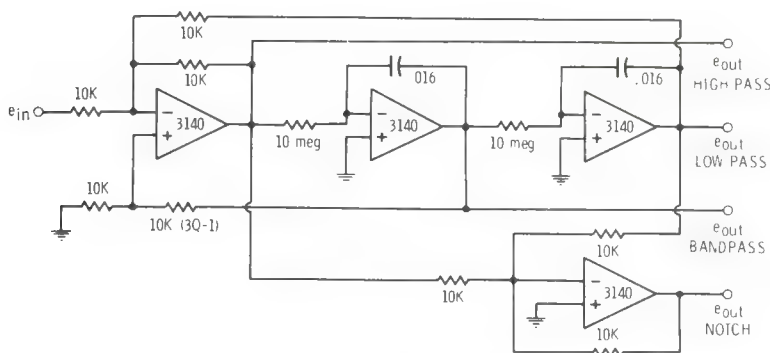
3:1 TRACKING FILTER—Connection shown for Exar XR-215 PLL IC tracks input signal over 3:1 frequency range centered on free-running frequency of VCO. Tracking range is maximum when pin 10 is open. R_0 is typically between 1K and 4K. C_1 is between 30 and 300 times C_0 where timing capacitor C_0 depends on center frequency. System can also be operated as linear discriminator or analog frequency meter covering same 3:1 change of input frequency. R_F can be 36K.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 21–28.

C_C COUPLING CAPACITOR
 C_B BYPASS CAPACITOR



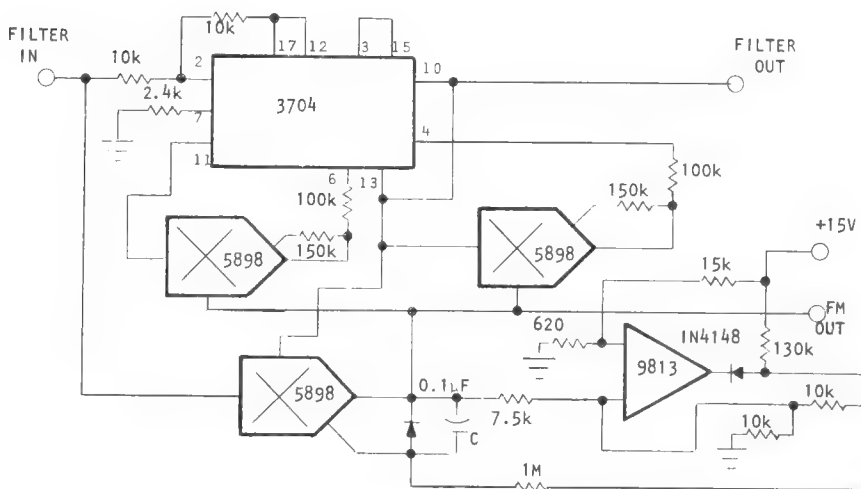
1-kHz THREE-FUNCTION—Three-function fixed-frequency active filter uses three sections of RCA CA3401E, Motorola MC3301P, or National LM3900N quad opamp. Circuit uses high-

value series resistors for noninverting inputs to limit bias current to between 10 and 100 μ A.—P. A. Lovelock, Discrete Operational Amplifier Active Filters, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 70–73.



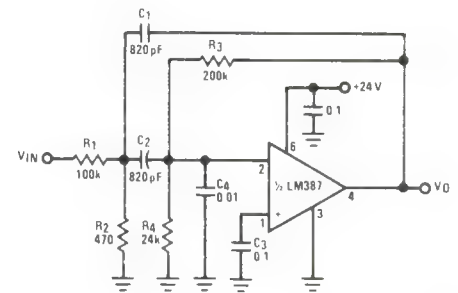
1-Hz STATE-VARIABLE FILTER—Universal filter has simultaneous low-pass, bandpass, high-pass, and notch outputs all with cutoff frequency of 1 Hz. To scale circuit up to 1-kHz cut-

off, replace 10-megohm resistors with 10K.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 343–344.

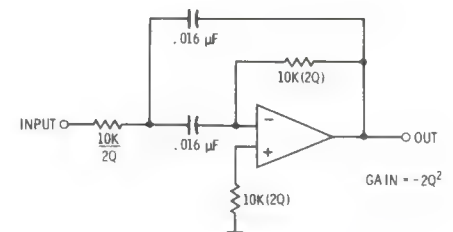


FREQUENCY-TRACKING BANDPASS—High-Q active bandpass filter automatically tracks input signal frequency over 10:1 range in presence of noise. When signal goes outside tracking range, circuit sweeps between low- and high-frequency limits until suitable signal reappears. Circuit is basically voltage-controlled bandpass filter using Optical Electronics 3704

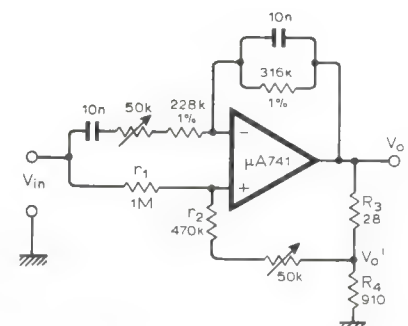
active filter with 5898 analog multipliers. 9813 opamp connected as Schmitt trigger is main element of scanning circuit. Frequency range is 160 to 1600 Hz, and FM bandwidth of error-voltage output is 20 Hz.—"Frequency Tracking Active Filter," *Optical Electronics*, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10270.



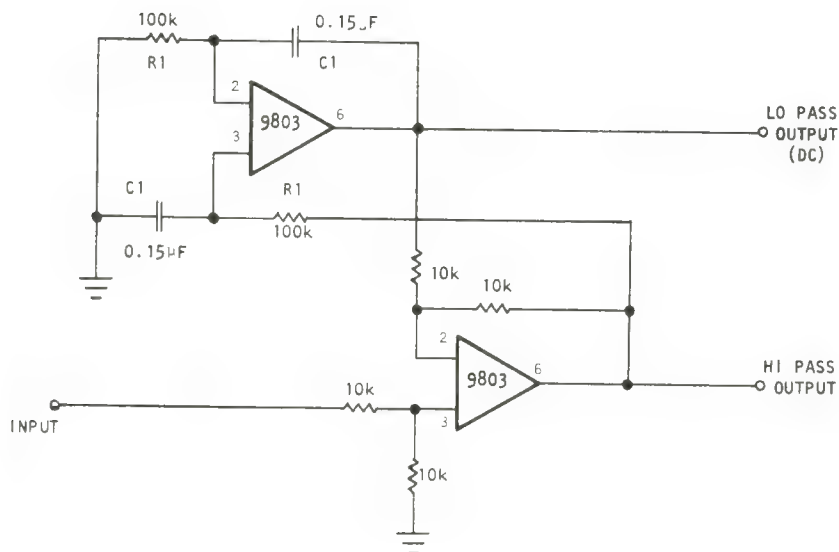
20-kHz BANDPASS—Provides bandwidth of 2000 Hz and midband gain of 1 for applications requiring narrow-bandwidth bandpass active filter. Design procedure is given.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-52–2-53.



1-kHz MULTIPLE-FEEDBACK BANDPASS—Single 741 or equivalent opamp is suitable for applications where bandwidth is less than 100%. Gain is fixed at $-2Q^2$, where Q is reciprocal of damping d and ranges from less than 1 to above 100. Q is changed by varying ratio of input and feedback resistors while keeping their product constant. For Q of 3, feedback resistor should be 36 times value of input resistor.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 150–154.

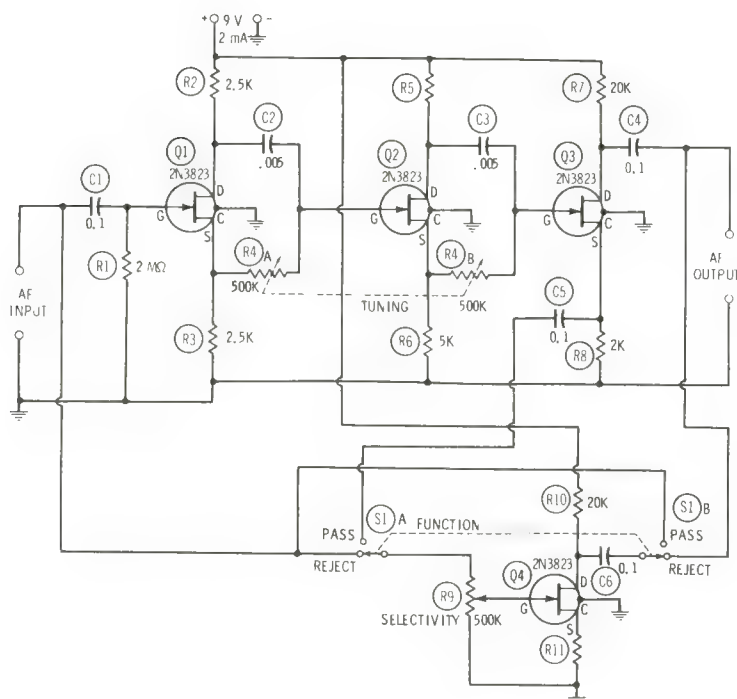
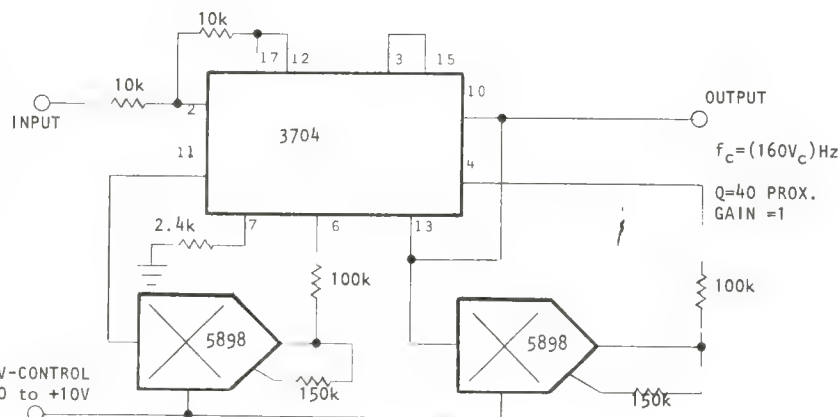


50-Hz WIEN-BRIDGE NOTCH FILTER—Uses opamp in circuit having essentially zero output impedance, making additional buffer amplifier unnecessary. Article gives design theory and covers many other types of notch filters.—Y. Nezer, Active Notch Filters, *Wireless World*, July 1975, p 307–311.

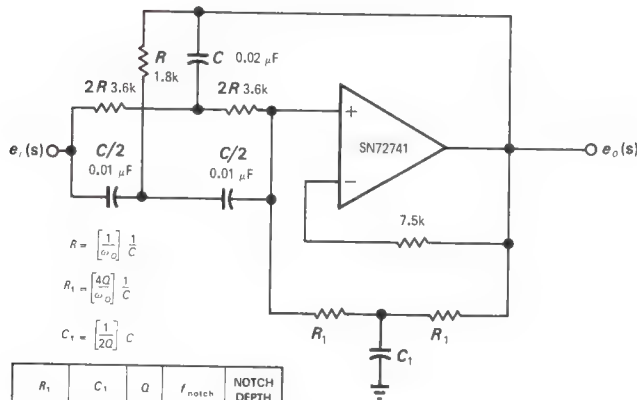


DC LEVEL SHIFTER FOR AF—Circuit using Optical Electronics 9803 opamps separates AF input signal into two outputs. Low-pass output contains DC to 10 Hz, and high-pass output has frequency content above 10 Hz to upper frequency limit approaching 10 MHz for opamp used. Dynamic output impedance of both outputs is less than 1 ohm. Both outputs have DC continuity. DC output of high-pass terminal is equal to offset voltage of integrator. DC output of low-pass terminal equals DC input plus offset voltages of both opamps.—“Automatic DC Level Shifter,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10226.

VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED BANDPASS—Two Optical Electronics 5898 four-quadrant analog multipliers and 3704 state-variable active filter permit use of voltage control for changing filter characteristics remotely without having noise pickup problems on control lines. Analog multipliers serve as variable-gain blocks that change current levels in resistors and in effect change resistor values. Circuit has linear relationship of frequency to control voltage, constant gain and Q with frequency, and good temperature stability.—“Voltage-Controlled Active Bandpass Filter,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10269.



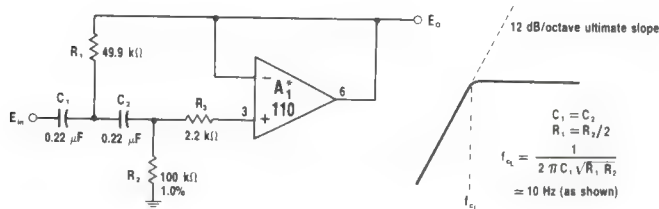
PASS/REJECT TUNABLE NOTCH—Full rotation of ganged tuning control R4 tunes circuit from 100 Hz to 10 kHz, with position of switch S1 determining whether circuit passes or rejects frequency to which it is tuned. Maximum selectivity, corresponding to maximum height of pass curve or depth of reject curve and minimum width of either curve, is obtained when R9 is set for maximum gain in FET Q4. If R9 is advanced far enough with switch set to pass, circuit will oscillate and give sine-wave output at tuned frequency.—R. P. Turner, “FET Circuits,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 71-73.



R_1	C_1	Q	f_{notch}	NOTCH DEPTH
75 kΩ	0.001 μF	9.8	4.22 kHz	62 dB
150 kΩ	660 pF	18.4	4.22 kHz	62.7 dB
220 kΩ	360 pF	25.0	4.22 kHz	62 dB

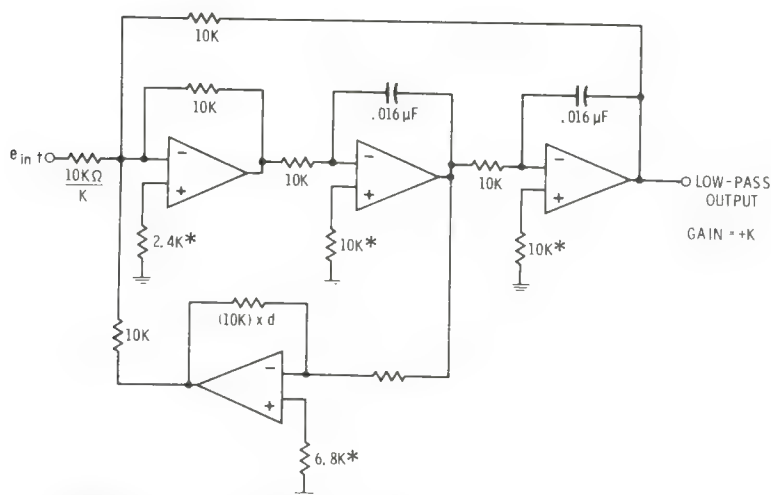
4.22-kHz NOTCH—Circuit consists of positive unity-gain opamp, RC twin-T network, and T

network R_1, C_1 that determines circuit Q . Variable Q feature is controlled by single passive RC network. Center frequency of notch filter is about 4.22 kHz. Table gives values of R_1 and C_1 for three different values of Q .—H. T. Russell, Notch Filter Has Passive Q Control, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, July 1, 1971, p 43 and 45.



10-Hz HIGH-PASS UNITY-GAIN—Low cutoff frequency is 10 Hz in active filter using opamp as voltage-controlled voltage source. Alterna-

tive opamps can be 1556 and 8007.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 331-333.

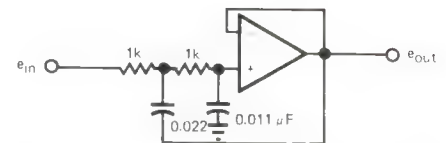


† must return to ground via low-impedance dc path.

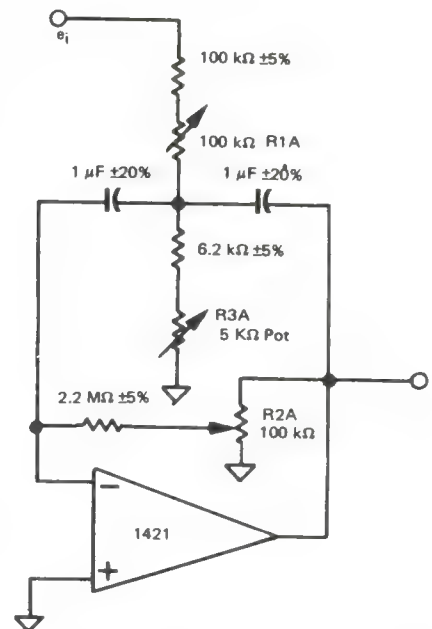
*optional offset compensation, may be replaced with short in noncritical circuits

1-kHz VARIABLE-GAIN STATE-VARIABLE—Damping signal is inverted with fourth opamp to make gain and damping as well as frequency independently adjustable. Damping is in range of 0-2, with critical value of 1.414 giving flattest response. For high pass, take output from first

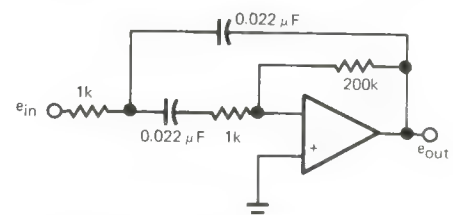
opamp; for bandpass, take output from second opamp. Value of input resistor is 10K (10,000 ohms) when gain K is 1.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 135-136.



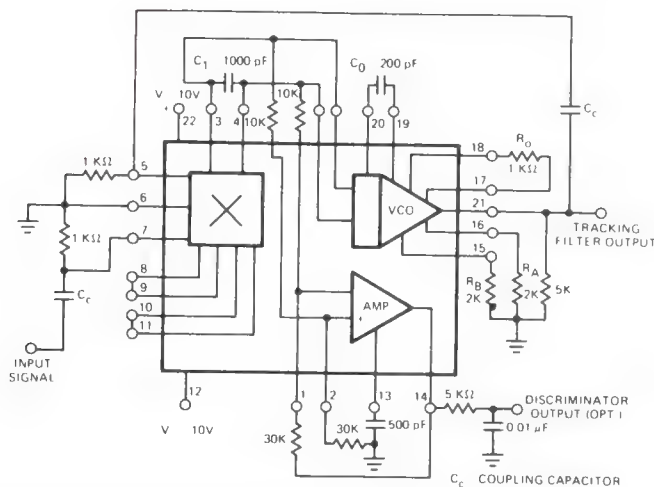
10-kHz LOW-PASS SALLEN-KEY—Article gives design equations from which values of components were obtained. Critical damping ($Q = 0.71$) is provided. Frequency can be tuned over range of two decades by changing resistor values simultaneously. Opamp can be one section of OP-11FY. For equivalent high-pass filter, transpose positions of resistors and capacitors. Gain is unity.—D. Van Dalsen, Need an Active Filter? Try These Design Aids, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1978, p 105-110.



1 Hz WITH 0.1-Hz BANDWIDTH—Three pots provides easy trimming to precise values desired. Use R_{2A} to trim bandwidth to exactly 0.100 Hz. Use R_{1A} to trim gain to exactly 10.00. Finally, trim center frequency to exactly 1.000 Hz. Adjustments are almost perfectly non-interacting if made in sequence given.—R. A. Pease, "Band-Pass Active Filter with Easy Trim for Center Frequency," Teledyne Philbrick, Dedham, MA, 1972, Applications Bulletin 4.

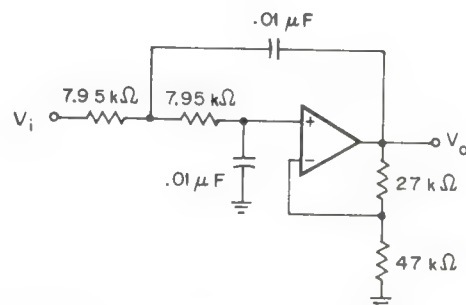


100-Hz BANDPASS SALLEN-KEY—Uses one section of OP-11FY quad opamp or equivalent in circuit having Q of 4.7 and providing closed-loop gain of 200 or 46 dB. Opamp selected should have open-loop gain of 5 to 10 times required gain at resonance. Adjust resistor values to tune center frequency.—D. Van Dalsen, Need an Active Filter? Try These Design Aids, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1978, p 105-110.

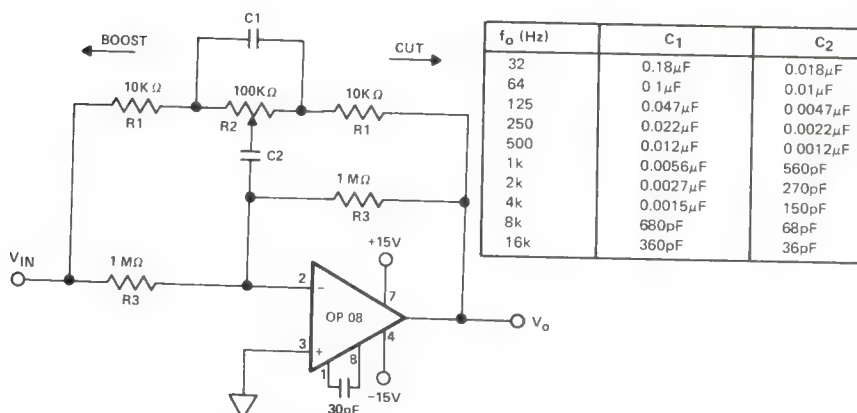


1-MHz TRACKING FILTER—Exar XR-S200 PLL IC is connected to function as frequency filter when phase-locked loop locks on input signal, to produce filtered version of input signal frequency at VCO output. Because circuit can track input over 3:1 range of frequencies around free-

running frequency of VCO, it is known as tracking filter. Optional wideband discriminator output is also provided.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 9-16.

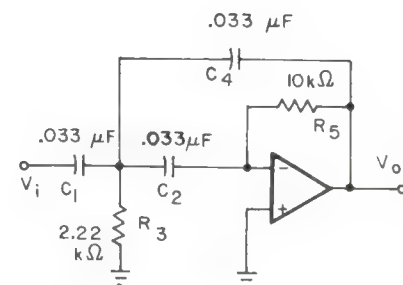


2-kHz LOW-PASS—Voltage-controlled voltage-source filter uses equal-value input resistors and equal-value capacitors, simplifying selection of components. Equation for cutoff frequency then simplifies to $f = 1/6.28RC$ or $1/(6.28)(7950)(0.01)(10^{-6})$. Opamp can be 741.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 85-86.

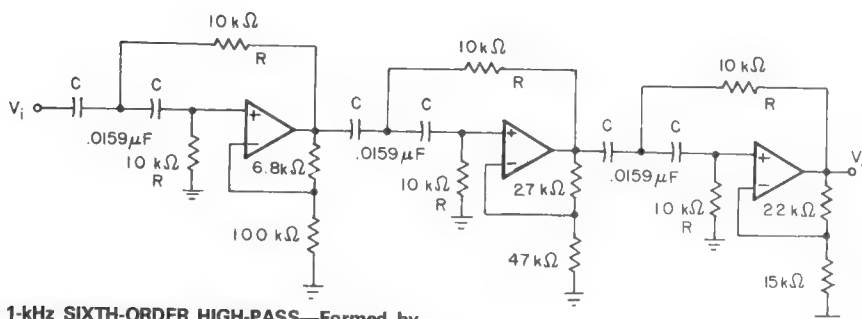


OCTAVE AUDIO EQUALIZER—R2 provides up to 12-dB boost or cut at center frequency determined by values of C_1 and C_2 as given in table. Uses Precision Monolithics OP-08 opamp. Low input bias current of opamp permits scaling resistors up by factor of 10, to reduce values of C_1

and C_2 at low-frequency end. Same circuit is used for all 10 sections of equalizer, which together draw only 6 mA maximum from supply.—"Precision Low Input Current Op Amp," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, OP-08, p 7.

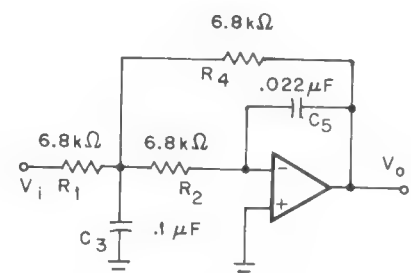


1-kHz HIGH-PASS UNITY-GAIN—Passband gain of 741 or equivalent opamp circuit is set by ratio of C_1 to C_2 , rather than by resistors. Values shown give unity gain for passband above 1-Hz cutoff. Circuit uses multiple feedback.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 100-102.

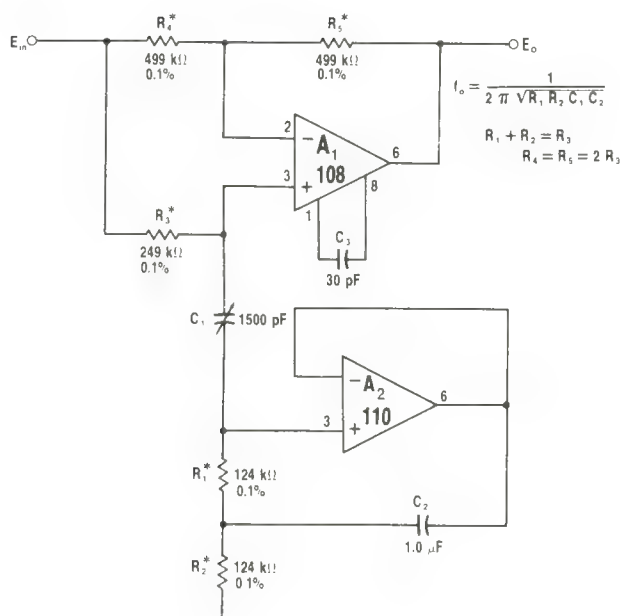


1-kHz SIXTH-ORDER HIGH-PASS—Formed by cascading three different second-order sections. Passband gain is 12.5 dB. Opamps can be 741 or equivalent. Used when high rejection is needed for signals just below passband, in ap-

plication where such rejection justifies cost of extra filter sections.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 122-125.

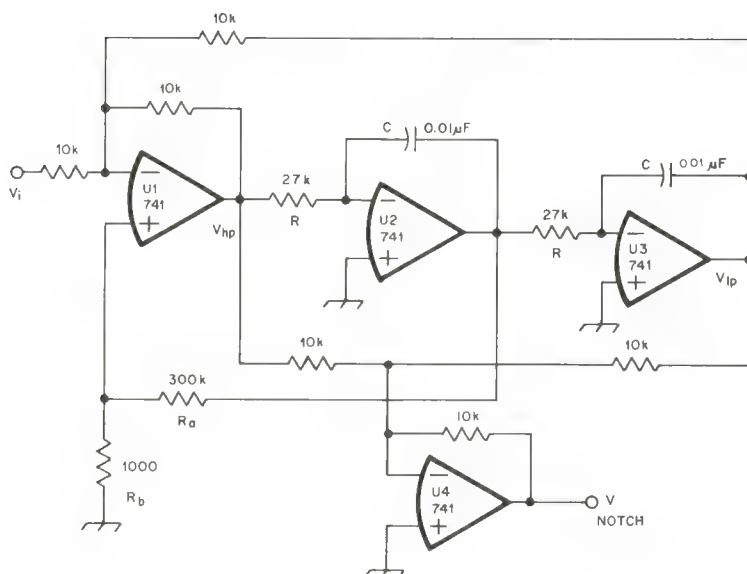
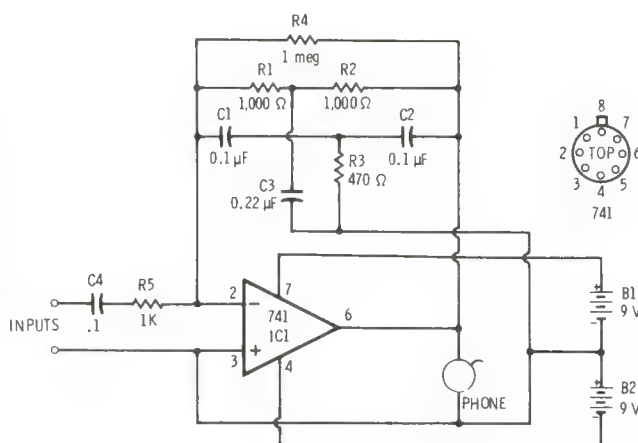


500-Hz LOW-PASS UNITY-GAIN—Multiple-feedback filter using 741 or equivalent opamp has unity gain in passband below 500-Hz cutoff. Resistors can be 5% tolerance.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 99-100.

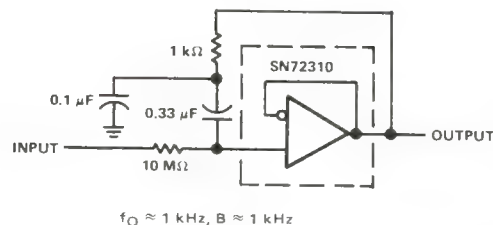


AF NOTCH—Notch frequency is easily tuned at frequencies below 1 kHz with single capacitor C_1 , or by replacing R_1 and R_2 with 249K pot. For higher frequencies, use 118 opamp for A_1 , and 5K for R_3 while lowering other resistances in proportion to R_3 . Indicated resistance tolerances are necessary for optimum notch depth.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 340–341.

1.4-kHz TWIN-T BANDPASS—Combination of passive twin-T bandpass filter and 741 opamp gives simple audio filter for amplifying narrow frequency band (about 300 Hz wide) centered on 1.4 kHz. Filter can be tuned to other frequencies by replacing R_1 and R_2 with 10K pots. Frequency is equal to $1/6.28RC$ where R is value in ohms of R_1 and R_2 and C is capacitance in farads of C_1 and C_2 . R_3 is half of R_1 .—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 71–80.

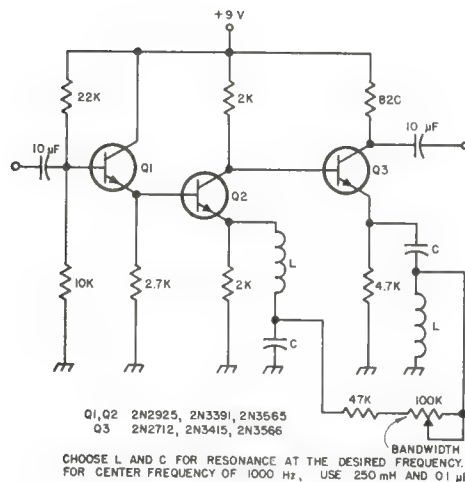


600-Hz NOTCH—With values obtained from design equations and graph in article, state-variable or universal filter provides Q of 100 with four opamps. Notch filter is achieved by adding low-pass and high-pass outputs equally, for feed to dual-input summing amplifier.—H. M. Berlin, The State-Variable Filter, *QST*, April 1978, p 14–16.



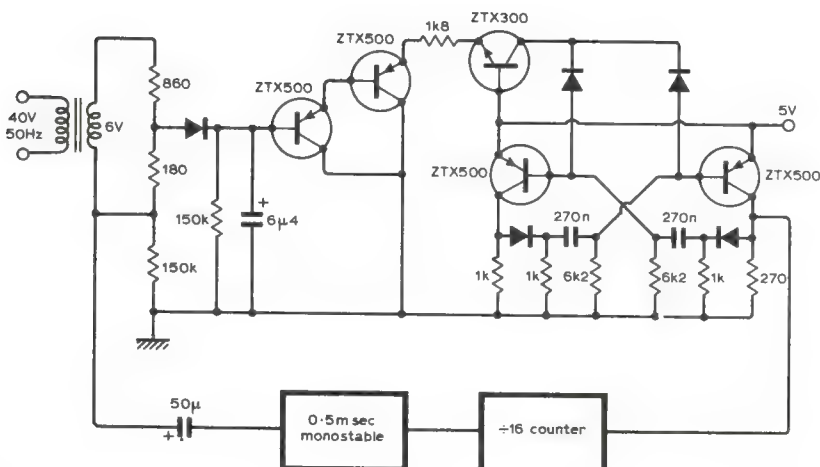
1-kHz BANDPASS—Simple circuit using voltage-follower opamp provides bandpass of 1 kHz centered on 1 kHz, to give output range of 500–

1500 Hz.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 4-39.



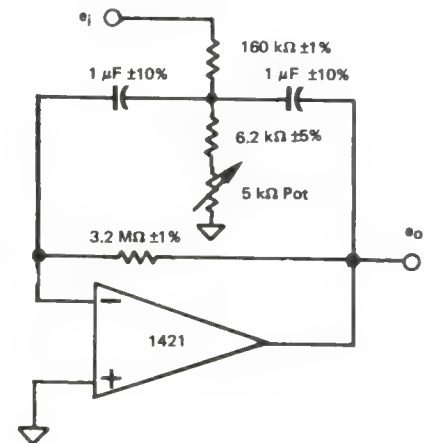
1-kHz BANDPASS—Three-stage audio filter uses two series resonant circuits to give very narrow audio passband. Amount of feedback

determines Q and bandwidth.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, March 1974, p 89.

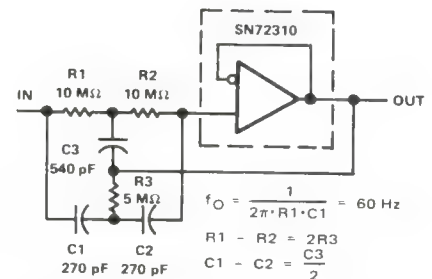


CLOCK FOR COMMUTATING RC FILTER—Circuit synchronizes multivibrator with line frequency to provide clock waveform required for switching capacitors electronically in n-path active filter for rejecting line frequency and harmonics up to fifth. Article gives complete circuit

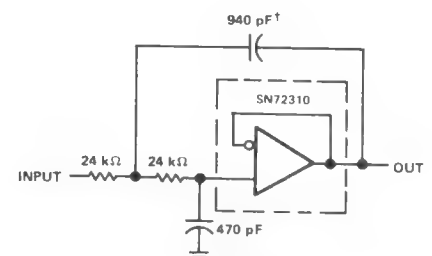
of active filter and describes operation. Clock serves to switch 16 MOSFETs on in turn for commutating 16 capacitors electronically at 16 times line frequency.—K. F. Knott and L. Unsworth, Mains Rejection Tracking Filter, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1974, p 375–379.



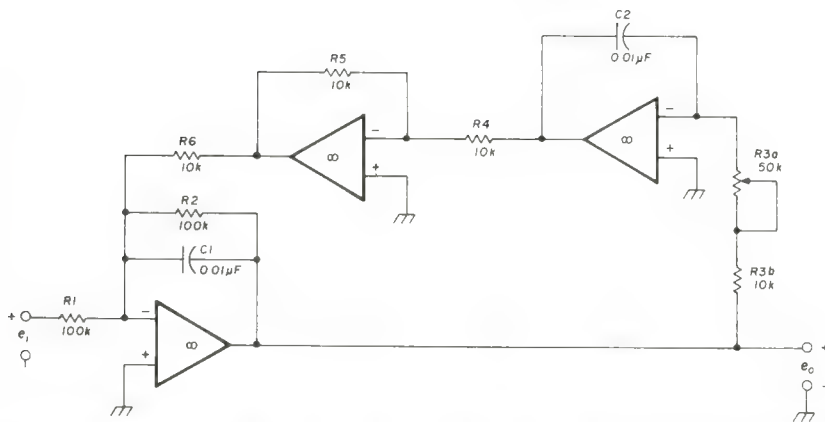
1-Hz BANDPASS—Single pot provides easy trimming to exact center frequency desired without change in bandwidth or gain. Q is 10. Design equations are given.—R. A. Pease, "Band-Pass Active Filter with Easy Trim for Center Frequency," Teledyne Philbrick, Dedham, MA, 1972, Applications Bulletin 4.



60-Hz HIGH-Q NOTCH—Input network for SN72310 voltage-follower opamp provides attenuation of 60-Hz power-line frequency. Use high-quality capacitors for maximum Q.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 4-39.

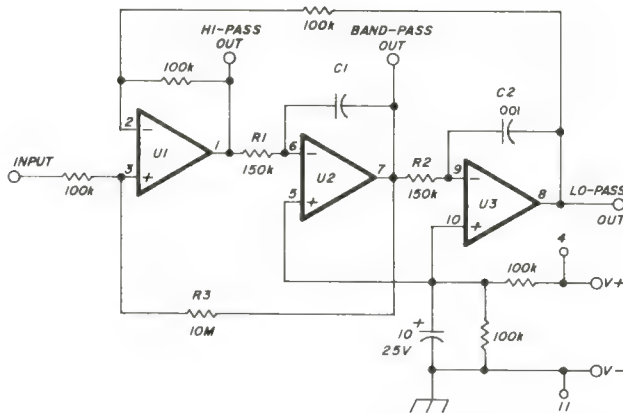


LOW-PASS WITH 10-kHz CUTOFF—Simple circuit uses only one Texas Instruments SN72310 voltage-follower opamp. For good temperature stability, use silvered mica capacitors.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 4-39.



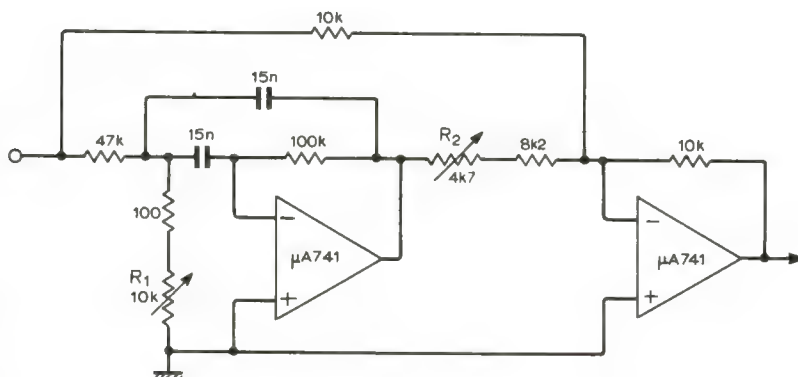
1-kHz CASCADED-OPAMP BANDPASS—Bandwidth of only 71 Hz is achieved by using four identical three-opamp filters in series, for increased selectivity in communication or RTTY receiver. Values for R1 and R2 are made variable for first filter stage, but pot is used for R3 in all

four stages so they can be tuned to same center frequency. Batteries are used for supply, as filter draws only 17 mA.—F. M. Griffie, RC Active Filters Using Op Amps, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1976, p 54–58.



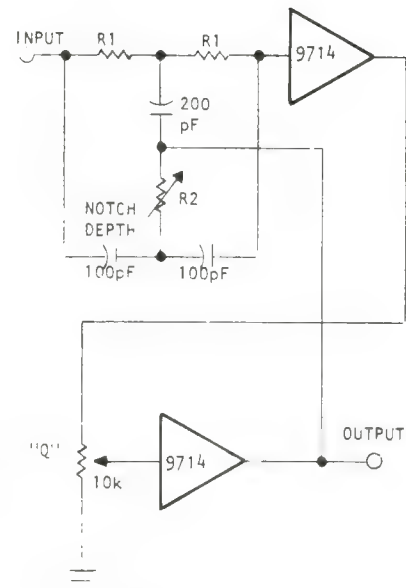
1-kHz THREE-FUNCTION—Uses National LM324 quad opamp, with appropriate biasing for single supply of +5 to +25 VDC. Values of R1 and R2 establish f_c at 1000 Hz, while R3 gives Q of 50. Values of R1 and R2 for other bandpass center and cutoff frequencies f_c can be calcu-

lated from $R = 15 \times 10^7/f_c$. Fourth opamp may be used as output amplifier or for summing high-pass and low-pass outputs. C1 is same as C2.—P. A. Lovelock, Discrete Operational Amplifier Active Filters, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 70–73.

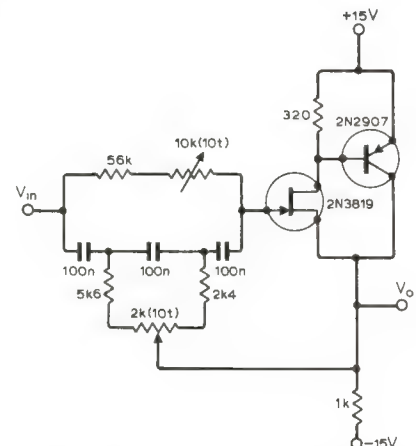


TUNABLE NOTCH—Opamp circuit requires only one pot (R_1) to vary notch frequency. R_2 is used to set noise rejection to maximum. With values shown, filter tunes from 170 Hz to 3 kHz, with 3-dB bandwidth of 230 Hz and notch rejection better than 40 dB over entire range. Circuit can be voltage-tuned by replacing R_1 with FET operated as voltage-variable resistor.—R. J. Harris, Simple Tunable Notch Filter, *Wireless World*, May 1973, p 253.

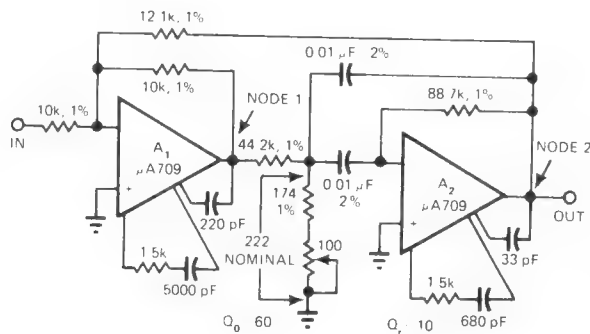
tion better than 40 dB over entire range. Circuit can be voltage-tuned by replacing R_1 with FET operated as voltage-variable resistor.—R. J. Harris, Simple Tunable Notch Filter, *Wireless World*, May 1973, p 253.



19-kHz NOTCH—Used in commercial FM transmitters to eliminate 19-kHz program material from stereo encoder. Uses Optical Electronics 9714 opamp in circuit that gives unity passband gain below center frequency, 0.7 gain above center frequency, and less than 0.001 gain at notch frequency. Provides adjustments for notch rejection level and Q. R1 is 84K, and R2 is 36K in series with 10K pot.—“Precision Notch Filter,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10255.

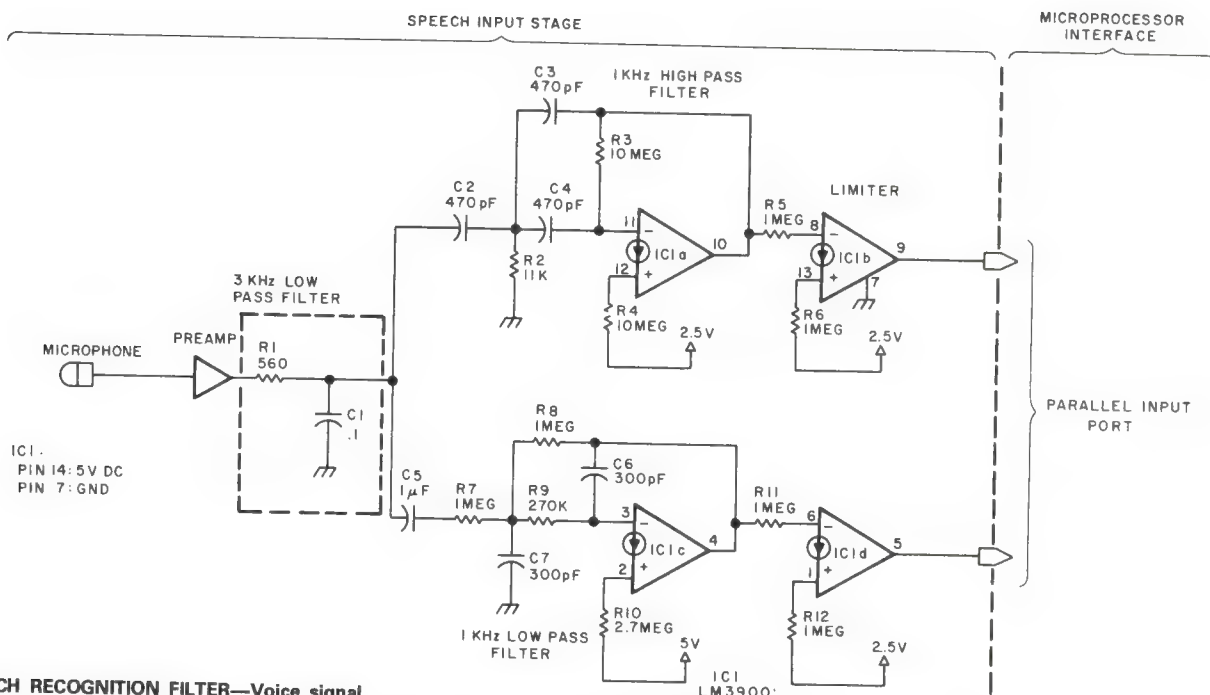
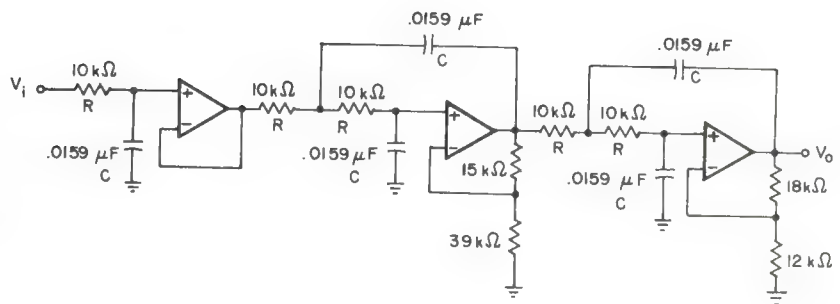


TUNABLE NOTCH FILTER—Simple pot-tuned active notch filter has tuning range of 200 Hz in audio band and 3-dB rejection bandwidth of 10 Hz, as required for tuning out whistle or power-line hum that is interfering with radio program. Article gives design theory for many other types of notch filters.—Y. Nezer, Active Notch Filters, *Wireless World*, July 1975, p 307–311.



Q MULTIPLIER—Article gives design procedure and equations for utilizing Q multiplication to simplify circuit for active bandpass filter. With values shown, center frequency is 3.6 kHz and Q of 10 is multiplied by gain of 6 to give effective Q of 60.—A. B. Williams, "Q-Multiplier Techniques Increase Filter Selectivity," *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1975, p 74 and 76.

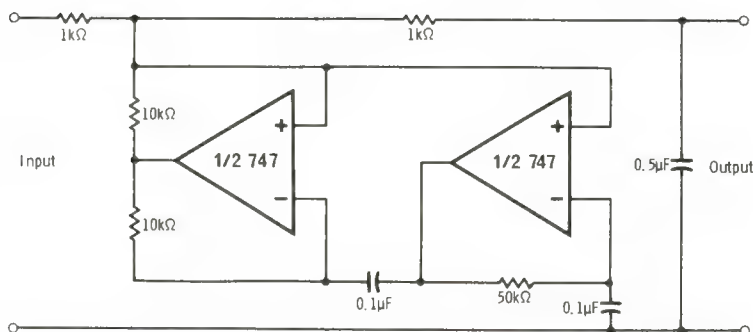
1-kHz FIFTH-ORDER LOW-PASS—Uses single first-order section and two different second-order sections to give passband gain of 10.3 dB. Opamps can be 741 or equivalent.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 119–122.



SPEECH RECOGNITION FILTER—Voice signal picked up by microphone is preamplified and sent through 3-kHz low-pass passive filter C1-R1 to 1-kHz high-pass active filter and 1-kHz low-pass active filter using sections of LM3900 quad opamp. Diode symbols on opamps indi-

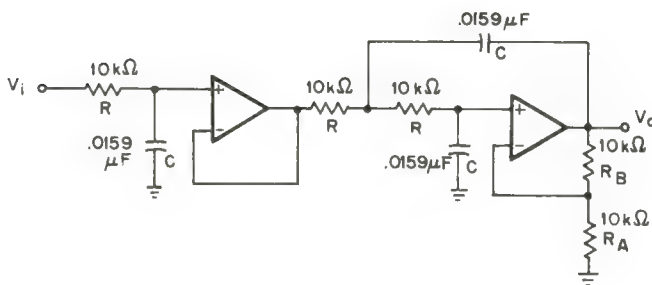
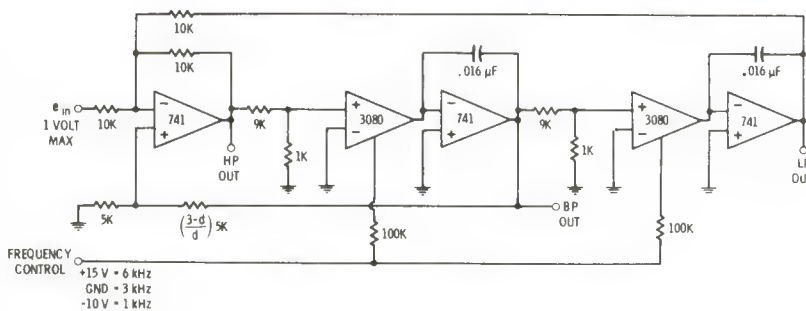
cate use of current mirrors for noninverting inputs. Outputs are sampled about 60 times per second to implement speech recognition algorithm of computer, which counts number of high-pass and low-pass zero crossings per sec-

ond and compares results with series of word models in memory to determine most likely match.—J. R. Boddie, "Speech Recognition for a Personal Computer System," *BYTE*, July 1977, p 64–68 and 70–71.



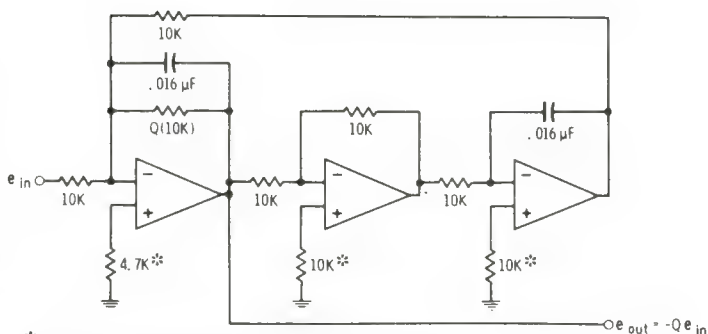
320-Hz LOW-PASS—Frequency-dependent negative-resistance circuit uses 747 dual opamp. Signal source used as input should have low resistance, and load should have high resistance. Voltage-follower stages can be used to isolate both input and output of filter.—R. Melen and H. Garland, "Understanding IC Operational Amplifiers," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1978, p 104–105.

VOLTAGE-TUNED STATE-VARIABLE—Provides choice of high-pass, bandpass, and low-pass outputs, each with cutoff frequency variable between 1 and 6 kHz by varying control voltage between -10 V and $+15\text{ V}$. Output load resistor sets voltage gain between input and output. Gain-control input varies gain from maximum set by load resistor down to zero. Input signals must be limited to 100 mV because input circuit is differential amplifier operating without feedback.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 203–205.

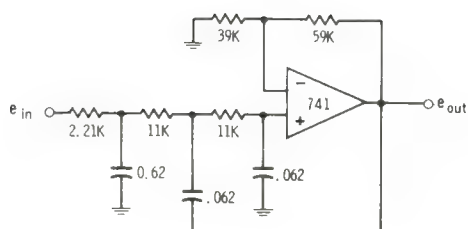


1-kHz THIRD-ORDER LOW-PASS—Circuit using 741 or equivalent opamp consists of unity-gain first-order section followed by equal-component voltage-controlled voltage-source second-order section.—H. M. Berlin, "Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 113–114.

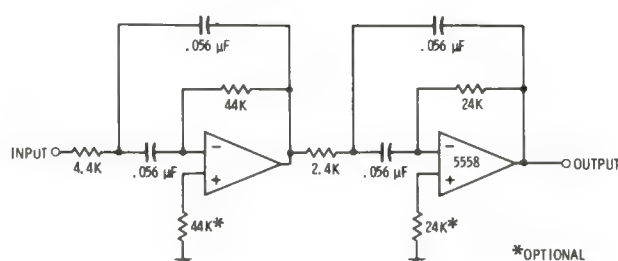
1-kHz BIQUAD BANDPASS—Three 741 opamps are connected to give two integrators and inverter. Overall gain is $-Q$, determined by value of input resistor used. Circuit is tuned by varying capacitors in steps. Absolute bandwidth remains constant as frequency changes. Chief applications are in telephone systems, where identical absolute-bandwidth channels are required.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 159–164.



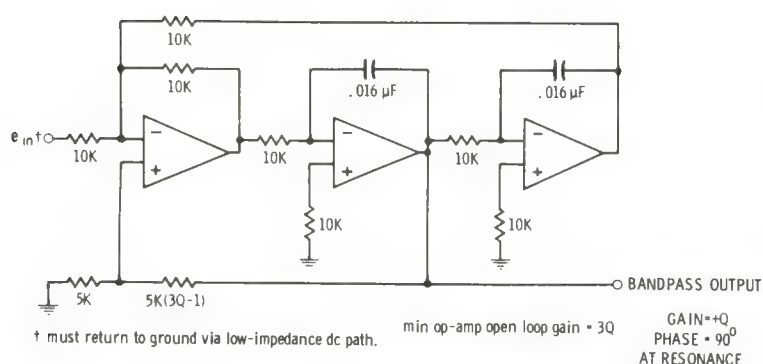
*offset resistors may be replaced with shorts in noncritical circuits.



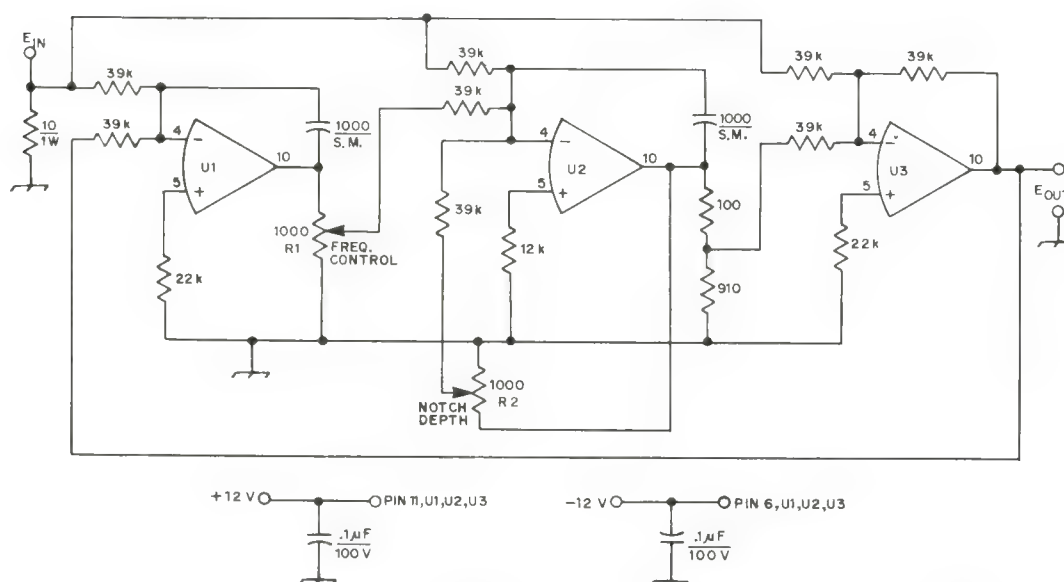
250-Hz THIRD-ORDER LOW-PASS—Values shown place cutoff at 250 Hz, with 1-dB dip in response curve. Input must be returned to ground with low-impedance DC path.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 146.



200-400 Hz PASSBAND—Design is based on use of 3.2 for value of Q, to hold passband dip at 1 dB for two-pole filter. Multiple feedback is used for each pole. First opamp can be 741 or equivalent. Center frequency is 283 Hz.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 166.



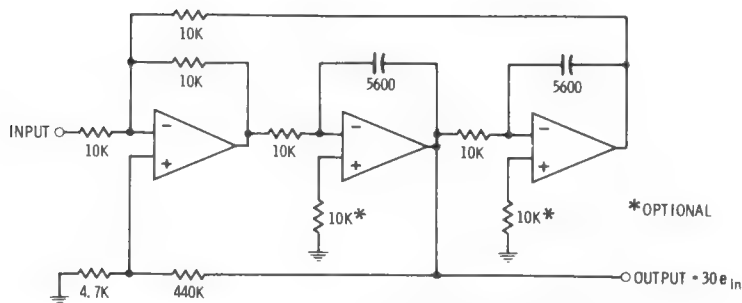
1-kHz STATE-VARIABLE BANDPASS—With three 741 opamps or equivalent, circuit gain is Q (reciprocal of damping). Frequency is changed by changing 10K coupling resistors between opamps while keeping their values equal. Increasing resistors 10 times increases frequency 10 times. High-pass output is obtained from first opamp and low pass from second opamp.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 156-159.



AF NOTCH—Center frequency of notch can be varied with single control R1; upper limit is about 4 kHz. Circuit Q and notch depth are constant over range. R2 is adjusted initially for best notch depth. All opamps are 741 14-pin DIP,

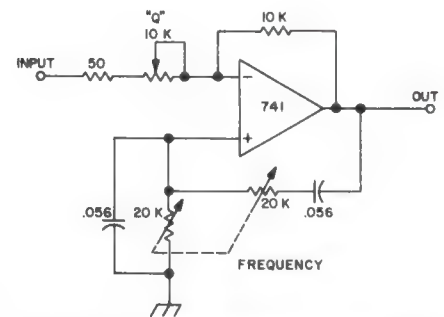
such as Motorola MC1741L. U1 and U2 are integrators with DC gain of about 2500, and U3 is summing device. Notch depth is at least 50 dB. Input to filter is taken from loudspeaker or headset phone jack of receiver. High-impedance headset

may be connected directly across output, or buffer stage can be added to drive lower-impedance loudspeaker or headset. Use with AGC off.—A. Taflove, An Analog-Computer-Type Active Filter, QST, May 1975, p 26-27.

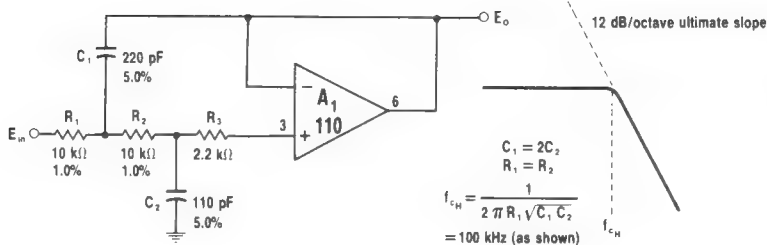


3-kHz STATE-VARIABLE BANDPASS—Design is based on value of 30 for Q, corresponding to

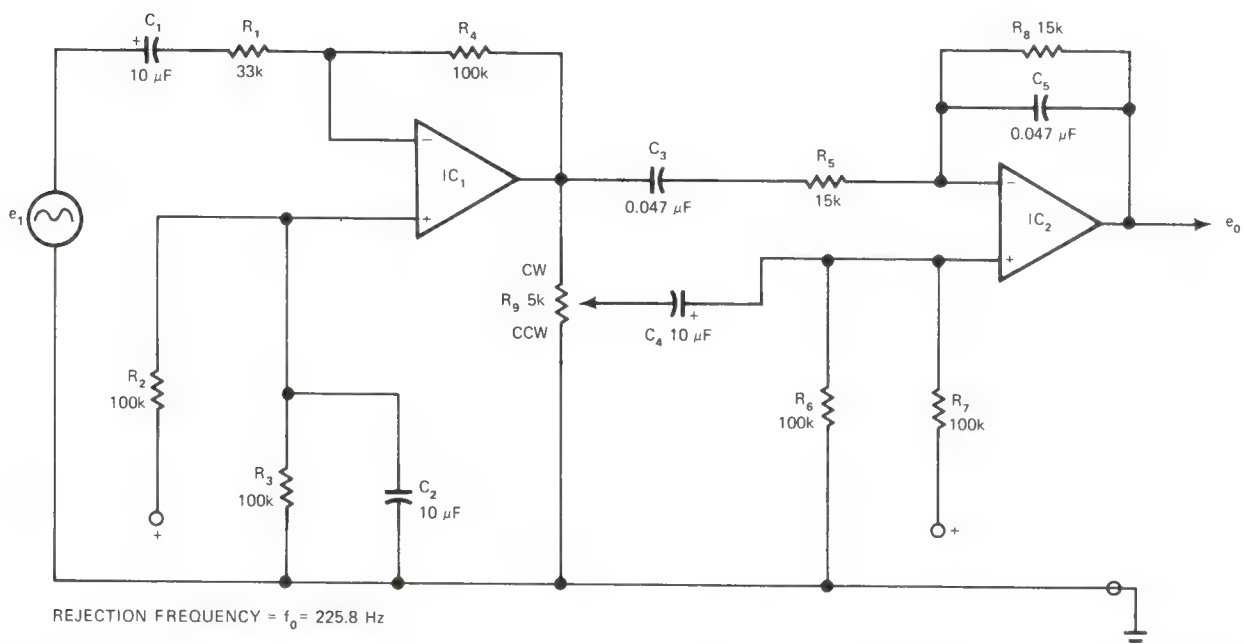
0.033 for damping factor d. Opamps can be 741.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 166.



VARIABLE Q AND FREQUENCY—Bandwidth can be made extremely sharp (less than 9 Hz) or very broad (greater than 300 Hz). Adjusting Q to change bandwidth also changes gain of filter. Center frequency of filter is independently adjustable.—A. F. Stahler, An Experimental Comparison of CW Audio Filters, *73 Magazine*, July 1973, p 65-70.



100-kHz LOW-PASS UNITY-GAIN—Opamp serves as active element in voltage-controlled voltage-source second-order filter. Other opamps having required high input resistance, low input current, and high speed are 1556 and 8007.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 331-333.

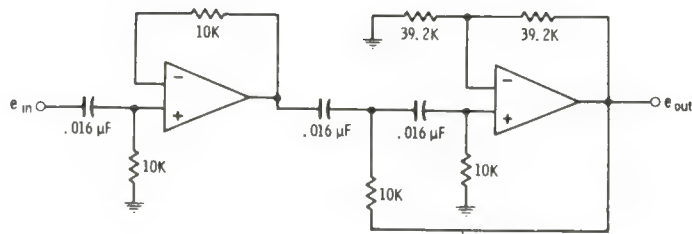


REJECTION FREQUENCY = $f_0 = 225.8$ Hz

225.8-Hz REJECTION—Provides extremely sharp adjustable-depth notch with only two low-gain opamps. Suitable for single-ended

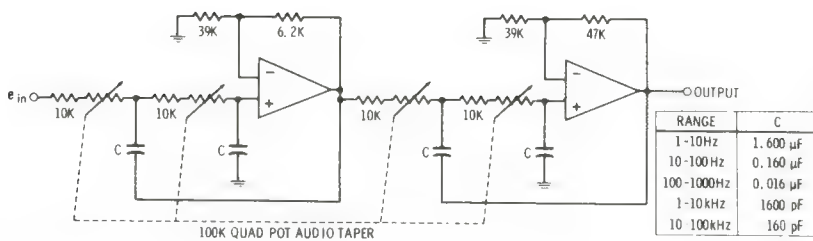
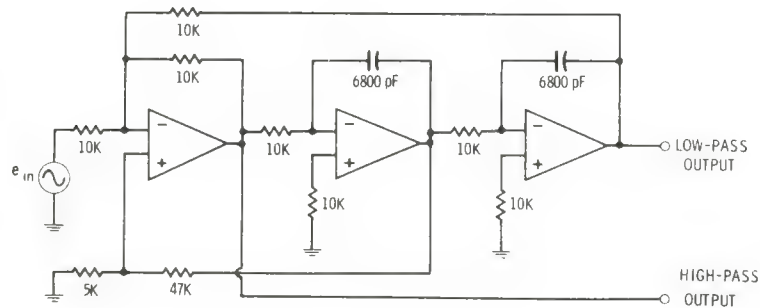
supplies. Article gives equation for transfer function.—R. Carter, Sharp Null Filter Utilizes

Minimum Component Count, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1976, p 110.

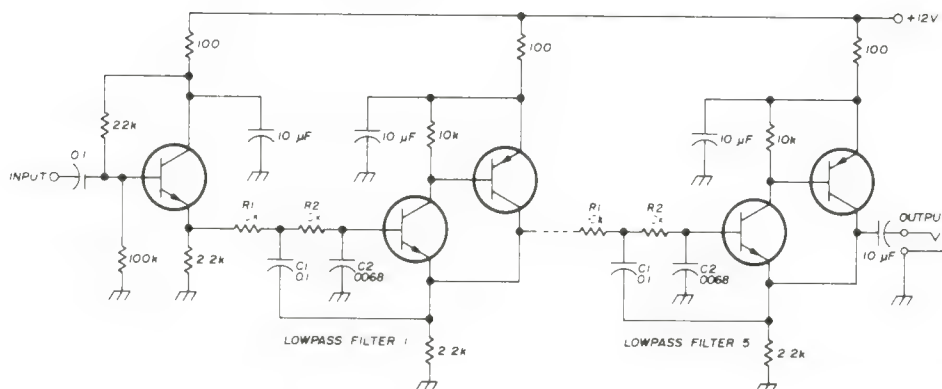


1-kHz HIGH-PASS FLATTEST-RESPONSE—Values are chosen for flattest possible response obtainable with third-order configuration of two 741 opamps. Tripling capacitance values cuts cutoff frequency by one-third and vice versa. Component tolerance can be 10%. Gain is 2.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 186.

2.4-kHz LOW-PASS/HIGH-PASS—Three 741 opamps are connected to provide separate low-pass and high-pass outputs simultaneously for complex synthesis problem requiring state-variable filter. Gain is 1.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 192–193.



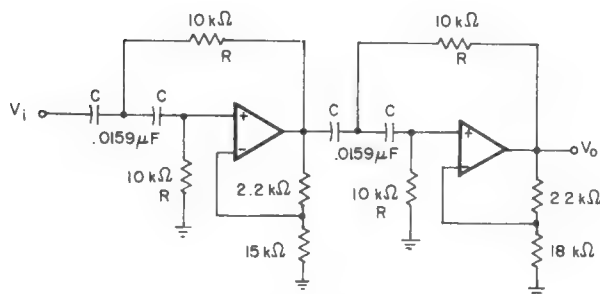
TUNABLE FOURTH-ORDER LOW-PASS—Use of four ganged pots permits varying cutoff frequency over 10:1 range. Table gives ranges obtainable with five different values for C. Opamps can be 741 or equivalent. Tracking of 5% for pots calls for expensive components, but ordinary snap-together pots may prove satisfactory if tuning range is restricted to 3:1 or less and more capacitor switching is used.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 195–197.



AF LOW-PASS FOR CW—Design using 10% tolerance components gives sufficiently wide bandwidth while maintaining steep skirt response for CW reception in direct-conversion communication receiver. Filter has five identical

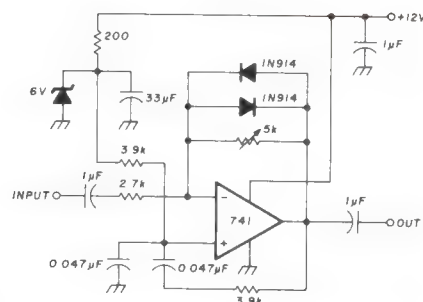
three-transistor sections, each peaked at cutoff frequency. Q of each section is about 1.9, which gives 6-dB bandwidth of about 200 Hz. With center frequency at 540 Hz, attenuation is 75 dB at 1200 Hz. Net gain of system is 28 dB at res-

onance. NPN transistors are 2N3565, 2N3904, or similar; PNP transistors are 2N3638, 2N3906, or similar.—W. Howard, Simple Active Filters for Direct-Conversion Receivers, *Ham Radio*, April 1974, p 12–15.



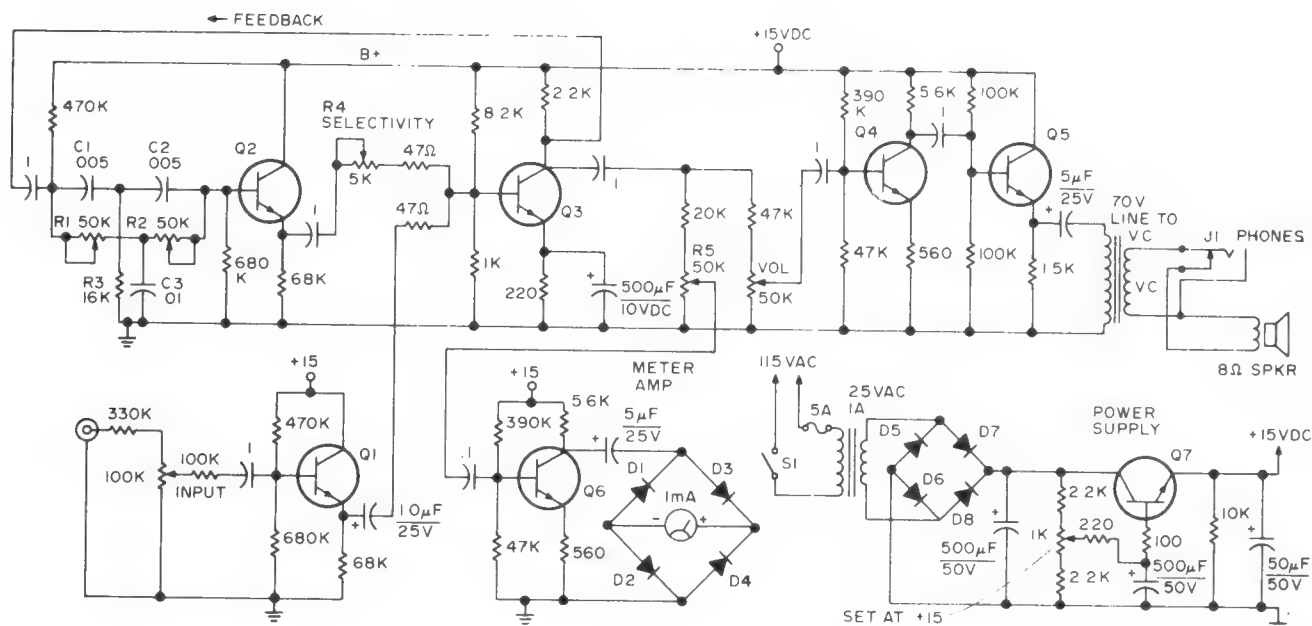
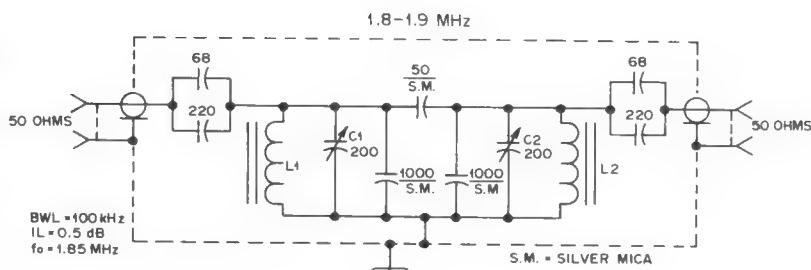
1-kHz FOURTH-ORDER HIGH-PASS—First section is second-order high-pass filter having gain of 1.2 dB, and second section has gain of 7 dB. Opamps are 741 or equivalent.—H. M. Berlin,

"Design of Active Filters, with Experiments," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 116-117.



800-Hz BANDPASS—Active filter has 800-Hz center frequency for optimum CW reception. Bandwidth is adjustable. Back-to-back diodes provide noise-limiting capability.—U. L. Rohde, IF Amplifier Design, *Ham Radio*, March 1977, p 10-21.

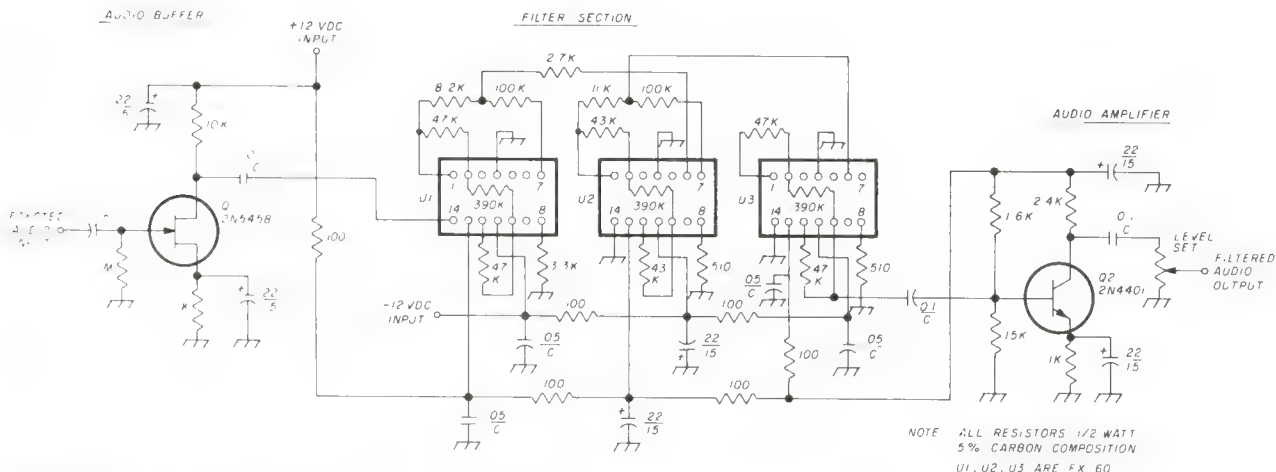
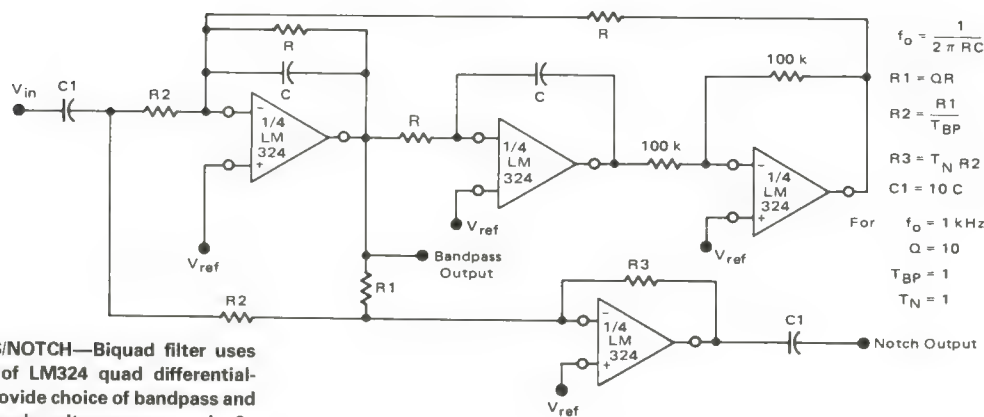
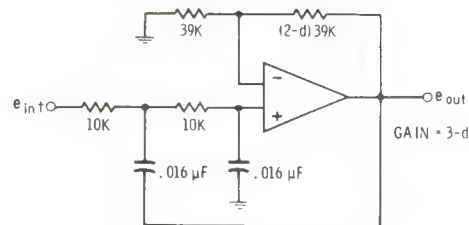
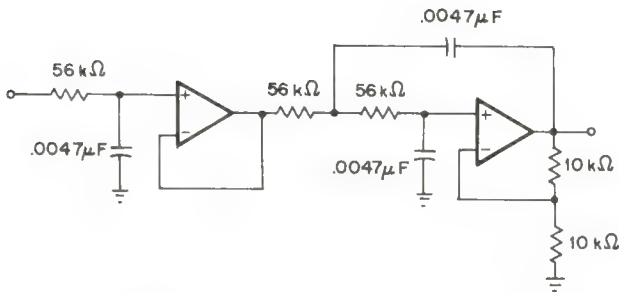
1.8-1.9 MHz BANDPASS—Butterworth band-pass filter, suitable for use with broadband preamp, helps reject out-of-band signals. Filter also protects preamp from signals across response range from broadcast band through VHF. C1 and C2 are mica trimmers. L1 and L2 have 30 turns No. 22 enamel on Amidon T68-6 toroid cores to give 5.1 μH.—D. DeMaw, Beat the Noise with a "Scoop Loop," *QST*, July 1977, p 30-34.

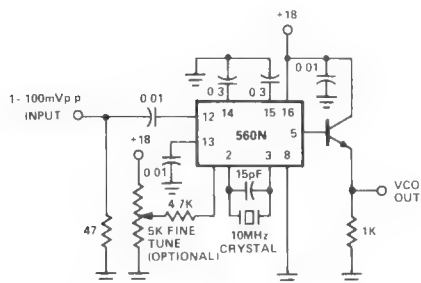


VARIABLE-Q AF—Consists of tuned amplifier having inverse feedback, connected so bandwidth at -6 dB is variable from 50 to 400 Hz for center frequency of 1 kHz. Improves selectivity of amateur receivers. Audio from receiver is applied to inverter Q3 through Q1. Part of inverted

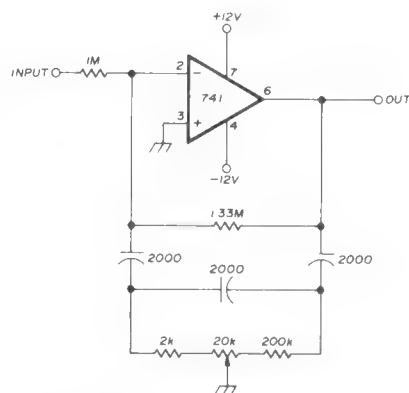
signal is fed back to twin-T network R1-R2-R3-C1-C2-C3 which has high impedance to ground except at its resonant frequency. Unattenuated signal goes through Q2 for adding to uninverted output at base of Q3. Degree of cancellation by two out-of-phase signals feeding Q3 is con-

trolled by R4 to adjust selectivity. Filtered output is boosted by Q4 and Q5. Article covers construction, calibration, and operation. Q1-Q6 are GE-20, and Q7 is GE-14 or GE-28.—C. Townsend, A Variable Q Audio Filter, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1974, p 54-56.

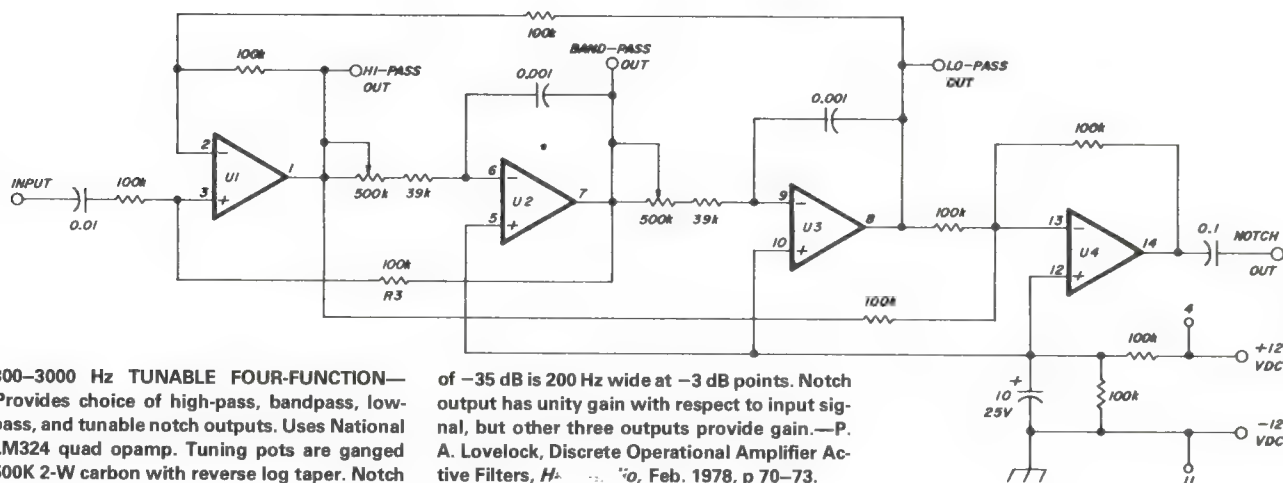




10-MHz TRACKING—Connection shown for 560N PLL tracking filter uses crystal to keep free-running frequency at desired value for signals near 10 MHz. Lock range varies with input amplitude, from about 0.3 kHz for 1 mV P-P input to about 3 kHz for 100 mV P-P.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 850–851.

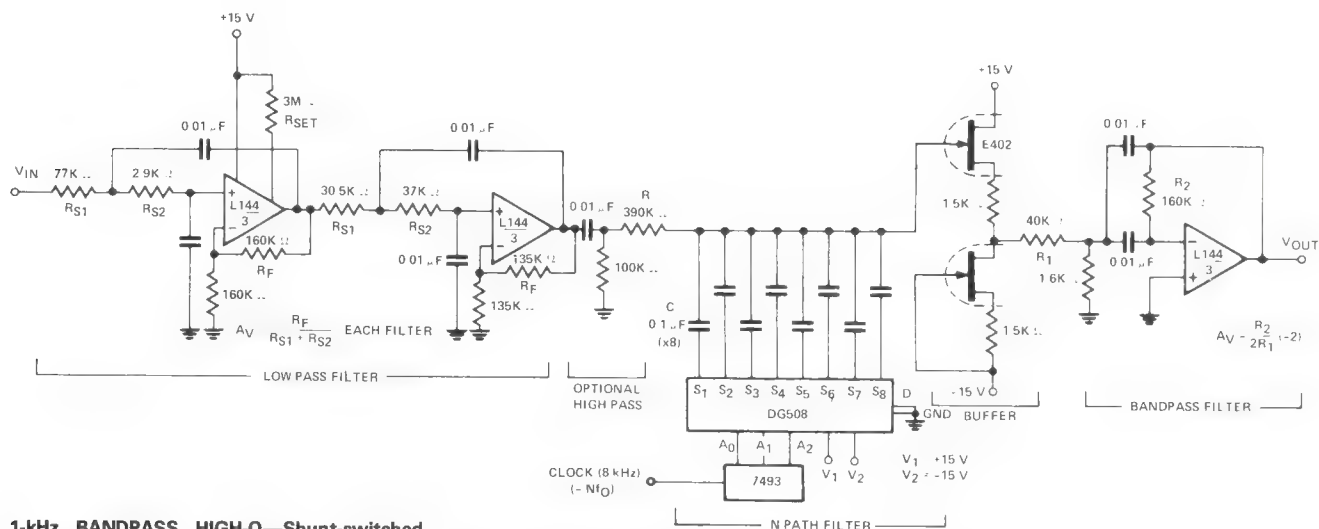


700–2000 Hz TUNABLE BANDPASS—Uses RC notch circuit as feedback element for active-filter opamp. With tuning pot set for center frequency of 1000 Hz, 3-dB bandwidth is 23 Hz and 10-dB bandwidth is 68 Hz. At 1000 Hz, voltage gain is 36 dB. High-frequency rolloff is good, being 43 dB down at 2000 Hz, so circuit converts 1000-Hz square wave into sine wave. Article gives design equations.—C. Hall, Tunable RC Notch Filter, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1975, p 16–20.



300–3000 Hz TUNABLE FOUR-FUNCTION—Provides choice of high-pass, bandpass, low-pass, and tunable notch outputs. Uses National LM324 quad opamp. Tuning pots are ganged 500K 2-W carbon with reverse log taper. Notch

of –35 dB is 200 Hz wide at –3 dB points. Notch output has unity gain with respect to input signal, but other three outputs provide gain.—P. A. Lovelock, Discrete Operational Amplifier Active Filters, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 70–73.



1-kHz BANDPASS HIGH-Q—Shunt-switched bandpass filter with Q of 1000 and voltage gain of about 7 uses DG508 CMOS multiplexer containing required analog switches, interface cir-

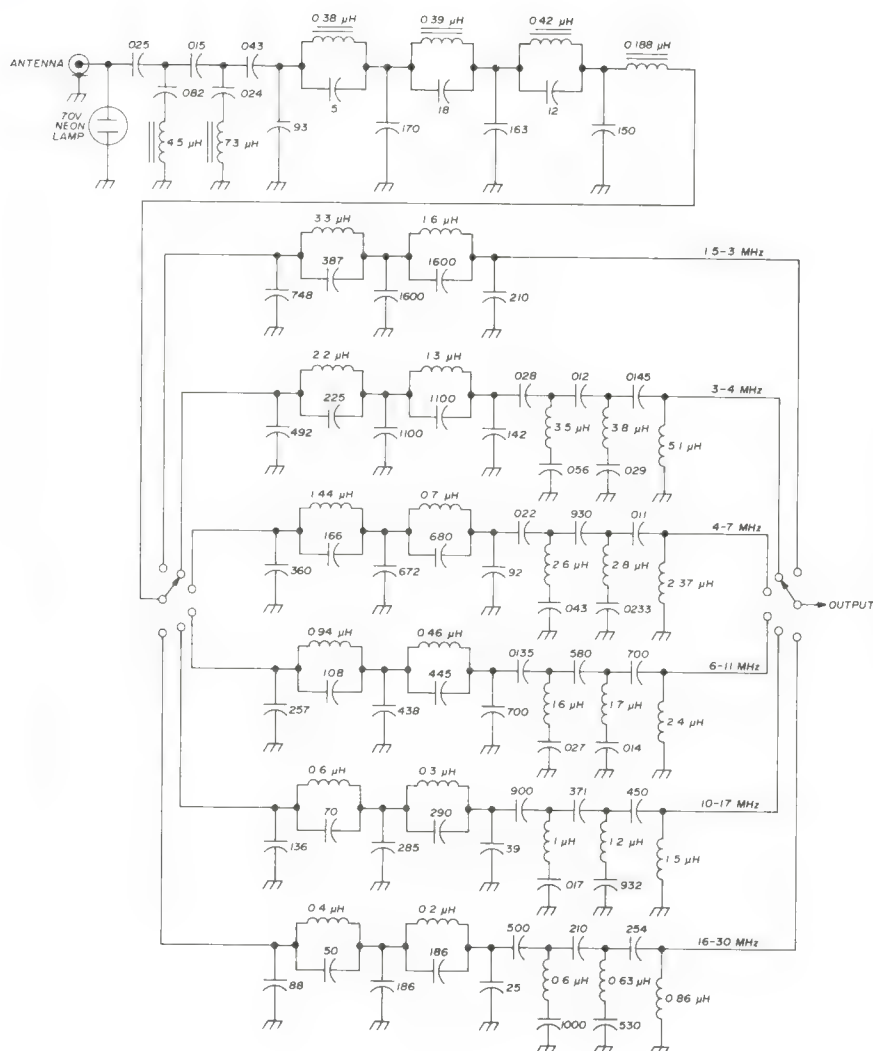
cuits, and decode logic for 8-path filter. Bandwidth for 3 dB down is 1 Hz centered on 1 kHz, with asymptotic slope of 6 dB per octave. Clock

controls shunt-switched filter action.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 5-12–5-14.

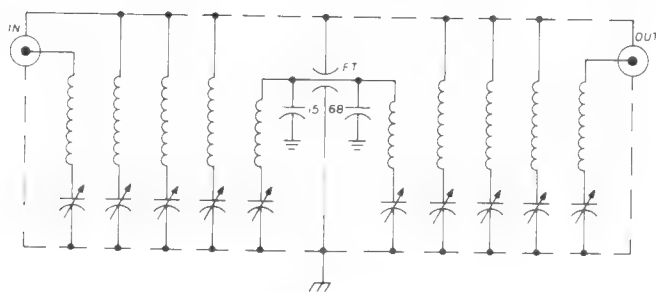
CHAPTER 28

Filter Circuits—Passive

Includes low-pass, high-pass, and bandpass AF filters for improving reception of voice, CW, SSB, and RTTY signals, along with higher-frequency circuits for suppressing broadcast-band interference in communication receivers and minimizing other types of interference.

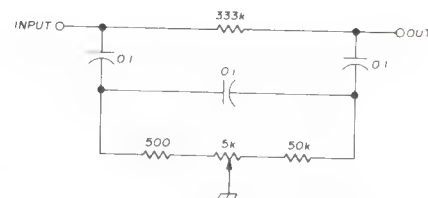


ELLIPTIC HIGH-PASS/LOW-PASS—Covers 1.45 to 32 MHz in six steps, for use at front end of high-frequency communication receiver to suppress unwanted broadcast signals. Low-pass filter section, acting with one of six following low-pass sections, gives over 90-dB image suppression. Special Bessel-Cauer elliptic filter having Chebyshev response in passband provides required 50-ohm impedance matching so filters can be cascaded.—U. L. Rohde, Optimum Design for High-Frequency Communications Receivers, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1976, p 10–25.

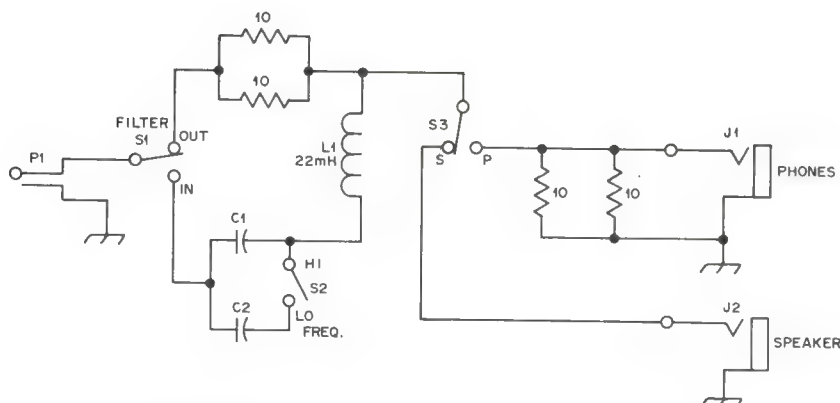


50.5-MHz BANDPASS—Provides 60% bandwidth with only 4-dB insertion loss. Each coil is about $2.2 \mu\text{H}$, and trimmer capacitors are 1.5–7 pF. Sweep signal generator and 5-in CRO are

essential for alignment.—P. H. Sellers, 50-MHz Bandpass Filter, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1976, p 70–71.

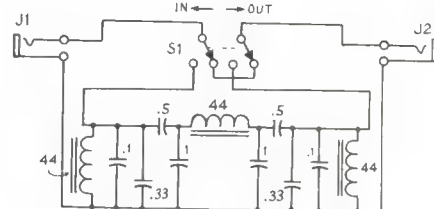


60-Hz TUNABLE NOTCH—Can be used to minimize hum pickup from AC line. Circuit tunes from 40 to 120 Hz with single pot. Article gives design equations. With unmeasured ceramic disk capacitors and 5% resistors, notch depth at 60 Hz was 44.5 dB. By selecting capacitors with equal values and replacing 333K with 500K trimpot, careful adjustment increases notch depth to 57 dB.—C. Hall, Tunable RC Notch Filter, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1975, p 16–20.

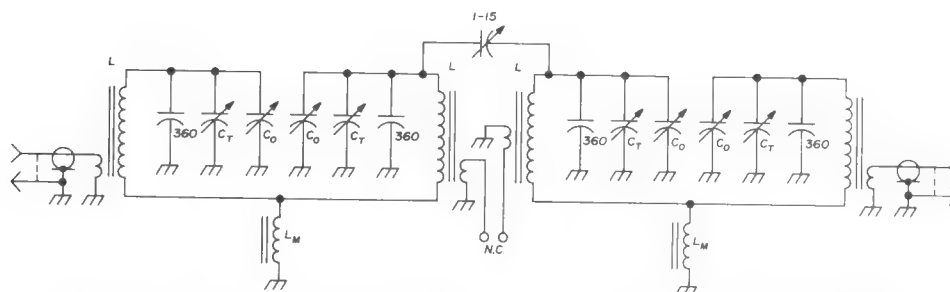


CW FILTER FOR INTERFERENCE—Audio bandpass filter, designed for connection between loudspeaker jack of receiver and external loudspeaker or phone, has half-power bandwidth of about 70 Hz but rolls off gradually without causing ringing. Series LC combination, connected in hot line to loudspeaker, looks like 5-ohm resistance at resonance, cutting signal amplitude about in half. At lower frequencies filter looks

like large capacitive reactance and at higher frequencies it resembles large inductive reactance, both causing high attenuation. Filter thus discriminates against all except switch-selected resonant frequency, either 760 or 1070 Hz. Choose best frequency for particular receiving situation by trial.—F. Noble, A Passive CW Filter to Improve Selectivity, *QST*, Nov. 1977, p 34–35.



BANDPASS FOR CW—Provides bandwidth of about 400 Hz (3 dB down) centered on 875 Hz, for improving reception of CW signals with amateur receiver. Uses three 44-mH toroids.—D. C. Rife, Low-Loss Passive Bandpass CW Filters, *QST*, Sept. 1971, p 42–44.



L 33 turns no. 20 enamelled on Amidon T-106-2 toroid cores (approximately $14 \mu\text{H}$). Links are each 2 turns
L_m 6 turns no. 20 enamelled on Amidon T-30-2 toroid core

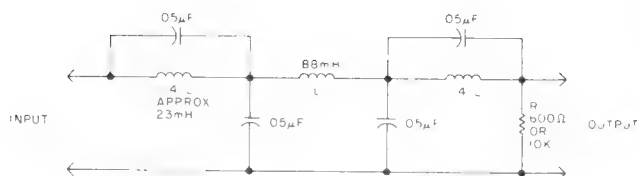
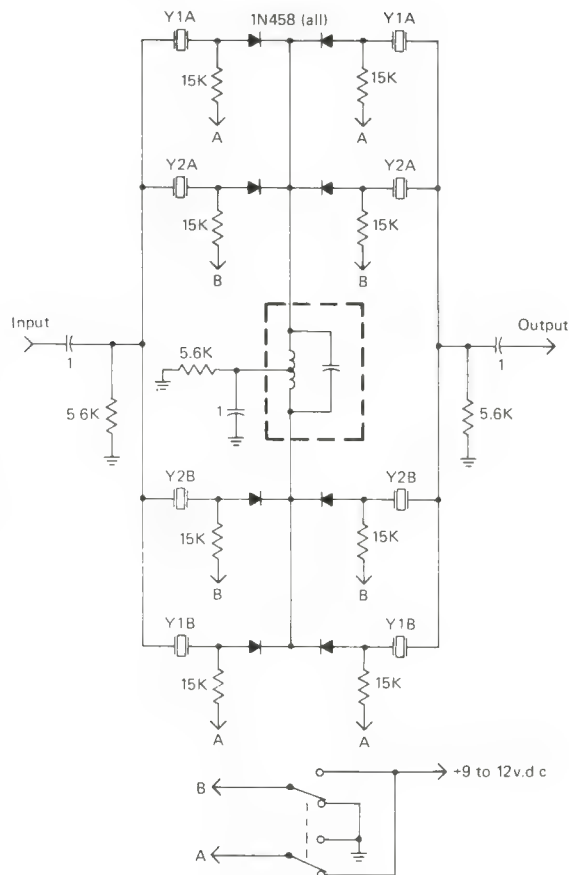
C₀ 4-section air variable, 10–160 pF per section
C_T 35-pF trimmer capacitors

160-METER BANDPASS—Four-resonator filter is tunable from 1.8 to 2 MHz and has insertion loss of 5 dB. 3-dB bandwidth is 30 kHz, and 6–

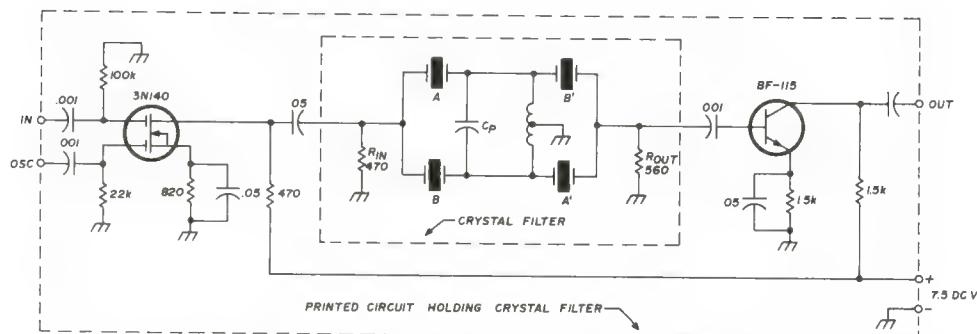
60 dB shape factor is 4.78. Stopband attenuation is over 120 dB. Key to high performance is use of high-Q toroid cores. Article covers the-

ory, construction, and adjustment.—W. Hayward, Bandpass Filters for Receiver Preselectors, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1975, p 18–27.

DIODE-SWITCHED FOUR-CRYSTAL IF FILTER— Application of 9–12 VDC to control points A or B gives choice of two different selectivities for IF amplifier in amateur communication receiver. For 500-Hz bandwidth at 455 kHz, frequencies of crystals in use should be 300 Hz apart for CW, 1.8 kHz apart for 2.7-kHz SSB bandwidth, and 1.25 kHz apart for 2.1-kHz SSB bandwidth. Article gives design graphs.—J. J. Schultz, *Economical Diode-Switched Crystal Filters*, *CQ*, July 1978, p 33–35 and 91.



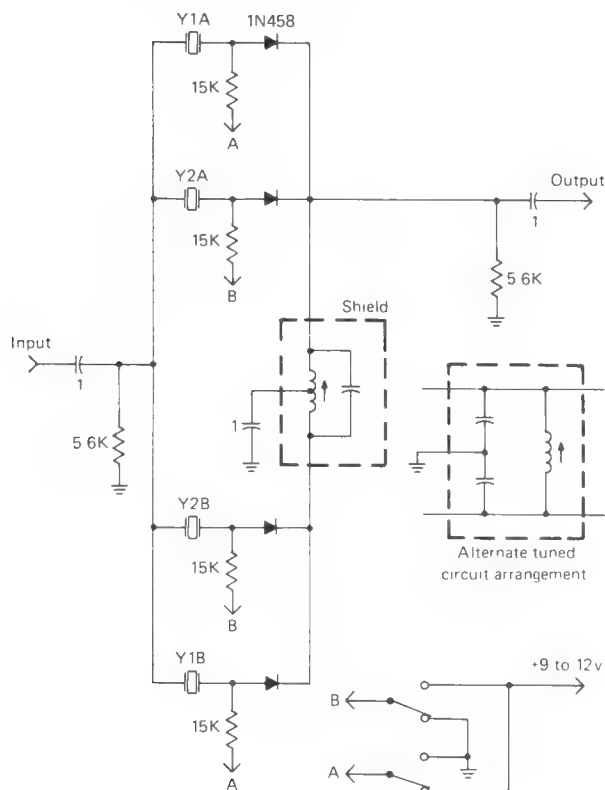
2125-Hz LOW-PASS—Used with AFSK keyer to convert 2125-Hz square wave to sine wave by removing third and fifth harmonics. All three coils are toroids, with its two windings in series for 88 mH and in parallel for 23 mH.—L. J. Fox, *Dodge That Hurricane!*, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1978, p 62–69.



FOUR-CRYSTAL FILTER—Uses two matched sets of crystals, with each pair having maximum frequency difference of 25 Hz. Transistors serve as input and output isolating stages. Each matched pair, such as A-A', should be from same manufacturer and have same nominal parallel capacitance for circuit, same activity, and same resonant frequency within 25 Hz. Ar-

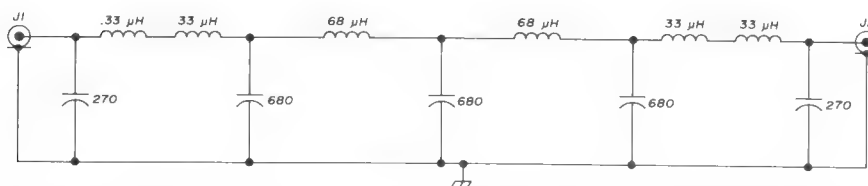
ticle gives detailed instructions for grinding crystal to increase resonant frequency when necessary for matching. Use frequency counter for checking frequency. Values given in circuit are for 5.645-MHz crystal filter with –6 dB band-pass of 1.82 kHz and insertion loss of about 5 dB. Crystals used are 5.644410 MHz and

5.644416 MHz for A and A', and 5.645627 MHz and 5.645641 MHz for B and B'. Coil has 7 + 7 turns No. 28 enamel bifilar wound on 10.7-MHz IF transformer having 2.4-mm slug diameter. C_p is 39 to 47 pF.—J. Perolo, *Practical Considerations in Crystal-Filter Design*, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 34–38.



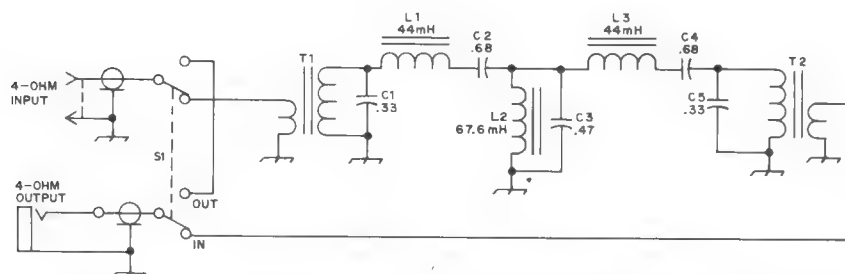
DIODE-SWITCHED CRYSTALS—1N458 diodes switch crystals in pairs to provide two different degrees of selectivity for 455-kHz IF filter. For 500-Hz bandwidth in amateur communication receiver, spacing between crystal frequencies should be 300 Hz, which is obtained with

455.150 kHz for Y1A and 454.850 kHz for Y1B. Provides adequate CW selectivity for transceiver having good SSB filter.—J. J. Schultz, *Economical Diode-Switched Crystal Filters*, *CQ*, July 1978, p 33–35 and 91.



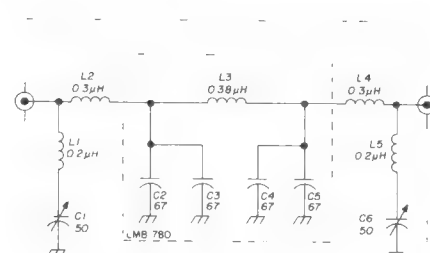
2.955-MHz HIGH-PASS—Used in offset frequency-measuring system for amateur-band signals. Nine-section Chebyshev high-pass filter with 1-dB passband ripple attenuates undesired 2.045–2.245 MHz image 16 dB while selecting desired 2.955–3.155 MHz signal. Filter

has sharper cutoff characteristic, for given number of sections, than Butterworth or image parameter designs.—J. Walker, *Accurate Frequency Measurement of Received Signals*, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1973, p 38–55.



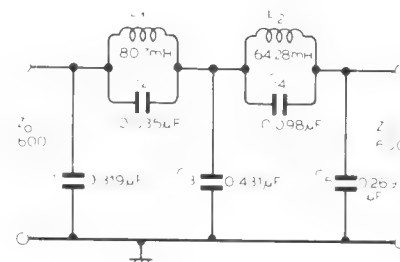
VOICE BANDPASS—Used between 8-ohm output of communication receiver and 8-ohm loudspeaker or low-impedance phones, to suppress Continuous Random Unwanted Disturbances on voice transmissions. Passband is 355 to 2530

Hz at 3-dB points. L1 and L3 are 44-mH toroids. L2 is 88-mH toroid with 94 turns removed. T1 and T2 are 88-mH toroids with 100 turns No. 28 enamel wound over original winding of each for primary.—R. M. Myers, *The SSB Crud-O-Ject*, *QST*, May 1974, p 23–25 and 56.



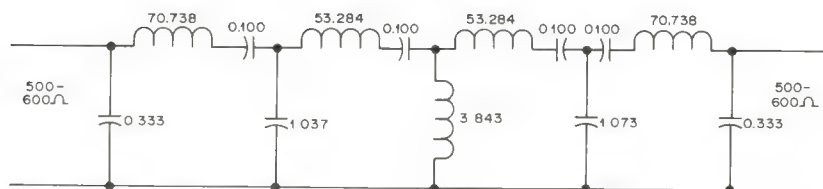
- C1, C6 50 pF APC or MAPC variable
- C2, C3 67 pF $\pm 5\%$, 7500 working volts dc (Centralab type 850S ceramic capacitor, 6 for \$1.00 from John Meshna, P.O. Box 62, E. Lynn, Massachusetts 01904)
- L1, L5 0.2 μ H, 3 turns no. 16 or no. 14 enamelled, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13mm) ID, spaced 1/8 inch (3mm) per turn
- L2, L4 0.3 μ H, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ turns no. 14 enamelled, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13mm) ID, spaced 1/8 inch (3mm) per turn
- L3 0.38 μ H, 7 turns no. 14 enamelled, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (13mm) ID, spaced 1/8 inch (3mm) per turn

LOW-PASS WITH 42.5-MHz CUTOFF—Designed for insertion in antenna coax of amateur radio station up to 1 kW, to cure TVI problems. Provides 60-dB attenuation on channel 2. Filter uses m-derived terminating half-sections at each end, with two constant-K midsections. End sections are tuned either to channel 2 (55 MHz) or channel 3 (61 MHz). Article covers construction and tune-up.—N. Johnson, *High-Frequency Lowpass Filter*, *Ham Radio*, March 1975, p 24–27.



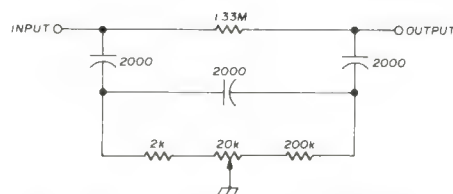
- L1 253 turns No. 18 AWG 45mm V.N.K. (R. LAZAR)
- L1-C2 Tune to 3kHz
- L2 253 turns No. 18 AWG 45mm V.N.K. (R. LAZAR)
- C2 4 Tune to 1kHz

1-kHz FIFTH-ORDER LOW-PASS—Used with 1-kHz signal generator to remove unwanted harmonics, leaving pure sine wave as required for measuring distortion in modern audio amplifiers. Attenuation peaks are carefully positioned to coincide with second and third harmonics, giving 65-dB attenuation of these harmonics and at least 50-dB attenuation of higher harmonics.—J. A. Hardcastle, *1 kHz Source Cleaning Filter*, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1978, p 59.

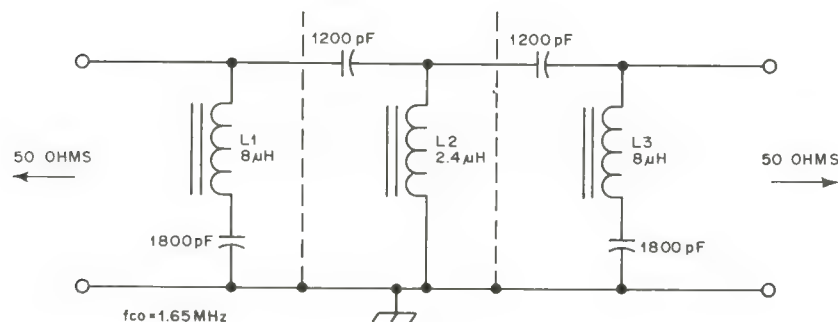


225-Hz BANDPASS RTTY—Used ahead of limiter in 170-Hz-shift RTTY receiving converter. Chebyshev mesh configuration with 0.1-dB ripple uses inductor to ground for sharpening lower skirt, with capacitive coupling for sharpening upper skirt, to give good symmetry for response curve. Capacitors should be high-Q

types, well matched. Take turns off inductors as required to move passband higher if initially low in frequency. Insertion loss is 6.6 dB and 3-dB bandwidth is 225 Hz, which makes mark and space tones only 1.5 dB down.—A. J. Klappenberger, A High-Performance RTTY Band-Pass Filter, *QST*, Jan. 1978, p 33.

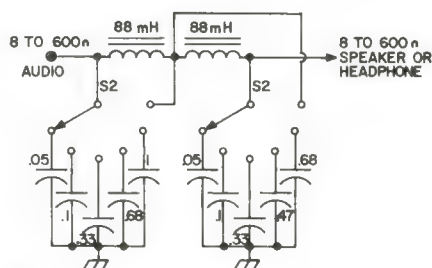


693–2079 Hz TUNABLE NOTCH—Requires only one tuning pot to cover entire frequency range. Developed for use in tunable narrow-band audio amplifier. Article gives design equations. Depth of notch is greater than 50 dB. Doubling capacitor values changes tuning range to 355–1028 Hz, while cutting values in half gives range of 1340–4110 Hz.—C. Hall, Tunable RC Notch Filter, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1975, p 16–20.

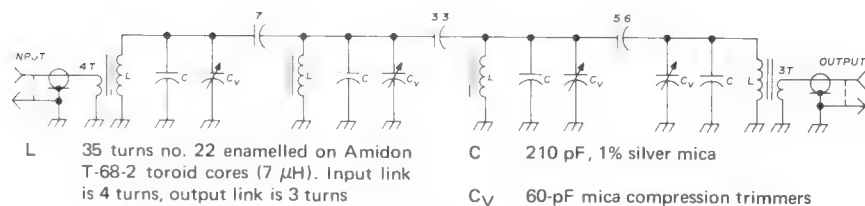


AM BROADCAST REJECTION—Seven-element m-derived high-pass filter provides 30-dB rejection at AM broadcast-band frequencies while passing signals in 160-meter band. Midsection m-derived branch of circuit was eliminated to simplify construction, but can be added and

tuned to particular broadcast station that presents difficult interference problem. L1 and L3 are 40 turns No. 30 enamel wound on T50-2 powdered-iron toroid. L2 has 22 turns No. 30 on T50-2 core.—D. DeMaw, Low-Noise Receiving Antennas, *QST*, Dec. 1977, p 36-39.

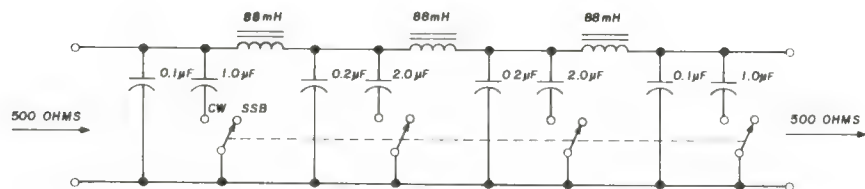


SWITCHABLE AF FILTER—Provides wide range of switch-selected capacitor values for varying cutoff frequencies, to permit use of filter for either phone or CW reception. On CW, circuit improves reception by eliminating higher frequencies that are largely interference.—J. J. Schultz, *The Quiet Maker*, 73 *Magazine*, March 1974, p 81–84.



80-METER BANDPASS—Four-resonator filter for use in 80-meter amateur band has 100-kHz bandwidth, 4.4-dB insertion loss, and 6–60 dB shape factor of 5.16. Filter was designed and aligned at 3.75 MHz; realignment at 3.6 and 3.9

MHz yielded similar results. Article covers theory, construction, and adjustment.—W. Hayward, Bandpass Filters for Receiver Preselectors, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1975, p 18–27.



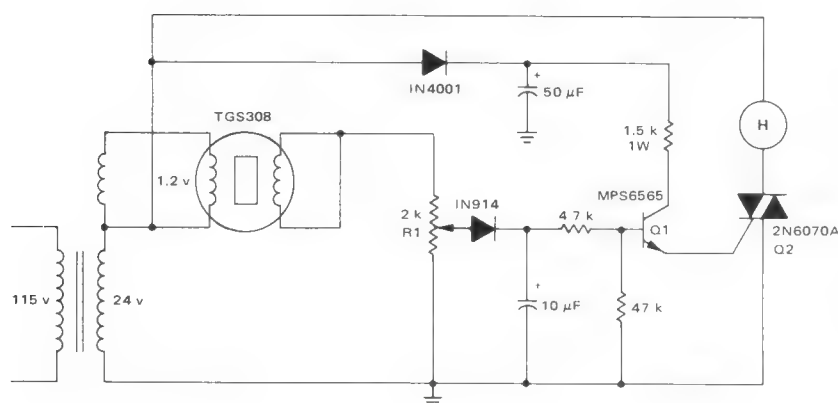
LOW-PASS PI-SECTION AF—Four-pole double-throw switch gives choice of 650-Hz cutoff for CW or 2000 Hz for SSB. Filter capacitors are matched. Response decreases continuously be-

yond cutoff frequency, with no loss of attenuation.—E. Noll, *Circuits and Techniques, Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 40–43.

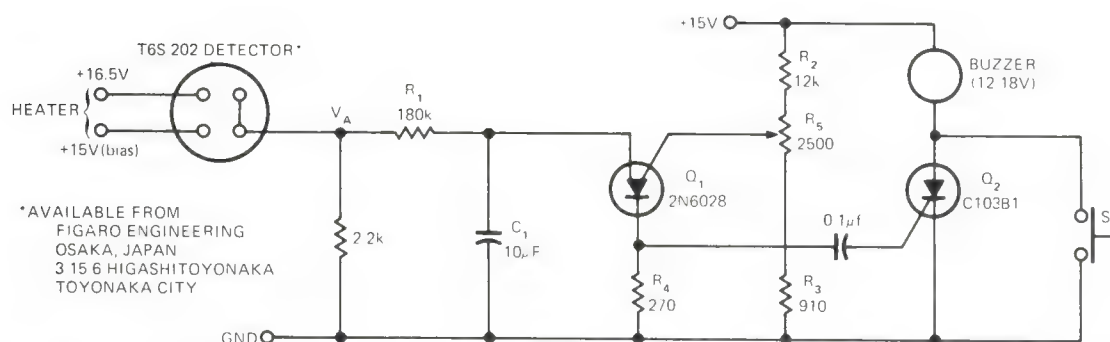
CHAPTER 29

Fire Alarm Circuits

Sensors used may respond to gas, ionization, flame, or smoke associated with fire, for triggering circuits driving variety of alarm devices.



TRIAC GAS/SMOKE DETECTOR—Conductivity of Taguchi TGS308 gas sensor increases in presence of combustible gases, increasing load voltage across R1 from normal 3 VRMS to as much as 20 V. Rise in voltage trips comparator to turn on transistor Q1 that supplies trigger current to 2N6070A sensitive-gate triac. Resulting full-wave drive of Delta 16003168 24-VAC horn gives sound output of 90 dB at 10 feet. Horn stops automatically when gas clears sensor.—A. Pshaenich, "Solid State Gas/Smoke Detector Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-735, p 4.

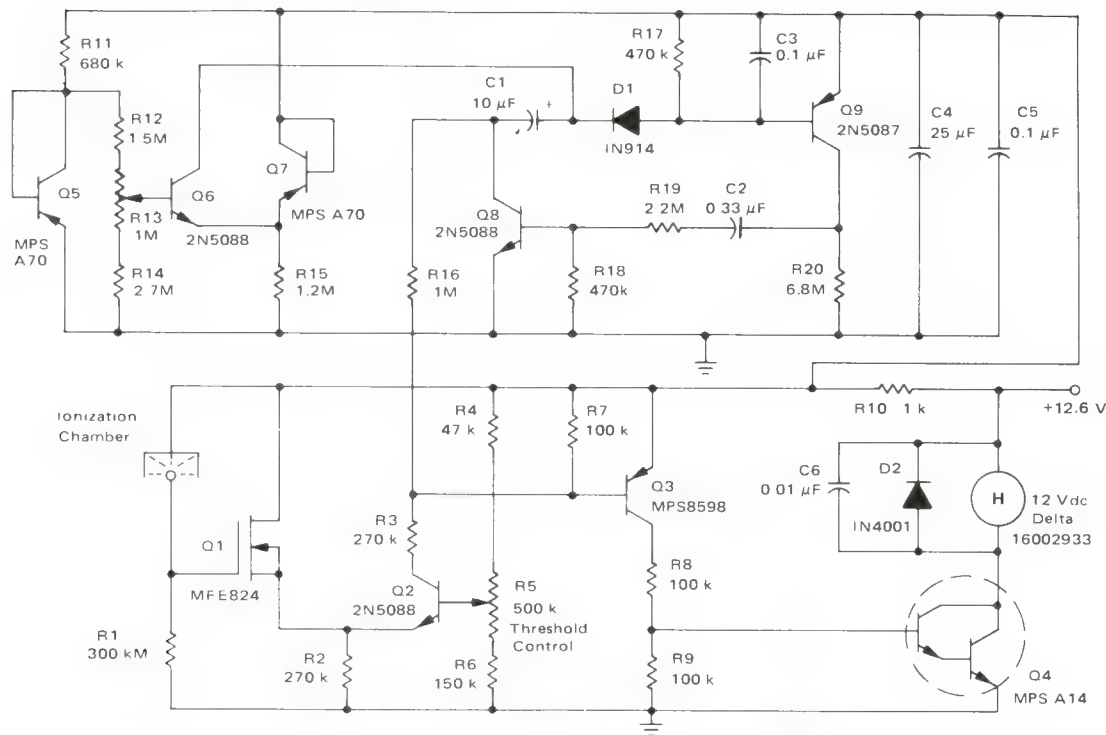


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GAS/SMOKE SENSOR—Sensor is based on selective absorption of hydrocarbons by N-type metal-oxide surface. Heater in sensor burns off hydrocarbons when gas or smoke disappears, to make sensor reusable. Requires initial warm-up time of about 15 min in hydrocarbon-free en-

vironment. When gas or smoke is present, V_A quickly rises and triggers programmable UJT Q1. Resulting voltage pulse across R, triggers Q2 and thereby energizes buzzer. S1 is reset switch. R1 and C1 give time delay that prevents trigger-

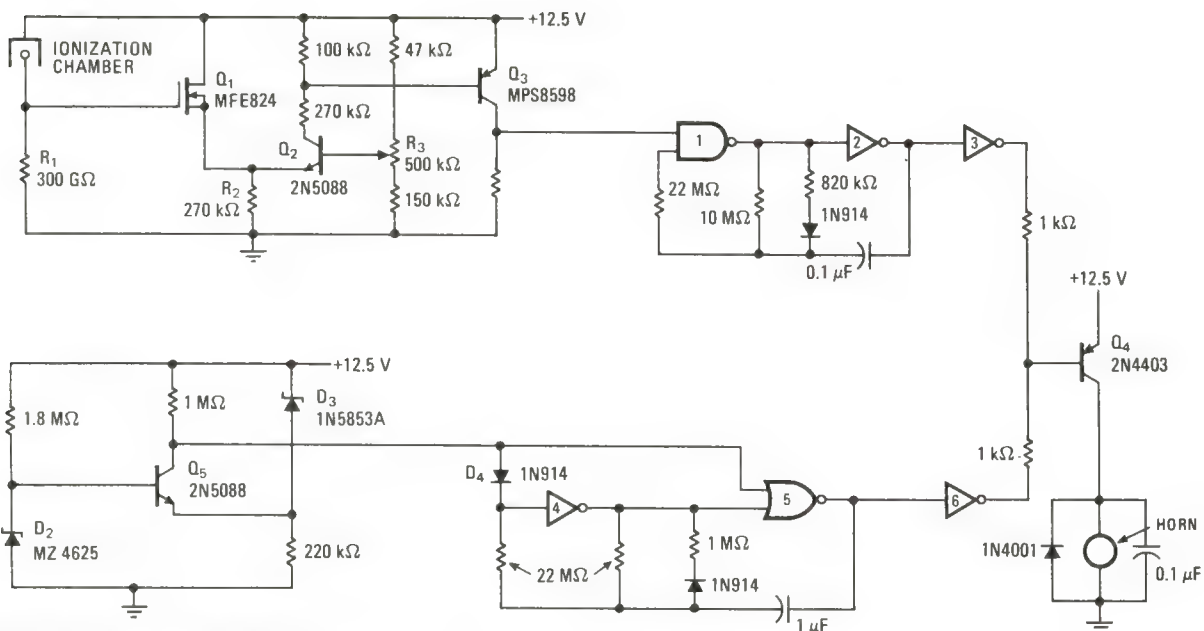
ing by small transients such as smoke from cigarette. R5 adjusts alarm threshold. Use regulated supply.—S. J. Bepko, Gas/Smoke Detector Is Sensitive and Inexpensive, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1973, p 83 and 85.



IONIZATION ALARM USING TRANSISTORS—Use of continuous smoke alarm signal rather than beeping horn simplifies transistor circuits needed to trigger fire alarm and low-battery alarm. When high impedance of ionization chamber is lowered by smoke or gas, amplifier

Q1-Q2-Q3 supplies 100- μ A base current to Darlington Q4 for powering horn continuously as long as smoke content exceeds that set by threshold control R5. Low-battery circuit is tripped at voltage range between 9.8 and 11.2 V, as determined by R13, to energize MVBR Q8-

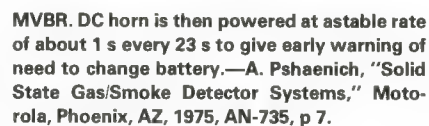
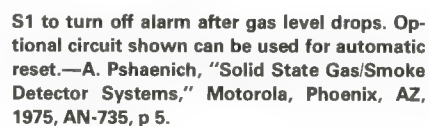
Q9 for driving horn 0.7 s, with 50-s OFF intervals. Battery is chosen to last at least 1 year while furnishing standby current of about 70 μ A.—A. Pshaenich, "Solid State Gas/Smoke Detector Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-735, p 8.



IONIZATION-CHAMBER SENSOR—MOSFET Q₁ with high input impedance monitors voltage level at divider formed by R₁ and ionization chamber, with output of Q₁ going to Q₂ which forms other half of differential amplifier. With smoke level of 2% or higher, Q₃ is turned on and applies logic 1 to one input of NAND gate 1 in

asymmetrical astable MVBR. Capacitor in MVBR charges quickly and discharges slowly, making alarm horn sound during discharge via inverter 3 and driver transistor Q₄. Comparator circuit Q₅ drives second MVBR to energize horn through inverter 6 and same driver Q₄ when bat-

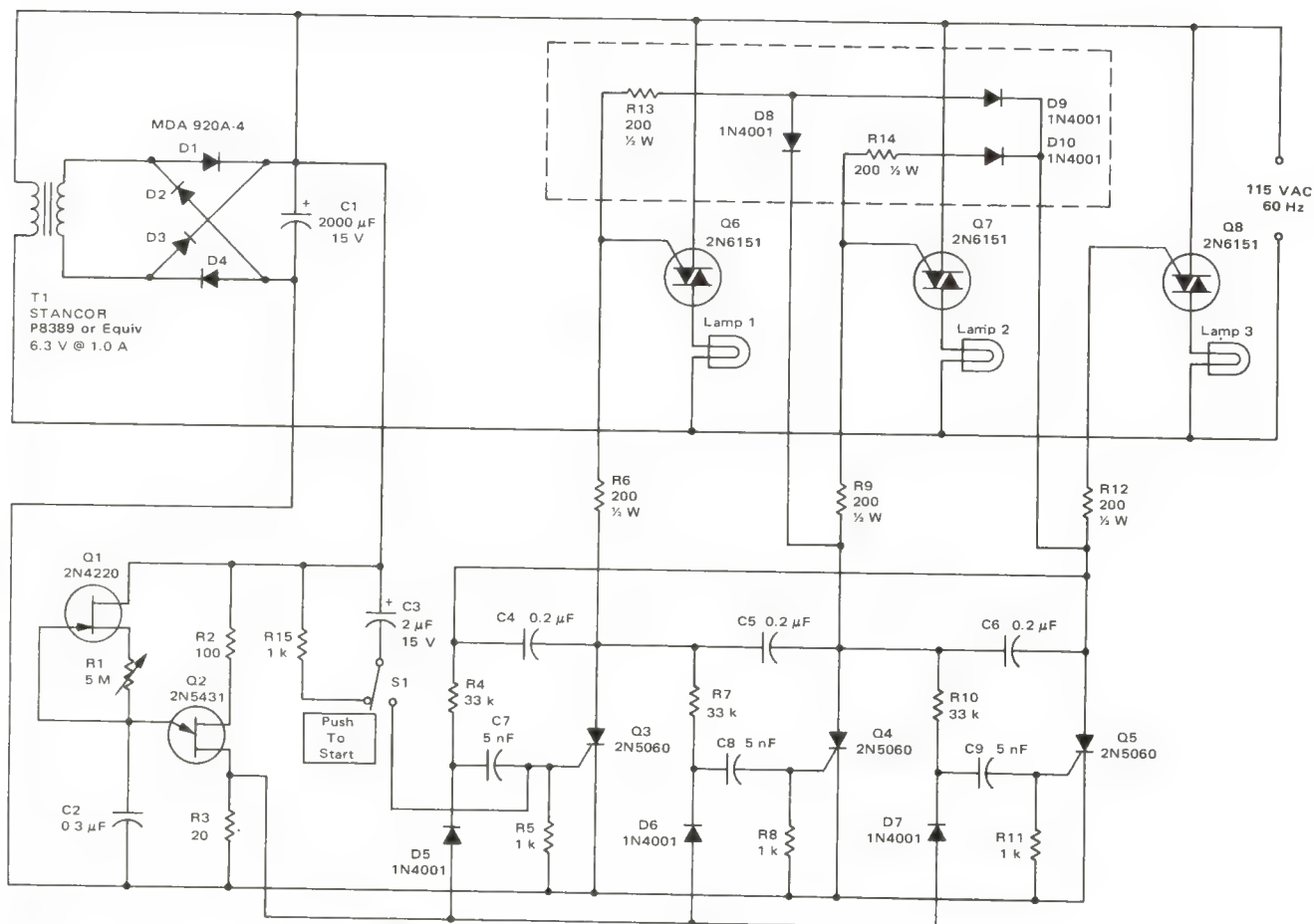
tery is low, but with distinctive 1-s toot every 23 s to conserve energy remaining in battery and differentiate from fire warning.—A. Pshaenich and R. Janikowski, Gas and Smoke Detector Uses Low-Leakage MOS Transistor, *Electronics*, Nov. 28, 1974, p 124-125.



CHAPTER 30

Flasher Circuits

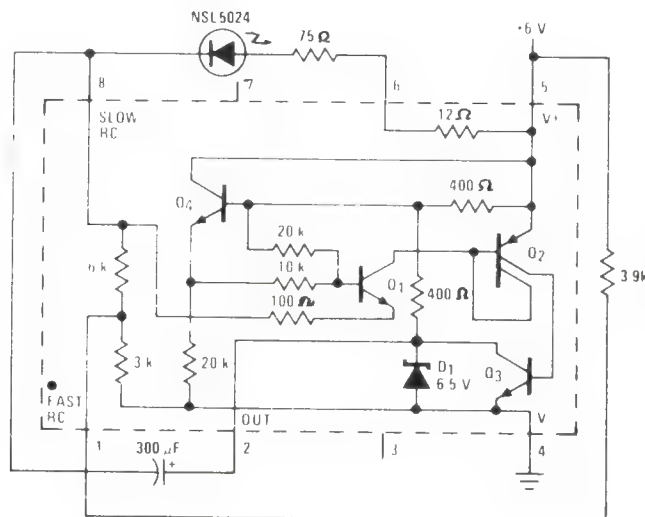
Provide fixed or variable flash rates for LEDs, incandescent lamps, or fluorescent lamps used as indicators, alarms, warnings, and for such special effects as Christmas-light shimmer. See also Game and Lamp Control chapters.



SEQUENTIAL AC FLASHER—Uses simple ring counter in which triac gates form part of counter load. Incandescent lamps come on in sequence, with only one lamp normally on at a

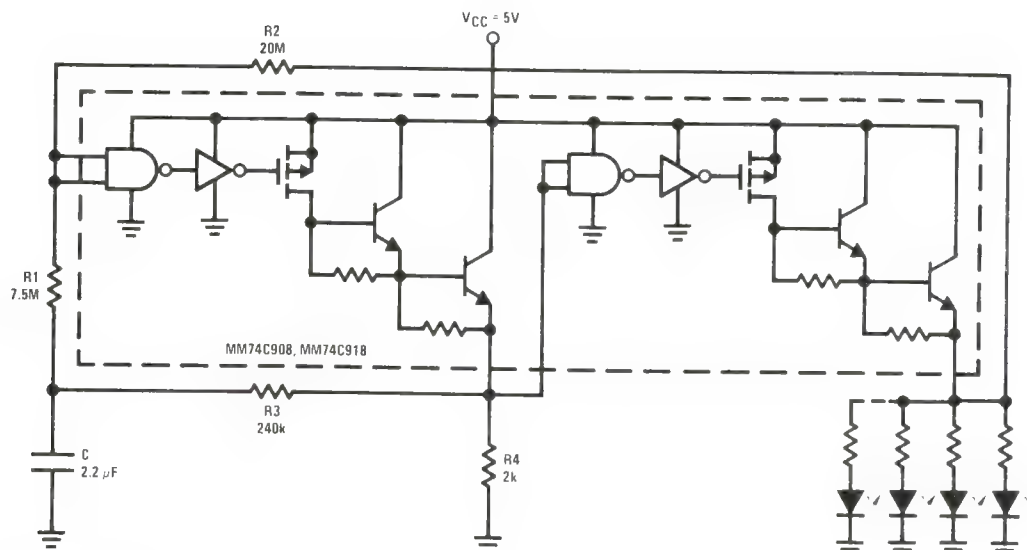
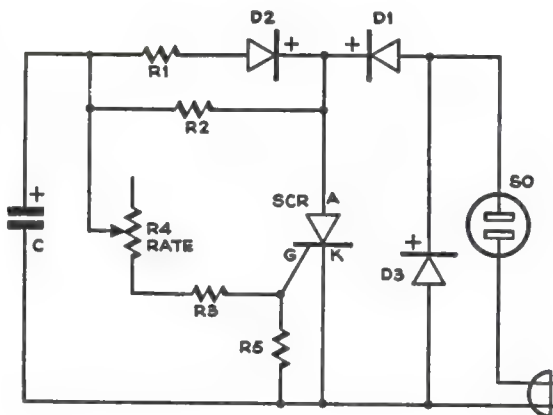
time. Pulse rate for switching lamp can be adjusted from about 1 every 0.1 s to 1 every 8 s. Circuit enclosed in dashed rectangle can be added to keep previous lamps on when next

lamp is turned on. Only three stages are shown, but any number of additional stages can be added.—“Circuit Applications for the Triac,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-466, p 11.



VARIABLE FLASHER FOR LED—Terminal connections of National LM3909 flasher IC give choice of three different flash rates for LED used as indicator in battery portable equipment. External resistors provide additional adjustments of flash rate. Appropriate connections to pins 1 and 8 make flash-controlling internal resistance 3K, 6K, or 9K. Flasher operates at any supply voltage above 2 V, with low duty cycle to give long battery life.—P. Lefferts, Power-Miser Flasher IC Has Many Novel Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 59–66.

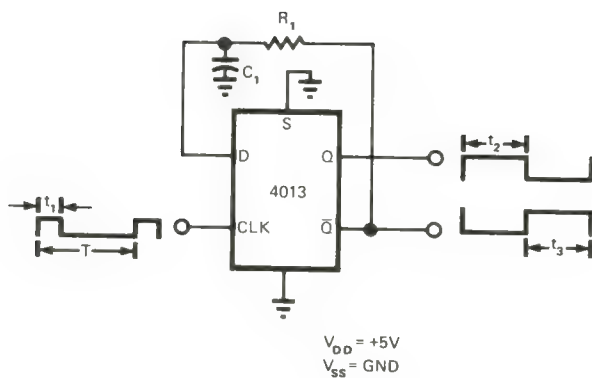
SHIMMER FOR CHRISTMAS LIGHTS—Circuit uses half of AC cycle to power lights conventionally. On other half-cycle, C charges and builds up voltage on gate of SCR. When firing point is reached, SCR conducts and allows remainder of this half-cycle to pass through light string. Result is flash that gives shimmer or strobe effect. C is 100-µF 50-V electrolytic, R1 is 2.7K, R2 is 22K, R3 is 3.3K, R4 is 100K pot, and R5 is 1K. Diodes are Motorola HEP R0053. SCR is GE C106B1 or Motorola HEP R1221 mounted on heatsink.—R. F. Graf and G. J. Whalen, Add Shimmer to Your Christmas Lights, *Popular Science*, Dec. 1973, p 124.



DRIVING LED ARRAY—National MM74C908/918 dual CMOS driver has sections connected as Schmitt-trigger oscillator, with R1 and R2 used to generate hysteresis. R3 and C

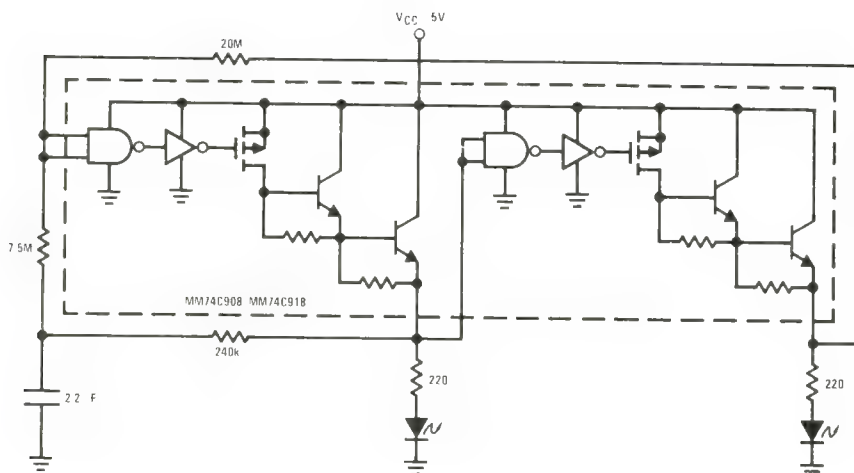
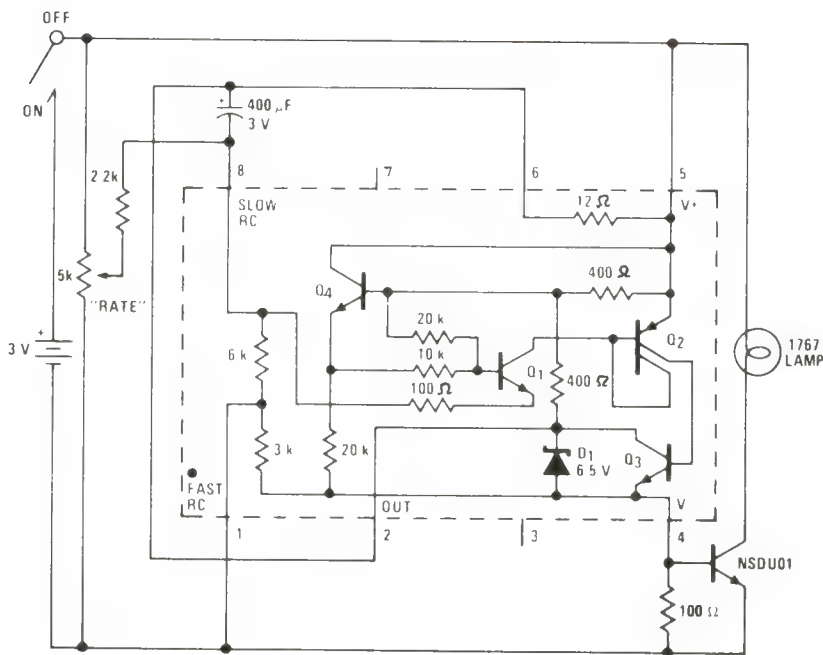
are inverting feedback timing elements, and R4 is pulldown load for first driver. Output current drive capability is greater than 250 mA, making

circuit suitable for driving array of LEDs or lamps.—"CMOS Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-38–5-49.

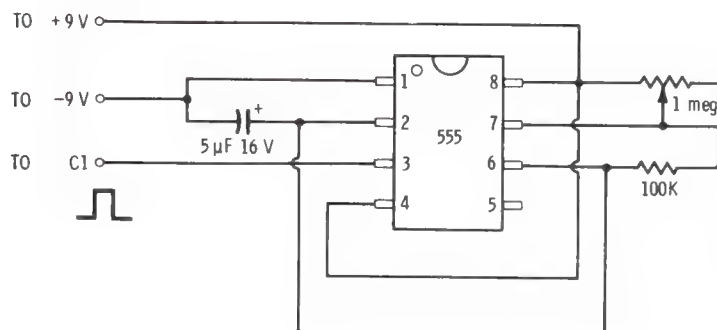


1-Hz LAMP BLINKER—Single CMOS flip-flop generates approximately constant low-frequency signal from variable high-frequency signal. RC network in feedback loop determines output frequency, which is independent of rate at which flip-flop is clocked if output frequency is lower than clock frequency. If clock frequency is lower, output transitions occur at half of clock frequency. Provides two outputs, approximately equal in duty cycle but opposite in phase. Circuit was developed to blink lamp at 1 Hz to indicate presence of active digital signal having variable duty cycle in range of 100 to 3000 Hz.—V. L. Schuck, Generate a Constant Frequency Cheaply, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1975, p 80 and 82.

3-V STROBE—Flash rate of 1767 lamp can be adjusted from no flashes to continuously on, in circuit using National LM3909 flasher IC with external NPN power transistor rated at 1 A or higher. Can be used as variable-rate warning light, for advertising, or for special effects. With lamp in large reflector in dark room, flashes several times per second are almost fast enough to stop motion of dancer.—P. Lefferts, Power-Miser Flasher IC Has Many Novel Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 59–66.

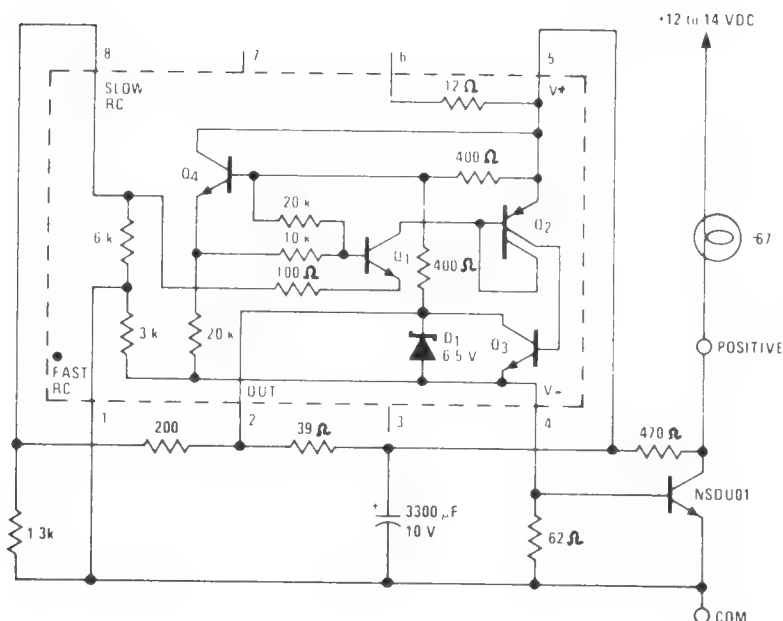
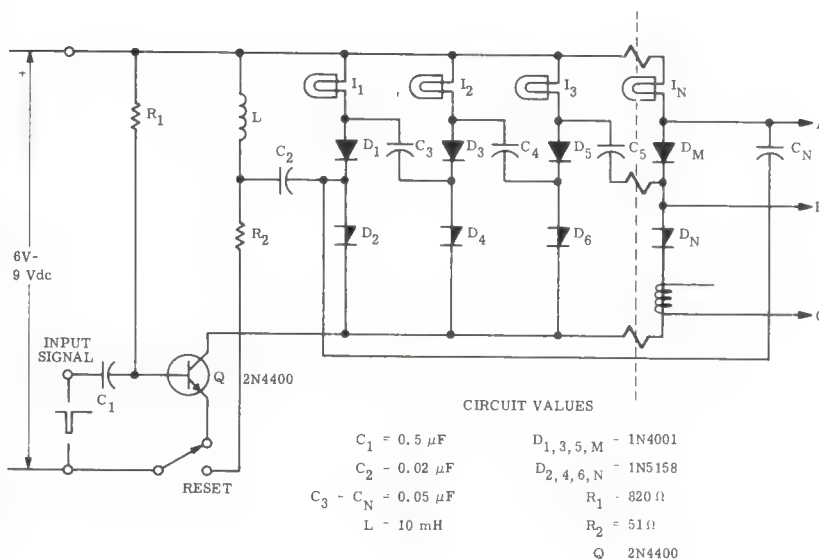


OUT-OF-PHASE DOUBLE FLASHER—Sections of National MM74C908/MM74C918 dual CMOS driver are connected as Schmitt-trigger oscillator, with LEDs at output of each section so LEDs will flash 180° out of phase. High output current capability makes circuit suitable for driving two LED arrays.—“CMOS Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-38–5-49.

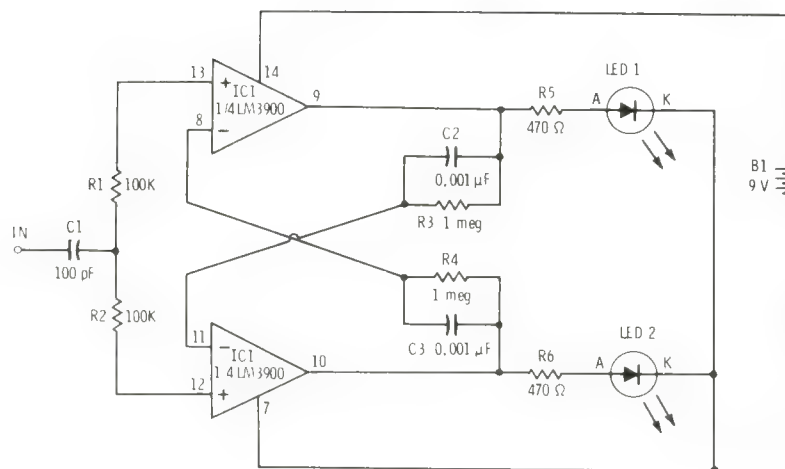


CLOCK DRIVE FOR FLIP-FLOP FLASHER—555 timer connected as astable MVBR generates series of timing pulses at rate determined by value of capacitor and setting of 1-megohm pot. Provides automatic string of input pulses for driving flip-flop of dual flasher. Pulse output goes to input capacitor C1 of flip-flop.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 5," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 30–37.

SEQUENTIAL SWITCHING OF LOADS—Ring counter using four-layer diodes D_N provides sequential switching of loads under control of input pulse-train signal. Indicator lamps are shown, but any load from 15 to 200 mA can be switched. After power is applied, reset switch must be pressed to establish current through L. When switch is released, this current flows through C_2 and breaks down D_2 , allowing current to flow through first lamp I_1 . Input pulse to transistor Q (normally held off by current through R_1) turns Q off and removes power from diode circuits, thus turning I_1 and D_2 off. At end of input pulse, Q comes on and restores power to diode circuits, but all loads will be turned off. Voltage on C_2 now adds to 6 V normally across D_4 , making D_4 break down and turn on I_2 . Next input pulse will break down D_6 in same manner. Output signals may be picked up as negative pulses at A or B or by current-sensing at C if required for controlling larger loads.—J. Bliss and D. Zinder, "4-Layer and Current-Limiter Diodes Reduce Circuit Cost and Complexity," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-221, p 5.

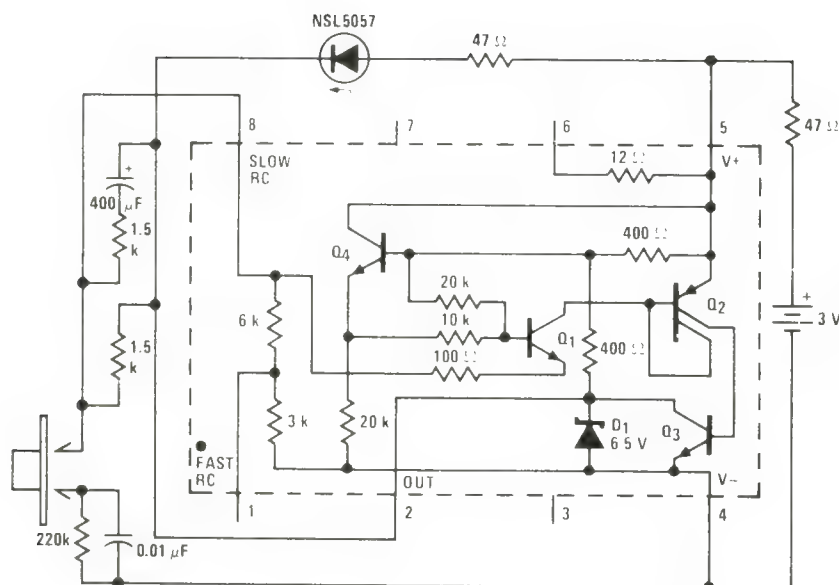
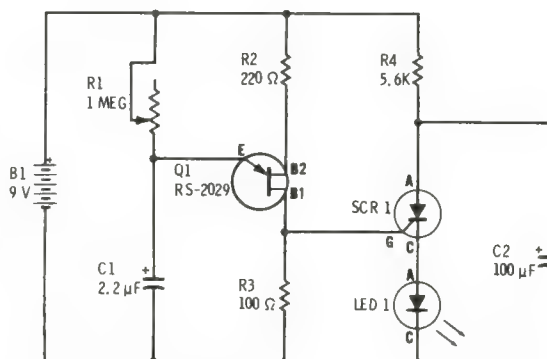


1-Hz AUTO FLASHER—Lamp drawing nominal 600 mA is flashed at 1 Hz by National LM3909 flasher IC operating from 12-V automotive battery. Use of 3300- μF capacitor makes flasher IC immune to supply spikes and provides means of limiting IC supply voltage to about 7 V.—P. Lefferts, "Power-Miser Flasher IC Has Many Novel Applications," *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 59–66.

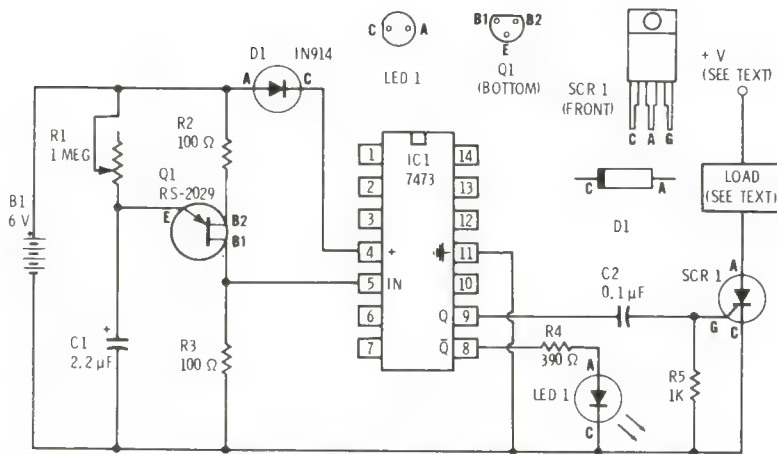


DEMONSTRATION FLIP-FLOP—Two sections of LM3900 quad opamp form bistable MVBR for flip-flop having two stable states. When input is grounded momentarily, output of one of opamps swings completely on and turns other opamp off. LED indicates which opamp is on at any particular time. Next grounding of input reverses conditions. Ideal for classroom demonstrations.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 5," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 30–37.

SCR FLASHES LED—UJT oscillator Q1 provides timing pulses for triggering SCR driving red Radio Shack 276-041 LED. Circuit draws only 2 mA from 9-V battery when producing 12 flashes per second. SCR is 6-A 50-V 276-1089.—F. M. Mims, "Semiconductor Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1976, p 78–84.

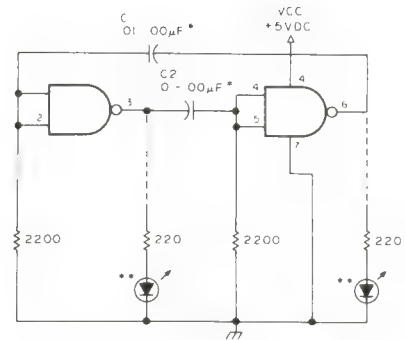


SINGLE-FLASH LED—Mono MVBR connection of National LM3909 IC produces 0.5-s flash with LED each time pushbutton makes momentary contact.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 9.



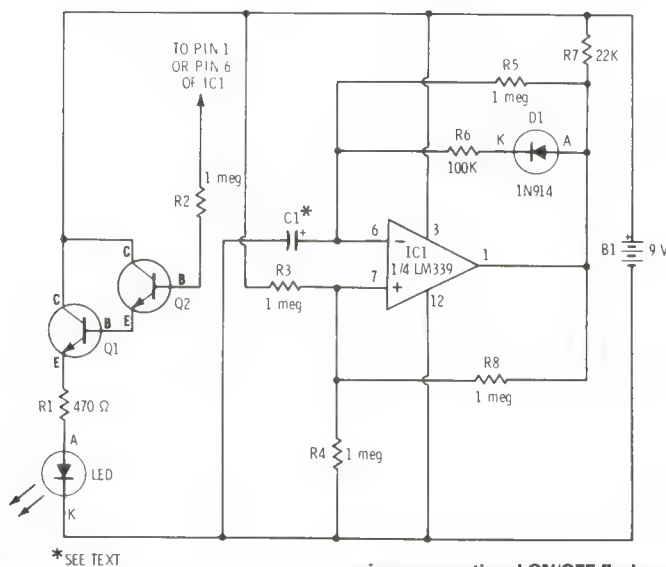
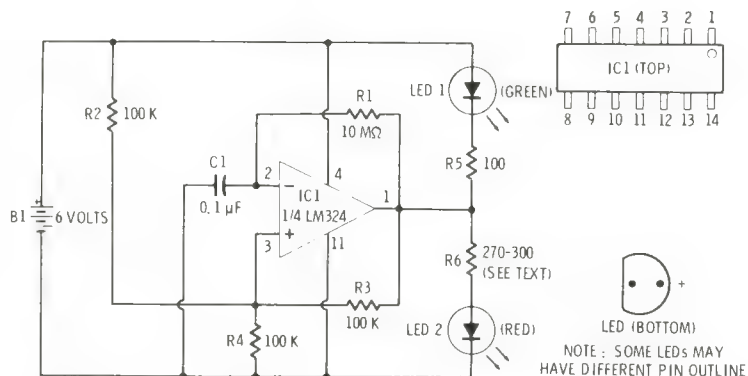
FLIP-FLOP DRIVES SCR—UJT relaxation oscillator Q1 serves as clock for driving section of 7473 dual flip-flop. One output of flip-flop flashes Radio Shack 276-041 red LED to indicate operating status. Other output alternately triggers SCR which can be 6-A 50-V 276-1089, for

flashing lamp load. Load and SCR supply voltage depend on application but must be within SCR rating.—F. M. Mims, "Semiconductor Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1976, p 62-70.



LED BLINKER—Two sections of SN7400 quad gate form MVBR operating at low enough frequency so LED status indicators come on and off slowly for visual observation of MVBR. LEDs are optional and do not affect operation of MVBR. Capacitors must be same value. Ideal for student demonstration in classroom or as Science Fair exhibit.—A. MacLean, How Do You Use ICs?, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1977, p 56-59.

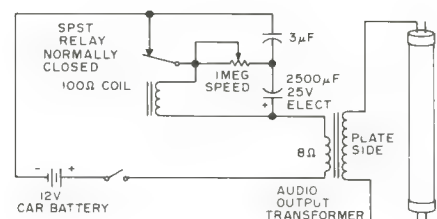
RED/GREEN LED FLASHER—One section of LM324 quad opamp is connected as square-wave generator giving about 1 flash per second for each LED. Series resistors for LEDs have different values because they have different forward voltage requirements. If LED 2 glows between flashes, increase value of R6 slightly. Too large a value for R6 reduces flash brilliance of LED 2. Supply can be 5 or 6 V.—F. M. Mims, "Semiconductor Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1975, p 69-74.



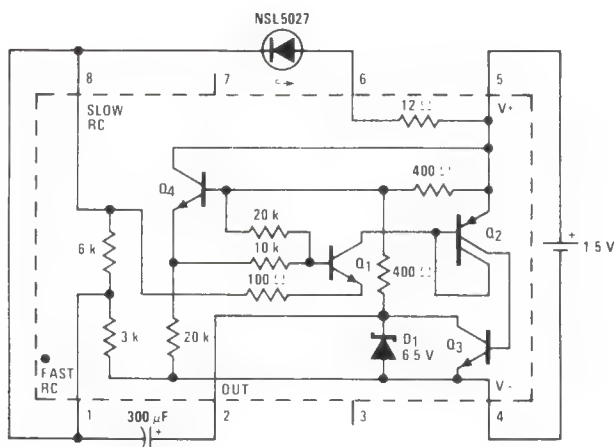
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COMPARATOR LED FLASHER—One section of LM339 quad comparator drives two RS2016 NPN transistors having LED load, to give simple flasher for classroom demonstrations. Circuit can be duplicated with other three sections to give four flashers. Connecting R2 to pin 1 of IC

gives conventional ON/OFF flash cycle in which LED turns on and off rapidly. Connecting R2 to pin 6 makes LED turn on rapidly and turn off very slowly. C1 controls flash interval; typical value is 0.01 μF.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 5," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 45-51.

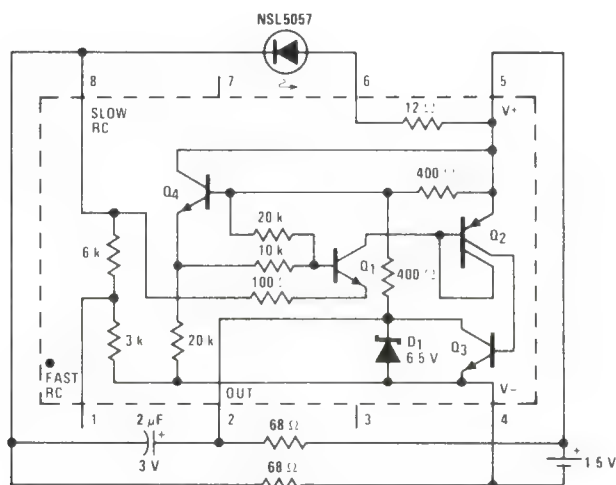


12-V FLUORESCENT—Relay acts as mechanical DC/AC converter operating off 12-V car battery. Each time relay opens, inductive kick in relay coil is stepped up by output transformer to high enough voltage for ionizing 24-inch fluorescent tube, giving flash that can serve as emergency flasher when car breaks down.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, June 1975, p 175.



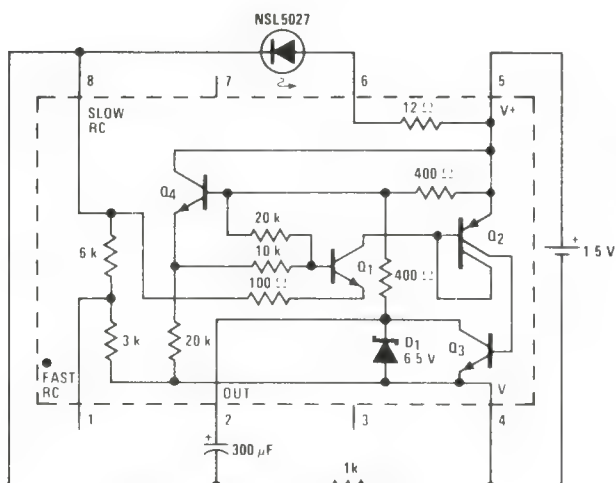
1.5-V LED FLASHER—National LM3909 IC operating from 1.5-V battery drives NSL5027 LED in such a way that current is drawn by LED only about 1% of time. External 300- μ F capacitor

sets flash rate at about 1 Hz.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 2.

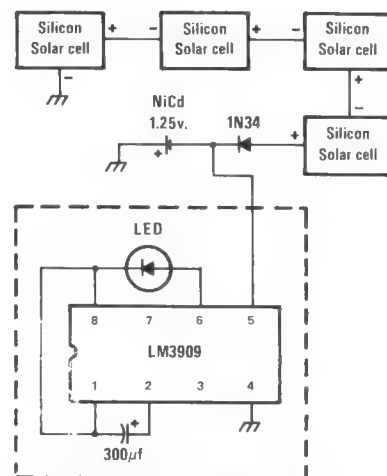


2-kHz FLASHER FOR LED—Single 1.5-V cell provides power for National LM3909 flasher IC that operates at high enough frequency to appear on continuously, for use as indicator in battery portable equipment. Duty cycle and frequency of current pulses to LED are increased by changing

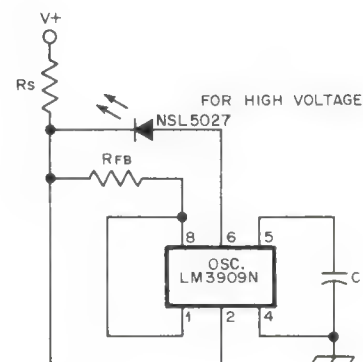
external resistors until average energy reaching LED provides sufficient light for application. At 2 kHz, no flicker is noticeable.—P. Leferts, Power-Miser Flasher IC Has Many Novel Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 59–66.



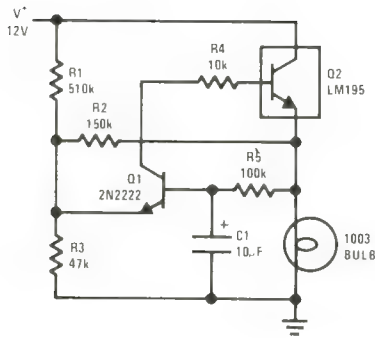
FAST 1.5-V BLINKER—Addition of 1K resistor between pins 4 and 8 of National LM3909 IC increases flash rate to about 3 times that obtainable when 300 μ F is connected between pins 1 and 2. Modification of external connections gives choice of 3K, 6K, or 9K for internal RC resistors.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 2.



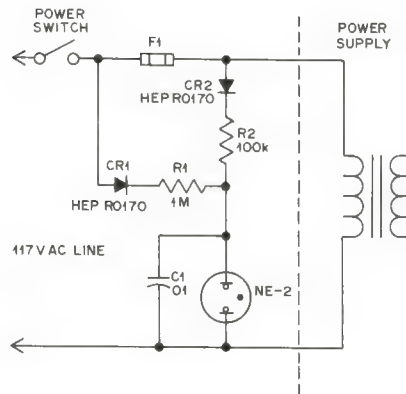
LED FLASHER—Requires only LM3909 IC and external capacitor operating from 1.25-V nicad or other penlight cell. Circuit can be duplicated for as many additional flashing LEDs as are desired for display. Optional charging circuit uses silicon solar cells and diode for daytime charging of battery automatically.—J. A. Sandler, 11 Projects under \$11, *Modern Electronics*, June 1978, p 54–58.



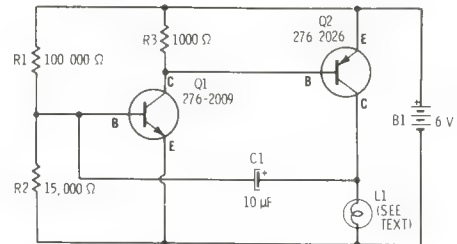
6-V OR 15-V INDICATOR—Uses Digi-Key LM3909N flasher/oscillator to drive LED at 2 Hz as ON/OFF indicator for battery-operated devices. For 6-V battery, C_T is 400 μ F, R_S is 1000 ohms, and R_{FB} is 1500 ohms. For 15 V, corresponding values are 180, 3900, and 1000. Battery life is essentially same as shelf life.—C. Shaw, ON-OFF Indicator for Battery Device, *QST*, March 1978, p 41–42.



1-A LAMP FLASHER—National LM195 power transistor is turned on and off once per second for flashing 12-V lamp. Current limiting in LM195 prevents high peak currents during turn-on even though cold lamp can draw 8 times normal operating current. Current-limiting feature prolongs lamp life in flashing applications.—R. Dobkin, "Fast IC Power Transistor with Thermal Protection," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-110, p 5.



BLOWN-FUSE BLINKER—Neon lamp NE-2 glows steadily when fuse is good and flashes when fuse opens. Flash rate, determined by R1 and C1, is about 10 flashes per second for values shown.—T. Lincoln, A "Smart" Blown-Fuse Indicator, *QST*, March 1977, p 48.

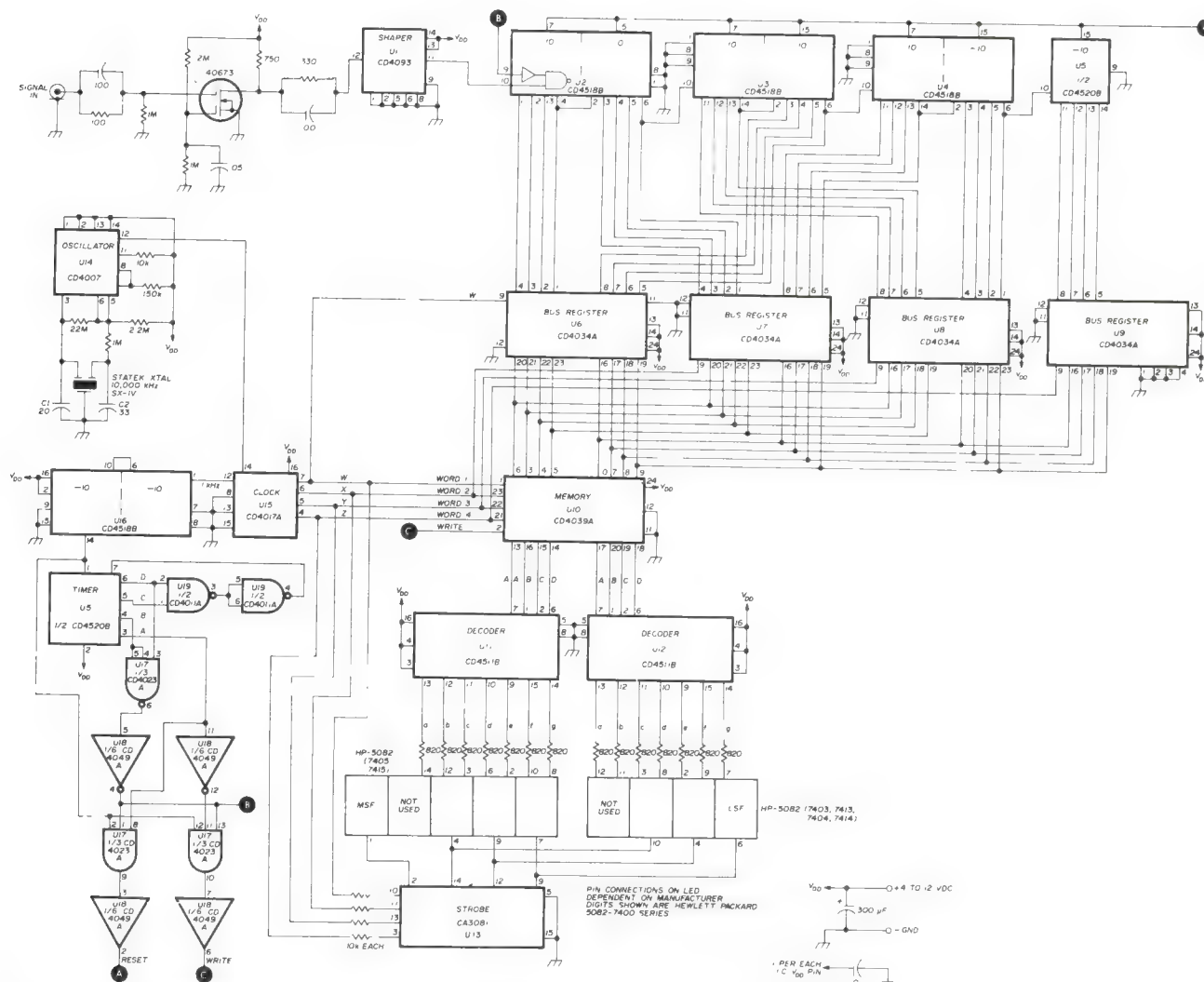


AUTO-BREAKDOWN FLASHER—Two-transistor amplifier with regenerative feedback sends 60-ms pulses of currents up to several amperes through low-voltage lamp to give high-brilliance flashes without destroying lamp. L1 can be PR-2 lamp (Radio Shack 272-1120).—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 27-32.

CHAPTER 31

Frequency Counter Circuits

Used to indicate frequency value directly on digital display by counting number of cycles in period of exactly 1 second. Included are preamps, time bases, and prescalers for extending counting range to as high as 500 MHz.

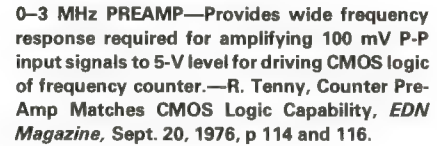


4-MHz COUNTER—Portable frequency counter using RCA CMOS logic draws only 300 mW (12 V at 25 mA) yet operates to well above 4 MHz. Supply voltage can be between 4 and 15 V, loosely regulated, without affecting accuracy. Display uses multiplexing with 10% duty cycle

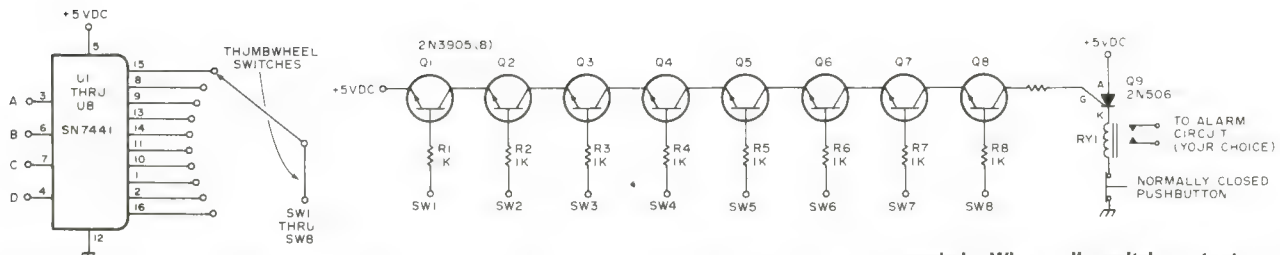
to minimize battery drain. One multiplexed output is for three least significant figures and other for four most significant figures. Article describes operation in detail. Applications include setting RTTY mark and space tones, FM

repeater tones, signal-generator frequencies for TV alignment, tuning musical instruments, and serving as tachometer or speedometer in car.—R. M. Mendelson, Milliwatt Portable Counter, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1977, p 22–25.

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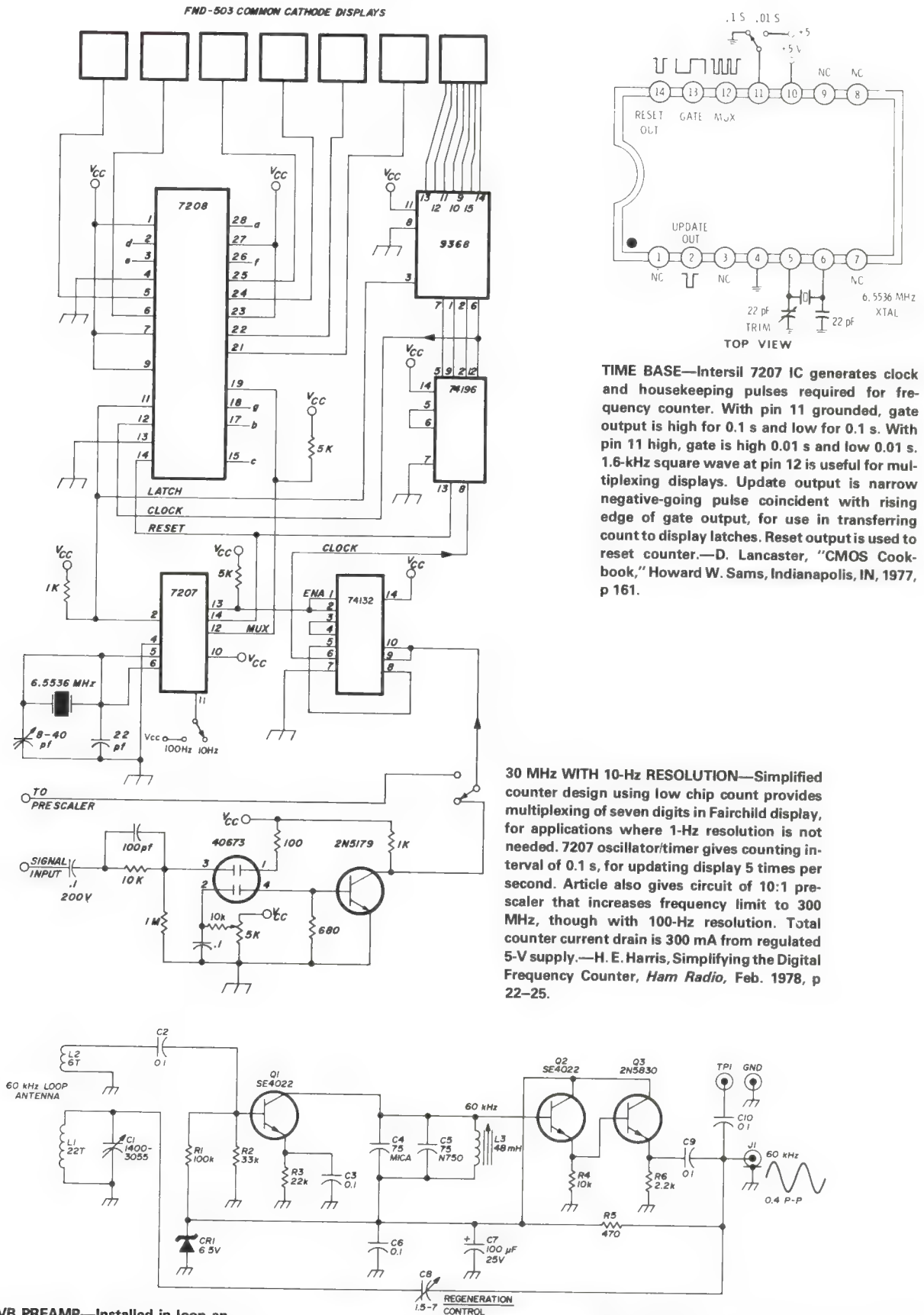
50 MHz WITH 1-Hz RESOLUTION—Combination of CMOS and TTL devices reduces chip count for digital frequency counter that provides 1-Hz resolution from below 20 Hz to above 50 MHz. Use of 10:1 prescaler, also given in article, extends range to above 300 MHz with 10-Hz resolution. Uses Intersil 7208 CMOS seven-decade counter that includes multiplexer, decoder, drivers, and other controls for Fairchild FND-503 8-digit display. High-stability 5.24288-MHz crystal oscillator and frequency divider provide 1-s gate required for counting, outputs for synchronizing multiplexer, and short pulses for latching and resetting counters. Resolution can be decreased by factor of 10 by connecting pin 11 of 7207A to V_{CC} , which is regulated 5 V.—H. E. Harris, Simplifying the Digital Frequency Counter, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 22–25.



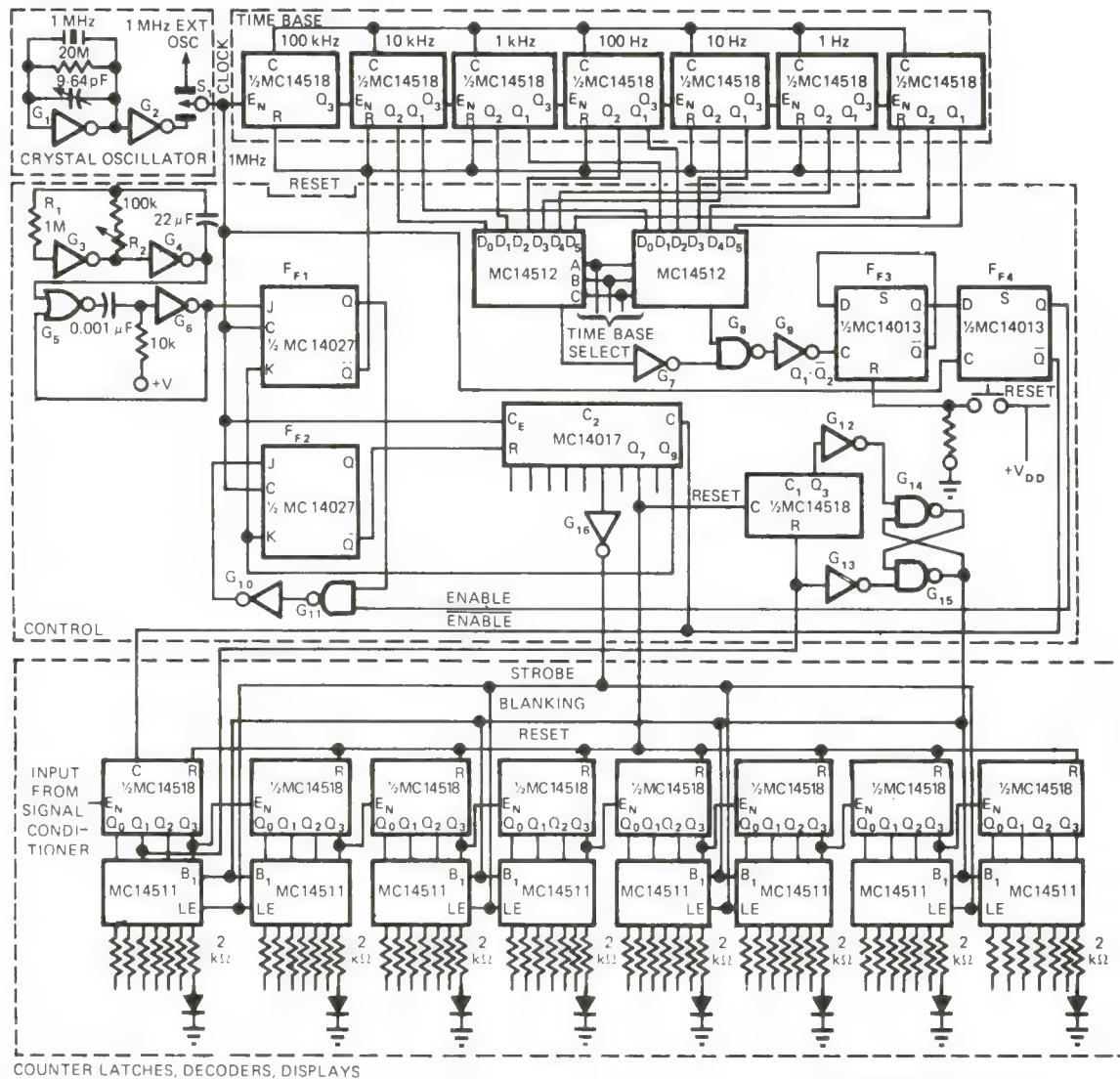
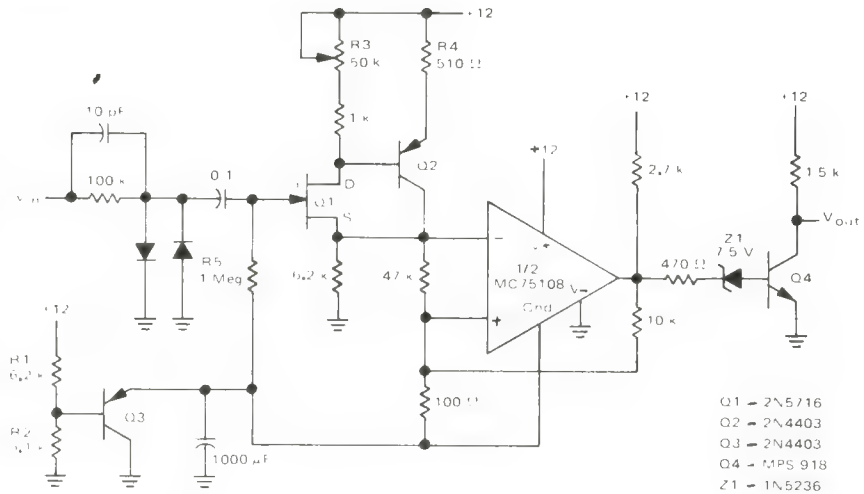
PRESET-FREQUENCY ALARM—When selected frequency occurs in Nixie-driving counter, alarm circuit triggers and locks until reset manually. Requires one SN7441 Nixie decoder/driver, one decimal-type thumbwheel switch, and one 2N3905 transistor for each digit of display.

play in counter. Four connections are made to each counter stage to get BCD inputs A, B, C, and D for 7441. Connections can be made to 7475 quad latch in typical counter. Circuits are for 8-digit display. When display reaches digit to which switch is set, switch output is

grounded. When all switch outputs are grounded, all transistors are turned on and SCR fires to actuate alarm relay. If latching is undesirable, use medium-power NPN transistor in place of SCR.—W. L. MacDowell, Frequency Detector for Your Counter, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976 p 50-51.



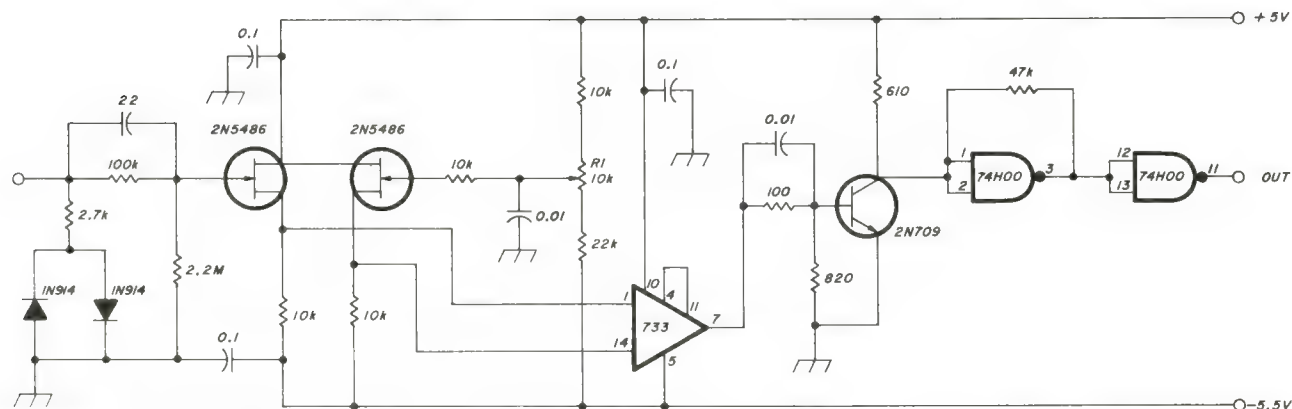
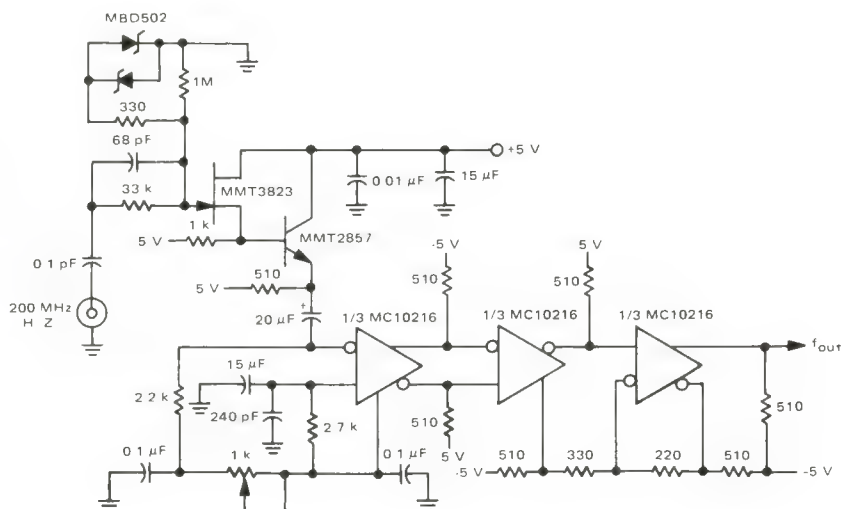
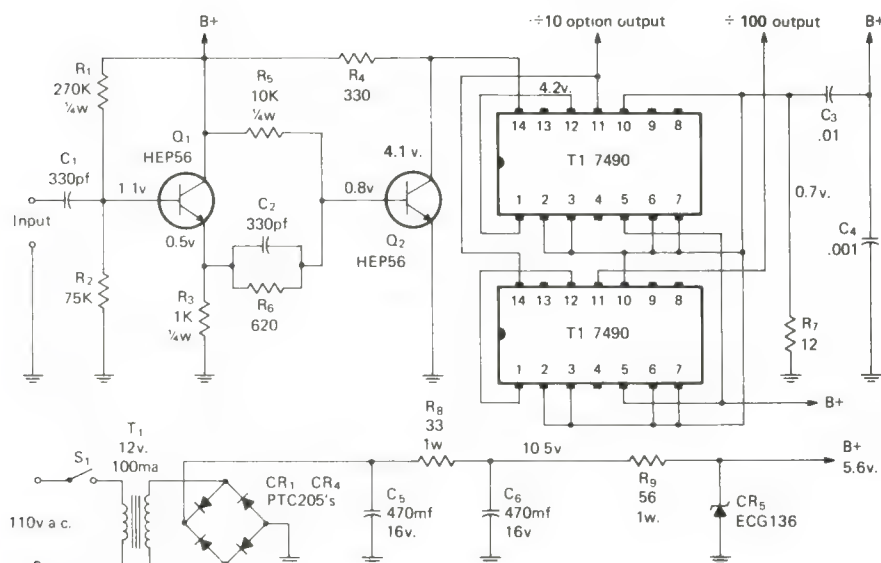
5-MHz FRONT END—Used ahead of 5-MHz frequency counter to make input signal swing from logic 0 of 0 V to logic 1 of about 10 V as required for accurate counting of frequency for input signal having any input waveform shape and level. Input of front end has high impedance to minimize effect on input waveform. FET transistor Q1 and bipolar buffer Q2 drive Schmitt trigger using half of Motorola MC75108 dual line receiver.—D. Aldridge, "Battery-Powered 5-MHz Frequency Counter," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-717, p 5.



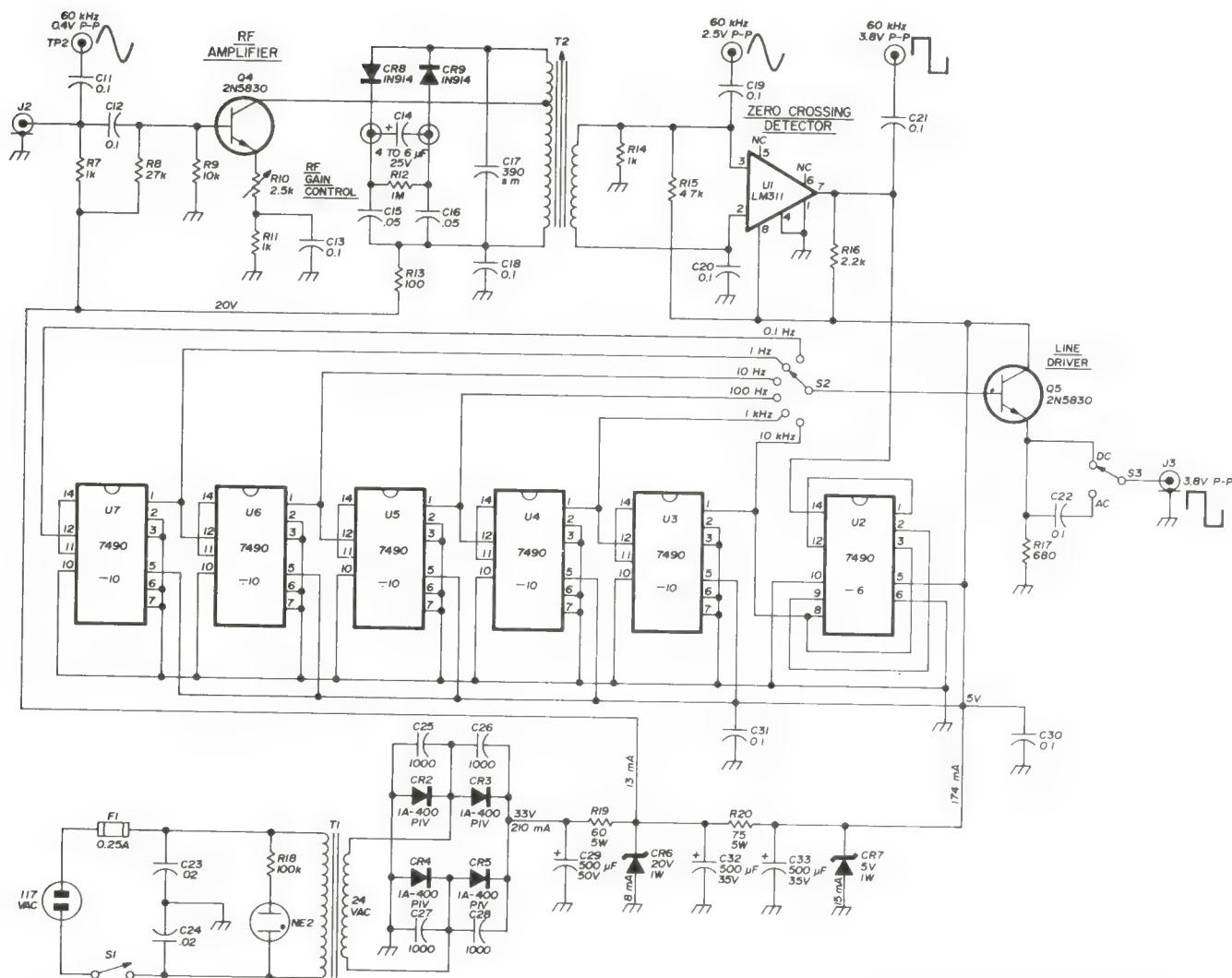
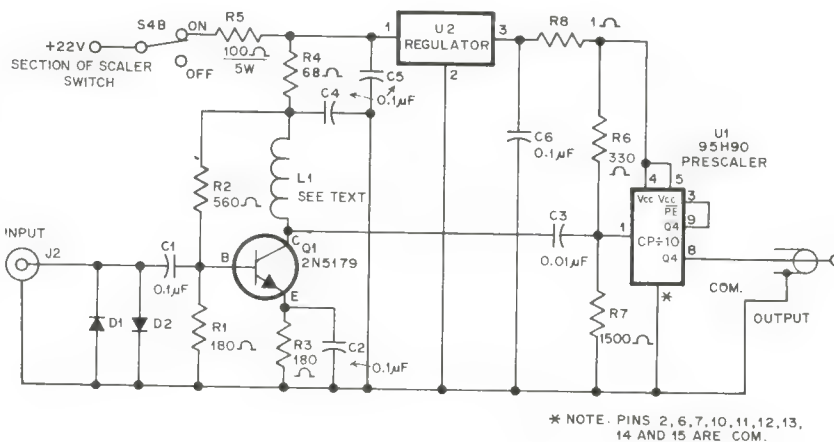
12-V 5-MHz COUNTER—Portable counter is designed with low-power logic to minimize battery drain, yet provides good performance. Since most of milliwatt power drain is taken by digital readout, circuit blanks out LED display when there is no input signal. Time base divides 1-MHz crystal oscillator frequency down to de-

sired enable time, up to 10 s, using 3½ MC14518 dual decade counters connected in ripple-through mode. Actual counting of input signal codes is also done with MC14518 counters. Latches and BCD to 7-segment decoders use MC14511s. Enable line turns first counter on and off for precise enable time period. Strobe

line transfers count into memory of MC14511 latch decoder, and control line resets MC14518 decade counters for next count cycle. Displays are Monsanto MAN-4 LEDs. Article traces circuit operation in detail and gives timing diagram.—D. Aldridge, CMOS Counter Circuitry Slashes Battery Power Requirements, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 65–71.



25–250 MHz PRESCALER—Based on use of Fairchild 95H90 decade counter, with preamp Q1 and associated components selected for 25–250 MHz range. 1N914N diodes prevent overloading of input. Voltage regulator is LM340T-5. L1 is 8 turns No. 28 wound on body of 1000-ohm or larger $\frac{1}{2}$ -W resistor, with ends soldered to resistor leads. Quarter-wave whip antenna at input will pick up adequate signal from 1-W 146-MHz transceiver hand-held 6–10 feet away. Counter provides division by 10.—R. D. Shriner, Prescaler Updates the DVM/Frequency Counter, *QST*, Sept. 1978, p 22–24 and 37.

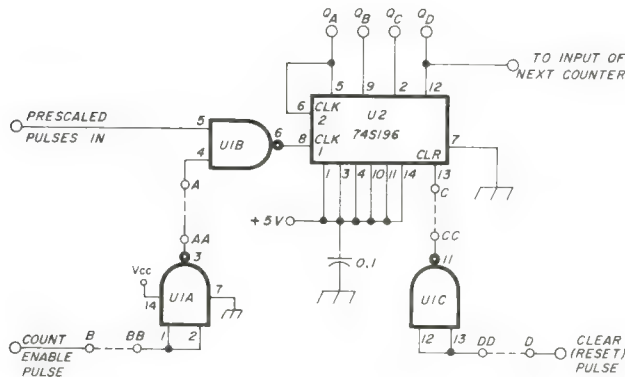
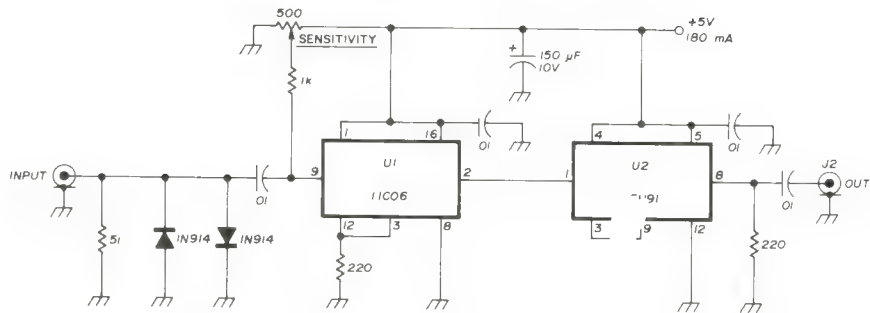


COUNTER DRIVE FOR WWVB—Uses LM311 as true zero-crossing detector for 60-kHz carrier of NBS standard-frequency station at Boulder, Colorado. Resulting square wave is fed to chain of 7490 dividers whose outputs are selected by

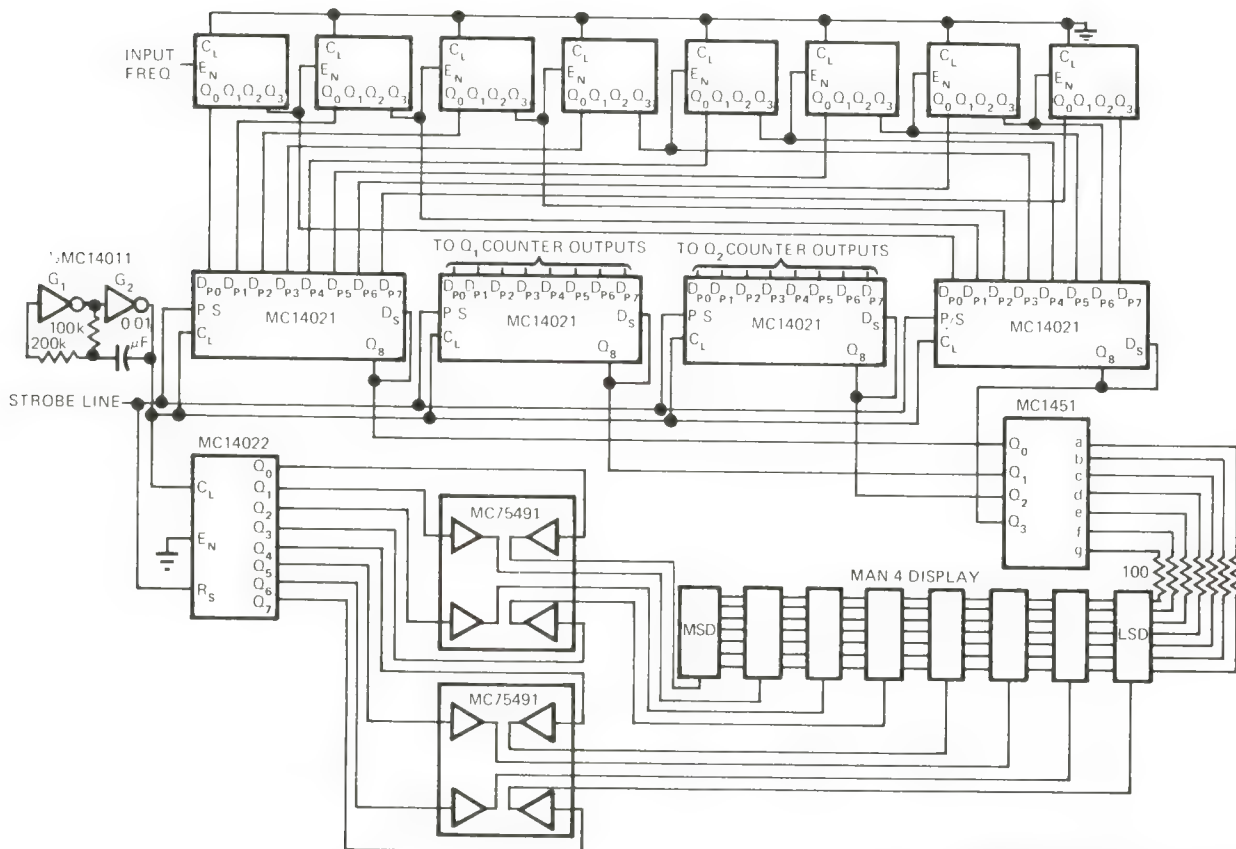
S2 to serve as gate for frequency counter. T1 is 24-V 500-mA power transformer, and T2 is 40-kHz cup-core slug-tuned RF transformer as used in many TV remote controls. Primary inductance (7.5–46 mH) of T2 is tapped at 0.5 mH;

secondary is 20 μ H. Article also gives circuit of preamp that can be built into 60-kHz loop antenna to build up signal strength to 0.4 V as required for input to processor.—H. Isenring, WWVB Signal Processor, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 28–34.

10:1 PRESCALER FOR 500 MHz—Uses Fairchild 11C06 D flip-flop and Fairchild 95H91 divide-by-5 counter. Input sensitivity is less than 100 mV from 10 to 500 MHz. Back-to-back diodes protect 11C06 input from overloads. Output is fed to 50-MHz frequency counter. Use regulated supply.—W. C. Ryder, 500-MHz Decade Prescaler, *Ham Radio*, June 1975, p 32–33.



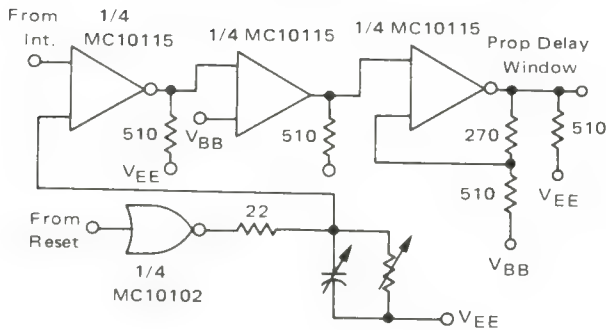
UPDATE TO 100 MHz—Simple counter stage can be added to input of existing frequency counter to extend direct counting range to 100 MHz, preparing it for use with 1-GHz prescaler. Use 74S196 presetable decade counter and 74S00 NAND-gate IC. If existing counter has positive reset pulse, connect C to CC and D to DD; if reset pulse is negative, connect C to D. If count enable pulse is negative, connect A to AA and B to BB; if positive, connect A to B. Power supply bypass capacitor should be shunted by 47- μ F 10-V tantalum or electrolytic. Article covers modifications required in some counter input stages.—I. MacFarlane, How to Modify Your Frequency Counter for Direct Counting to 100 MHz, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 26–29.



MULTIPLEXED DISPLAY—Used with battery-operated frequency counter to reduce battery drain by multiplexing single decoder driver between all of MAN-4 displays. Readout is integrated by eye over total time period, making

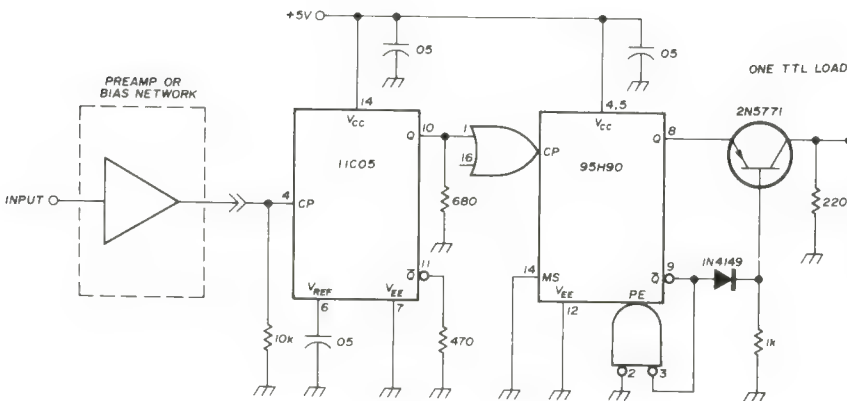
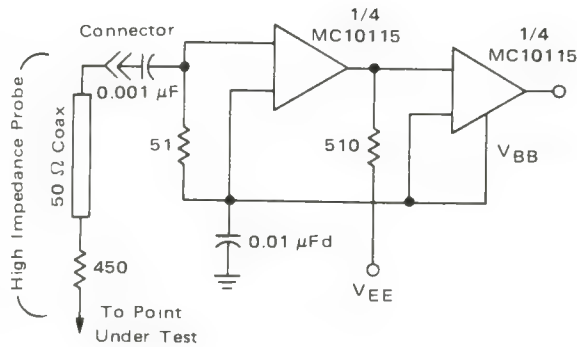
display appear continuous. Display operates at peak of 20 mA but duty cycle is only 12.5%. Counter is operated from 6-V supply. Four MC14021 8-bit shift registers implement multiplexing and provide latches needed to store

count from MC14518 counter chain. Article describes operation in detail and gives circuit of companion front end and 5-MHz counter.—D. Aldridge, CMOS Counter Circuitry Slashes Battery Power Requirements, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 65–71.



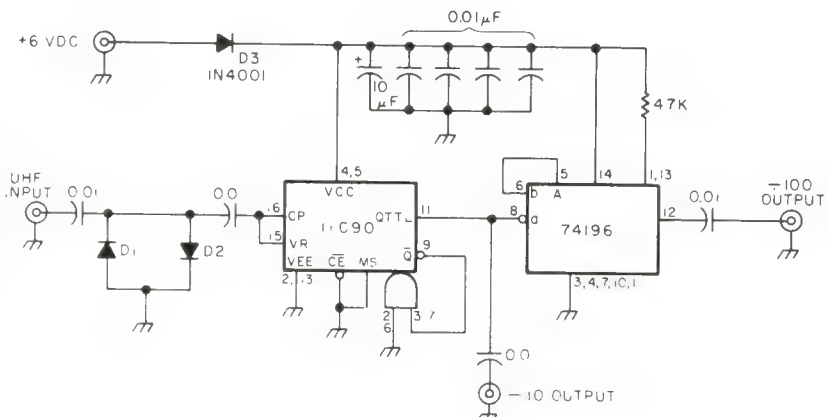
RAMP GENERATOR/COMPARATOR—Developed for frequency counter using standard ECL components. One input to comparator is from integrator stage, and other is from ramp generator driven by reset signal from UJT oscillator.—W. R. Blood, Jr., "Measure Frequency and Propagation Delay with High Speed MECL Circuits," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-586, p 3.

INPUT BUFFER FOR 100-MHz COUNTER—Can be used with 500-ohm probe for wide range of high-frequency input signal levels and waveforms, as part of frequency counter using standard emitter-coupled logic. Opamps used have 50-ohm input impedance. 450-ohm resistor in series with coax gives 10:1 attenuation factor (80 mV at amplifier input when measuring 800-mV ECL swing).—W. R. Blood, Jr., "Measure Frequency and Propagation Delay with High Speed MECL Circuits," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-586, p 3.

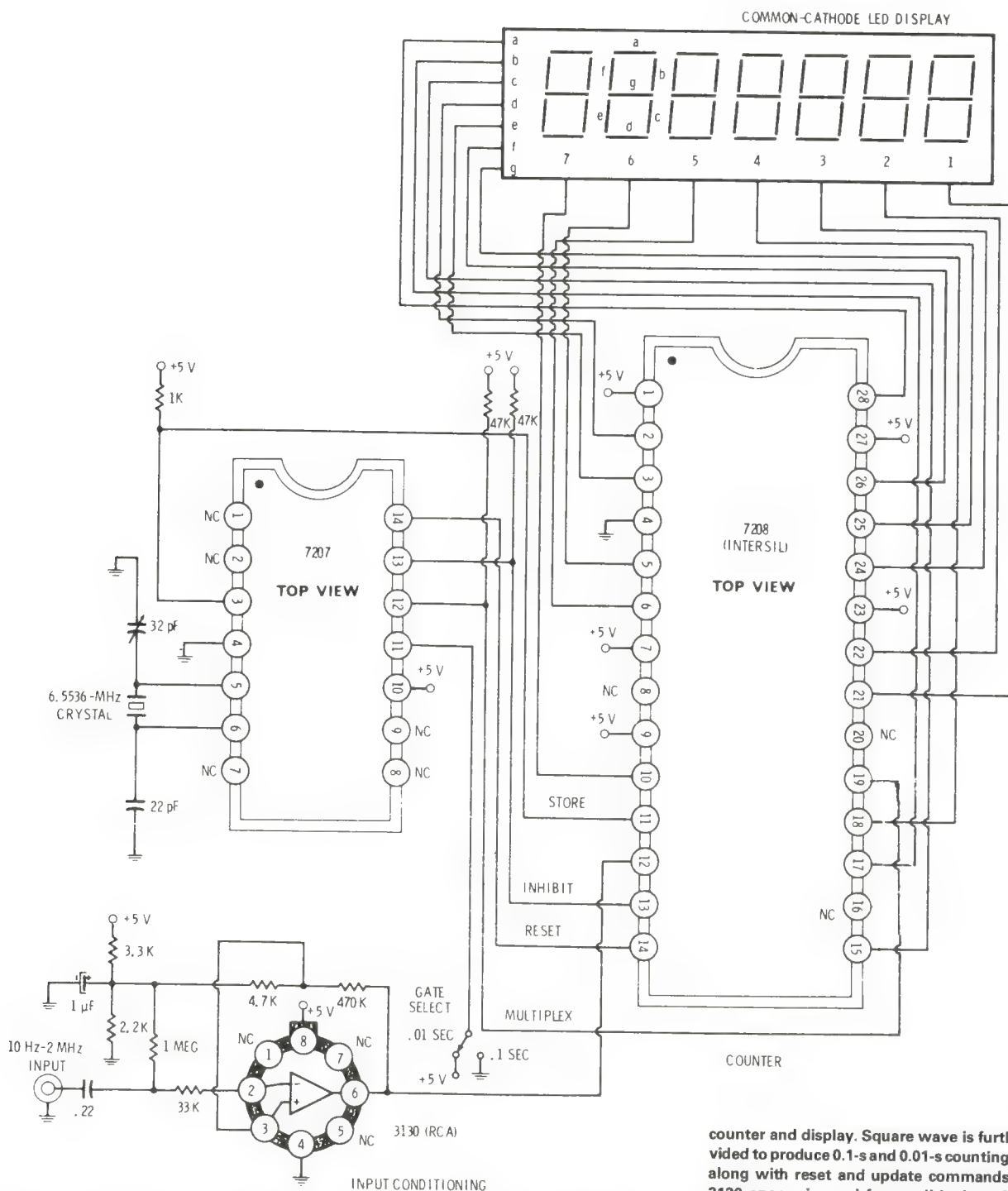
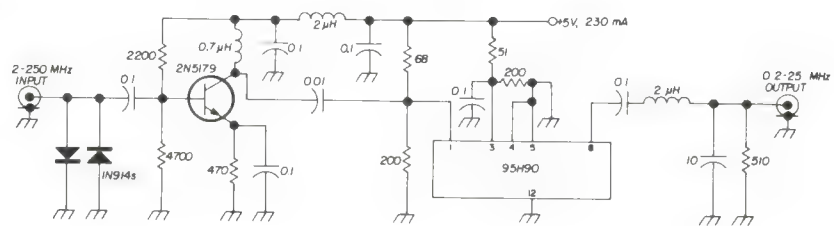


40:1 SCALER FOR 1200 MHz—Uses Fairchild 11C05 divide-by-4 counter and 95H90 decade divider. Unused CP input is tied to ground. Transistor translates ECL level to TTL for driving one unit load. Operates from single regulated power supply. Input may be AC or DC coupled so either input amplifier or simple bias network (also given in article) may be used. 10K resistor from pin 4 to ground eliminates noise triggering in middle frequency ranges.—D. Schmieskors, 1200-MHz Frequency Scalers, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1975, p 38-40.

SCALER FOR CB—Low-cost prescaler for low-range frequency counter permits accurate monitoring of 450-MHz CB transceiver. Fairchild 11C90 decade counter gives division by 10 for counters covering up to 45 MHz. For lower-range counter, add 74196 TTL decade counter as shown to give total division by 100 for conversion to 4.5-MHz output. D1 and D2 should be fast-switching diodes such as 1N914 or 1N4148. Keep input signal under 1 V to avoid damaging 11C90. Will operate from 5-V supply or four D cells.—P. A. Stark, 500 MHz Scaler, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 62-63.



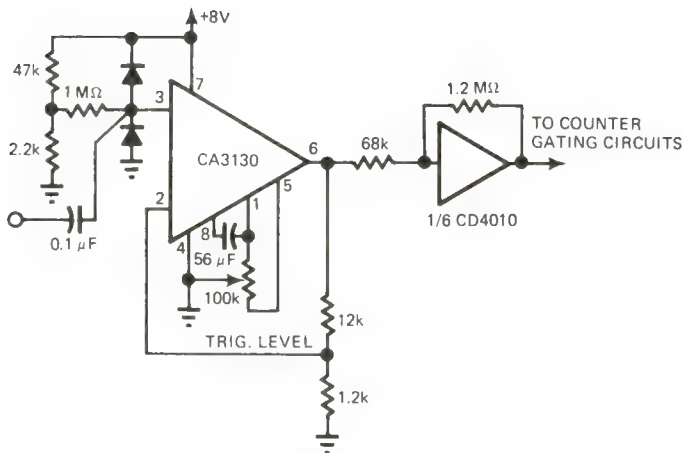
10:1 SCALER—Used to increase range of frequency counter. Sensitivity is 20 mV at 175 MHz, 40 mV at 220 MHz, and 90 mV at 250 MHz. Fairchild IC is used. Simple L-section filter at output rolls off frequencies above 30 MHz, allowing scaler to be used up to 250 MHz without erroneous counting of second or third harmonics of square-wave output of scaler if counter in use will respond to 60 MHz or more.—E. Guerri, Frequency Pre-Scaler, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1973, p 57.



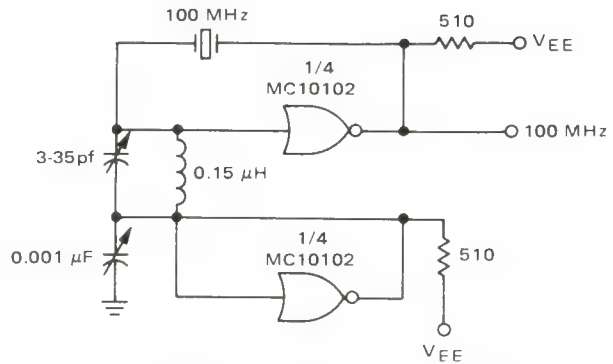
10 Hz TO 2 MHz—Seven-decade Intersil 7208 latched and multiplexed frequency counter with direct digit and display drive obtains tim-

ing waveform from 7207 IC which divides 6.5536-MHz crystal oscillator output by 2^{12} to produce 1600-Hz square wave for multiplexing

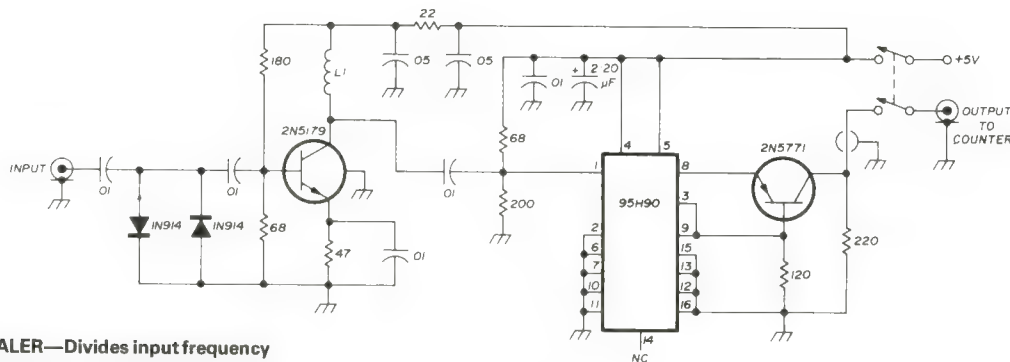
counter and display. Square wave is further divided to produce 0.1-s and 0.01-s counting gates along with reset and update commands. RCA 3130 opamp is used for conditioning of input signal.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 380-382.



PREAMP FOR CMOS LOGIC—Combination of CA3130 and CD4010 ICs provides broad frequency response at very low power levels, as required for driving frequency counter. Diodes protect input from overvoltage. Amplifier offset control pot is used as trigger level control. Input sensitivity of amplifier/trigger combination is 50 mV P-P from 1 Hz to 1 MHz.—R. Tenny, Counter Pre-Amp Matches CMOS Logic Capability, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1976, p 114 and 116.



100-MHz CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR—Developed for frequency counter that uses standard ECL components. Crystal can be changed to 10 MHz when measuring TTL performance.—W. R. Blood, Jr., "Measure Frequency and Propagation Delay with High Speed MECL Circuits," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-586, p 3.

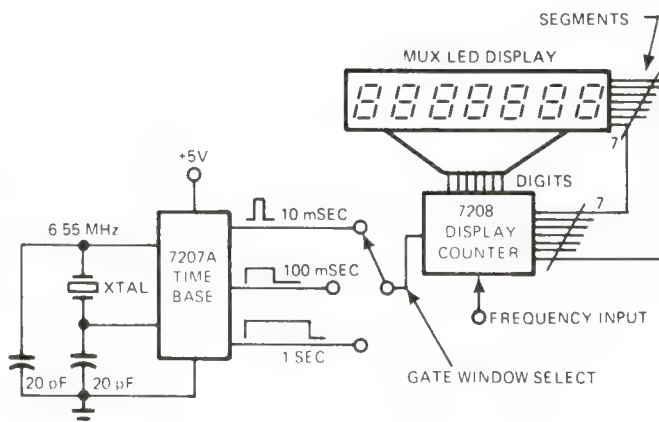


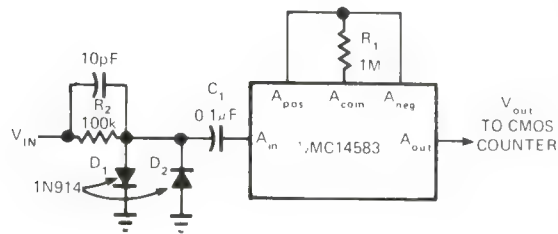
300-MHz PRESCALER—Divides input frequency by 10 for extending range of digital frequency counter up to prescaler limit of 300 MHz. Reading of counter must be multiplied by 10. Article

also gives circuits of high-resolution counters using CMOS TTL devices.—H. E. Harris, Simpli-

fying the Digital Frequency Counter, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 22–25.

THREE TIME-BASE WINDOWS—Intersil 7207A crystal-controlled timer generates precision gate windows of 10 ms, 100 ms, and 1 s for use as time bases, calibration markers, or gate timers for frequency counters such as 7208.—B. O'Neil, IC Timers—the "Old Reliable" 555 Has Company, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 89–93.





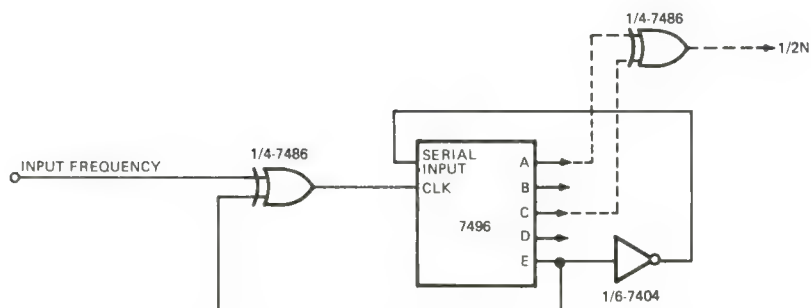
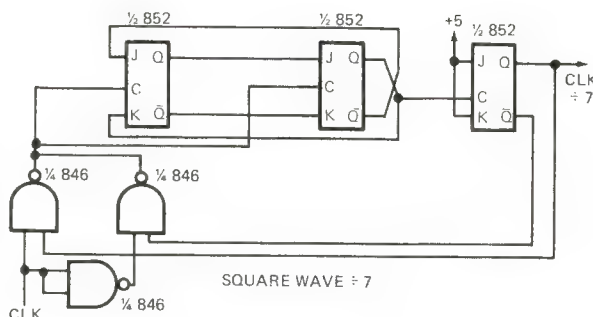
LOW-DRAIN 2-MHz FRONT END—Simple CMOS linear front end for 5-MHz battery-operated counter reduces power drain and makes it proportional to input frequency. With no input, drain is only a few microamperes. Half of MC14583 CMOS Schmitt trigger forms front end operating from single 6-V battery used in counter. Upper frequency limit is about 3 MHz, and input sensitivity is 400 mV.—D. Aldridge, CMOS Counter Circuitry Slashes Battery Power Requirements, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 65-71.

CHAPTER 32

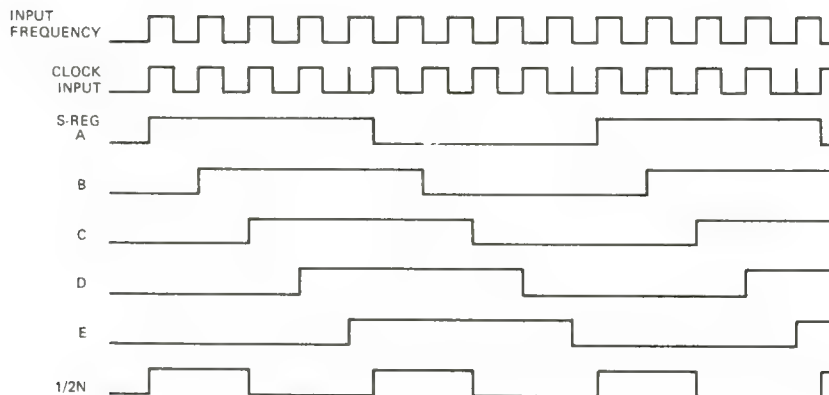
Frequency Divider Circuits

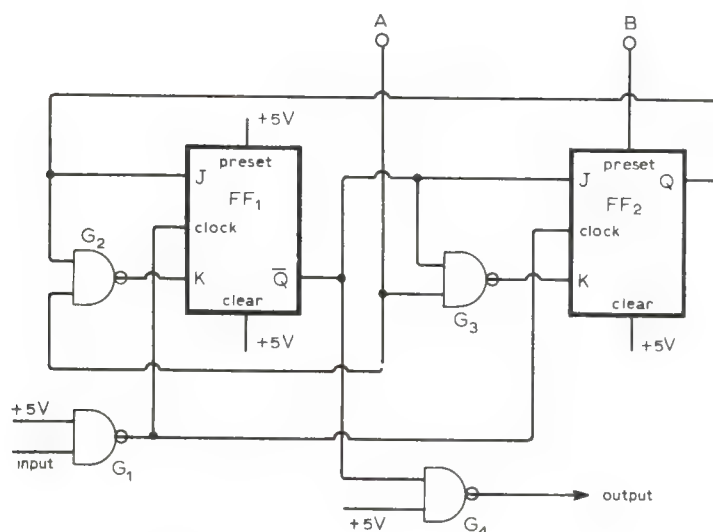
Provide division ratios in range from 2 to 29 for clock-signal generators, receivers, transmitters, and event counters. See also Clock Signal, Digital Clock, Frequency Multiplier, Frequency Synthesizer, and Logic chapters.

DIVIDE BY 7—Requires only two different types of chips. Input clock is alternately inverted and noninverted by gates operating in conjunction with 3 bits of storage using 852, to give square-wave output at one-seventh of clock frequency.—C. W. Hardy, Reader Responds to Odd Modulo Divider in July 1st EDN, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1972, p 50.



DIVIDE BY 9 WITH SHIFT REGISTER—Uses 7496 as 5-bit shift register, 7486 as EXCLUSIVE-OR gate, and 7404 as inverter to give division of square-wave input frequency by 9 while maintaining 50% duty cycle at output. Article covers connection changes needed for other division ratios. With 8-bit shift register, circuit will divide by as much as 15. Addition of 7486 EXCLUSIVE-OR gate across any outputs, as shown by dashed lines, makes effective output half that of basic TTL circuit.—J. N. Hobbs, Jr., Divide-by-N Uses Shift Register, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1976, p 108.



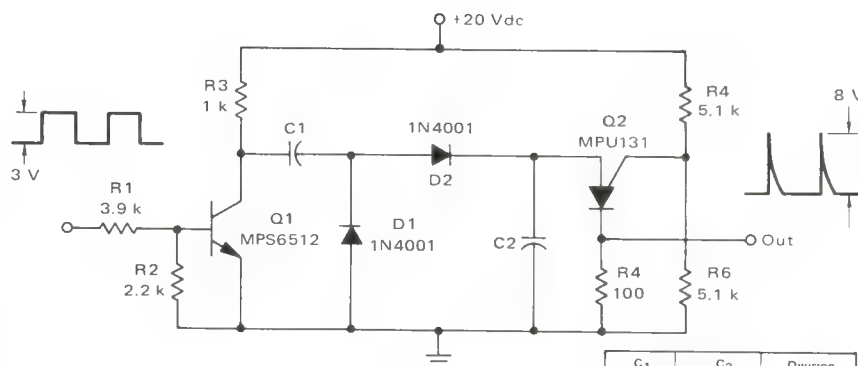


A	B	division ratio
1	1	4
0	1	3
0	0	2

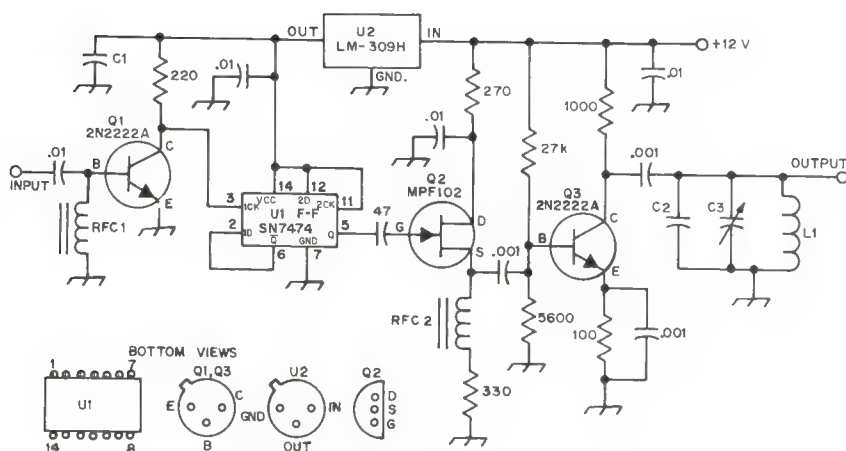
G₁-G₄ each 1/4 74S00N
FF₁ & FF₂ each 1/2 74S112N

DIVIDING 40-60 MHz BY 2, 3, OR 4—Division ratio is controlled externally by making control terminals A and B high (1) or low (0), as given in table. Developed for use in receiver requiring local oscillator covering 10 to 30 MHz. Counter simplifies tuner design.—C. Attenborough, Fast Modulo-3 Counter, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1976, p 52.

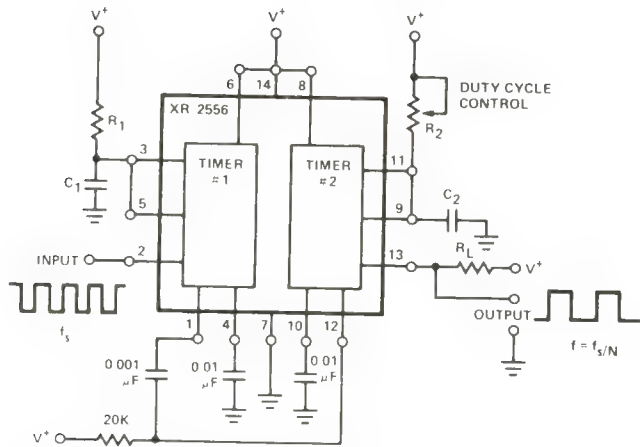
AF DIVISION BY 2 TO 11—Ratio of C2 to C1 determines division ratio, as given in table. When C2 charges to peak point firing voltage of Q2, it fires and discharges C2, so C1 charges to line voltage. Q2 then turns off. Next cycle begins with another positive pulse on base of Q1, discharging C1. Division range can be changed by utilizing programmable aspect of PUT Q2 and changing ratio of resistances.—R. J. Haver and B. C. Shiner, "Theory, Characteristics and Applications of the Programmable Unijunction Transistor," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-527, p 9.



C ₁	C ₂	Division
0.01 μF	0.01 μF	2
0.01 μF	0.02 μF	3
0.01 μF	0.03 μF	4
0.01 μF	0.04 μF	5
0.01 μF	0.05 μF	6
0.01 μF	0.06 μF	7
0.01 μF	0.07 μF	8
0.01 μF	0.08 μF	9
0.01 μF	0.09 μF	10
0.01 μF	0.1 μF	11

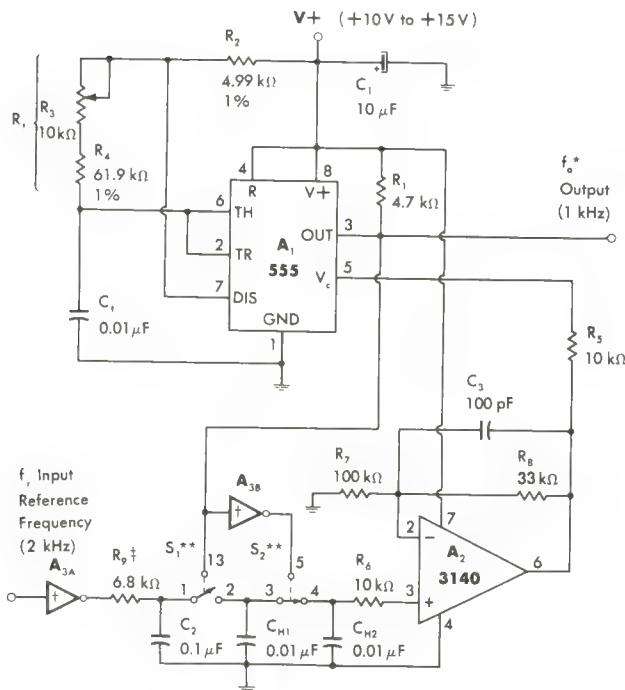
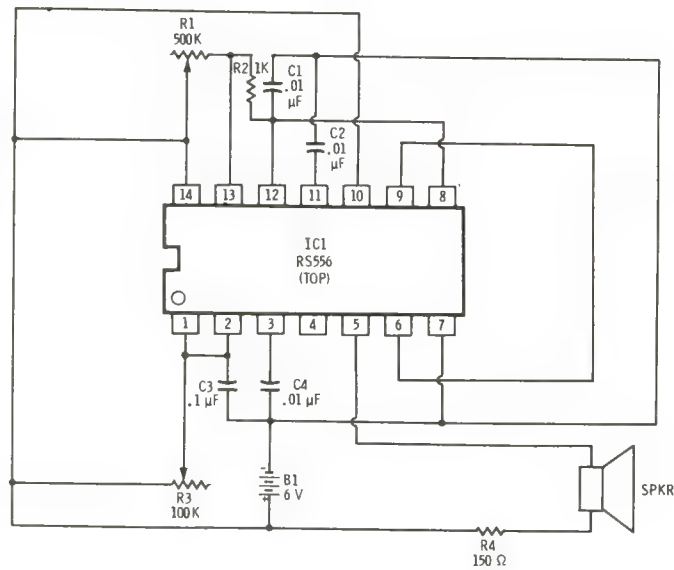


DIVIDER FOR 7 MHz—Used after 7-MHz VFO of 40-meter transmitter, to provide 3.5 MHz as required for operation in 80-meter band. Half of 7474 TTL D flip-flop U1 is connected in divide-by-2 configuration. U2 provides required well-regulated 5-V source. Q1 clips negative-going portion of 7-MHz sine wave to prevent damage to 7474. Square-wave 3.5-MHz output from U1 is applied to source-follower Q2 which drives class A amplifier output stage Q3. RFC1 and RFC2 are 10 μH. C1 is 6.8-μF 10-V tantalum. C2 is 100-pF mica. L1 is 41 turns No. 26 enamel spaced to fill entire T-80-2 core, to give 10 μH.—S. Creason, A VFO Frequency Divider, *QST*, Nov. 1976, p 23-24.

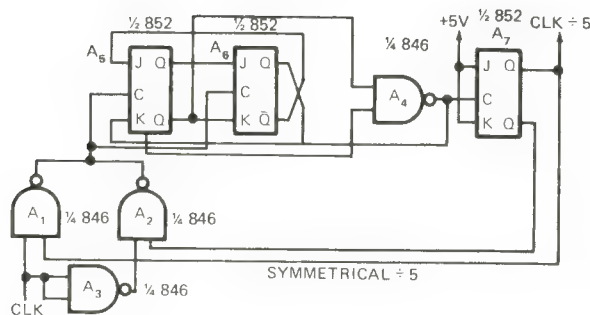


DIVIDER WITH PULSE SHAPER—Half of Exar XR-2556 dual timer divides input pulse frequency by 2 or 3, and other half shapes output pulse by controlling duty cycle over range that can be adjusted from 1% to 99% with R_2 . Supply voltage can be 4.5–16 V.—“Timer Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 23–30.

DUAL-TIMER TONE STEPPER—One section of RS556 dual timer is connected as free-running astable MVBR for supplying pulses to trigger input of other section connected as mono MVBR driving loudspeaker. When both MVBRs are adjusted so one trigger pulse initiates each timing period and no trigger pulses occur during timing periods, output tone has frequency of free-running MVBR. With two trigger pulses per timing cycle, every other trigger pulse is ignored and tone is at half frequency. With three trigger pulses per cycle, output is one-third of frequency. Can be used for classroom demonstration of electronic music; settings of R_1 and R_3 can be adjusted to give tones resembling violin, bagpipes, or almost any other instrument.—F. M. Mims, “Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6,” Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 70–78.

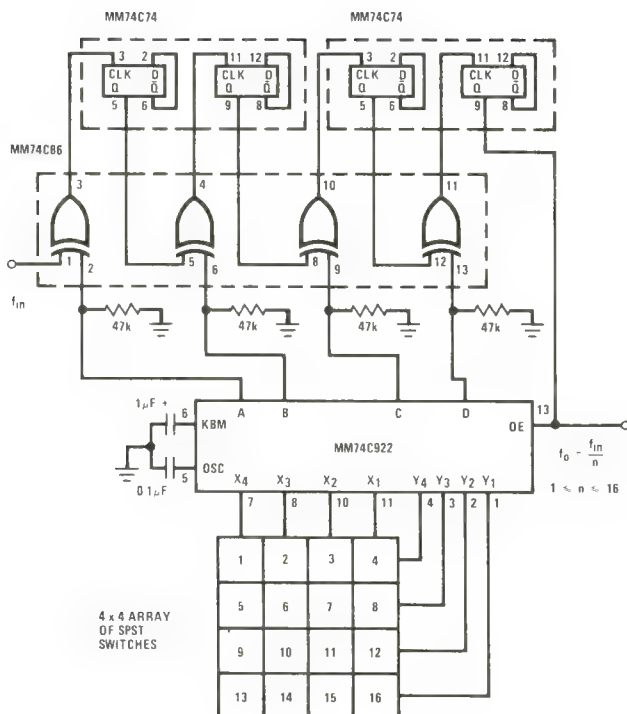
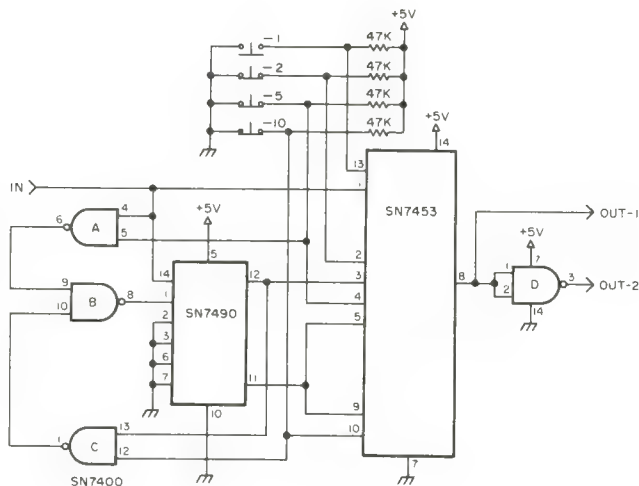


PLL DIVIDER—Simple phase-locked loop is suitable for generating integral submultiples M of input frequency. Values shown give M of 2. Square-wave input reference is limited in amplitude to supply voltage by first CMOS inverter A_{3A} . RC network R_5 – C_2 integrates output to give 2 V P-P triangle across C_2 for sampling by sample-and-hold switch sections S_1 and S_2 of 4016 CMOS analog switch. Sampled error voltage of loop, stored on C_{H2} , is read out by FET amplifier A_2 . Amplified error voltage is applied to A_1 through R_5 to induce changes in center frequency of A_1 , as required to maintain locked condition.—W. G. Jung, “IC Timer Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 220–224.



DIVIDE BY 5—Requires only two digital chip types. Input clock is alternately inverted and noninverted for clocking divide-by-3 counter, to give effect of dividing by $2\frac{1}{2}$ which toggles A, to give symmetrical divide-by-5 output with 50% duty cycle for pulses. Article gives timing diagram and traces operation of circuit.—C. W. Hardy, Reader Responds to Odd Modulo Divider in July 1st EDN, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1972, p 50.

SQUARE-WAVE DIVIDER—Divides input square wave by 1, 2, 5, or 10 depending on which switch is open. Signal at OUT-1 is inverted with respect to input, and OUT-2 is non-inverted.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, June 1977, p 49.

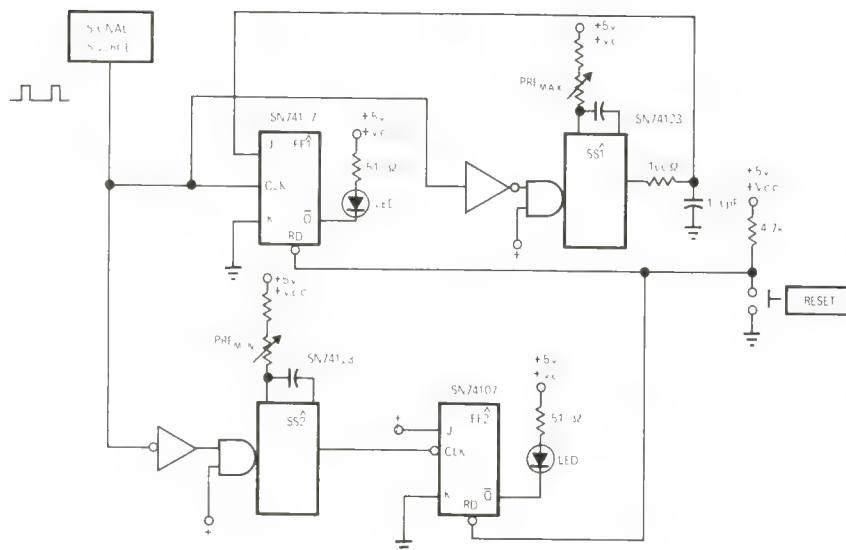


PROGRAMMABLE COUNTER—Input frequency can be divided by any number between 1 and 16 by pressing appropriate key on keyboard connected to National MM74C922 16-key encoder. Output frequency is symmetrical for odd and even divisors. Can be used for simple frequency synthesis or as keyboard-controlled CRO trigger. Operates over standard CMOS supply range of 3–15 V. Typical upper frequency limit is 1 MHz with 10-V supply. Circuit uses two MM74C74 dual D flip-flops and MM74C86 EXCLUSIVE-OR package.—“CMOS Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-50–5-51.

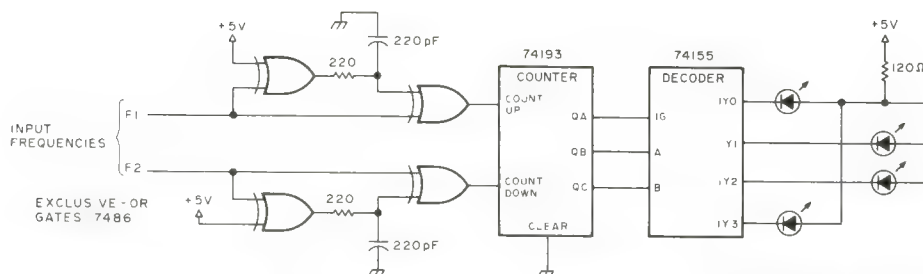
CHAPTER 33

Frequency Measuring Circuits

Includes direct-reading heterodyne frequency meters, synchroscopes, dip meters, tuning indicators, frequency-to-voltage converters, tachometers, and monitors showing when input frequency or pulse rate is above or below reference, for variety of frequencies in range from 1 Hz through power-line and audio values to 150 MHz. See also Frequency Counter and Frequency Multiplier chapters.



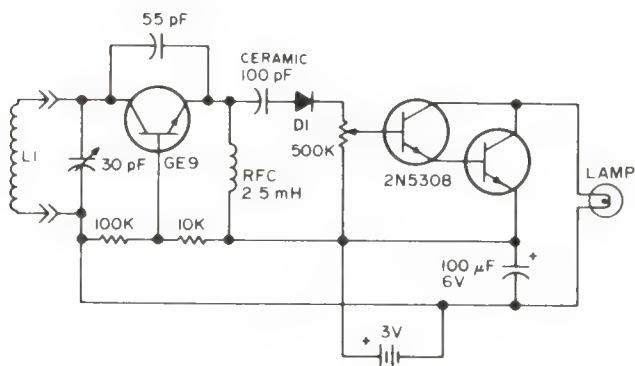
PRF MONITOR—Upper channel latches when pulse repetition frequency of train of pulses is higher than specified limits, turning on above-limit LED driven by JK flip-flop FF. Lower channel latches and turns on its LED when PRF is below second specified limit. Upper channel also detects single noise pulse, while lower channel detects single missing pulse. After off-limit indication, circuit must be reset.—L. Birkwood and D. Porat, PRF Monitor with Adjustable End Limits, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1972, p 57–58.



BEAT-FREQUENCY DISPLAY—Apparent rotation of dot on four-LED display gives indication

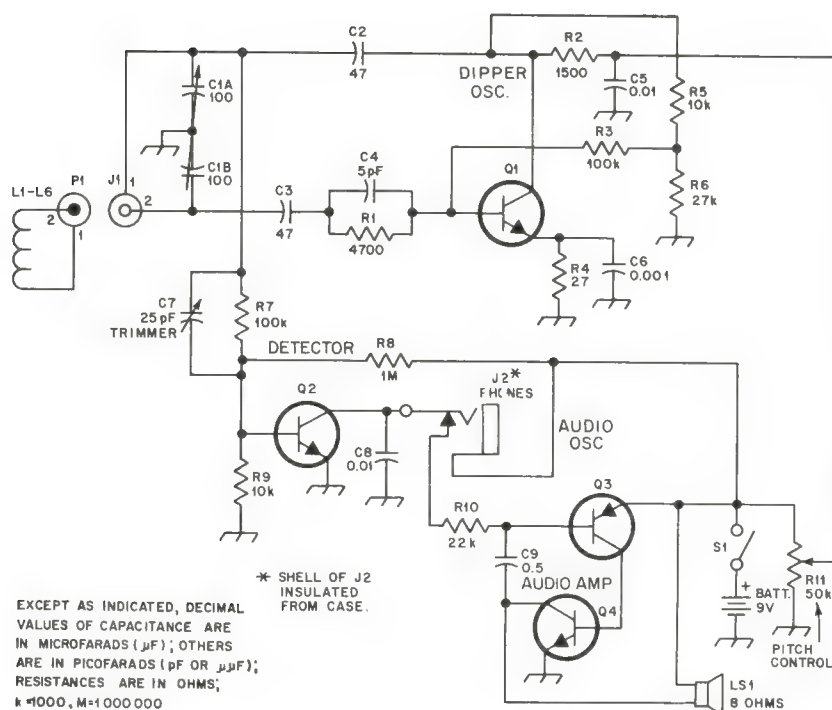
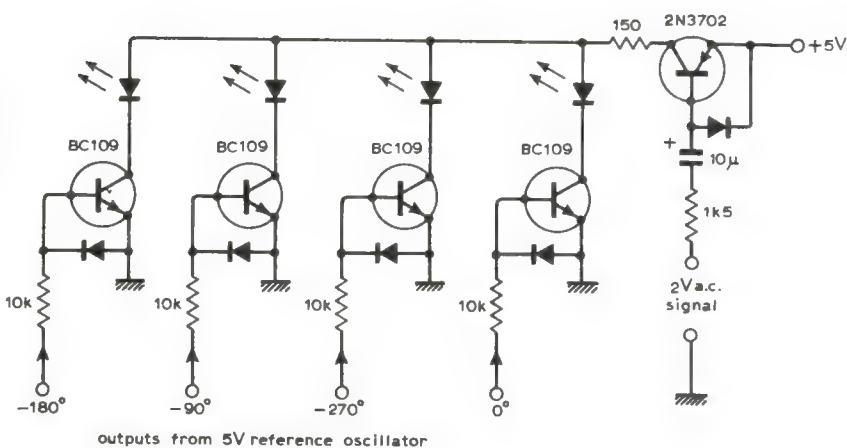
of beat frequency between two tone oscillators. When F1 is greater than F2, dot rotates clock-

wise. When F1 is less than F2, dot rotates counterclockwise. When F1 equals F2, dot does not move.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 35.



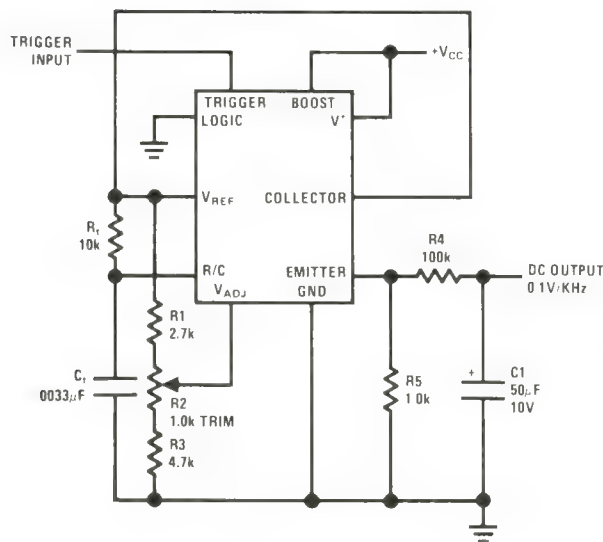
GRID-DIP METER—Uses ordinary No. 48 or 49 pilot lamp as resonance indicator. Will oscillate at frequencies up to 12 MHz. Wind L1 to cover desired frequency ranges.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, April 1973, p 133.

LED SYNCHROSCOPE—Circuit uses four LEDs to indicate direction of phase error as correct setting is approached when tuning oscillator to standard frequency. Lamps form display that rotates once per cycle at reference frequency, with brightness of each lamp being modulated at frequency of oscillator being adjusted. Display thus appears to have frequency equal to difference between two signal frequencies, rotating in direction indicative of sense of frequency difference. Mount lamps on smallest possible circle. Diode and LED types are not critical.—R. H. Pearson, An L.E.D. Synchroscope, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1974, p 321.



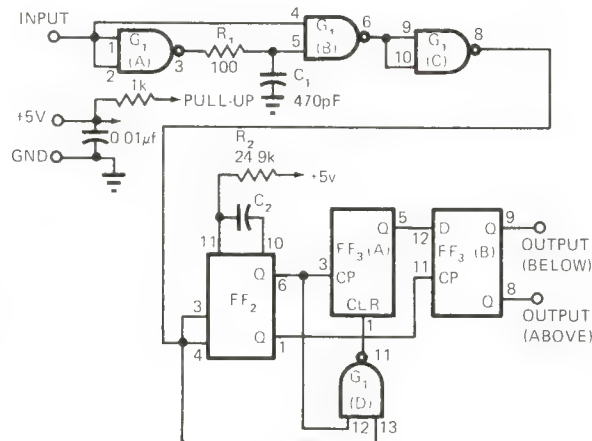
EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μF); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μμF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; k=1000, M=1 000 000

AUDIBLE DIPPER—Designed for use by blind radio amateurs, but tone indication has advantage of permitting anyone to concentrate on equipment while checking antenna, tracking parasitics, or neutralizing amplifier with dip meter. Plug-in coils L1-L6 are Heathkit parts 40-1689 through 40-1695. Q1, Q2, and Q4 are Radio Shack RS-2011 or equivalent, and Q3 is RS-2021 or equivalent. Pitch of tone heard from loudspeaker drops sharply when tuned circuit of dipper becomes loaded by external source.—W. E. Quay, An Auditory Dip Oscillator, *QST*, Sept. 1978, p 25-27.

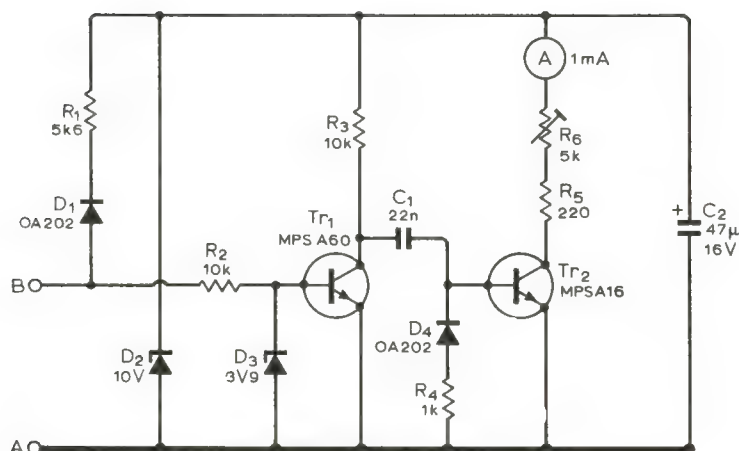


FREQUENCY-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER—National LM122 timer is used as tachometer by averaging output pulses with simple filter. Pulse width is adjusted with R2 to provide initial calibration at 10 kHz. Linearity is about 0.2% for output range of 0–1 V. Analog meter can be driven directly by connecting it in series with R5. Supply can range from 4.5 to 40 V.—C. Nelson, "Versatile Timer Operates from Microseconds to Hours," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, AN-97, p 10.

RATE DETECTOR—Only three ICs are used to sense pulse rate of input signal with high accuracy. For monitoring frequency, two such circuits can be used, with one set to upper frequency limit and other to lower limit. Output is high when input pulse rate is above set point and low for frequencies below set point. Frequency of set point is reciprocal of monostable delay time ($f_0 = 1/0.32R_2C_2$).—J. W. Poore, Three IC's Accurately Sense Pulse Rate, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 15, 1972, p 53.

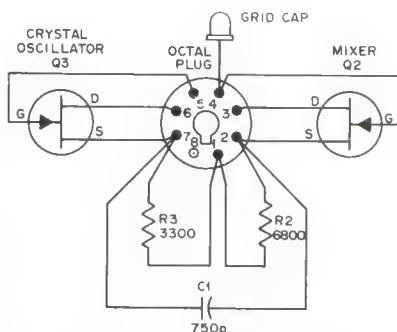


REF	TYPE	+5V	PULL-UP	GND
G ₁	SN 7400N	14		7
FF ₂	SN 54121N	14	5	7
FF ₃	SN 7474N	14	2, 4, 10, 13	7

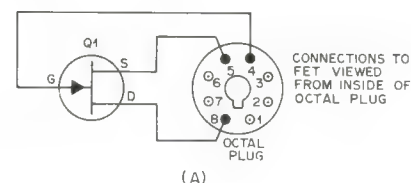


STANDBY-GENERATOR FREQUENCY METER—Developed for use with 10–60 VAC generator driven by lawn mower engine, as guide for adjusting speed manually to give correct power-line frequency. Output of alternator, connected to A and B, is converted to regulated 10 VDC by R₁, D₁, D₂, and C₂. Same input voltage is squared by Tr₁ and fed to Tr₂ through differentiating circuit. Current pulses developed in collector circuit of Tr₂ have constant width and varying repetition rate depending on input frequency. Inertia of meter movement provides integration required to give steady reading that changes only with input frequency. Meter scale is calibrated from 0 to 100 Hz, with R₆ adjusted to give correct reading when 10–60 VAC line voltage is applied to input. Power transformer must be used to boost output of alternator to correct AC line voltage.—J. M. Caunter, Low-Cost Emergency Power Generator, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1975, p 75–77.

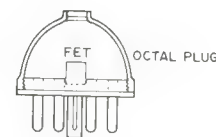
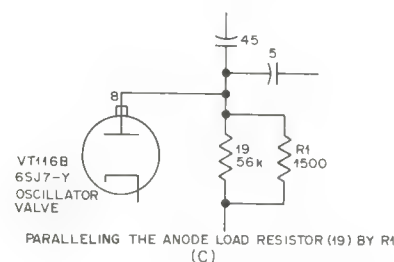
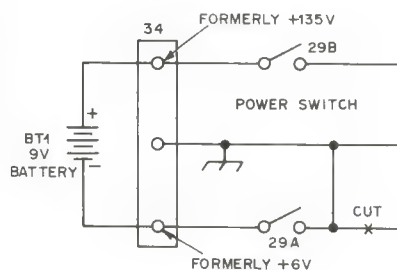
TRANSISTORS FOR BC-221—Old BC-221 frequency meter can be modernized by replacing its three now-scarce tubes with four 2N3819 N-channel JFETs and changing supply to single 9-V battery. VT167 (6K8) mixer-oscillator is replaced by two JFETs with R2, R3, and C1 mounted inside octal plug. Resistance values may need some adjustment. Cut and insulate original leads to pins 2, 4, and 7, and connect top-cap clip of mixer tube to pin 4. VT116-B (6SJ7-Y) tube used for VFO is replaced by single 2N3819 connected as for Q1. Add R1 in parallel with plate load resistor; value depends on particular FET used, and can range from 1 to 6800 ohms (1500 is typical). VT116 (6SJ7) beat-frequency amplifier is replaced by 2N3819 mounted same as for Q1. Place 4K across 15K load resistor of VT116-B and replace 300-ohm cathode resistor with one giving 1-mA source current (typically 1K to 3.3K). Total current drain is about 3 mA. Try 3–10 pF capacitor between gate and drain of Q3 if circuit does not oscillate.—R. S. N. Rau, Solid-State BC-221 Frequency Meter, *QST*, Feb. 1977, p 35–36.



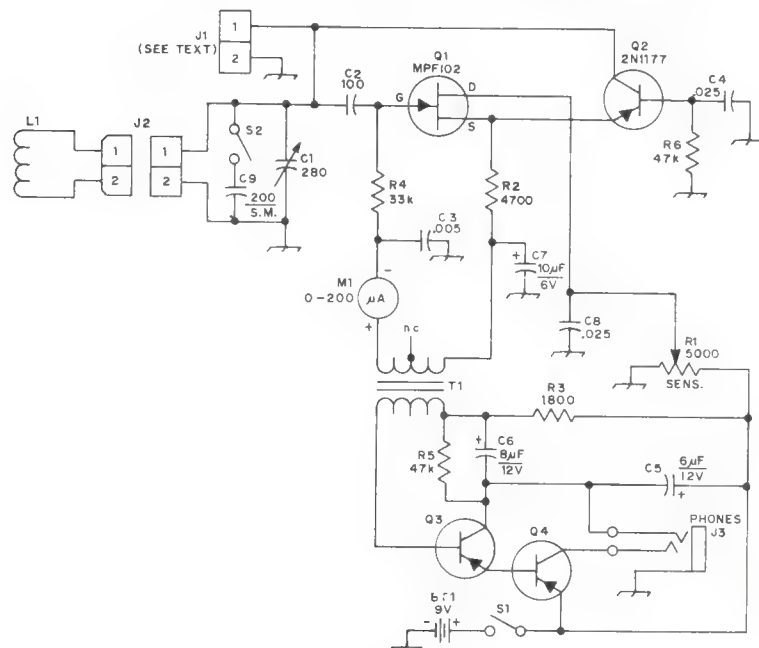
CONNECTIONS VIEWED FROM INSIDE OF OCTAL PLUG



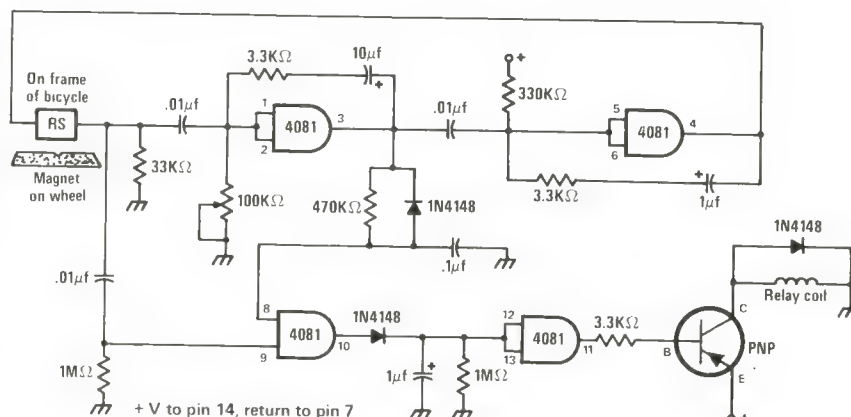
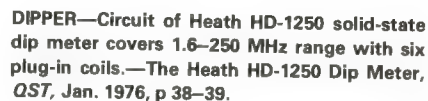
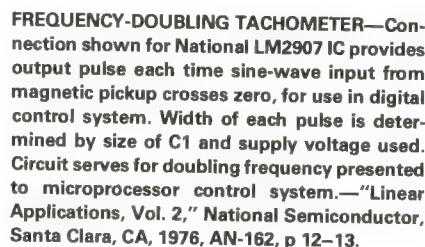
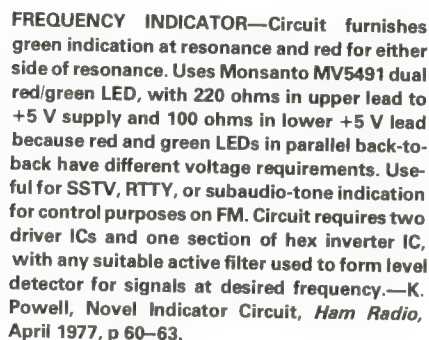
(A)

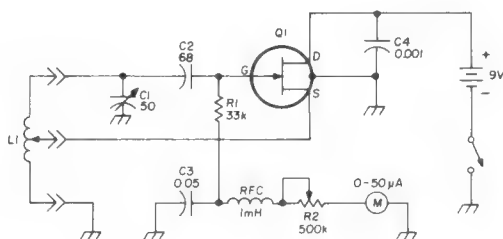
METHOD OF MOUNTING THE FET, Q1 AND Q2
(B)PARALLELING THE ANODE LOAD RESISTOR (19) BY R1
(C)

Frequency range (MHz)	Coil diameter and turns				Wire size and coil const.
	1-1/2	1-3/8	1-1/4	1 (inches)	
	38	35	32	25 (mm)	
.08 – 0.2	700	750	800	1000	No. 30 enam., 5 pies.
0.205 – 0.6	220	240	256	310	No. 30 enam., 5 pies.
0.5 – 1.4	90	100	110	140	No. 30 enam., close wound.
0.95 – 3	40	45	49	64	No. 22 enam., close wound.
2.6 – 6	18	20	22	29	No. 22 S. C. enam., 1-3/4" long (44 mm)
5.5 – 15	7	8	9	12	No. 22 S. C. enam., 1-1/2" long (38 mm)
14 – 35	2	2	2	2-1/2	No. 22 S. C. enam., length indicated at bottom of column.
	(11/16")	(3/4")	(1")	(1")	
	(17 mm)	(19 mm)	(25 mm)	(25 mm)	

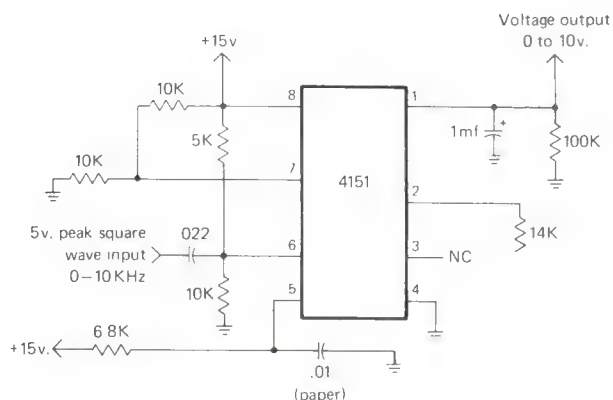


GATE DIPPER—Used to determine resonant frequency of tuned circuit, provide signal for receiver alignment, and make antenna measurements. Table gives winding data for plug-in coils L1. Parts values are not critical. T2 is transistor interstage audio transformer with 10,000-ohm primary and 2,000-ohm secondary in meter circuit. JFET Q1 is used in common-drain circuit followed by PNP bipolar transistor, with gate junction of JFET acting as rectifier. Dip meter M1 measures gate current. When tuned circuit of dipper is loaded by coupling it to external circuit, power is absorbed and meter reads dip occurring when L1-C1 is tuned to resonance with external circuit. R1 is regeneration control. Audio amplifier Q3-Q4 using 2N4125 or HEP52, optional, helps in listening to signals picked up by tuned circuit or enhances display on CRO. Can be used as field-strength meter if antenna is plugged into J1.—B. Clark, A Hybrid Gate-Dip Oscillator, *QST*, June 1974, p 33–37.

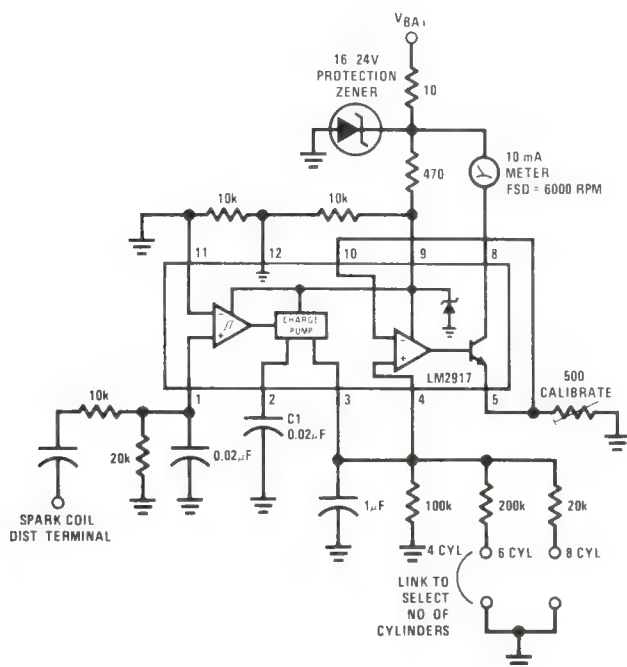




GATE DIPPER—Solid-state version of vacuum-tube grid-dip meter gives dip from 50 to about 20 μ A on most bands in range of 1.8 to 150 MHz when dipper is held 1 inch away from resonant circuit under test. Uses Siliconix 2N5398 UHF JFET, but MPF107 (2N5486) can also be used. Coil tap position is more critical at higher frequencies; adjust tap for most pronounced dip. Article gives coil data for five frequency ranges.—C. G. Miller, Gate-Dip Meter, *Ham Radio*, June 1977, p 42-43.

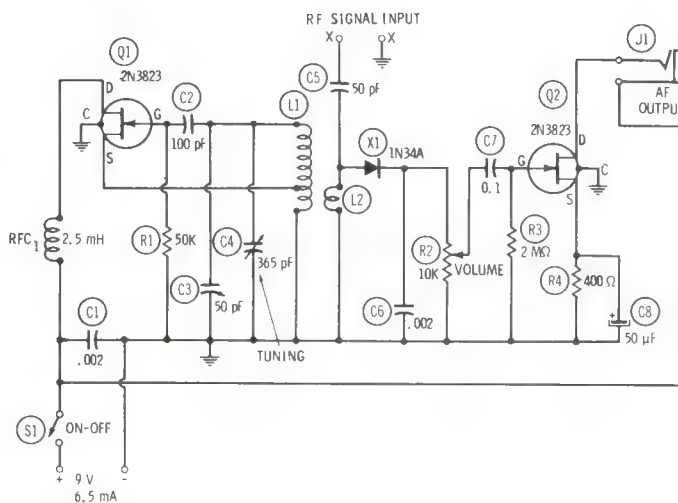


0-10 kHz TO 0-10 VDC—Raytheon 4151VFC voltage-to-frequency converter is used in reverse as linear frequency-to-voltage converter. Applications include use in pairs as complete data transmission system, for remote monitoring of DC voltage such as output of SWR bridge located at junction of antenna with transmission line. DC voltage is changed into audio voltage at remote location, sent over lines, then changed back to DC at readout location. Line characteristics do not affect frequency of audio signal.—J. J. Schultz, A Voltage-to-Frequency Converter IC with Amateur Applications, *CQ*, Jan. 1977, p 39-41 and 75.

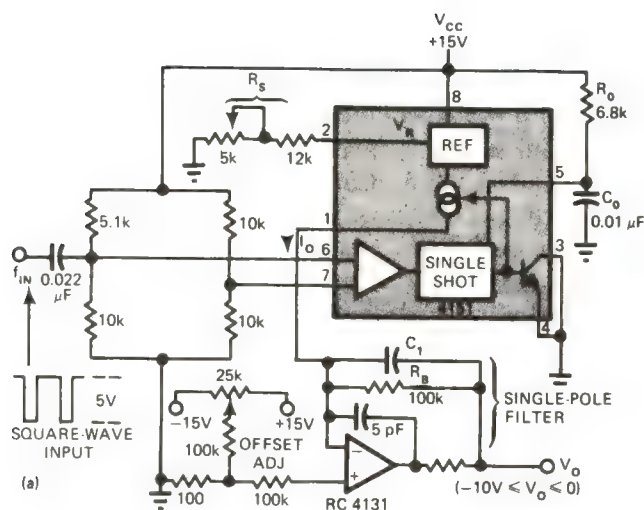
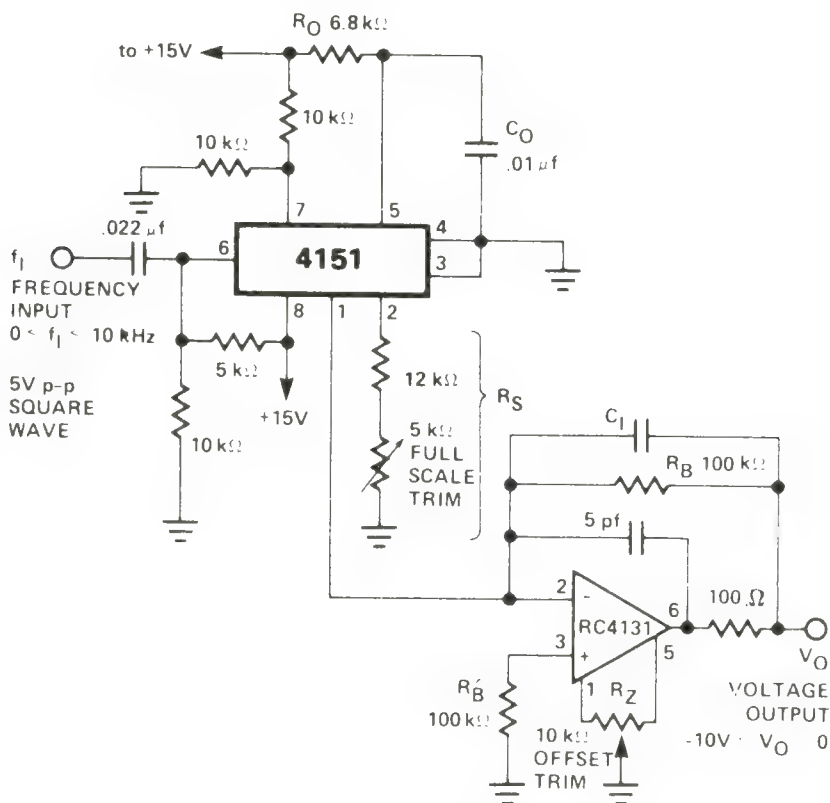


SPARK-COIL TACHOMETER—Input to National LM2917 tachometer IC is taken from spark-coil distributor terminal of gasoline engine. Frequency of input signal is converted to voltage for driving meter. Circuit is set up for number of cylinders on engine by adding link for appropriate timing resistor. Zener protects IC from transients found in auto battery circuit.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-162, p 9-10.

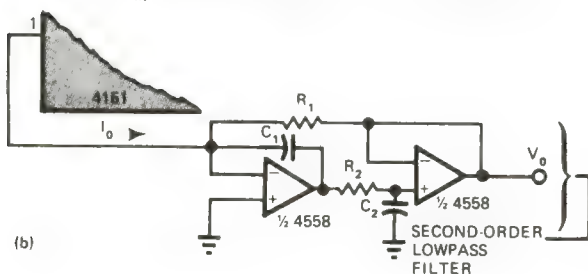
HETERODYNE FREQUENCY METER—Circuit consists of 1-2 MHz oscillator Q1, untuned mixer X1, and AF beat-note amplifier Q2. C4 is calibrated to read directly in frequency from 1 to 2 MHz, using accurate unmodulated RF signal generator. After calibration, unknown RF signal input frequency is fed into meter for zero-beating with harmonics of calibrated oscillator. Magnetic headphones plugged into J1 make beat note audible. On second harmonic, dial of C4 covers 2-4 MHz; on twentieth harmonic, coverage is 20-40 MHz. L1 is 65 turns No. 28 enamel on 1-inch form, tapped 20 turns from ground. L2 is 10 turns No. 28 enamel close-wound around center of L1.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 144-146.



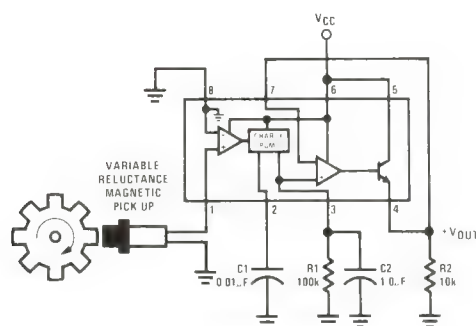
HIGH-PRECISION F/V—Use of integrator opamp with frequency-to-voltage connection of RM4151 converter gives increased accuracy and linearity for converting square-wave inputs of 0–10 kHz to proportional output voltage in range of –10 V to 0 V.—“Linear Integrated Circuit Data Book,” Raytheon Semiconductor Division, Mountain View, CA, 1978, p 7-39.



CALIBRATION:
 1. SET f_{IN} TO 10 Hz. ADJUST OFFSET FOR -10 mV OUTPUT.
 2. SET f_{IN} TO 10 kHz. ADJUST OFFSET FOR -10V OUTPUT.



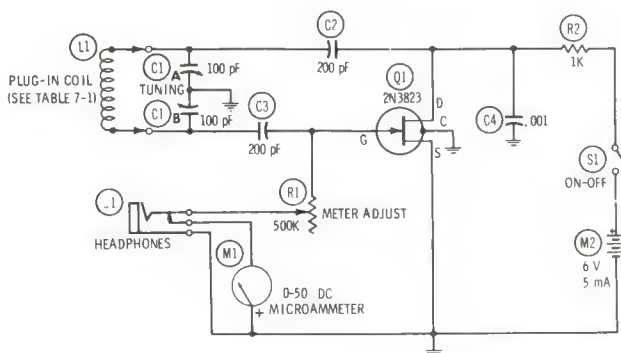
F/V WITH 4151—Uses Raytheon 4151 as frequency-to-voltage converter for generating current pulses having precise amplitude and width. Average value of output pulse train is directly proportional to input frequency. Article gives design equations. Response time can be improved and ripple reduced by using second-order (double-pole) low-pass filter as shown in diagram (b). Ripple is less than 0.1 V P-P over range of 10 to 10,000 Hz when R_1 and R_2 are 100K and C_1 and C_2 are 0.1 μF.—T. Cate, IC V/F Converters Readily Handle Other Functions Such as F/V, A/D, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1977, p 82–86.



TACHOMETER USING MAGNETIC PICKUP—

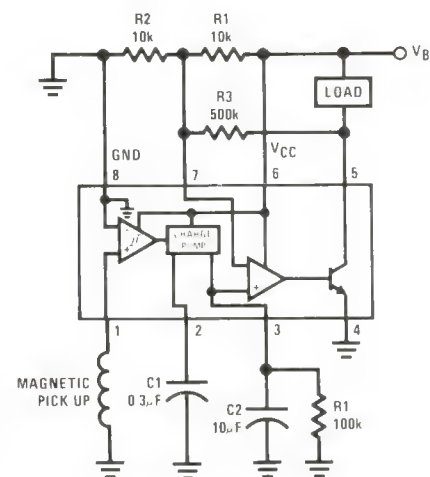
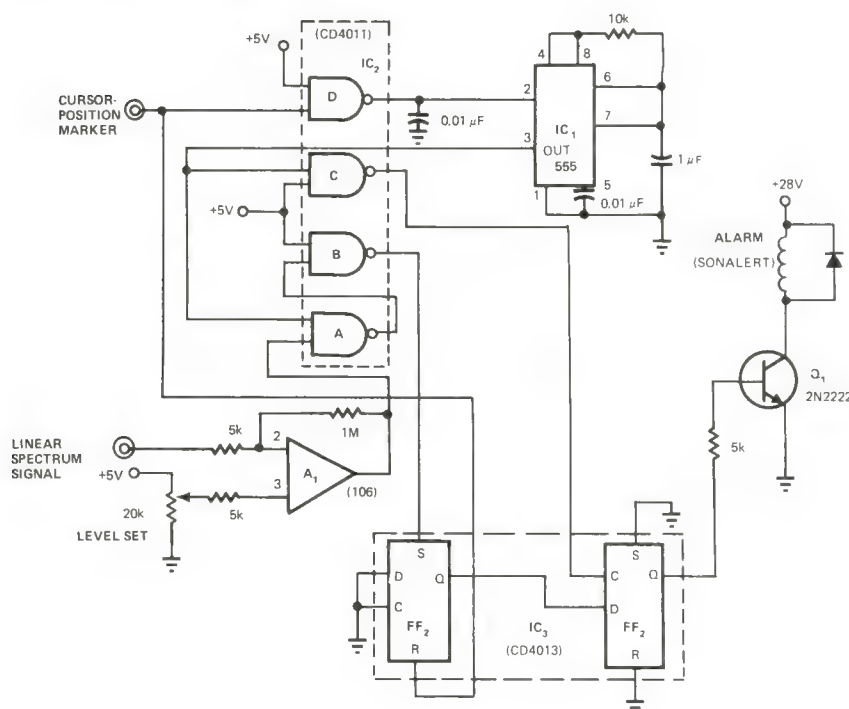
Signal frequency proportional to shaft speed being measured is fed into National LM2907 IC for conversion to output voltage that is proportional to input frequency. Output is zero at zero frequency. Quality of timing capacitor C1 deter-

mines accuracy of unit over temperature range. Use equivalent zener-regulated LM2917 IC if output voltage must be independent of variations in supply voltage.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-162, p 3-4.



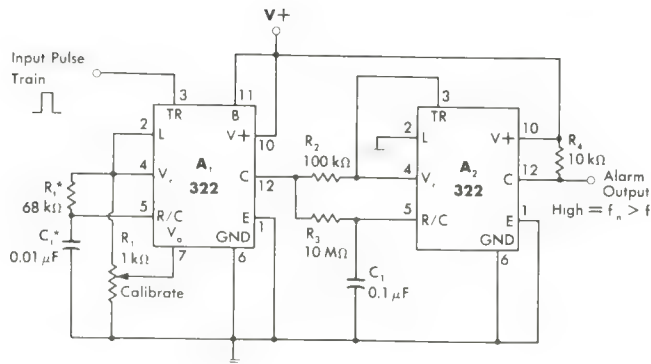
FET DIP OSCILLATOR—High input impedance of FET makes performance comparable to that of tube-type grid-dip oscillator. Six plug-in coils are wound on Millen 45004 1-inch 4-pin forms or equivalent. Use 150 turns No. 32 enamel for 1.1–2.5 MHz, 77 turns No. 28 for 2.5–5 MHz, 35 turns No. 22 for 5–11 MHz, 17 turns No. 22 spaced to 1 inch for 10–25 MHz, 8.5 turns No. 22

spaced to 1 inch for 20–45 MHz, and 4.5 turns No. 22 spaced to 1 inch for 40–95 MHz. Adjust R1 to set meter pointer to desired portion of scale before tuning for dip. R1 provides some control of volume when using headphones.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 134–136.

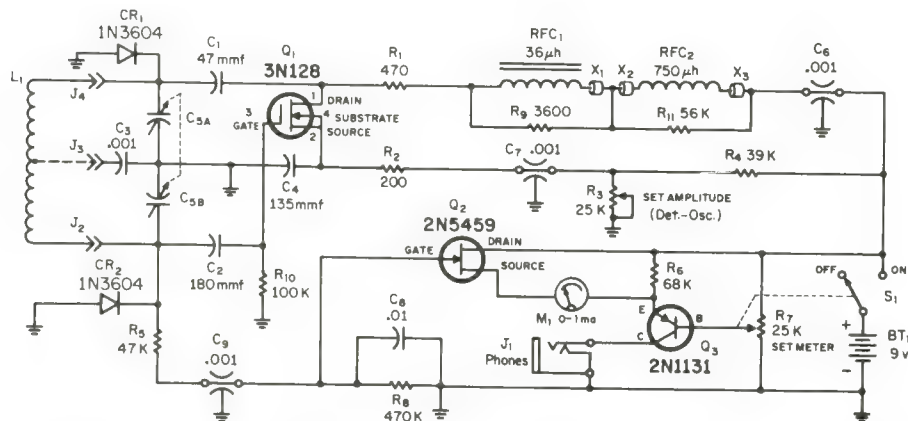


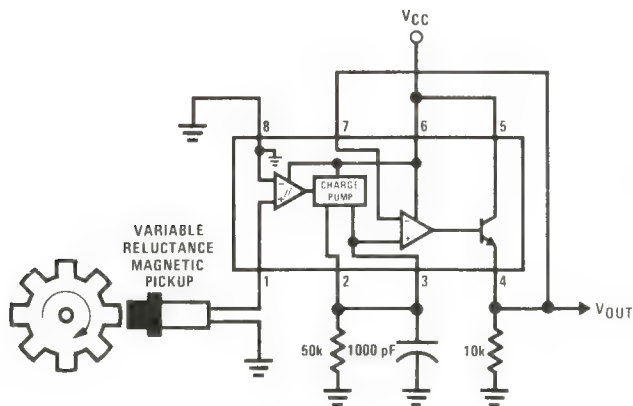
SPEED SWITCH—National LM2907 tachometer IC is used as switch to energize load when input frequency exceeds value corresponding to predetermined speed limit. Automotive applications include use as overspeed warning that activates audible and/or visual indicator when auto speed exceeds legal limit or other desired value. Another application is increasing intensity of auto or taxi horn above predetermined speed such as 45 mph. Input is variable-reluctance magnetic pickup positioned against teeth of gear wheel; in typical setup, pickup output is 16.6 Hz at 60 mph. Values shown for comparator-controlling components R1 and C1 (below IC) give switching operation at about 16.6 Hz at input. Report gives design procedure for other frequencies.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-162, p 8.

ALARM FOR SPECTRUM ANALYZER—Circuit drives audible alarm when frequency of interest appears in spectrum range. Display cursor can be preset to initiate narrow search band in which f_x is expected to appear. 100- μ s pulse representing cursor position in display sweep triggers mono IC, so its output becomes window whose time-out is equivalent to band in which f_x is center. Comparator A₁ supplies high output when f_x appears. Simultaneous arrival of this signal and timer window at gate A sets output of left flip-flop high. At end of window period, right flip-flop also goes high and initiates alarm via Q₁. Loss of f_x stops alarm.—R. L. Messick, Alarm Simplifies Spectrum-Analyzer Measurements, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1978, p 152.

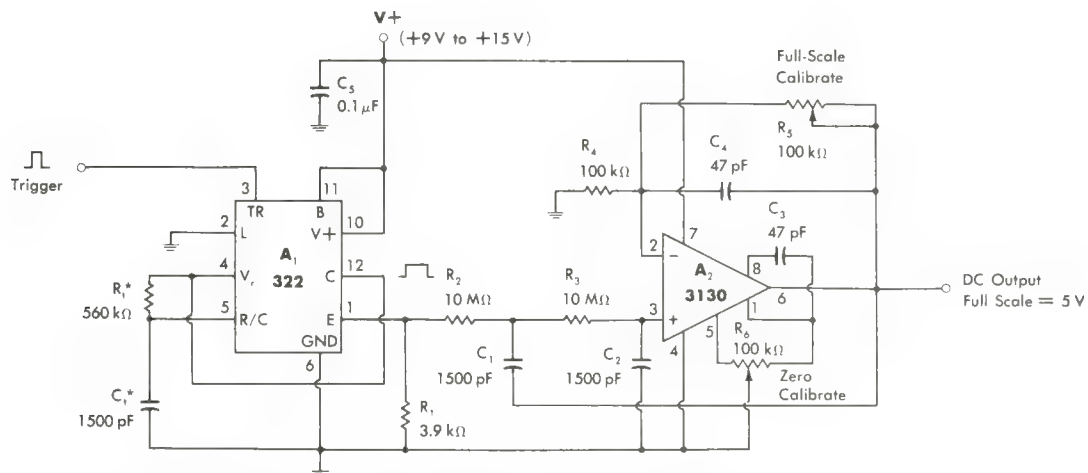


SPEED ALARM—Frequency detector using two IC timers provides alarm output when input frequency is greater than reference frequency, corresponding to overspeed. Calibrated mono MVBR A₁ produces fixed-width positive pulse across R₂, with average voltage of pulse varying linearly with input pulse train frequency. Comparator A₂ changes states when integrated output of R₃-C₁ on pin 5 goes above or below 2-V voltage threshold of A₂. With values shown, desired frequency is 1 kHz and circuit detects frequency variation of less than 1%. If low-frequency alarm is desired, connect logic input pin 2 of A₂ to reference voltage (pin 4) instead of to ground.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 228-230.





TACHOMETER WITH SQUARE-WAVE OUTPUT—National LM2907 tachometer IC provides square-wave output at same frequency as sine wave generated by magnetic pickup, for use as line driver in automatic control system.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-162, p 12-13.

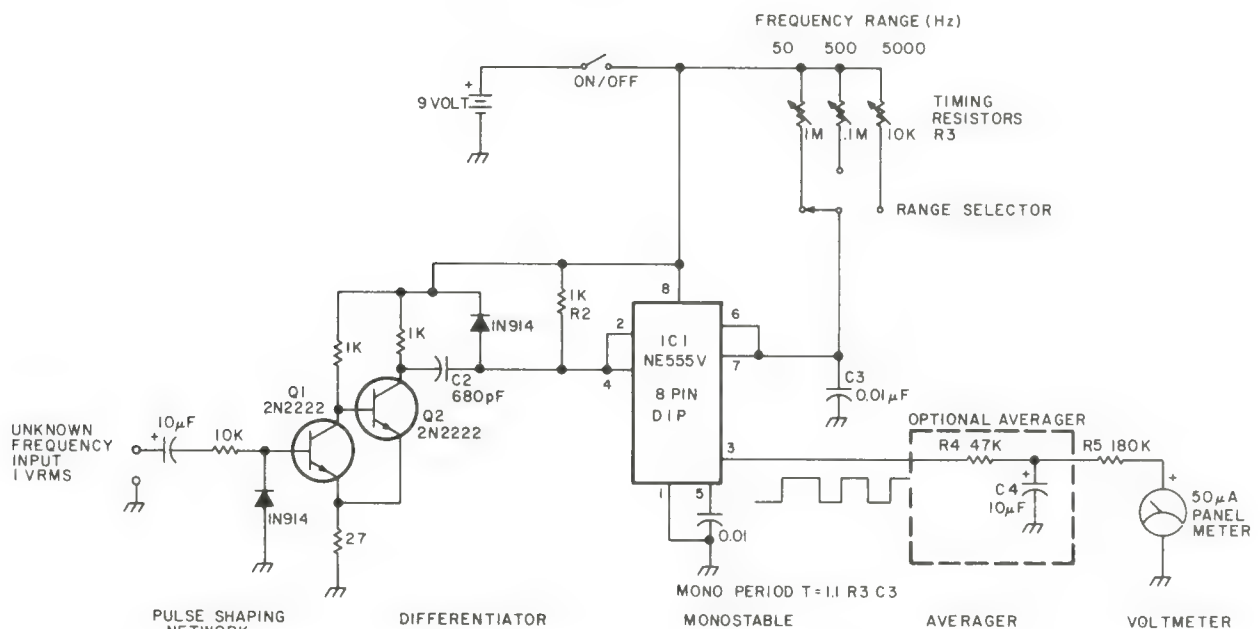


FREQUENCY METER—High-precision frequency-to-voltage converter can be used as frequency meter in laboratory. Input frequency range up to 1 kHz is converted to corresponding

full-scale voltage value of +5 V. Two-pole filter removes ripple from positive output pulses across R_1 , before signal is fed to 3130 opamp that provides gain and zero adjustments.—W. G.

$$* \text{Let } T = R, C_1 \approx \frac{0.95}{f_{\text{full scale}}}$$

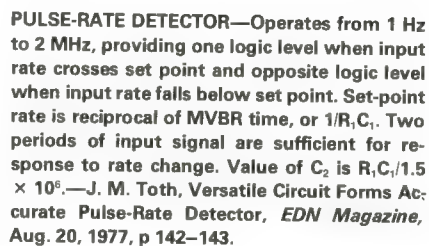
Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 192-196.



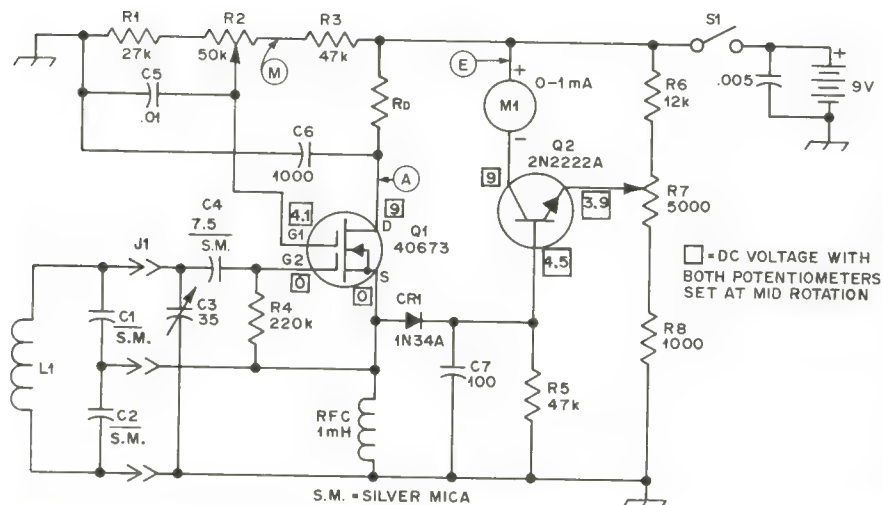
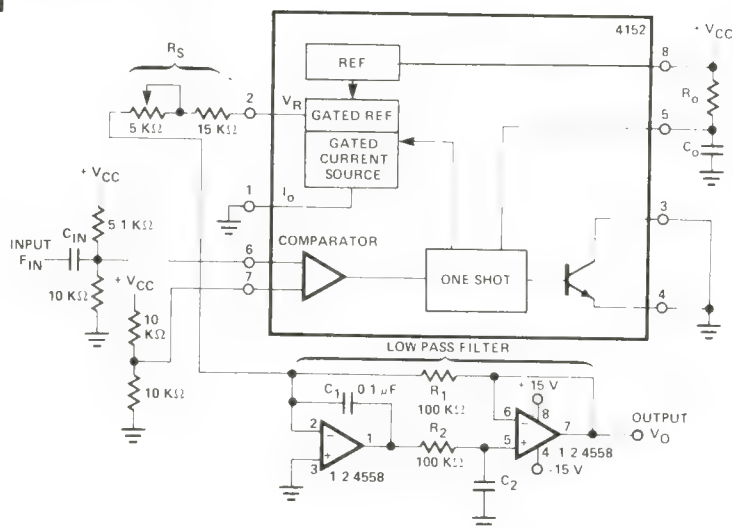
AF METER—Timer IC1 forms basis for linear frequency meter covering audio spectrum. Mono MVBR puts out fixed-width pulse when trig-

gered by unknown input frequency. Article covers operation and calibration. Errata: pin 4 of 555 should be connected to pin 8 instead of to

pin 2.—G. Hinkle, IC Audio Frequency Meter, 73 Magazine, Holiday issue 1976, p 61.



F/V WITH OUTPUT FILTER—Two-pole low-pass active filter improves dynamic range and response time of Raytheon 4152 frequency-to-voltage converter. Ripple in output is less than 0.02 V-P-P above 100 Hz. Requires ± 15 V supply. Maximum input frequency is 10 kHz when C_{IN} is 0.002 μ F, R_0 is 6.8K, and C_0 is 0.01 μ F.—"Linear Integrated Circuit Data Book," Raytheon Semiconductor Division, Mountain View, CA, 1978, p 7-48.



MOSFET DIP METER—Output of grounded-drain Colpitts oscillator using RCA N-channel dual-gate MOSFET Q1 is detected by CR1 and amplified by Q2 for driving meter. Frequency of oscillation depends on C1, C2, C3, and L1, and

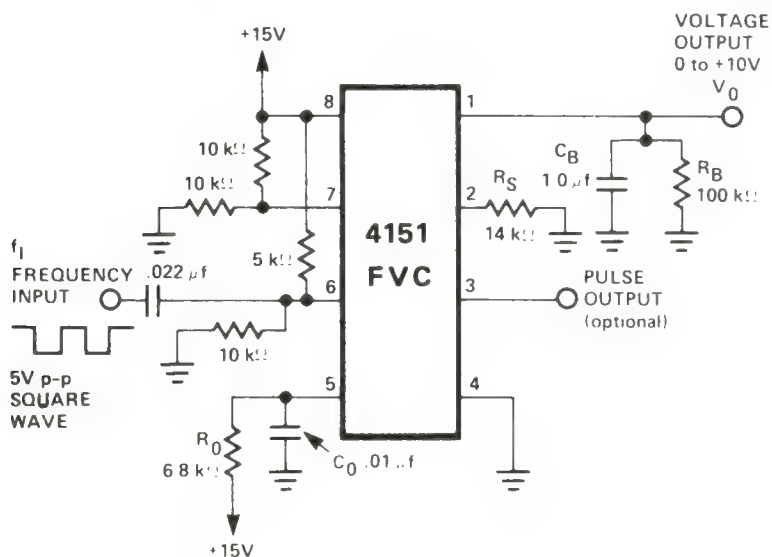
reaches 250 MHz when L1 is reduced to hairpin. Table gives values of plug-in assembly L1-C1-C2 for nine frequency ranges. Circuit was designed for 12-V supply but works well with 9-V battery

<i>FREQ. RANGE</i>	<i>C1</i>	<i>C2</i>	<i>L1</i>
<i>MHz</i>	<i>pF</i>	<i>pF</i>	<i>TURN</i>
2.3-4	15	15	71-1/2
3.4-5.1	33	10	39-1/2
4.8-8	10	33	25-1/2
7.9-13	10	33	14-1/2
12.8-21.2	10	33	6-1/2
21-34	10	33	4-1/2
34-60	10	33	2-1/2
60-110	10	33	*
90-200	Not used	Not used	**

*denotes a 1-1/2-turn coil of No. 18 enam.
wire wound on a 1/2-inch form spaced 1/8
inch between turns. It should be placed so
that the coil is near the top of the coil form.
**denotes a hairpin loop made from flashing
copper, 3/8-inch wide X 1-7/8-inch total
length.

All other coils are wound with No. 24 enam. wire.

shown if drain resistor R_D is shorted. Battery drain is about 20 mA. All coils are wound on Millen 45004 forms.—F. Bruin, A Dual-Gate MOSFET Dip Meter, *QST*, Jan. 1977, p 16–17.



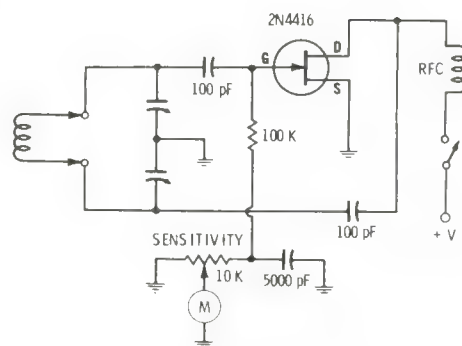
DESIGN EQUATIONS

$$V_0 = f_i K^{-1} \text{ Where } K = 0.486 \frac{R_S}{R_B R_0 C_0} \frac{\text{Hz}}{\text{V}}$$

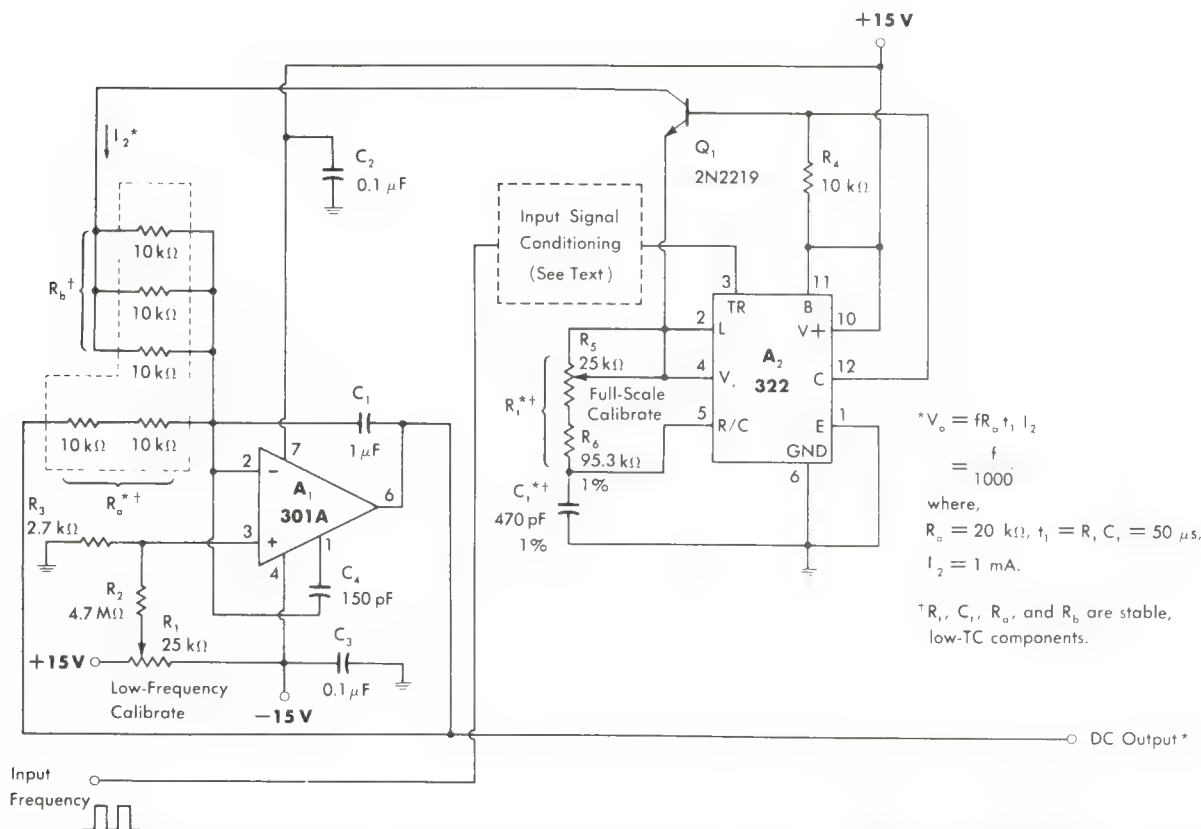
$$T = 11 R_0 C_0$$

F/V CONVERTER—Single-supply circuit uses frequency-to-voltage connection of RM4151 converter to make output voltage vary between 0 and +10 V as frequency of 5 V P-P square-

wave input varies between 0 and 10 kHz.—“Linear Integrated Circuit Data Book,” Raytheon Semiconductor Division, Mountain View, CA, 1978, p 7-39.



GATE-DIP FET OSCILLATOR—Meter indicates gate current, which drops whenever resonant load is placed on tank circuit of oscillator by bringing plug-in input coil near frequency source being checked. By opening switch to power supply, circuit can be used as absorption wavemeter; when signal at resonant frequency of dip-meter tank circuit is picked up, gate-source circuit of FET operates as diode detector for producing increase in meter reading. Values of plug-in coil and tuning capacitor depend on frequency range of interest.—E. M. Noll, “FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 213–214.



HIGH-PRECISION F/V—Components of V/F converter are reconnected to provide F/V function. Input frequency up to 10 kHz is fed to 322 mono

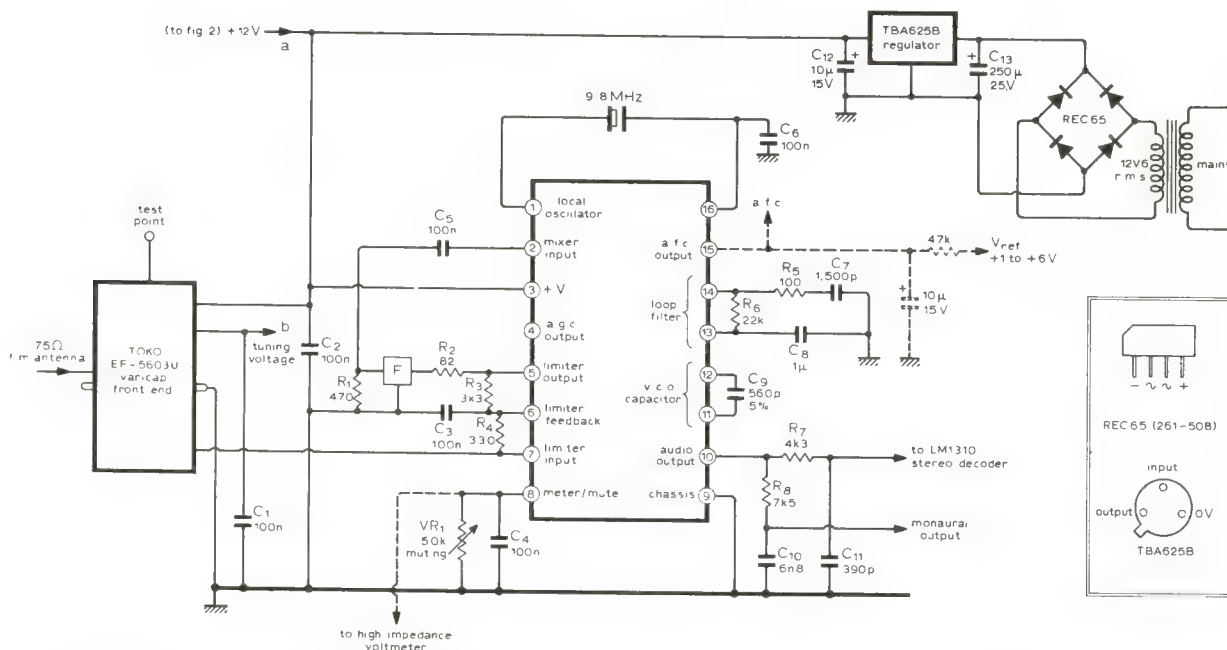
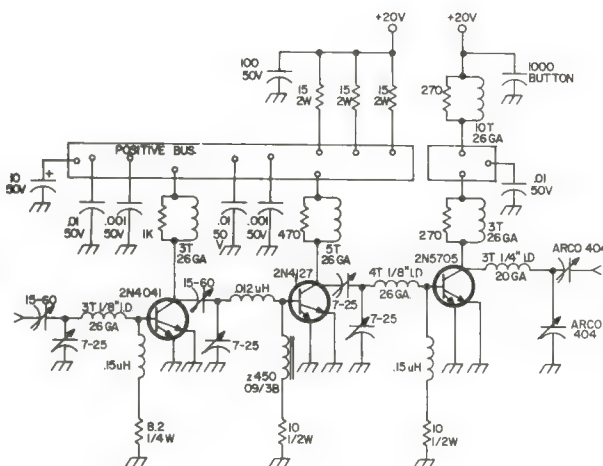
MVBR A₂ either directly if pulsed or indirectly after conditioning. For low-frequency or slowly changing waveforms, zero-crossing detector is

used for input conditioning. A₁ is connected as scaling amplifier and filter.—W. G. Jung, “IC Timer Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 192–196.

CHAPTER 34

Covers FM circuits used in broadcast receivers and transmitters for monophonic or stereo transmissions, along with FM radio communication circuits and power-line FM carrier systems. Includes tuning indicators, stereo decoders, SCA demodulator, and FM deviation meter.

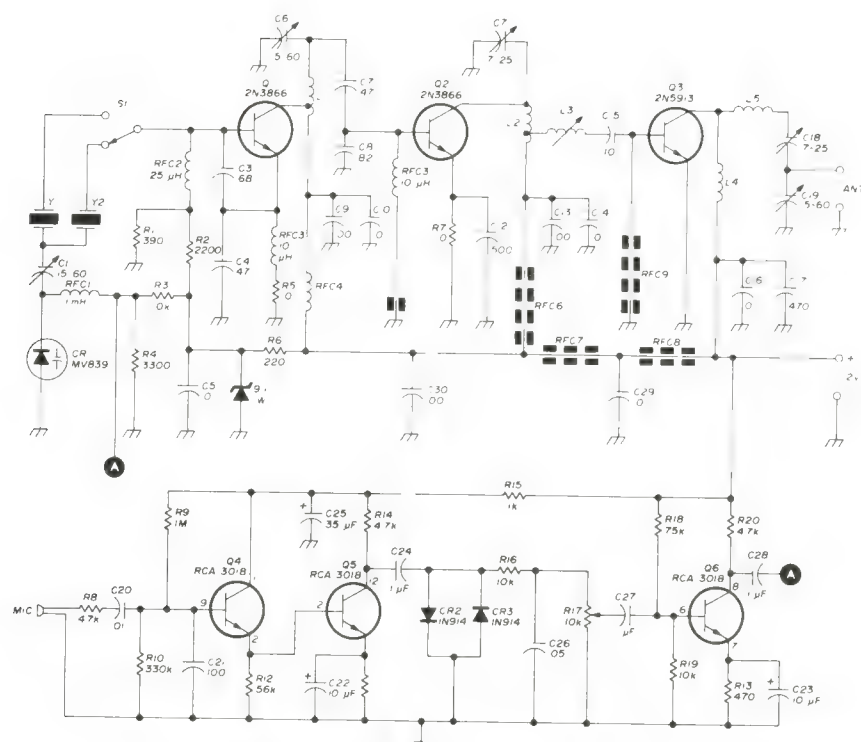
20-dB GAIN FOR 2 m—Input of 200 mW is amplified to 20 W. Positive 20-V sources are separated so final stage can be amplitude-modulated; for FM, connect to single supply. Transistors require heatsinks.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, May 1973, p 106.



TUNER USES IC—Availability of Signetics NE563 IC having about 180 transistors greatly simplifies construction of high-quality FM tuner. IC includes circuits for converting IF output signal to lower frequency for driving phase-locked loop of demodulator. Use of varicap

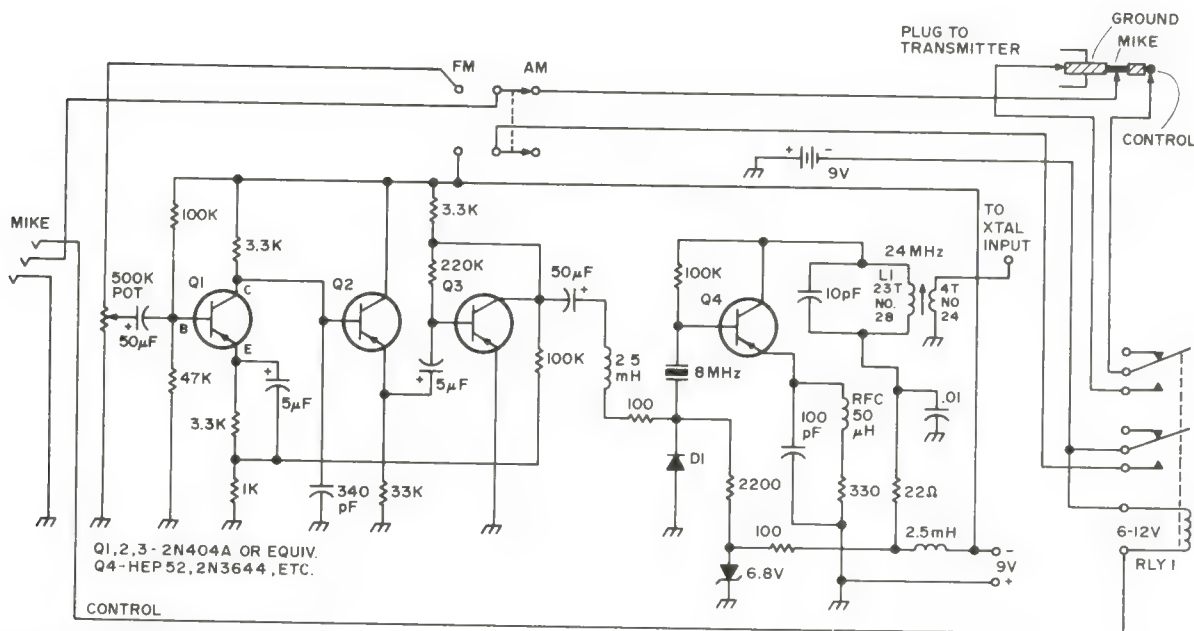
front end permits switched or continuous tuning with 100K Helipot or with switched preset 100K pots connected between +12 V and ground. Tuning controls can be remotely located. After 60 dB of amplification in NE563 IC, signal passes through ceramic filter F (Vernitron

FM-4 or Toko CFS) before being fed back through C₅ to IC for mixing with crystal-controlled 9.8-MHz local oscillator. Article covers construction and operation of tuner in detail.—J. B. Dance, High-Quality F.M. Tuner, *Wireless World*, March 1975, p 111-113.



144-MHz FM TRANSMITTER—Low-power circuit was developed for use with double-conversion continuous-tuning FM receiver suitable for either fixed or mobile communication on 2-meter amateur band. Q4-Q6 are part of RCA CA3018 IC. Power output with 12-V supply is about 1.5 W. Two crystals are selected by slide switch; tuning can be compromised to use crystals whose 2-meter outputs are 1 MHz apart. Article also gives all circuits for receiver.—J. H. Ellison, Compact Package for Two-Meter FM, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1974, p 36-44.

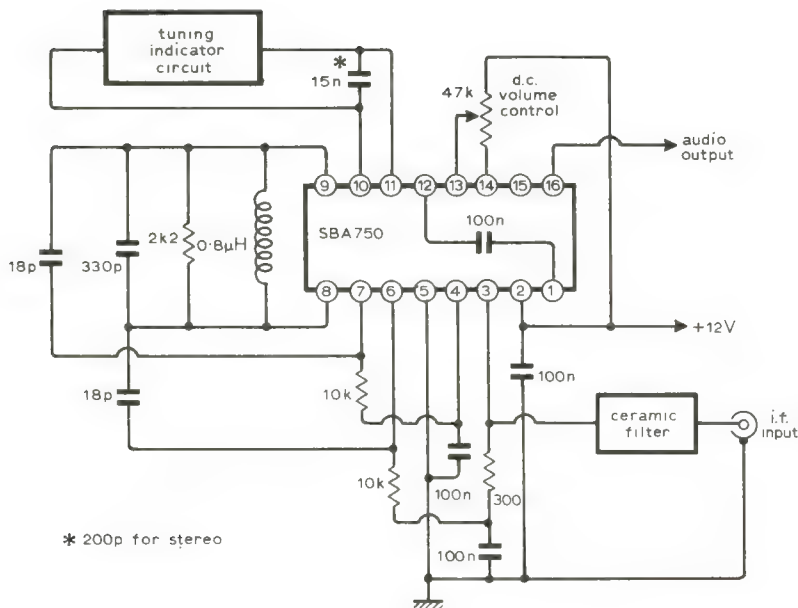
- | | | | |
|----|--|--------|--|
| L1 | 5 turns no. 16 tinned bus wire, 1/4" ID, 5/8" long, tapped at 2 1/2 turns | L5 | 5 turns no. 16 tinned bus wire, 5/16" ID, 1/2" long |
| L2 | 3 turns no. 16 tinned bus wire, 1/4" ID, 3/8" long, tapped 1/2 turn from C13 end | RFC6 | 4 Amidon ferrite beads on 1/2" length of no. 24 wire |
| L3 | 4 turns no. 22 enamelled wire, closewound, 1/4" ID | RFC7 | 3 Amidon ferrite beads on 1/2" length of no. 24 wire |
| L4 | 25 turns no. 28, closewound on body of 100k, 1-watt resistor | RFC8 | |
| | | Y1, Y2 | 18-MHz crystal ground for 20-pF load capacitance |



FM MODULATOR—Developed to permit FM operation on AM transceiver. Consists of microphone preamplifier, driver amplifier, and 8-MHz crystal oscillator providing 24-MHz output.

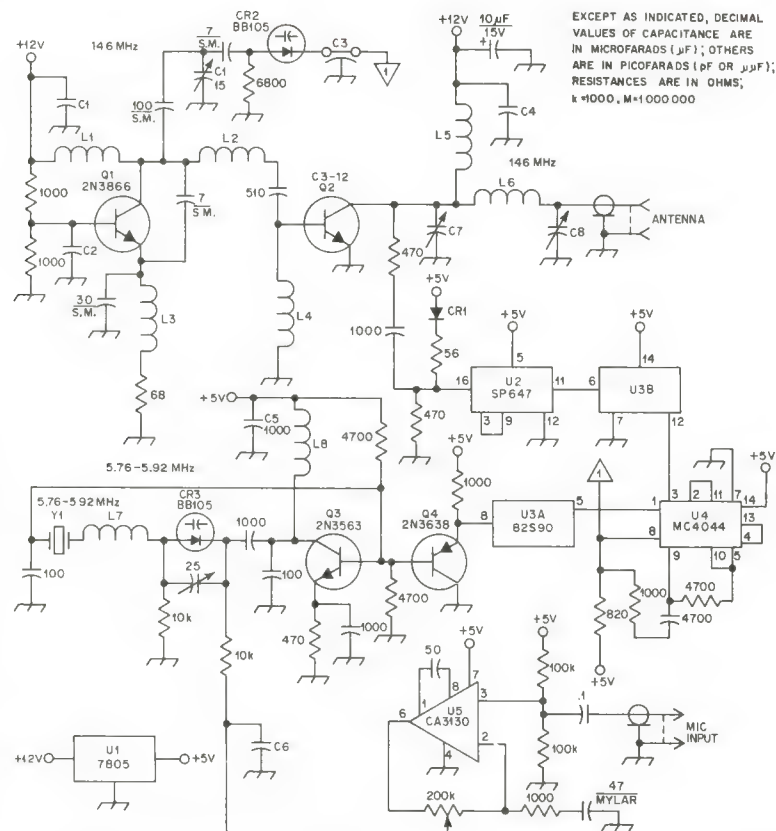
Audio from modulator drives variable-capacitance diode D1 (which can be silicon switching diode) in oscillator circuit. Adapter feeds AM transmitter in which frequency multipliers in-

crease deviation to about 8.5 kHz. To reduce deviation for narrow-band FM, adjust 500K pot in preamp.—R. Orozco, Jr., Put That AM Rig on FM, *73 Magazine*, April 1976, p 34-35.



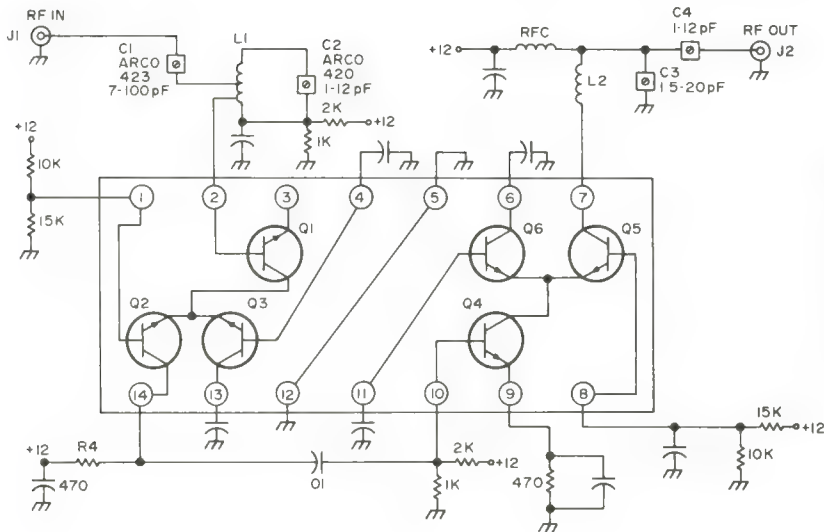
SINGLE-LED TUNING INDICATOR—Circuit shown, when driven by IF output of FM tuner, permits tuning for maximum brightness of single LED such as 5082-4403. Article gives choice of two tuning indicator circuit arrangements that can be used with the SBA750 limiting IF amplifier and detector IC. Recommended version of tuning indicator uses Plessey SL3046 five-transistor array with discrete resistors and capacitor to drive LED. Arrangement gives very clear, sensitive indication of correct tuning point to within a few millivolts.—J. A. Skingley, Sensitive F.M. Tuning Indicator, *Wireless World*, June 1974, p 173-174.

2-W 2-METER PHASE-LOCKED FM TRANSMITTER—Operating frequency of 144-148 MHz is generated directly, without using frequency-multiplier stages. Oscillator stability is achieved by phase-locking oscillator to crystal. Tuning range of 143-149 MHz corresponds to varactor control voltage of 1-4 V, which maintains proper loop gain across entire band. ECL decade divider U2 is Plessey SP647 driving Schottky-clamped divider U3B to give overall division of 50. Phase detector and loop amplifier functions are in U4. Pierce crystal oscillator Q3 feeds buffer Q4 interface with TTL levels. Microphone preamp U5 is slightly overdriven so speech waveform is clipped or limited. With phase-locked circuit, frequency stability is as good as that of crystal used in reference oscillator. Divide desired operating frequency by 25 to get crystal frequency.—A. D. Helfrick, A Phase-Locked 2-Meter FM Transmitter, *QST*, March 1977, p 37-39.



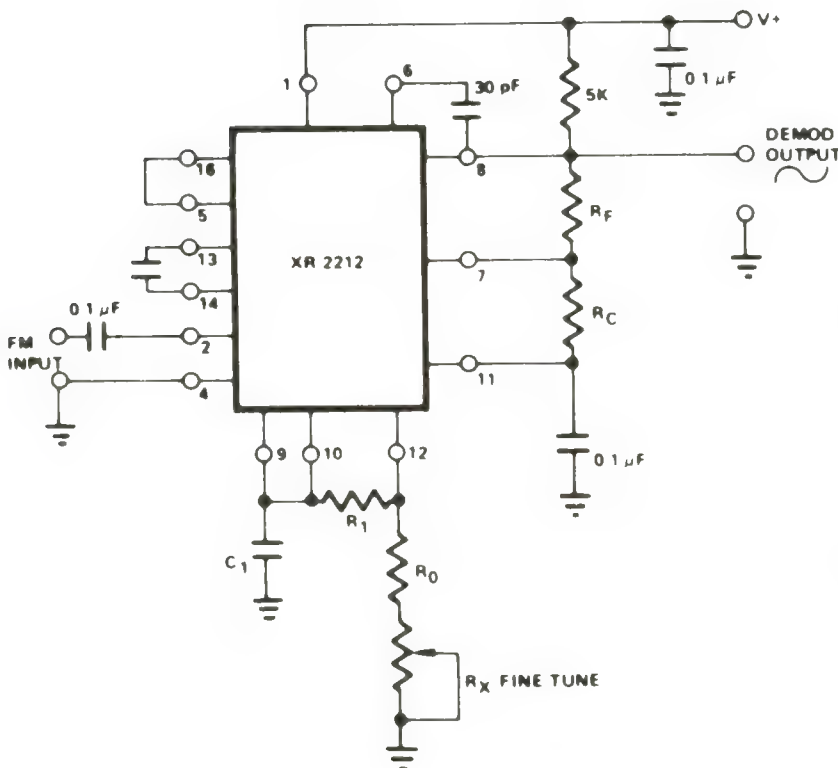
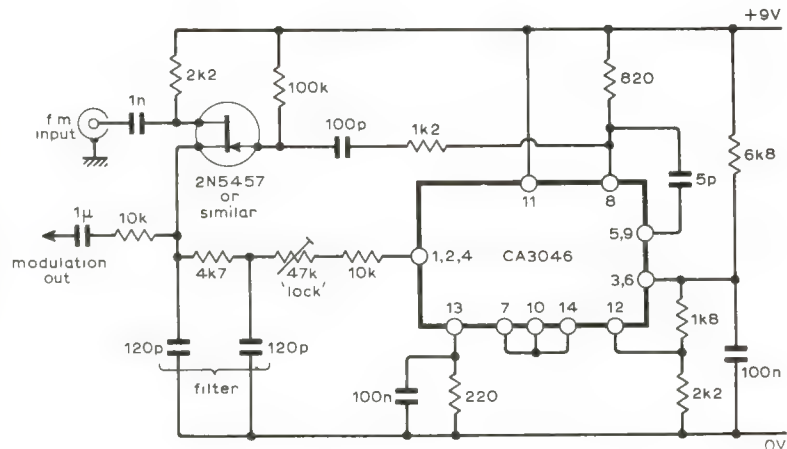
- C1-C6, incl. — 1,000-pF ceramic feedthrough capacitors.
 C7, C8 — 14- to 150-pF ceramic trimmer (Arco 424).
 CR2, CR3 — BB105 or Motorola MV839 Varicap diode, 82 pF nominal capacitance, 73.8- to 90.2-pF total range.
 L1, L3, L7 — 33-μH molded inductor (Miller 9230-56).
 L2 — 1-1/2 turns no. 20 enameled wire, 1/4-inch diameter, 1/2-inch long.
 L4 — 3 turns no. 28 enameled wire through ferrite bead.
 L5 — 2.2-μH molded inductor (Miller 9230-28).
 L6 — 1-1/2 turns no. 20 enameled wire, 3/8-inch diameter, 1-inch long.
 L8 — 100-μH molded inductor (Miller 9230-68).

- Q1 — RCA 2N3866 or Motorola HEP S3008 transistor.
 Q2 — C3-12, manufactured by Communications Transistor Corp., a division of Varian. An RCA 2N5913 may be substituted.
 Q3, Q4 — RCA transistor.
 U1 — 5-volt, 1-ampere fixed positive regulator. An LM309K may be substituted.
 U2 — Plessey Semiconductors integrated circuit.
 U3 — Signetics 82S90 or National DM73LS196 integrated circuit.
 U4 — Motorola MC4044 integrated circuit.
 U5 — RCA CA3130 integrated circuit.
 Y1 — Overtone Crystal, 5.76-5.92 MHz, International Crystal Mfg. Co. Type GP. Crystal frequency is discussed in the text.

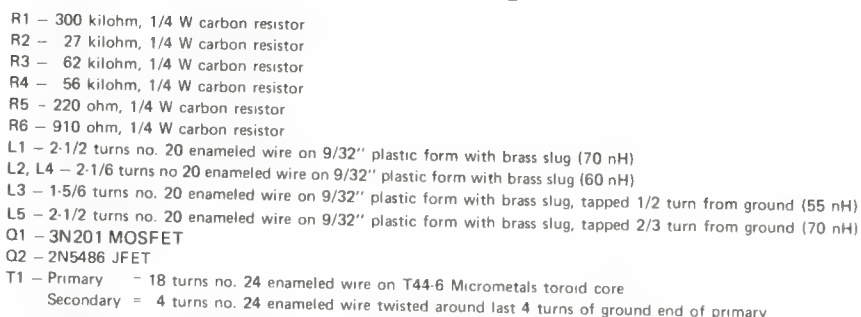
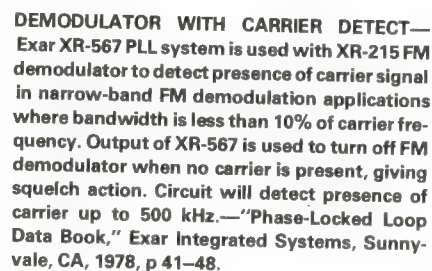


2-METER IC RF AMPLIFIER—High-gain double compound amplifier using RCA CA3102E has low noise, excellent stability, and only two tuned circuits. Ideal for 2-meter FM RF stage, but can be used from DC up to 500 MHz by changing tuned circuits. Article covers construction, with emphasis on proper shielding.—B. Hoisington, Two High Gain RF Stages in One IC for Two Meter FM, *73 Magazine*, May 1974, p 47-50 and 52.

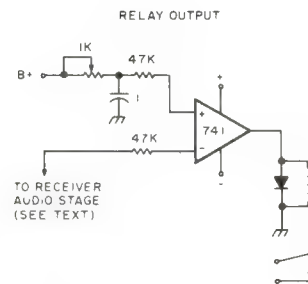
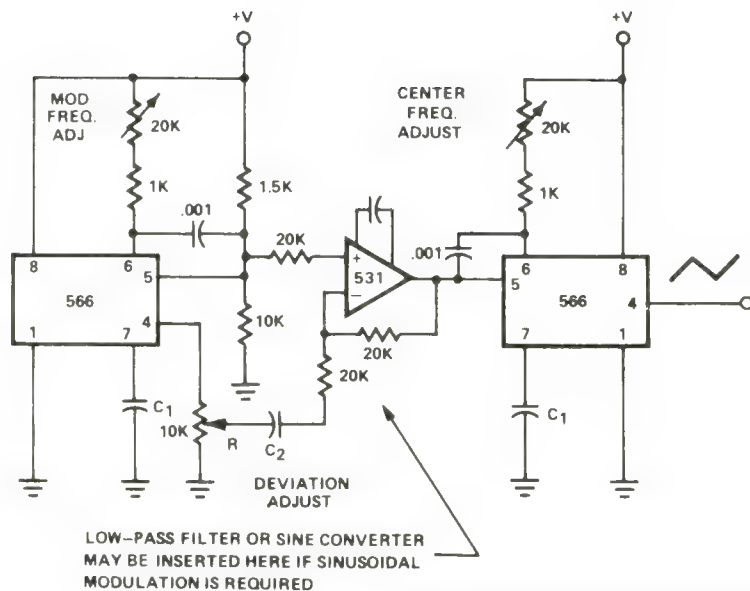
FM DEMODULATOR—Uses RCA CA3046 IC IF amplifier connected as highly linear voltage-controlled oscillator, in phase-locked loop configuration capable of handling 10.7-MHz amplitude-limited FM input as FM demodulator. Output AF signal is about 20 mV for 75-kHz deviation. FET serves as synchronous-chopper type of phase-sensitive detector.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Linear Voltage Controlled Oscillator, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1973, p 567-569.



LINEAR FM DEMODULATOR—Exar XR-2212 precision PLL IC provides linear demodulation for both narrow-band and wideband FM signals. Article gives circuit design procedure. With +12 V supply voltage and 67-kHz carrier frequency having ± 5 kHz frequency deviation, R_0 is 18K fixed resistor in series with 5K pot. C_0 (between pins 13 and 14) is 746 pF, R_1 is 89.3K, C_1 is 186 pF, R_f is 100K, and R_c is 80.6K. These values give ± 4 V P output swing. All values except R_0 can be rounded off to nearest standard value.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 35-40.



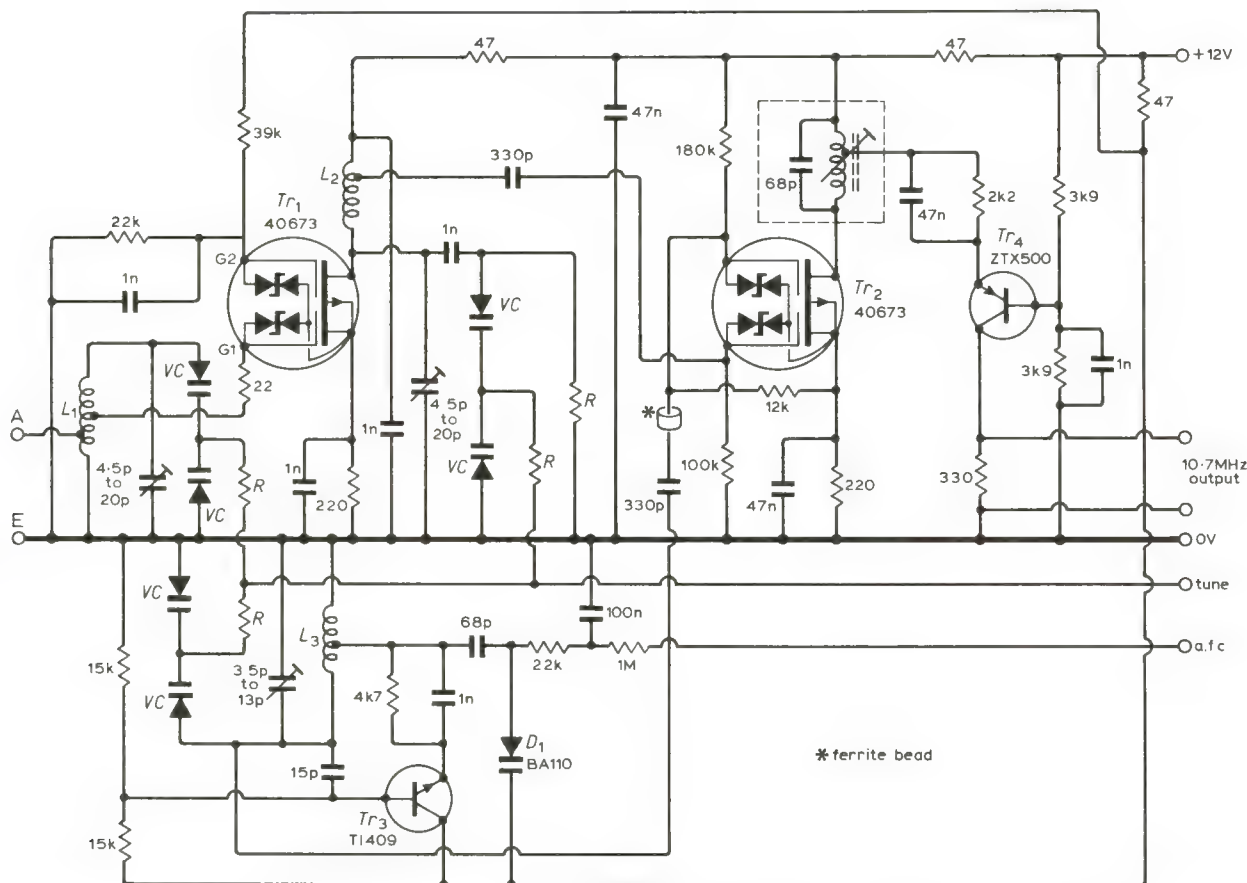
"Economical 225 MHz Receiver Front End Employs FETs," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, EB-22.



CARRIER-OPERATED RELAY—Relay is energized when carrier is present in FM receiver, to activate transmitter for repeater applications or turn on tape recorders, alarms, or other devices. Will work with either solid-state or tube-type receivers. Inverting (minus) input of opamp is connected directly to collector of audio preamp transistor or any other point having voltage change between signal and no signal. If voltage change is in wrong direction, reverse leads to opamp input. Use 1K pot to set reference voltage so relay trips reliably on incoming signal. Relay can be reed-type drawing less than 75 mA.—S. Uhrig, *The 5 Minute COR*, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1976, p 152–153.

0.5 MHz WITH 100% DEVIATION—Carrier frequency under 0.5 MHz is generated by 566 function generator at right, for modulation by other 566 connected as triangle generator whose out-

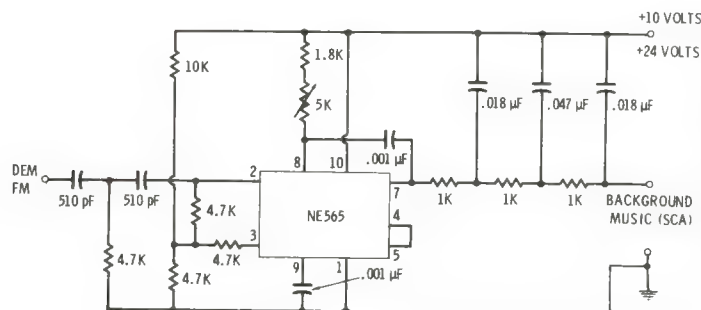
put is boosted by 531 opamp to give deviations up to $\pm 100\%$ of carrier frequency. Capacitors C_1 control frequency range of each function generator.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 852–854.



VARICAP TUNER—Uses silicon variable-capacitance diodes to provide voltage tuning over FM band of 87.5 to 108 MHz. Article covers construction and adjustment and gives circuit of

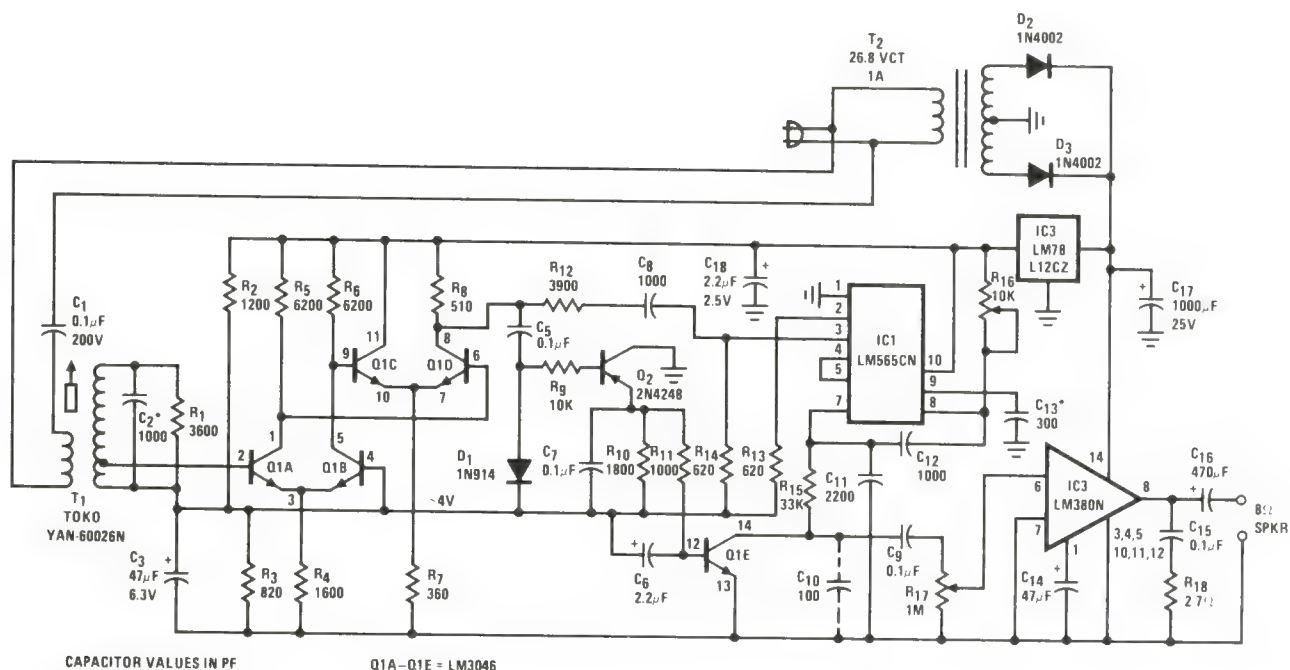
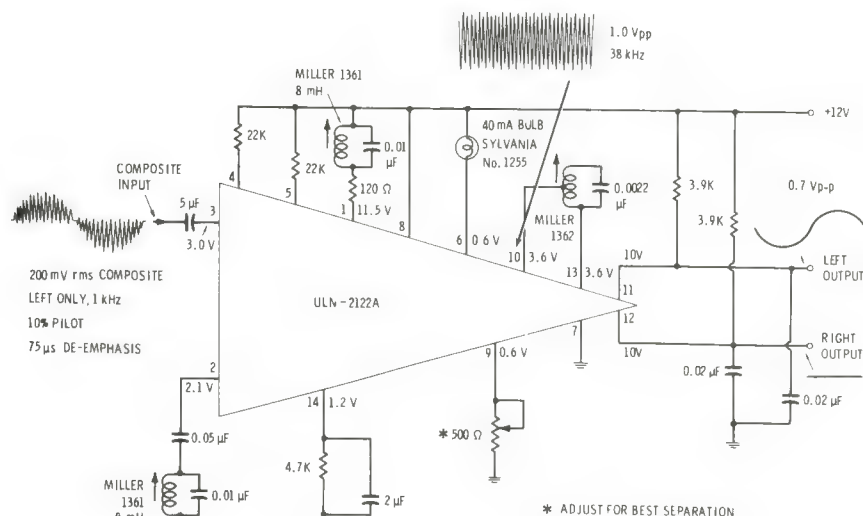
stable noise-free regulated power supply that also provides required DC tuning voltage of 2 to 30 V. All six varicap diodes are Siemens BB103 of same color selection (all green or all blue).

Resistors R can be any value between 100K and 1 megohm.—L. Nelson-Jones, *F.M. Tuner Design—Two Years Later*, *Wireless World*, June 1973, p 271–275.



SCA DEMODULATOR—VCO of NE565 PLL is set at 67 kHz and is locked in by incoming 67-kHz subsidiary-carrier component used for transmitting uninterrupted commercial background music by FM broadcast stations. Circuit demodulates FM sidebands and applies them to audio input of commercial sound system through suitable filter. 5K pot is used to lock VCO exactly on frequency. Frequency response extends up to 7000 Hz.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 212–213.

STEREO DECODER—Single Sprague ULN-2122A IC is driven by composite signal derived at output of standard FM detector, to give original left- and right-channel audio signals for driving audio amplifiers of FM stereo receiver.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 263–266.



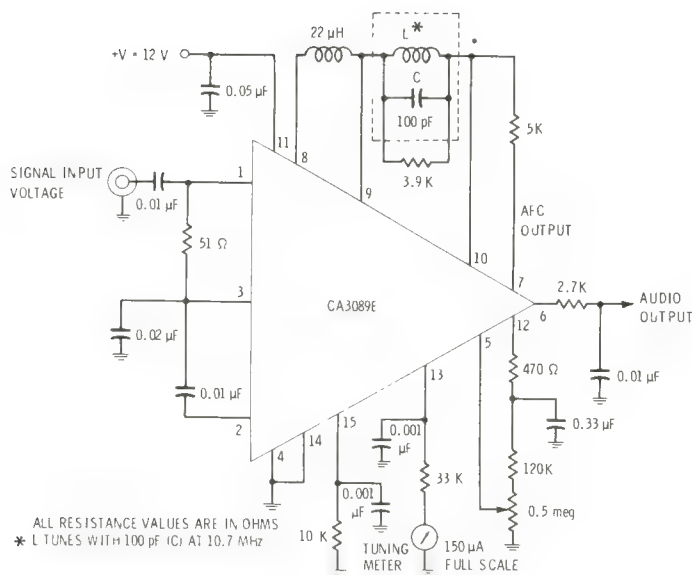
CAPACITOR VALUES IN PF
RESISTOR VALUES IN Ω
*SELECT FOR CARRIER FREQ.

f _c	C ₂	C ₁₃
200 kHz	1000	300
100 kHz	3900	620

CARRIER-SYSTEM RECEIVER—Used to detect, amplify, limit, and demodulate FM carrier modulated with audio program, for feeding up to 2.5

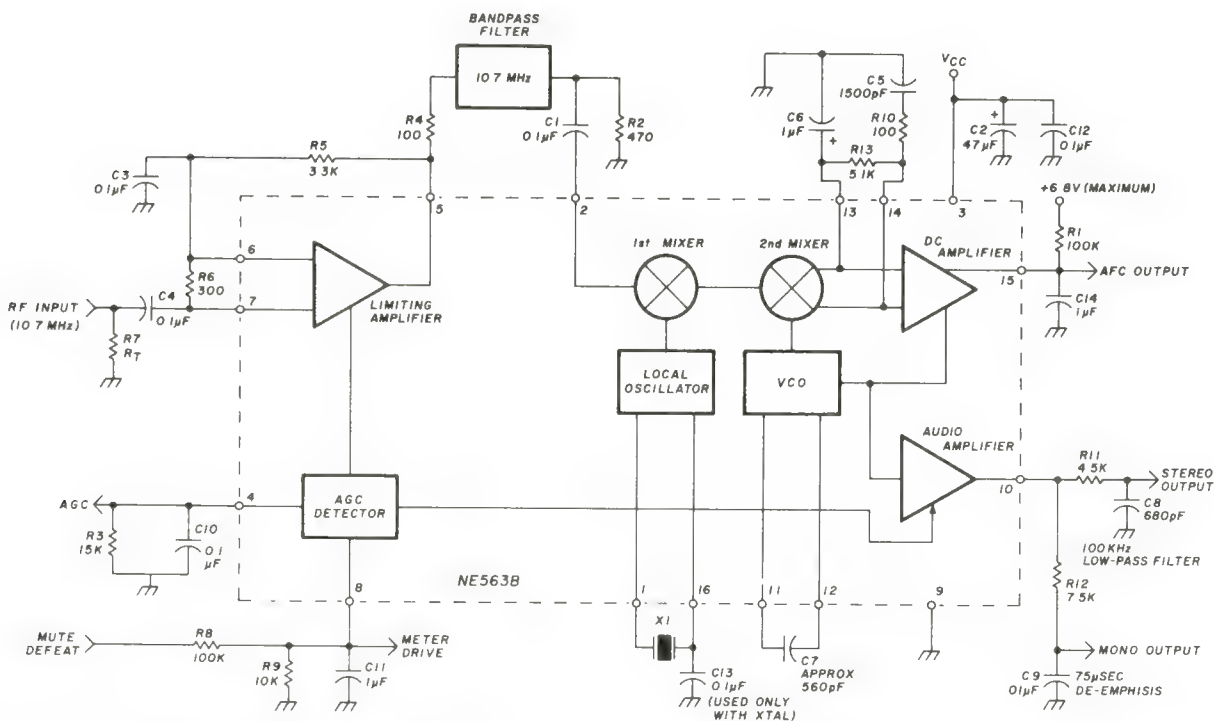
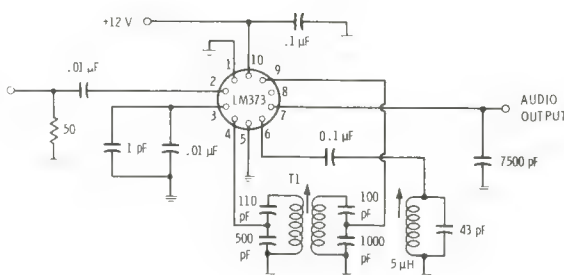
W to remote loudspeaker. Can be plugged into any AC outlet on same side of distribution transformer. Carrier signal is taken from line by tuned transformer T₁. Output of two-stage limiter amplifier Q1A-Q1D is applied directly to mute peak detector D1-Q2-C7. Limiter output is reduced to 1 V P-P for driving National LM565CN PLL de-

modulator which operates as narrow-band tracking filter for input signal and provides low-distortion demodulated audio output. Mute circuit quiets receiver in absence of carrier.—J. Sherwin, N. Sevastopoulos, and T. Regan, "FM Remote Speaker System," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-146.



SINGLE-TUNED DETECTOR—RCA CA3089E IC serves as communication receiver subsystem providing three-stage FM IF amplifier/limiter channel, with signal-level detectors for each stage, and quadrature detector that can be used with single-tuned detector coil. Detector also supplies drive to AFC amplifier whose output can be used to hold local oscillator on correct frequency. Level-detector stages supply signal for tuning meter. Values shown are for 10.7-MHz IF.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, 347–349.

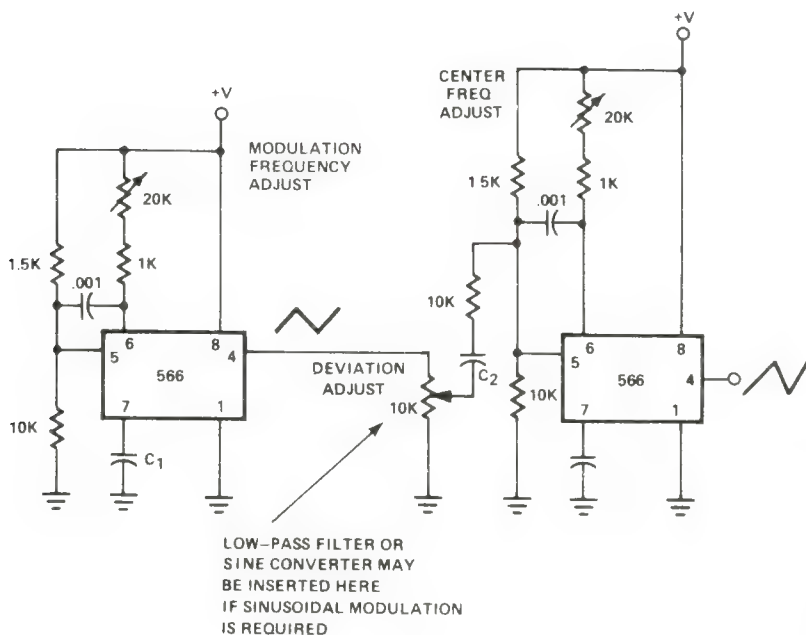
QUADRATURE DEMODULATOR—Quadrature coil associated with balanced-mixer demodulation system is connected to pin 6 of National LM373 IC, and output signal is taken from pin 7. Good output is obtained with only ± 5 kHz deviation at either 455 kHz or 10.7 MHz. Can be operated as wideband or narrow-band circuit by choosing appropriate interstage and output LC and RC components.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 350–351.



PLL IF AND DEMODULATOR—Signetics NE563B IC (in dashed lines) serves as complete IF amplifier and demodulator for FM broadcast receiver. Circuit uses downconversion from

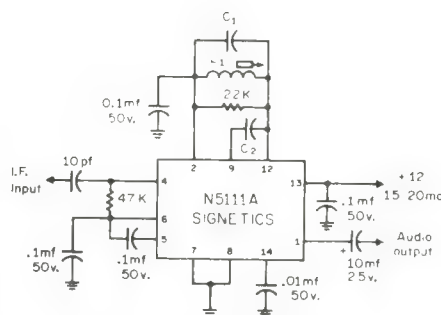
10.7 MHz to 900 kHz, where phase detector operates. Ceramic bandpass filter provides IF selectivity at 10.7 MHz. X1 can be 9.8-MHz ceramic

resonator, LC network, crystal, or capacitor.—
H. Olson, FM Detectors, *Ham Radio*, June 1976,
p 22-29.

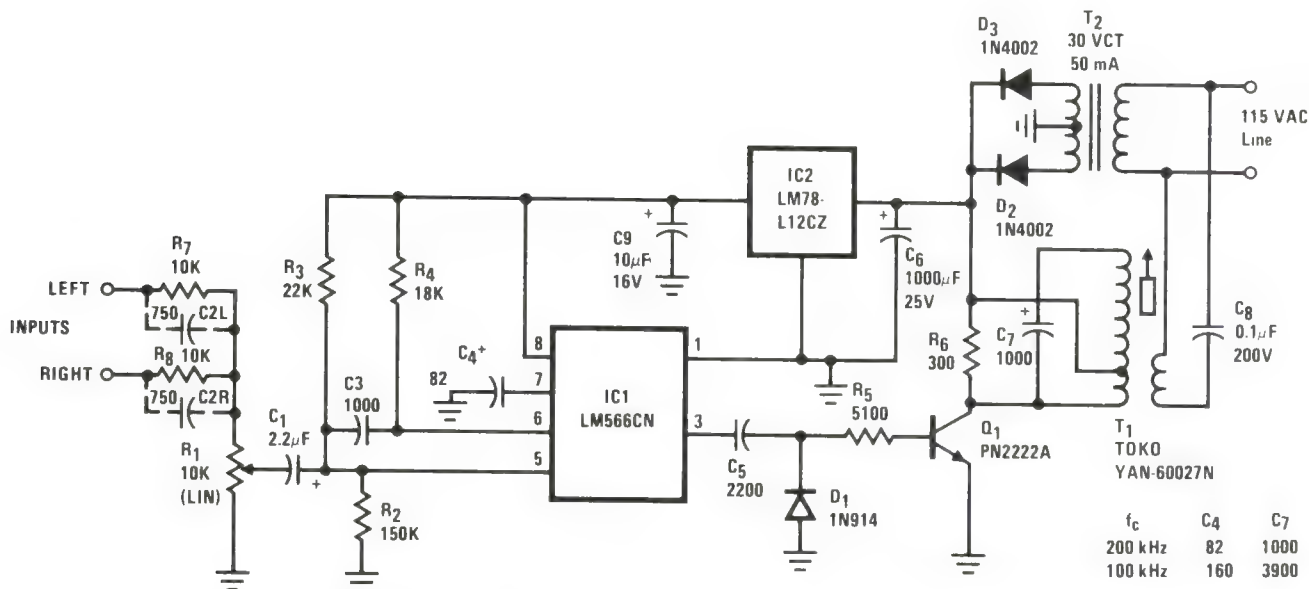


0.5 MHz WITH 20% DEVIATION—One 566 function generator serves for generating relatively low-frequency carrier (center frequency less than 0.5 MHz), and other 566 serves as modulator producing triangle output with frequency determined by C_1 . Combination is suitable for deviations up to $\pm 20\%$ of carrier frequency.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 852–853.

FM DETECTOR—Single IC can be added to any receiver not having FM detector. Moving C_2 from pin 9 to pin 10 gives higher audio output. Receivers having less than 5 kHz IF bandwidth can be broadened by stagger-tuning IF strip slightly to improve audio clarity. Adjust tuned circuit of detector for maximum recovered audio.—I. Math, Math's Notes, *CQ*, June 1972, p 49–51 and 80.



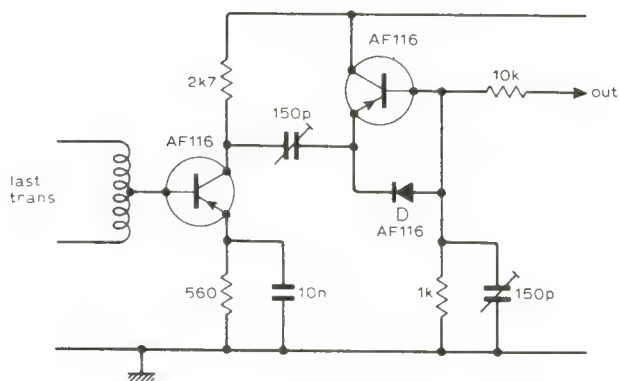
I.F.	C_1 (pf)	C_2 (pf)	L_1 (μ H)
10.7MHz	120	4.7	1.5–3
4.5MHz	120	3.0	7–14
2 MHz	300	3.0	16–30
455 kHz	650	3.0	135–240



CARRIER-SYSTEM TRANSMITTER—Used to convert audio program material into FM format for coupling to standard power lines. Modulated FM signal can be detected at any other outlet on same side of distribution transformer, for demodulation and drive of loudspeaker.

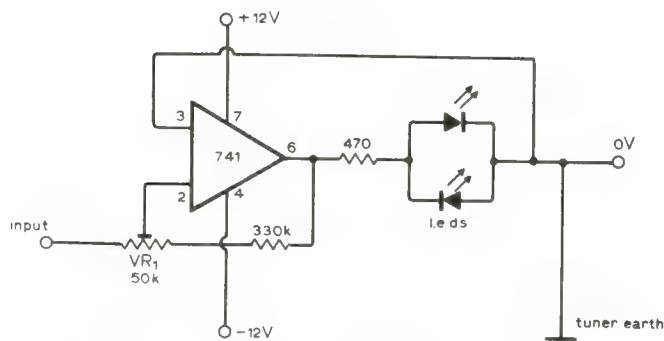
Input permits combining stereo signals for mono transmission to single remote loudspeaker. Uses National LM566CN VCO. Frequency response is 20–20,000 Hz, and total harmonic distortion is under 0.5% With 120/240 V power lines, system operates equally well with

receiver on either side of line. Transmitter input can be taken from monitor or tape output jack of audio system.—J. Sherwin, N. Sevastopoulos, and T. Regan, "FM Remote Speaker System," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-146.



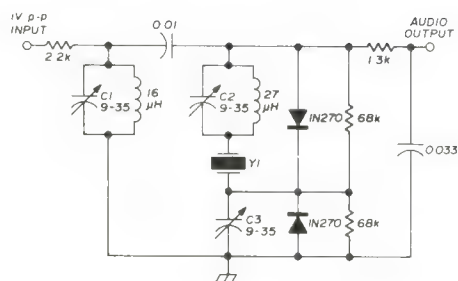
TRANSISTOR-PUMP DISCRIMINATOR—Used with 10.7-MHz IF strip of high-quality FM tuner built from discrete components. Circuit is

placed between last IF stage and stereo decoder.—W. Anderson, F. M. Discriminator, *Wireless World*, April 1976, p 63.

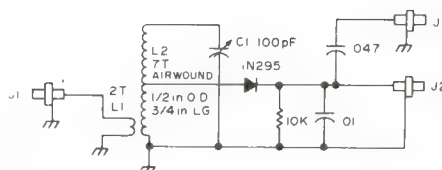


LED TUNING INDICATOR—One LED is mounted at each end of tuning scale. Tuning pointer is moved away from whichever LED is on, to dead spot at which both are off, to obtain correct tuning point. Advantages of lights-off tuning include minimum current drain and indication of

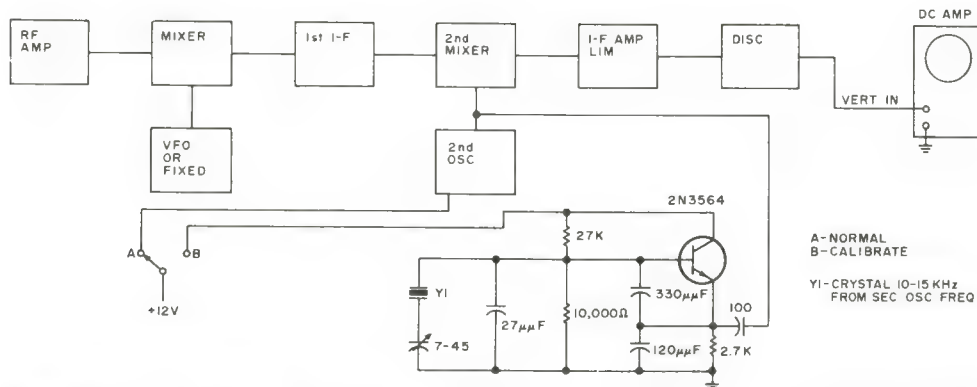
even very slight mistuning by having one light come on even slightly. Adjust VR, to give wide enough dead spot so LEDs do not flicker on loud speech or music.—H. Hodgson, *Simpler F.M. Tuning Indicator*, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1975, p 413.



CRYSTAL DISCRIMINATOR—Inexpensive third-overtone CB crystal used at 9-MHz fundamental serves as high-performance discriminator for VHF FM receiver. Adjust C3 for zero voltage with unmodulated carrier at or near center frequency. Adjust C1 and C2 with AF sine wave applied to FM signal generator, using CRO to check distortion of recovered sine wave. With 1 V P-P IF signal at 9 MHz and 5-kHz deviation, recovered audio will be about 1 V P-P at lower audio frequencies. Good limiter is required ahead of discriminator for AM rejection.—G. K. Shubert, Crystal Discriminator for VHF FM, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1975, p 67-69.



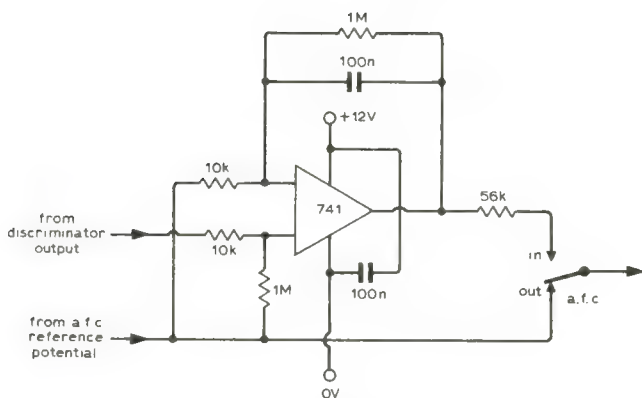
21–75 MHz DIODE RECEIVER—Covers 6-meter band and most 2-meter FM receiver oscillators near 45 MHz. Circuit is essentially that of crystal detector. Jack J3 gives AF output, and J2 gives DC output for meter.—B. Hoisington, Tuned Diode VHF Receivers, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1974, p 81–84.



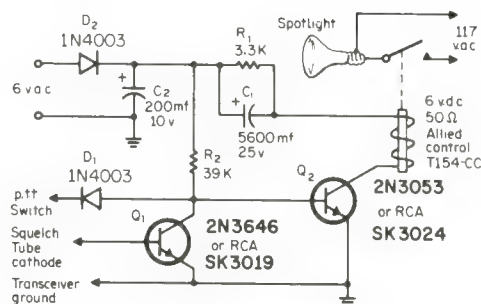
DEVIATION METER—Uses simple crystal oscillator combined with fixed or tunable FM receiver and CRO to show carrier shift on either side of center frequency. Vertical amplifier of

CRO should be direct-coupled. To calibrate, tune oscillator either 10 or 15 kHz above or below second oscillator of receiver, and calibrate screen of CRO accordingly. One calibra-

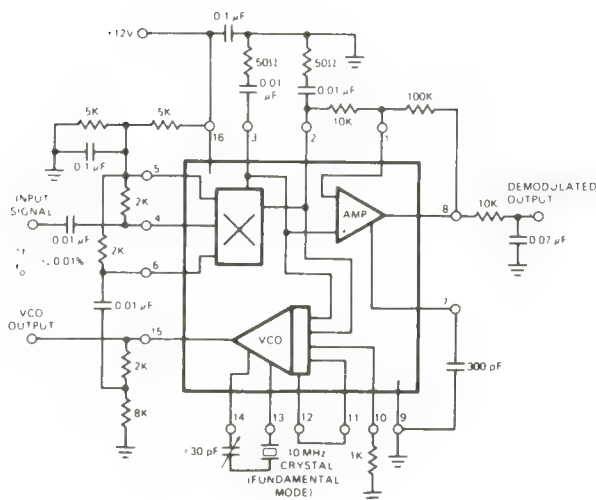
tion oscillator is sufficient since transmitter usually deviates equally well both ways.—V. Epp, FM Deviation Meters, *73 Magazine*, March 1973, p 81-83.



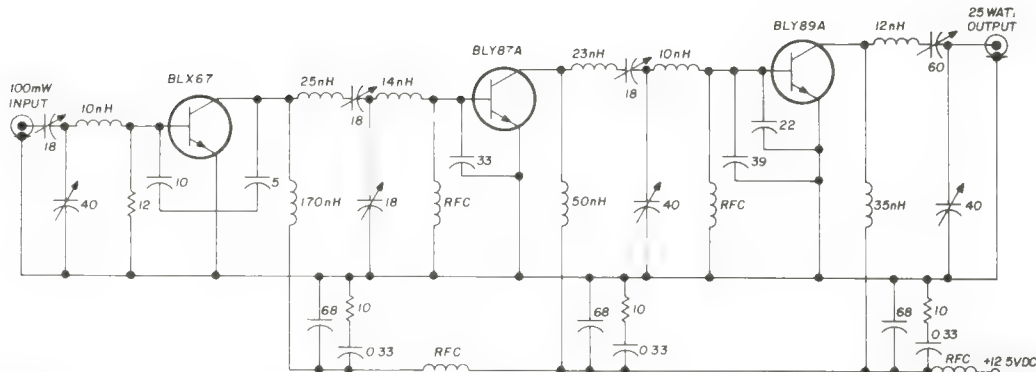
AFC AMPLIFIER—Simple DC amplifier can be added to AFC circuit of FM tuner to eliminate tuning errors over entire lock-in range.—J. S. Wilson, Improved A.F.C. for F.M. Tuners, *Wireless World*, July 1974, p 239.



CALL ALERT—Developed to trigger relay when signal arrives at squelch tube in GE Progress Line 2-meter FM receiver. Relay is held energized about 2 s, determined by C_1 - R_1 , then de-energized for at least 25 s. Used for flashing red spotlight in room that is too noisy for hearing bell or buzzer. Circuit is easily adapted for any other FM receiver having squelch stage. Control circuit responds to small change in voltage at cathode of squelch tube. With no carrier present, tube conducts and places positive voltage at face of Q_1 , making it conduct and turn off Q_2 . When carrier arrives, Q_1 restores bias to Q_2 , turning on relay. Connection to push-to-talk switch keeps lamp from flashing during transmission.—L. Waggoner, The WA0QPM "Call Alert," *CQ*, May 1971, p 48-49.



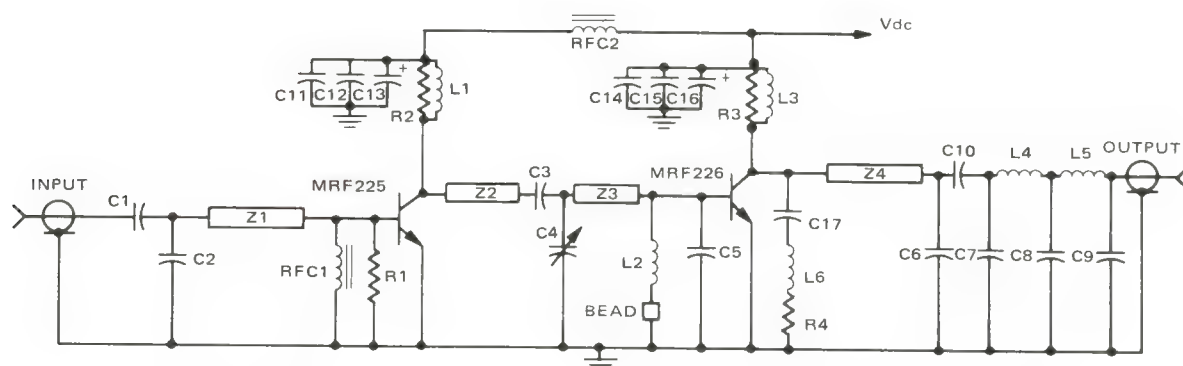
CRYSTAL FM DETECTOR—Exar XR-215 PLL IC is operated as crystal-controlled phase-locked loop by using crystal in place of conventional timing capacitor. Crystal should be operated in fundamental mode. Typical pull-in range is ± 1 kHz at 10 MHz.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 21-28.



VHF POWER AMPLIFIER—Three-stage 25-W 225-MHz power amplifier module for FM applications uses three Amperex power transistors. Input and output are 50 ohms. With 100-mW

input signal, output is 25 W. Four capacitive dividers serve for input, output, and interstage matching. Collectors are shunt-fed. Three de-coupling networks prevent self-oscillation. Am-

plifier can withstand output mismatches as high as 50:1 without damage.—E. Noll, VHF/UHF Single-Frequency Conversion, *Ham Radio*, April 1975, p 62-67.



C1 - 10 pF
C2, C3 - 15 pF
C5 - 68 pF
C6 - 18 pF
C7, C9 - 12 pF
C8, C10 - 20 pF
C17 - 82 pF

C11, 14 - .01 μ F Ceramic Disc
C12, 15 - 220 pF Ceramic Disc
C13, 16 - 5 μ F, 25 V, Aluminum Electrolytic

C4 - 3-35 pF Trimmer, ARCO NO. 403
L1 - 5 T NO. 20 AWG Wire, Wound on R2 (50 nH)
L2 - 1.5 T NO. 20 AWG Wire, 0.25 In. I.D. (30 nH) with Ferroxcube 5659065/3B Ferrite Bead

Dipped Silvered
Mica, El-Menco
Case DM10

L3 - 2 T NO. 20 AWG Wire, Wound on R3 (35 nH)

L4, 5 - 2 T NO. 18 AWG Wire, 0.25-In. I.D. (44 nH)

L6 - 3.5 T NO. 18 AWG Wire, 0.25-In. I.D. (90 nH)

R1 - 100 Ohm, 1/4 W, $\pm 10\%$ Carbon Resistor

R2 - 820 Ohm, 1/2 W, $\pm 10\%$ Carbon Resistor

R3 - 330 Ohm, 1 W, $\pm 10\%$ Carbon Resistor

R4 - 22 Ohm, 1/4 W, $\pm 10\%$ Carbon Resistor

RFC1, 2 - Ferroxcube VK200 19/4B Choke

Z1 - Microstrip Line, 2200 X 62 Mils

Z2 - Microstrip Line, 1200 X 62 Mils

Z3 - Microstrip Line, 1000 X 62 Mils

Z4 - Microstrip Line, 1600 X 62 Mils

Board - G10 Epoxy-Glass, $\epsilon_r = 5$, $t = 62$ Mils
1 oz. Copper

225-MHz 13-W AMPLIFIER—Suitable for use in FM transmitters for 220–225 MHz amateur radio band. Bandwidth is about 10 MHz for ± 0.5 dB. Low-pass filter provides about 60-dB atten-

uation of second harmonic. Microstrip matching network simplifies construction. Supply voltage is 12.5 V.—J. Hatchett and T. Sallet,

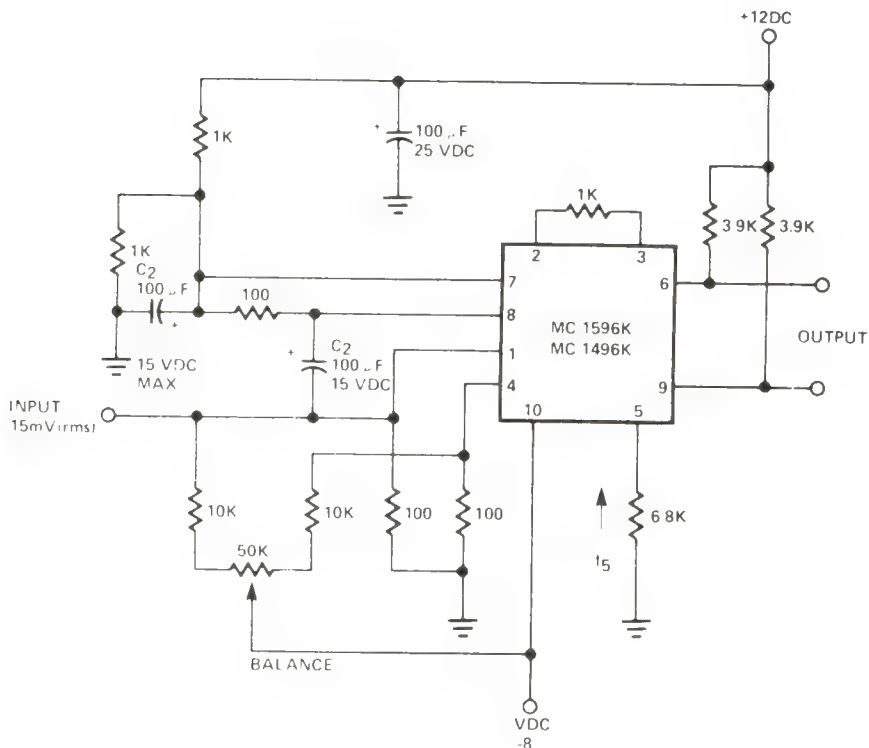
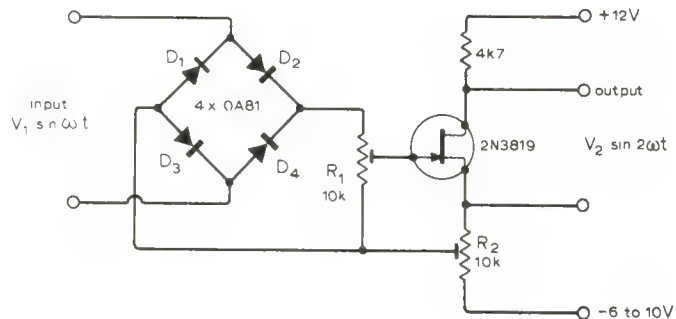
"13-Watt Microstrip Amplifier for 220-225 MHz Operation," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-728, p 3.

CHAPTER 35

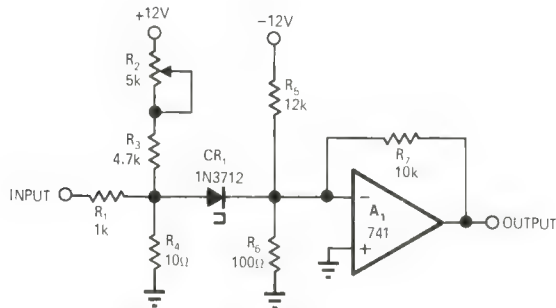
Frequency Multiplier Circuits

Emphasis is on frequency doublers, but includes circuits providing multiplying factors up to 10 for sine, square, and other waveforms in audio range and in RF systems extending well above 400 MHz.

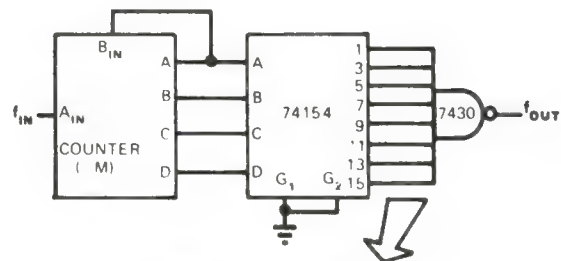
SIMPLE DOUBLER—Performance is good up to about 10 kHz. R_2 is adjusted to set FET just at cutoff under no-signal conditions, to give operation in square-law region. With R_1 correctly adjusted, using scope or third harmonic distortion monitor to obtain minimal distortion, harmonic content of output can be made to approach that of sine-wave input. Article gives design equations.—R. Williams and J. Dunne, Frequency Doubler, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1975, p 575.



LOW-FREQUENCY DOUBLER—Signetics balanced modulator-demodulator transistor array is connected much like phase detector circuit. Output contains sum component which is twice frequency of input signal because same input signal frequency goes to both sections of balanced modulator.—Signetics Analog Data Manual, Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 758.

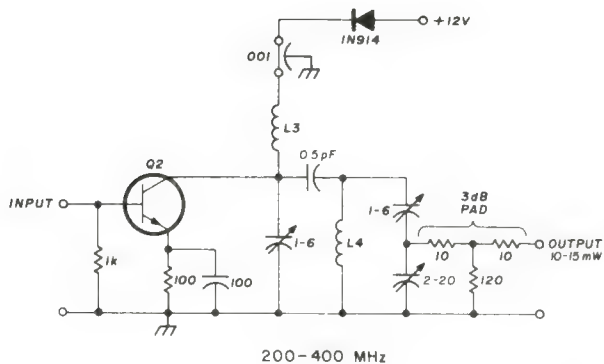


SQUARER—Simple tunnel-diode circuit doubles frequency efficiently without use of tuned circuits. Fundamental and other harmonics of input are at least 30 dB below level of frequency-doubled output. Circuit operates from DC to upper frequency limit of opamp used. Adjust R_2 so diode current is at peak of its bias current, to eliminate offset at amplifier output.—R. Kincaid, Squaring Circuit Makes Efficient Frequency Doubler, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Aug. 15, 1971, p 45.



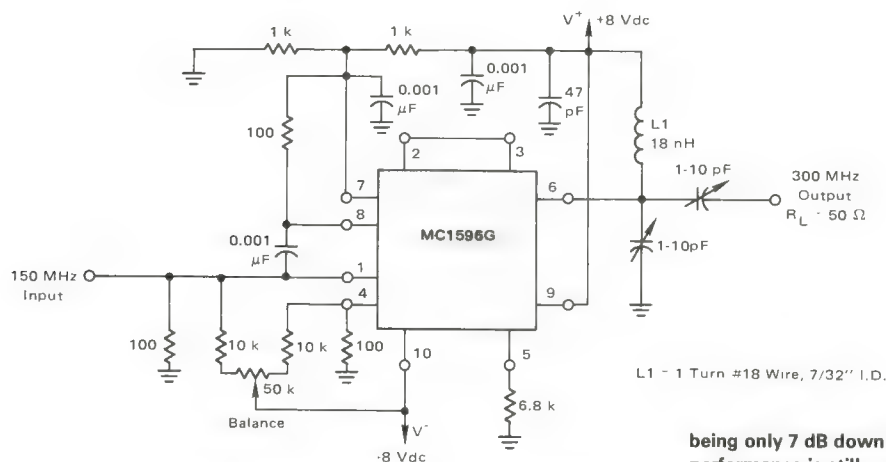
M	TYPICAL COUNTER	USABLE 74154 OUTPUTS
10	7490	1, 3, 5, 7, 9
12	7492	1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13
16	7493	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15

MULTIPLES OF 2.5 MHz—Three TTL circuits provide integral frequency-multiplication ratios between 1 and 8. BCD outputs of counter having modulus M are fed to inputs of 74154 4-line to 16-line decoder. As outputs of counter change, at rate equal to input frequency divided by counter modulus M, each goes low at same rate. Output of NAND gate thus goes high once for each input to gate from decoder. If 7490 decade counter is used and input is 1 MHz, BCD outputs of 7490 limit usable outputs of 74154 to lines 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. Since inputs to 74154 change at 100-kHz rate, output from gate will be $n \times 100$ kHz. With input of 25 MHz, output is integral multiple of 2.5 MHz.—R. S. Stein, Three TTL IC's Provide Frequency Multiplication, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1975, p 117 and 119.



- L3, L4 2 turns no. 22 (0.6mm), air core, 1/8" (3mm) diameter, 1/4" (6.5mm) long
- Q1, Q2 Fairchild 2N5179 recommended but 2N2857, 2N918, FMT2060 or equivalent may be substituted

DOUBLING 200 MHz—Recommended for use with VHF/UHF converters having inputs of 180 to 220 MHz, with 5-10 mW output. Diode in series with power supply prevents damage if polarity is reversed.—J. Reisert, VHF/UHF Techniques, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 44-48.

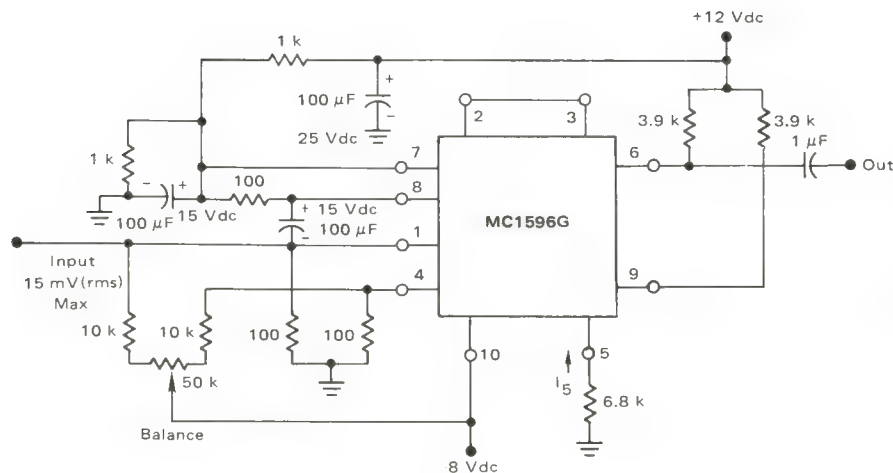
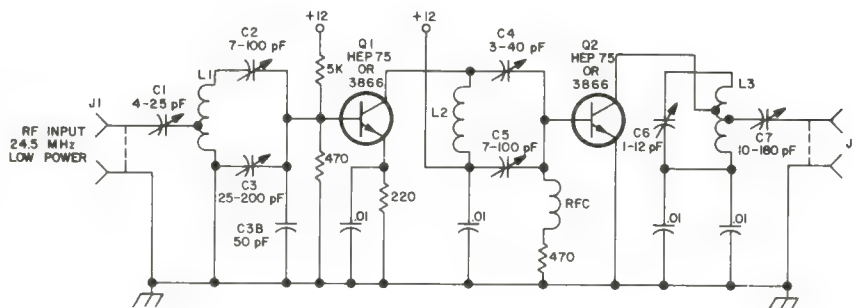


DOUBLING 150 MHz—Motorola MC1596G balanced modulator is connected for doubling at RF and UHF. With output filtering shown, all

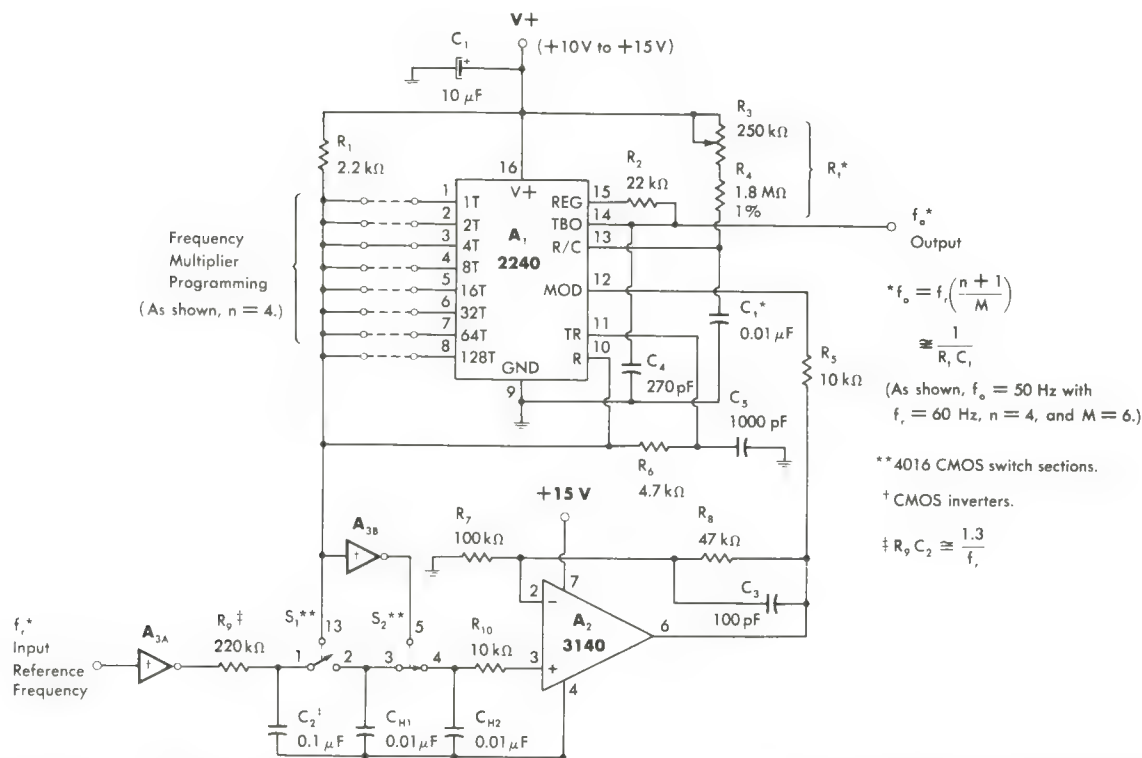
spurious outputs are at least 20 dB below desired 300-MHz output. Suppression of spurious outputs is poorer for higher input frequencies,

being only 7 dB down for 400-MHz output, but performance is still superior to that of conventional transistor doubler.—R. Hejhall, "MC1596 Balanced Modulator," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-531, p 10.

24.5 MHz TO 147 MHz—Uses Q1 as tripler to 73.5 MHz for frequency-modulated input of 24.5 MHz, and Q2 as doubler whose output tank is tuned to 147 MHz by C6 and L3. Output is about 200 mW of RF. L1 is 20 turns No. 26 with center tap, on 0.5-cm form. L2 is 8 turns No. 22 on 0.8-cm form. RFC is 25 turns on 0.5-cm form. Article covers troubles likely to be encountered.—B. Hoisington, Frequency Multiplication the Easy Way, 73 Magazine, Oct. 1973, p 69–71.



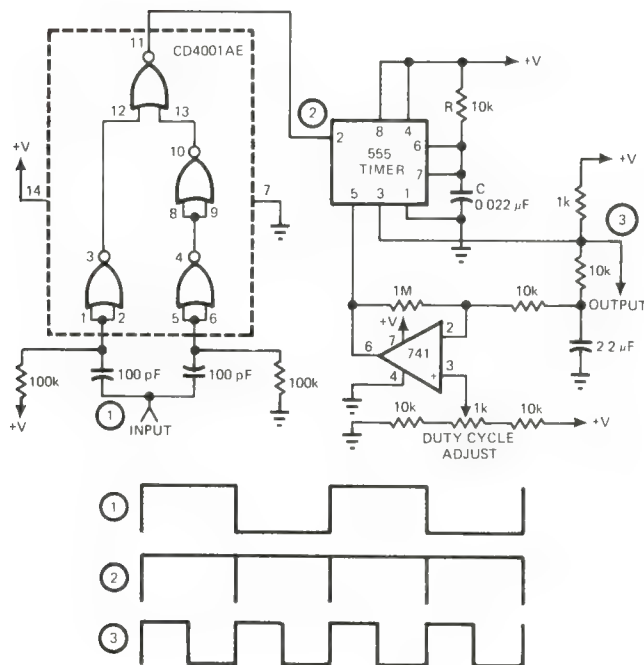
BROADBAND LOW-FREQUENCY DOUBLER—Motorola MC1596G balanced modulator functions as frequency doubler when same signal is injected into both input ports (pins 1 and 8). Doubling occurs in audio range and up to about 1 MHz.—R. Hejhall, "MC1596 Balanced Modulator," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-531, p 10.



PROGRAMMABLE PLL SYNTHESIZER/MULTIPLIER—Uses programmable timer/counter A₁ as VCO for generating frequencies both above and below that of square-wave reference.

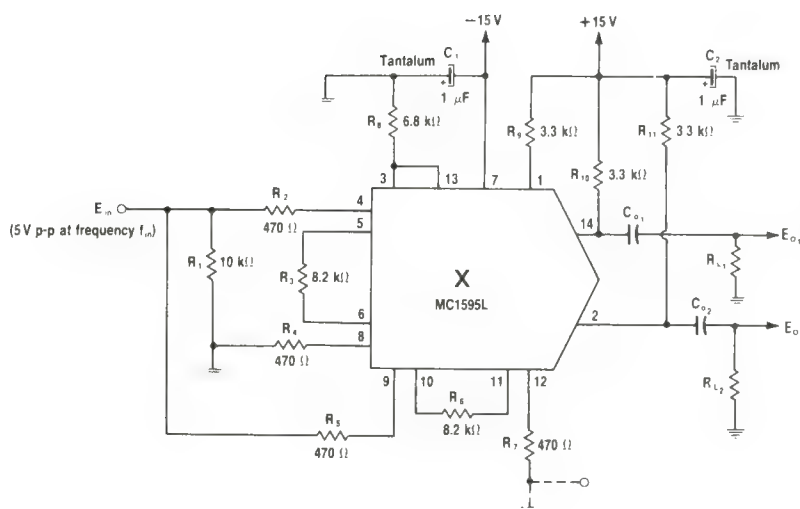
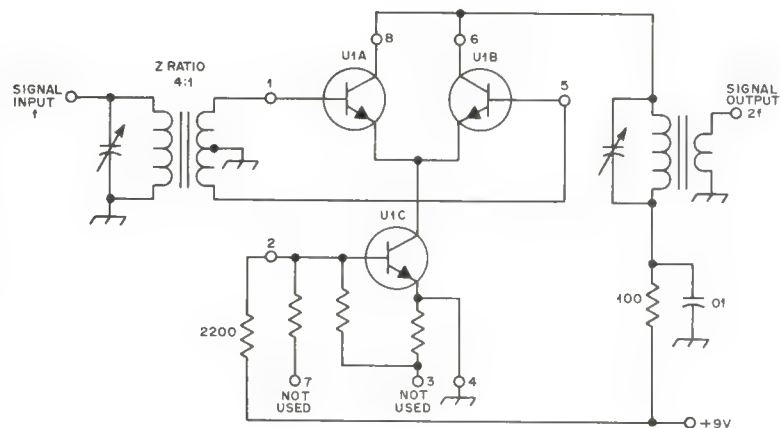
Phase-locked output frequency is not direct multiple of reference frequency. 2240 can lock on programmable multiple or on subharmonic reference. For values shown, phase-locked loop

is locked through common frequency submultiple of 10 Hz, to give sampling rate of 10 Hz for reference input.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 220–224.

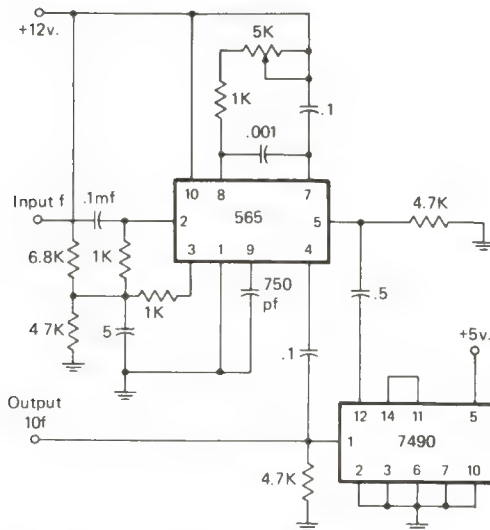


500-5000 Hz SQUARE-WAVE DOUBLER—Circuit shows virtually no deviation from 50% duty cycle over entire frequency range. Four NOR gates in CD4001AE IC form edge detector that presents negative pulse to 555 IC timer on both rising and falling edges of input square wave, to achieve frequency doubling. High-gain 741 opamp amplifies any difference between DC level at timer output and reference equal to half of supply voltage, to send correction voltage to pin 5 of timer for forcing output to 50% duty cycle.—L. P. Kahhan, Frequency Doubler Outputs Square Wave with 50% Duty Cycle, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1977, p 211-212.

PUSH-PUSH DOUBLER—Useful in VFO output circuits where oscillator operates at half output frequency of doubler. Circuit helps reduce oscillator instability during load changes while having about same efficiency as straight amplifier. Uses two sections of RCA CA3028A differential amplifier as doubler (U1C is not used). Values of tuned circuit depend on frequency, which can be up to 120 MHz.—D. DeMaw, Understanding Linear ICs, *QST*, Feb. 1977, p 19-23.

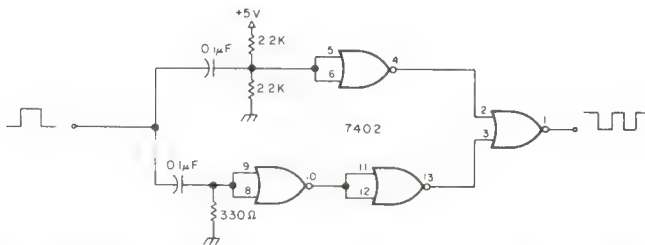


WIDEBAND DOUBLER—AC-coupled multiplier block is connected in squaring mode to provide second harmonic of input frequency with no tuned circuits. Circuit operates over wide bandwidths without adjustment. Output is low-distortion sine wave; total harmonic distortion is typically 1%. Output can be taken from pin 2 or 14, depending on phase desired. Circuit will work with R_7 grounded, but offset adjustment can be used to minimize distortion. Maximum operating frequency is several megahertz.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 258-259.



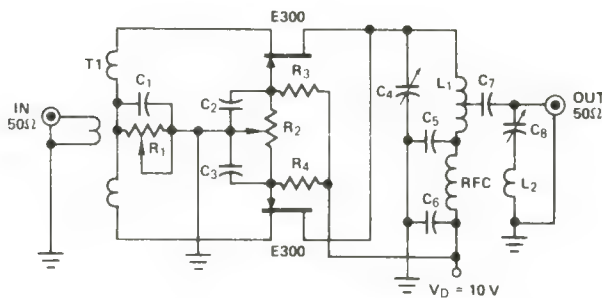
PLL MULTIPLIES BY 10—Used with frequency counter to measure very low frequencies. Two such circuits can be cascaded to give multipli-

cation by 100. Requires +5 V and +12 V supplies.—H. S. Laidman, *Upgrading Inexpensive Counters*, CQ, Aug. 1975, p 16–22.



SQUARE-WAVE DOUBLER—Circuit locks onto both rise and fall of input square wave, to give identical square-wave output at doubled fre-

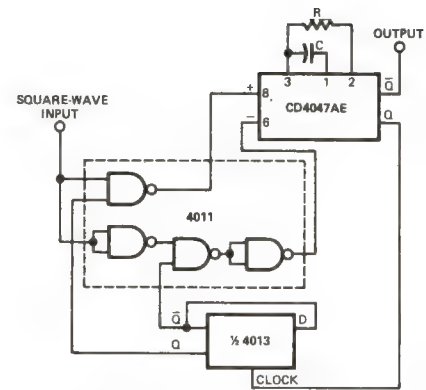
quency. For high input frequencies, use smaller capacitance values.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, April 1977, p 164.



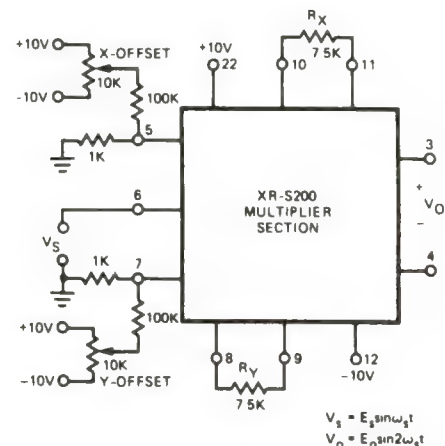
C_1, C_5, C_6 — 1500 pF
 C_2, C_3 — 1000 pF
 C_4 — 8–35 pF
 C_7 — 30 pF
 C_8 — 2.3–20 pF
 R_1 — 1KΩ
 R_2 — 10KΩ
 R_3, R_4 — 220KΩ, ¼W
 L_1 — 4T #18 AWG, 5/16 DX 5/16 LG
 TAPPED 3/4T FROM COLD END
 L_2 — 2T #16 AWG 5/16 DX 3/16 LG
 RFC — 1.2 µH
 T_1 — RELCOM BT-9
 50Ω IN-400CT-400Ω OUT

FET DOUBLER—Siliconix E300 matched FETs are connected as common-gate amplifiers in balanced push-push circuit giving up to 100% efficiency as frequency multiplier in UHF range. Series-tuned output trap L_2C_8 increases rejection of third-order harmonics to greater than 70

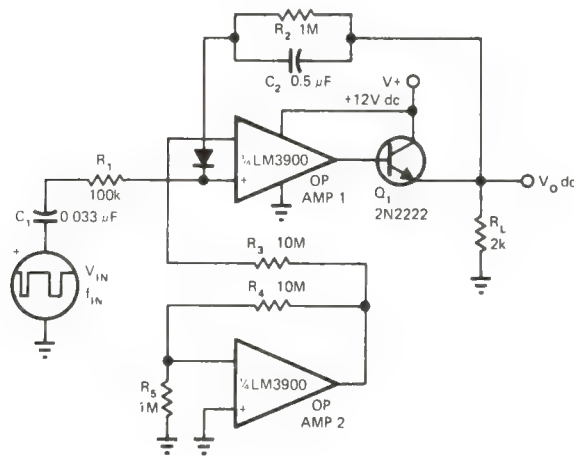
dB. Positive bias of 0.5 V is applied to FET gates to permit inclusion of balance control R_2 . Gain of doubler is about 1 dB.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7–52.



MULTIPLIER/DIVIDER—Choice of values for R and C determines multiplication or division factor acting on square-wave input frequency. Output of 4013 flip-flop sets gates of 4011 to steer input clock pulse of RCA CD4047AE mono MVBR to proper inputs. When rising edge of input triggers mono, Q output of mono goes high and switches flip-flop, preparing mono to accept falling-edge trigger. Since 4047 locks out inputs until it times out, mono triggers only on first falling edge occurring after its output goes low. Mono pulse length is about 2.5RC. With 60-Hz input clock, mono pulse length less than 8.33 ms allows triggering on every transition, to give 120-Hz output.—P. A. Lawless, *One-Shot Forms Frequency Multiplier*, EDN Magazine, Aug. 5, 1978, p 72.

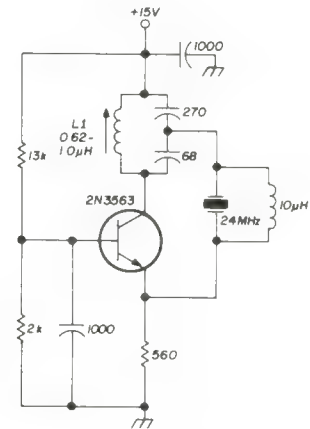


SINE-WAVE DOUBLER—Frequency of sinusoidal input signal V_S is doubled to give sine-wave output with total harmonic distortion less than 0.6%. With input of 4 V P-P at 10 kHz, output is 1 V P-P at 20 kHz. X and Y offset adjustments are nulled to minimize harmonic content of output.—“Phase-Locked Loop Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 9–16.

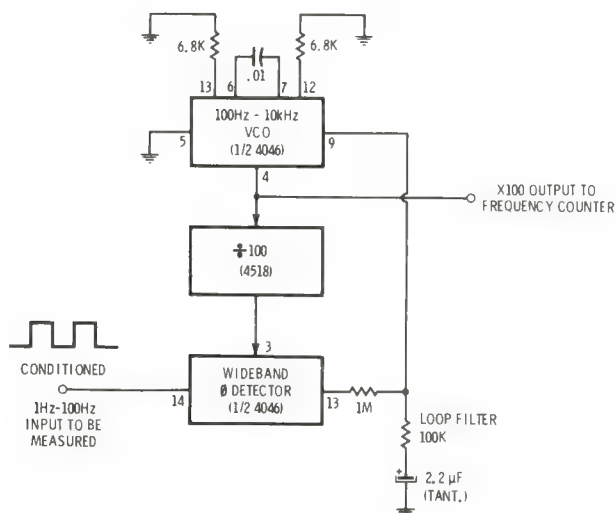


DOUBLER FOR TACHOMETER—Frequency of input from tachometer is doubled by charging and discharging of C_1 to reduce ripple in DC output voltage of tachometer circuit. Opamp 2 provides bias current for opamp 1, while Q_1 drives

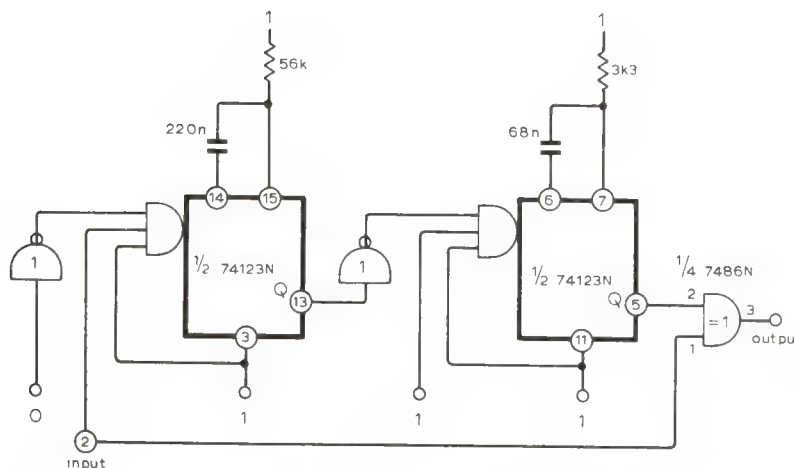
large load currents and provides DC level shift required for bringing output voltage to zero when input frequency is zero.—T. Frederiksen, Frequency-Doubling Tach Operates from a Single Supply, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1977, p 208.



73.333 MHz ON THIRD OVERTONE—Simple crystal oscillator circuit requires only one triode for multiplying to 220-MHz amateur band. Mode suppression is provided by 10-μH coil which, with 4.5-pF capacitance of crystal holder, is series resonant at 24 MHz.—H. Olson, Frequency Synthesizer for 220 MHz, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1974, p 8-14.

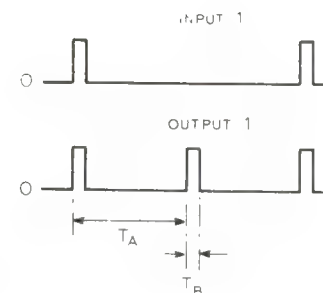


AF MULTIPLIER—Multiplies 1–100 Hz input signal by 100 to permit measuring frequency with ordinary counter. Half of 4046 PLL is connected as 100–10,000 Hz VCO whose output is divided by 100 in 4518 dual divide-by-10 counter for comparison with input signal in other half of PLL connected as wideband phase detector. Output of detector goes to loop filter and to VCO for locking VCO at 100 times input frequency.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 364–366.

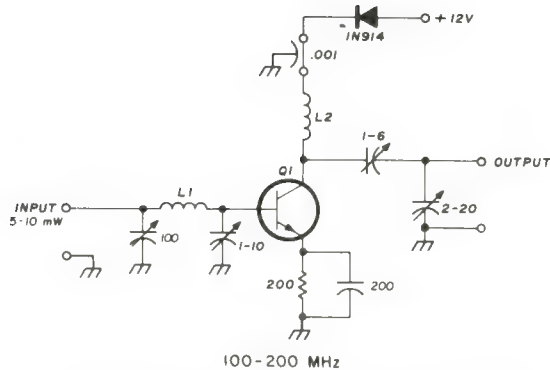


PULSE DOUBLER—Generates pulses at twice pulse input frequency. Input pulse at first monostable of 74123N makes it run for time T_A . Negative edge, terminating T_A , triggers second

monostable which runs for time T_B . If T_A equals half of input period and T_B equals width of input pulse, desired result is achieved wherein additional pulse is generated between input pulses.



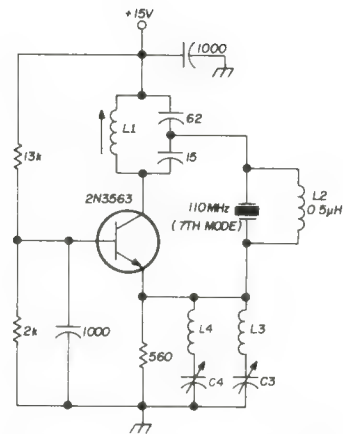
EXCLUSIVE-OR gate combines both pulses at output. Values shown for R and C will double frequency of 800-μs-wide input pulses having repetition rate of about 130 per second.—K. R. Brooks, Pulse Rate Doubler, *Wireless World*, April 1976, p 63.



- L1 12 turns no. 28 (0.3mm) on Amidon T25-12 toroid core
L2 7 turns no. 24 (0.5mm), air core, closewound on 0.1" (2.5mm) diameter

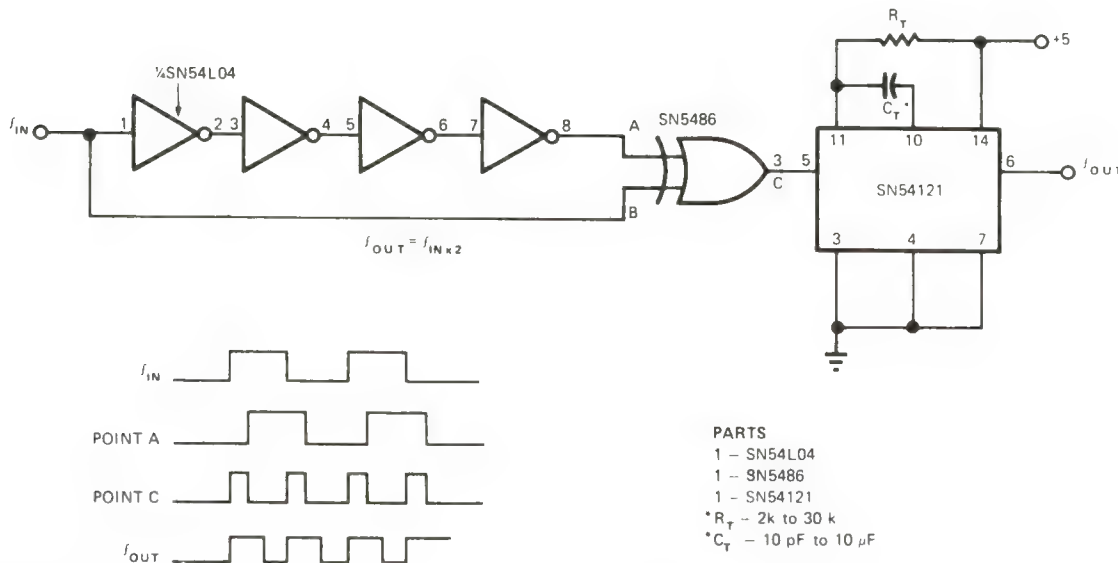
DOUBLING 100 MHz—Recommended for use with VHF/UHF converters having inputs of 90 to 120 MHz. Diode in series with power supply pre-

vents damage if the polarity is reversed.—J. Reisert, VHF/UHF Techniques, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 44-48.



- C3- series resonant at approximately 5/7(110 MHz), 1 μ H and 0.6-10 pF
L3 series resonant at approximately 3/7(110 MHz), 2.2 μ H and 0.6-10 pF
L4 0.5 μ H (parallel resonant at 110 MHz with 4.5-pF holder capacitance)

110 MHz ON SEVENTH OVERTONE—Requires only one doubler for use in 220-MHz amateur band. Series-resonant traps are at frequencies of undesired lower modes.—H. Olson, Frequency Synthesizer for 220 MHz, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1974, p 8-14.



- PARTS**
1 - SN54L04
1 - SN5486
1 - SN54121
*R_T - 2k to 30 k
*C_T - 10 pF to 10 μ F

DOUBLER FOR 1 Hz TO 12 MHz—Simple arrangement of EXCLUSIVE-OR, mono, and hex inverter ICs provides extremely accurate fre-

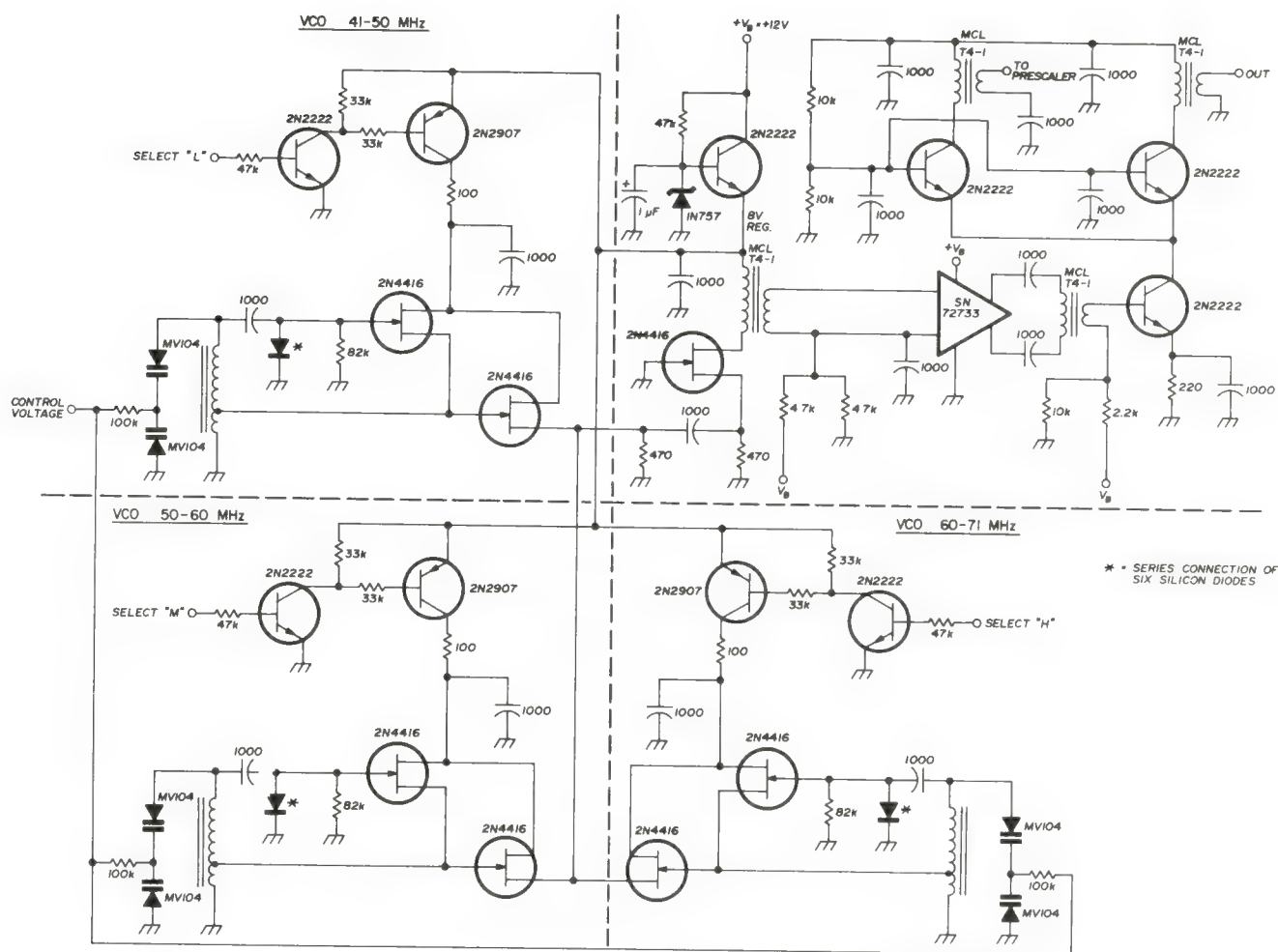
quency doubling in digital systems, along with waveform symmetry. Article gives design equation. Series inverters create about 120 ns of

delay.—V. Rende, Frequency Doubler Operates from 1 Hz to 12 MHz, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1976, p 85.

CHAPTER 36

Frequency Synthesizer Circuits

Covers methods of generating up to 2500 different discrete frequencies in audio and RF spectrums, generally by setting thumbwheel switches or by keyboard control, for use in test equipment, receivers, and transceivers.

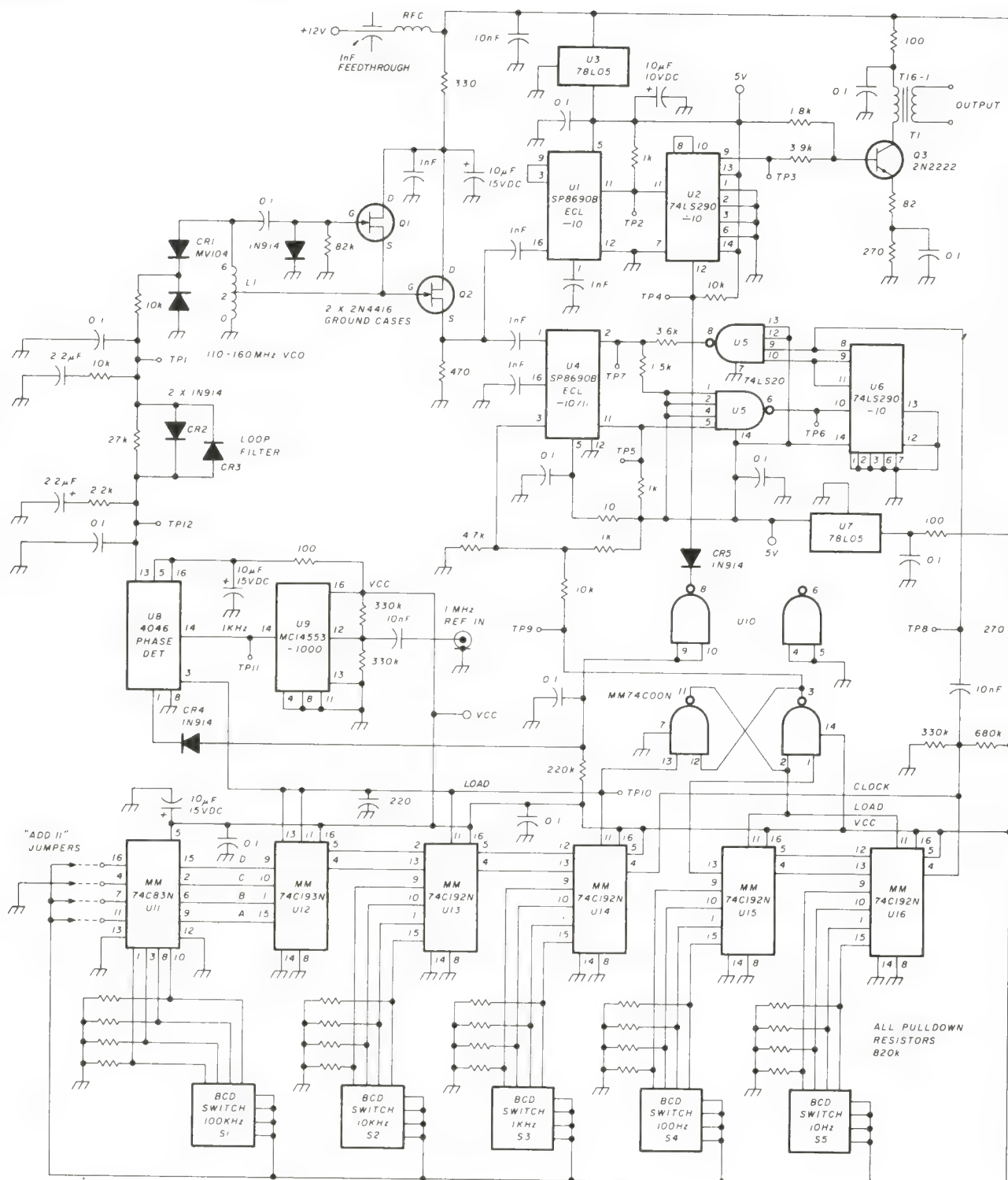


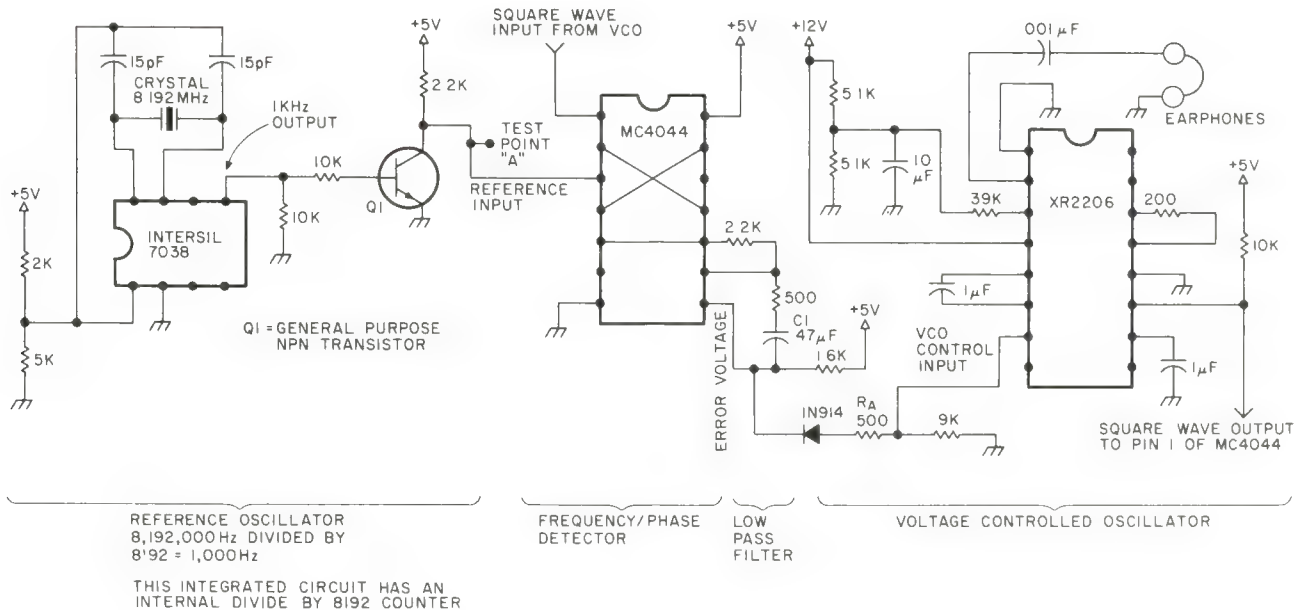
41-50, 50-60, AND 60-71 MHz—Three independent low-noise VCOs are used in 41-71 MHz frequency synthesizer. Control voltage is obtained from phase-comparator output of syn-

thesizer. Outputs are chosen by selector switch. Texas Instruments SN72733 wideband amplifier is used for decoupling. Cascade arrange-

ment provides two independent outputs at low impedance.—U. L. Rohde, *Modern Design of Frequency Synthesizers*, Ham Radio, July 1976, p 10-23.

p 60–65.

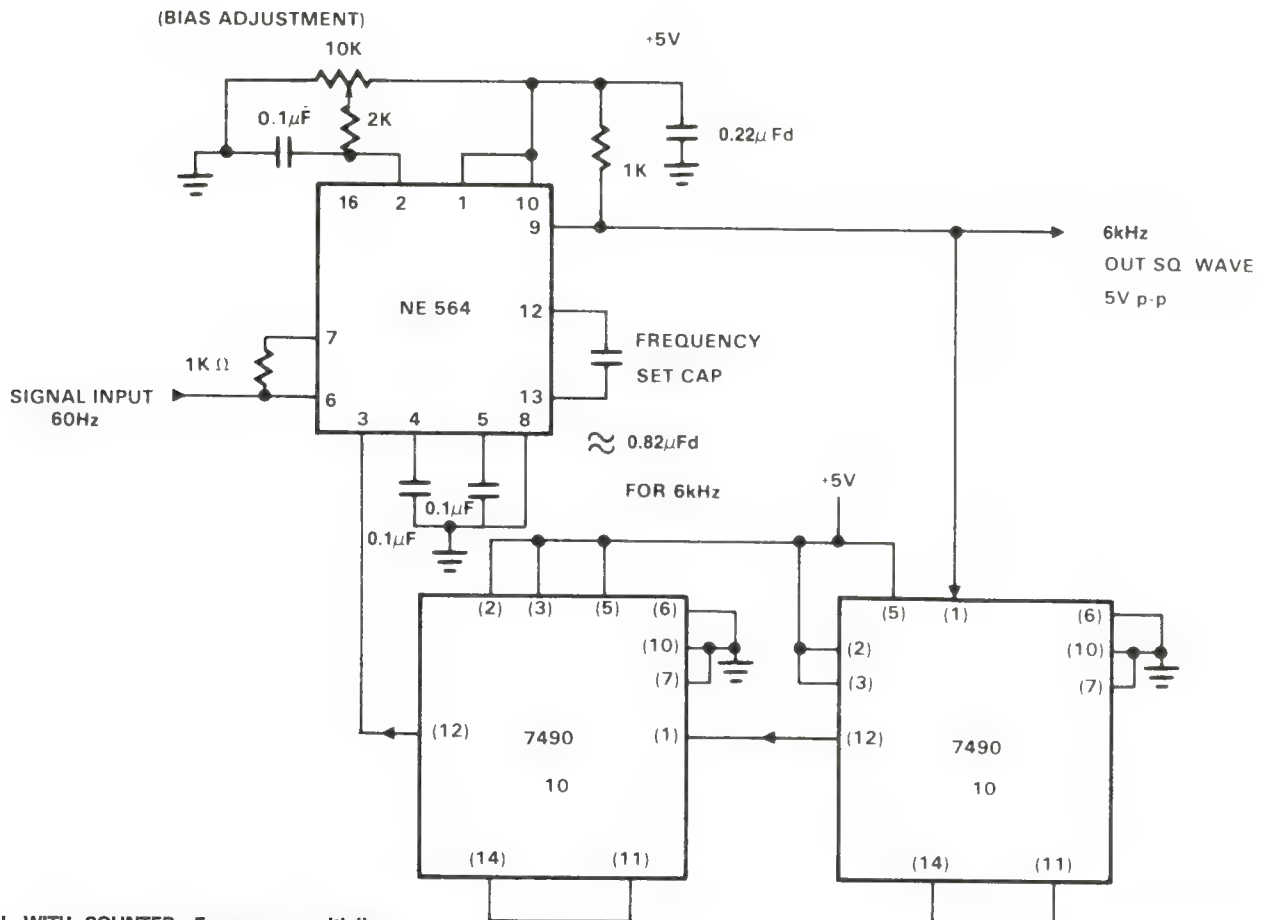




1-9 kHz PLL—Simple experimental phase-locked loop circuit synthesizes frequencies in

audio range, for easy monitoring with headphones. Article gives theory of operation and

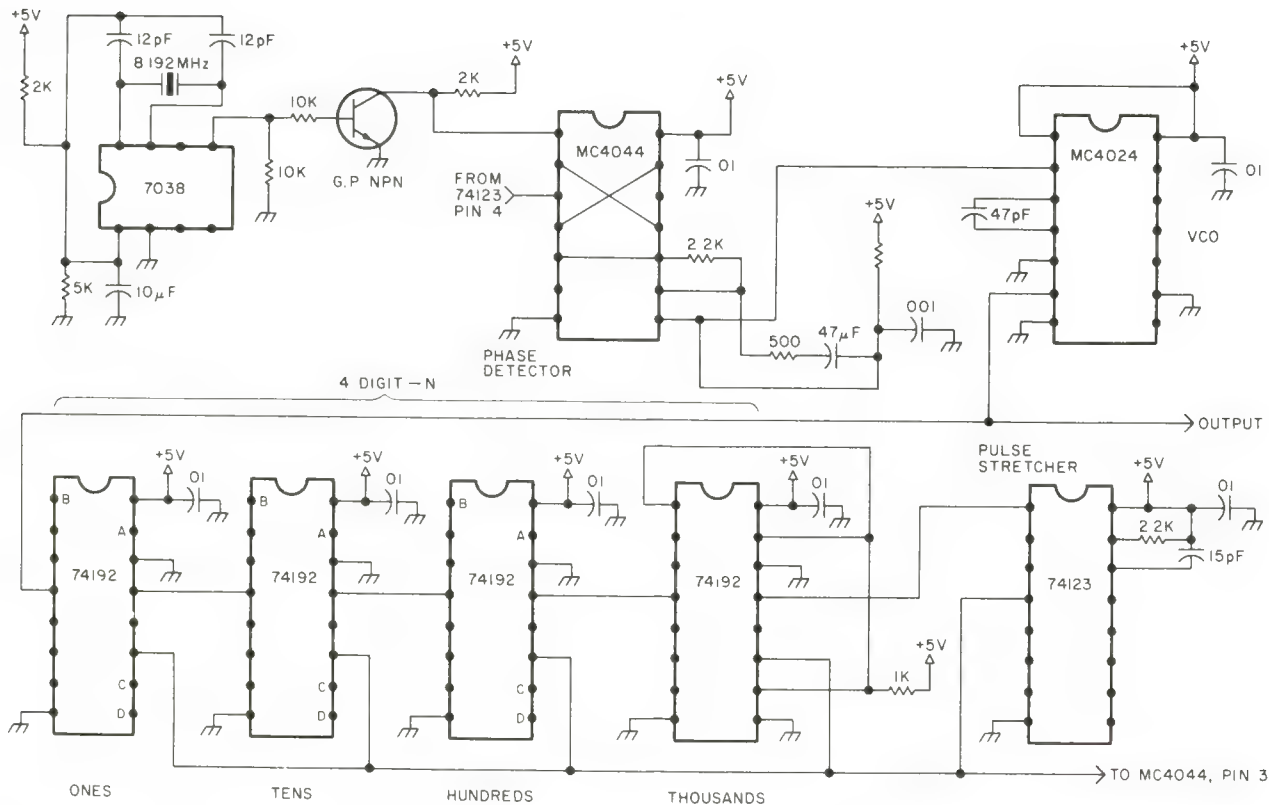
setup procedure.—G. R. Allen, *Synthesize Yourself!*, 73 Magazine, Oct. 1977, p 182-188.



PLL WITH COUNTER—Frequency multiplication is achieved with Signetics NE564 PLL by inserting counter in loop between VCO and phase comparator. VCO is then running at multiple of

input frequency determined by counter; with connections and values shown, multiplication factor for 60-Hz input signal is 100, giving 6-kHz

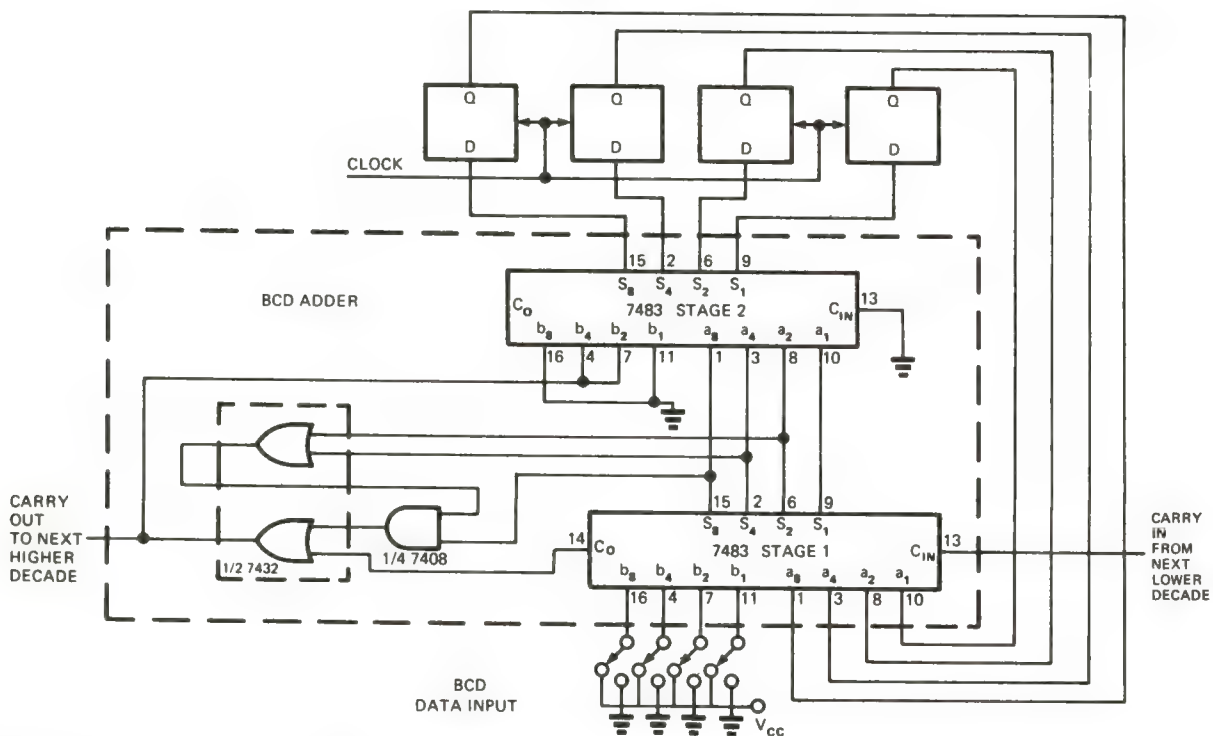
square-wave output.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 830-831.



7.000-7.999 MHz PLL—Provides output in 1-kHz steps under digital programming, except that first digit is hard-wired to 7 and does not change. VCO is Motorola MC4024, which generates square-wave output. For sine output, use

low-pass filter at output of VCO to eliminate all frequencies above 7.999 MHz, or use different VCO. 74123 mono lengthens reset pulse generated by divide-by-N circuit. Terminals A, B, C, and D of 74192s go to grounding switches that

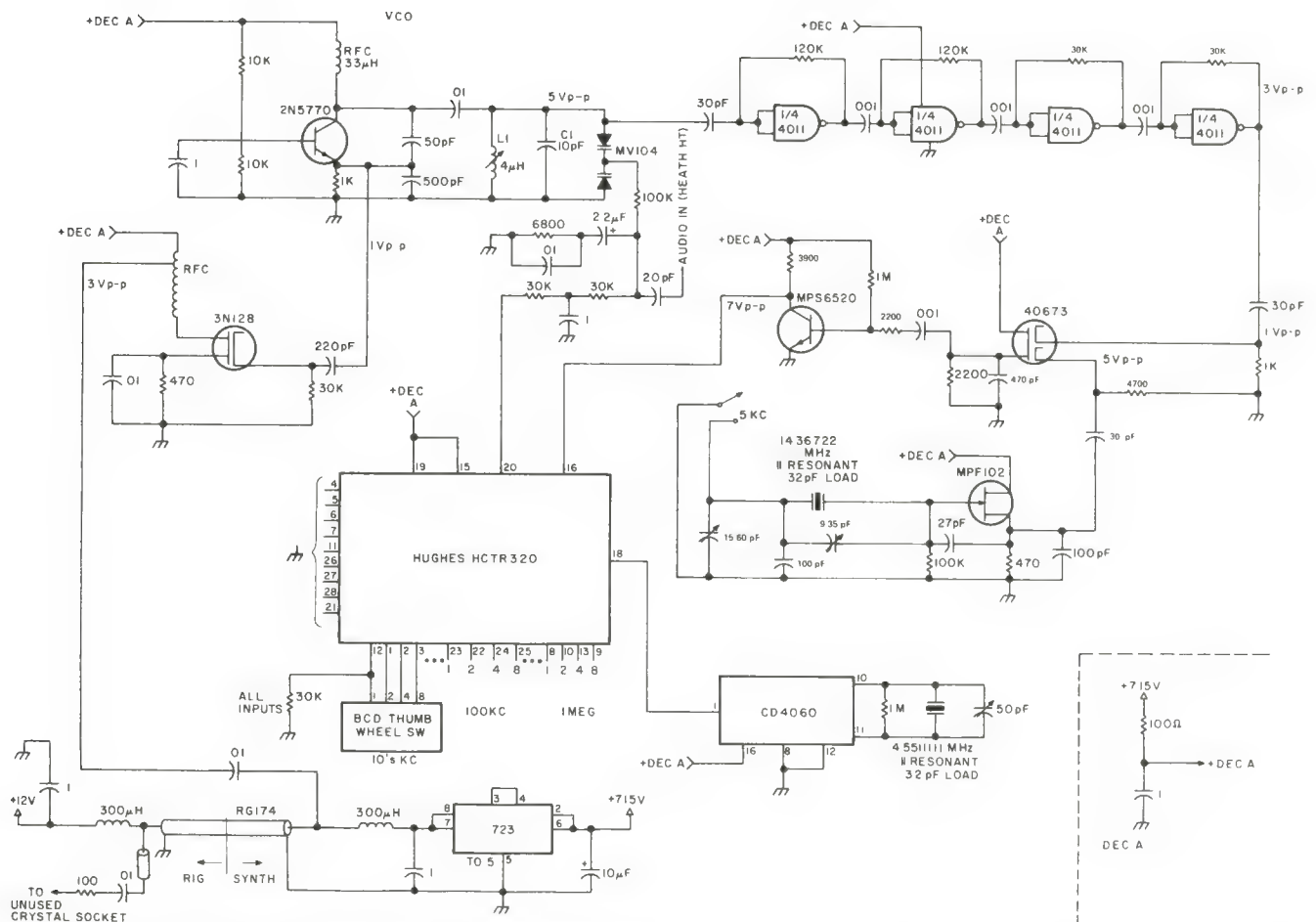
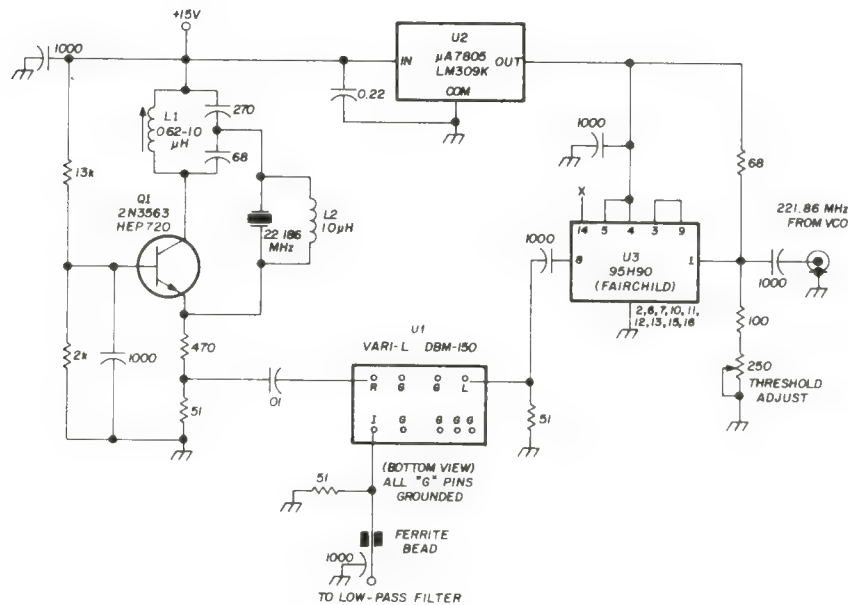
are set to give desired division ratio. Article gives theory of PLL synthesizers.—G. R. Allen, *Synthesize Yourself!*, 73 Magazine, Oct. 1977, p 182-188.

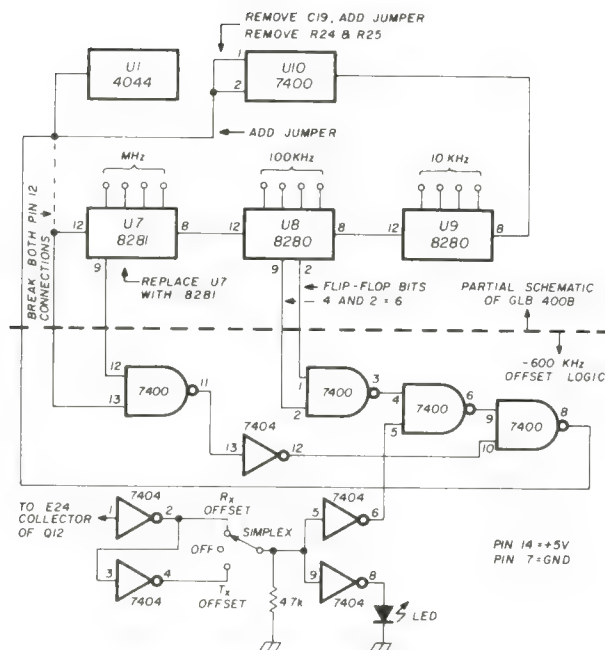


SWITCH-CONTROLLED ADDER—Direct BCD input from thumbwheel switch and use of standard crystal frequencies are primary advantages of accumulator stage of synthesizer, one decade of which is shown. BCD adder drives

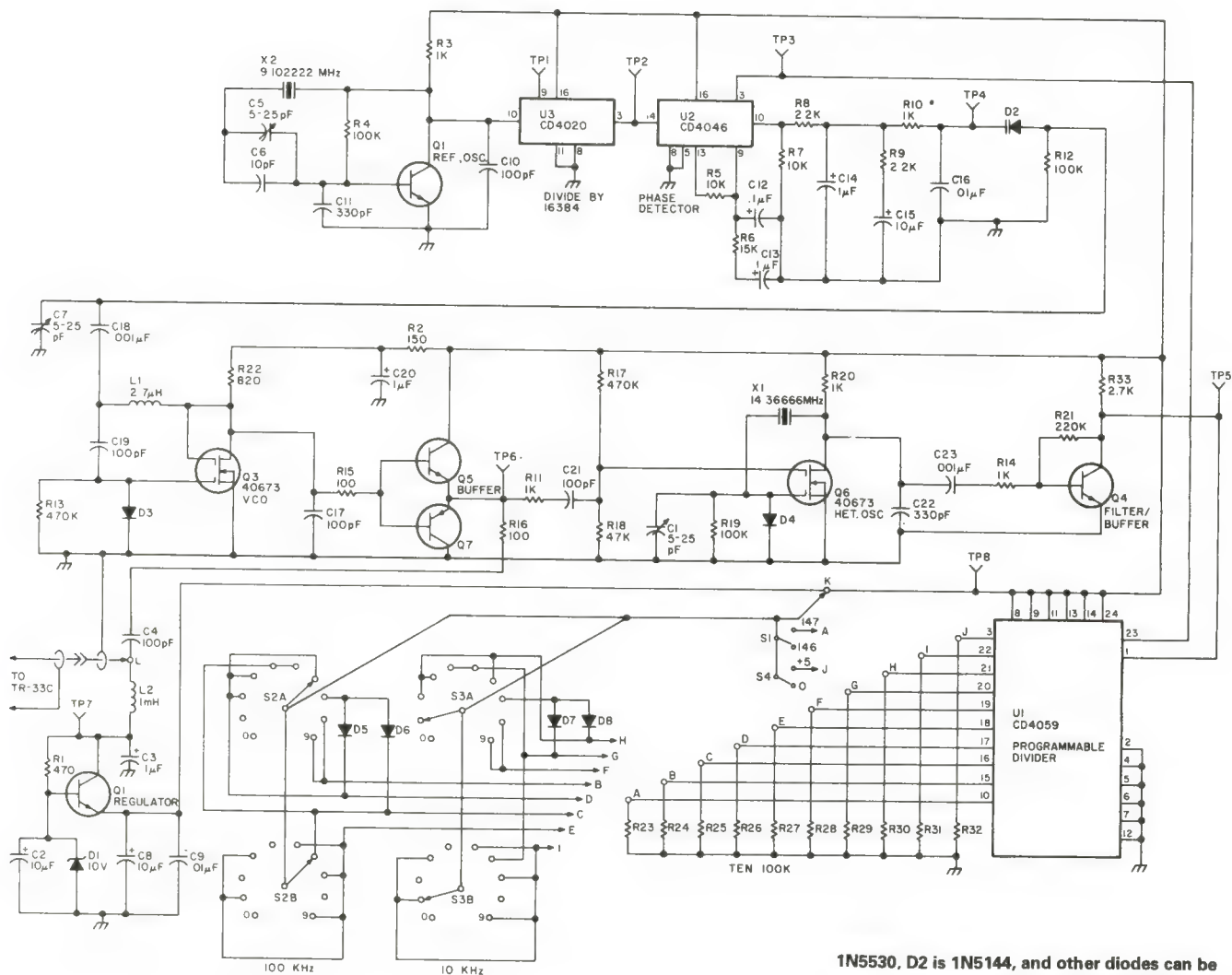
four D flip-flops whose outputs are fed back and added to switch states. Frequency range depends on number of decades used. Output pulse may be used directly for synchronization. If square wave is needed, clock frequency can

be doubled and output of accumulator used to clock flip-flop.—D. W. Coulbourn, *Set Frequency Synthesizer with Thumbwheel Switches*, EDN Magazine, April 5, 1975, p 115 and 117.





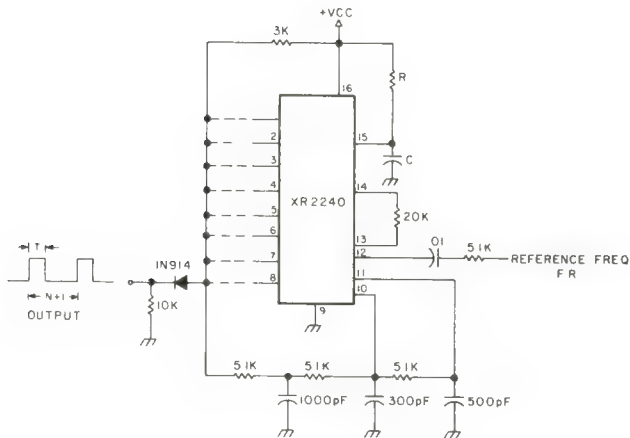
600-kHz OFFSET—Developed for use with GLB400B frequency synthesizer which uses programmable divider and has outputs available from each flip-flop. Requires only two ICs, shown below horizontal dashed line. Select higher frequency of repeater pair on frequency-set switches. For operation at 146–147 MHz, select offset T₁ to transmit on repeater input. For 147–148 MHz, select offset R_x to receive on repeater output. To operate in reverse, flip switch to other position. At center-off position, both transmit and receive are on selected frequency, with offset function disabled. LED lights only for offset.—D. Sargent, 600 kHz Offset for Frequency Synthesizers, *Ham Radio*, July 1978, p 58.



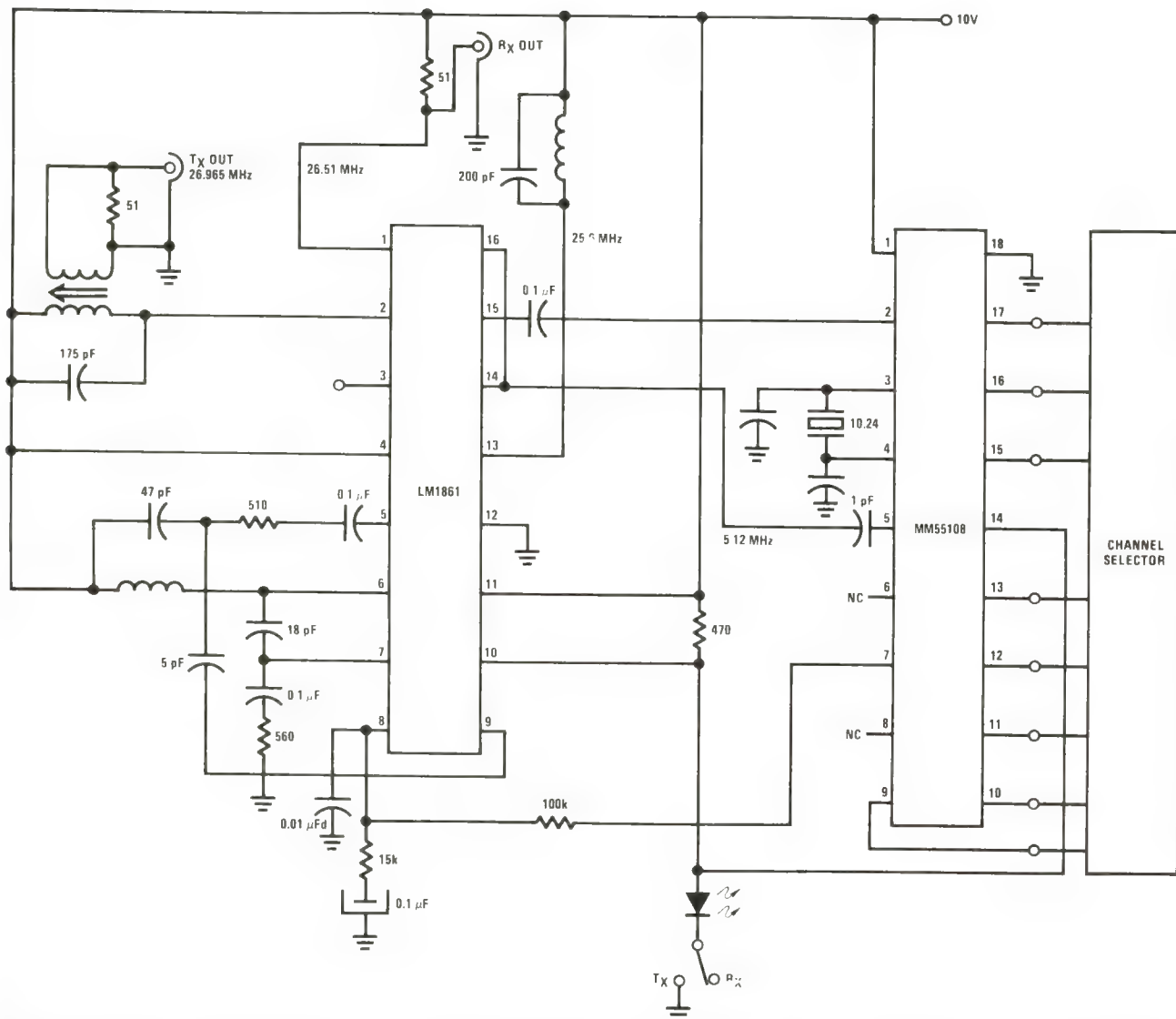
146.000–147.995 kHz SYNTHESIZER—Designed for use with Drake TR-33C transceiver. Circuit has built-in offset providing choice of any 5-kHz-spaced channel in frequency range

for transmit and receive frequencies. Only two crystals are required. Desired frequency can be entered with BCD thumbwheel switches. Tune-up and testing procedures are given. D1 is

1N5530, D2 is 1N5144, and other diodes can be 1N914 or equivalent. Unmarked bipolar transistors are fast-switching silicon types; NPNs can be 2N2222, and PNP's can be 2N4403.—J. Moell, Super Deluxing the TR-33, *73 Magazine*, April 1978, p 72–74.



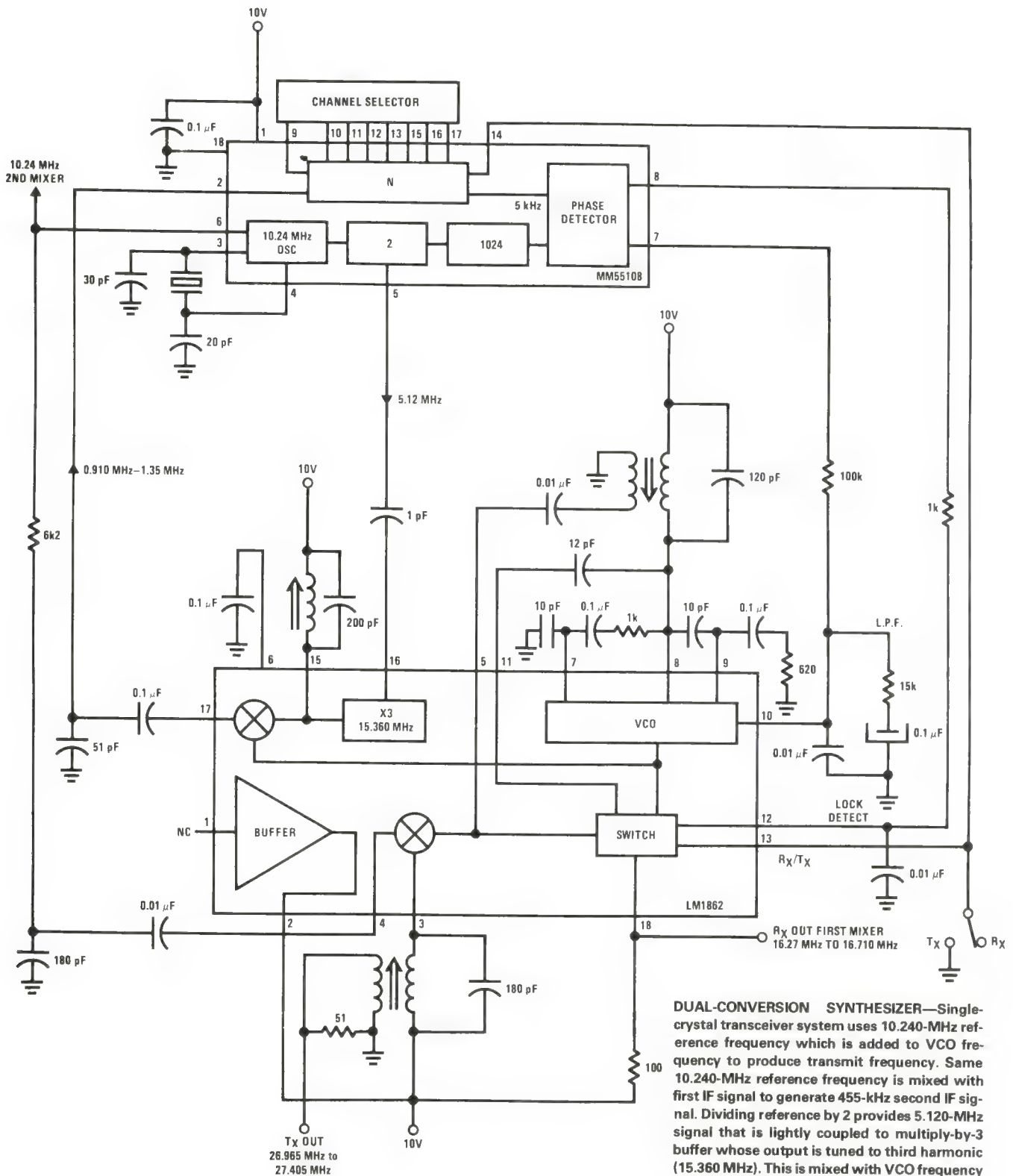
XR2240 SYNTHESIZER—Circuit uses XR2240 programmable timer/counter for simultaneous multiplication of input frequency FR by factor of M and division of input frequency by factor of N + 1, where M and N are integers selected by appropriate connections of binary pins 1-8 to common output bus. Output frequency is then $FR(M)/(1 + N)$ where M is between 1 and 10 inclusive and N is between 1 and 255 inclusive. VCC is 4–15 V.—H. M. Berlin, IC Timer Review, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 40–45.



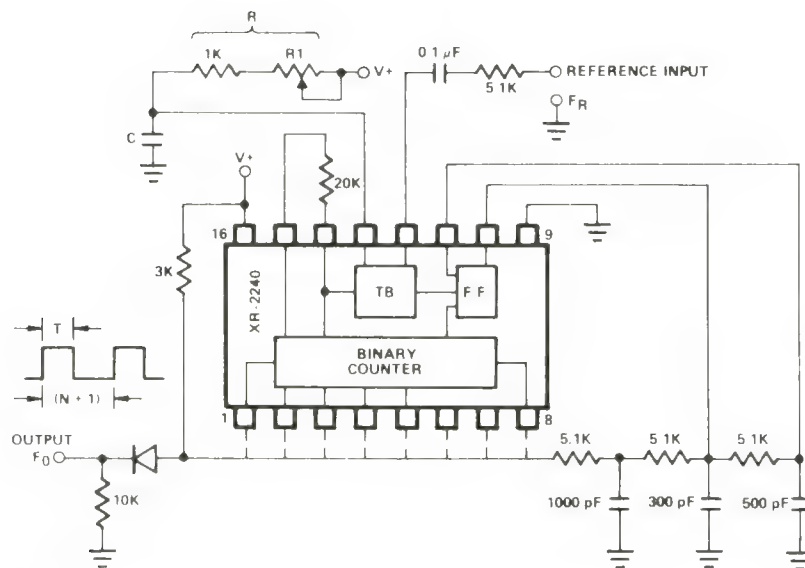
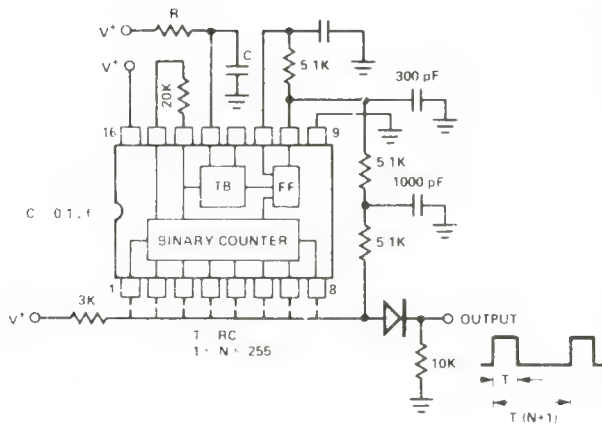
SINGLE-CONVERSION SYNTHESIZER—Used in single-conversion CB transceiver in which VCO operates at channel frequency during

transmit and 455 kHz below channel frequency during receive. 5.120 MHz is quintupled to 25.600 MHz to mix and provide input to pro-

grammable divider.—L. Sample, A Linear CB Synthesizer, IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics, Aug. 1977, p 200–206.



DUAL-CONVERSION SYNTHESIZER—Single-crystal transceiver system uses 10.240-MHz reference frequency which is added to VCO frequency to produce transmit frequency. Same 10.240-MHz reference frequency is mixed with first IF signal to generate 455-kHz second IF signal. Dividing reference by 2 provides 5.120-MHz signal that is lightly coupled to multiply-by-3 buffer whose output is tuned to third harmonic (15.360 MHz). This is mixed with VCO frequency to provide input signal for programmable divider. When VCO is operating as first mixer and local oscillator on CB channel 1 (16.270 MHz), difference frequency is 910 kHz. Programmable divider divides by 182 to give necessary 5-kHz input to phase detector. If VCO moves off frequency, divided input to phase detector moves away from 5 kHz and action of loop pulls VCO back on frequency.—L. Sample, A Linear CB Synthesizer, *IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics*, Aug. 1977, p 200-206.



equal to input frequency F_R multiplied by $M/(1 + N)$. M and N can be externally adjusted over broad range, with M between 1 and 10 and N between 1 and 255. Multiplication factor M is obtained by locking on harmonics of reference. Division factor N is determined by preprogrammed count in binary counter section, established by wiring appropriate pins 1–8 to output bus. Input reference is 3 V P-P pulse train

with pulse duration ranging from 30% to 80% of time-base period T . R , determines value of M . C is in range of 0.005 to $0.1 \mu\text{F}$, and R is between 1K and 1 megohm for maximum output frequency of about 200 kHz. With $M = 5$ and $N = 2$, 100-Hz clock synchronized to 60-Hz line frequency is obtained.—“Timer Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 31–32.

Output frequency F_0 is

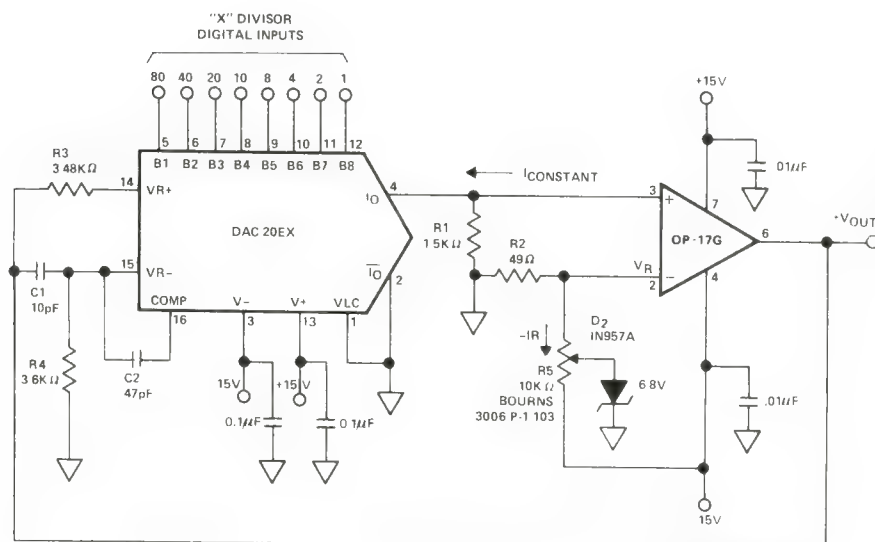
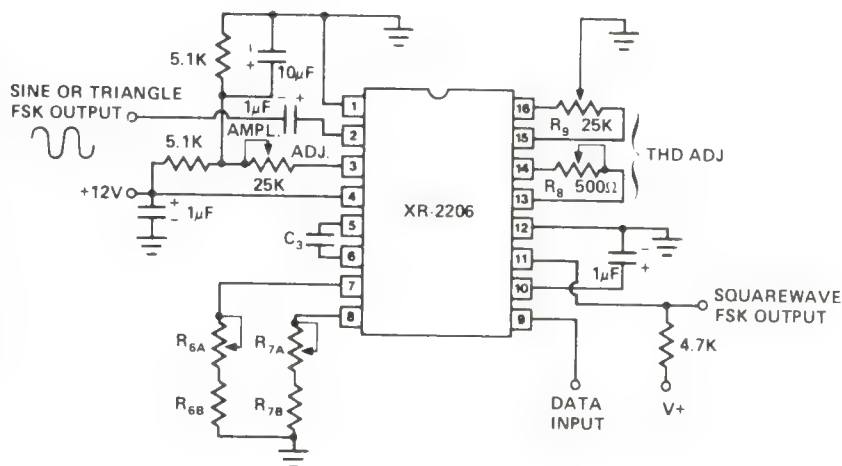
CHAPTER 37

Function Generator Circuits

Used for generating various combinations of sine, square, and triangle waveforms, usually with manual or external variations of frequency in AF or RF ranges by DC control voltage. Also includes circuits for generating cubic, quadratic, hyperbolic, trigonometric, ramp, and other mathematical waveforms, as well as circuits for converting one of these waveforms to one or more others. See also Multivibrator, Oscillator, Pulse Generator, Signal Generator, and Sweep chapters.

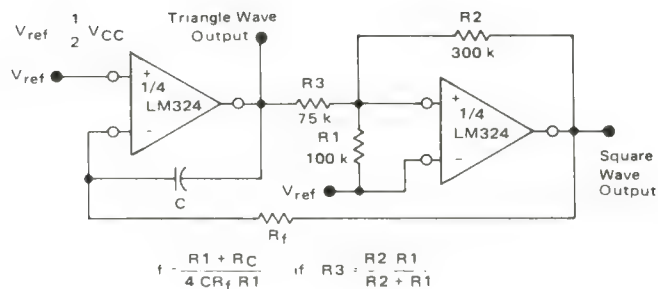
FSK SINE-SQUARE-TRIANGLE GENERATOR—

Exar XR-2206 modulator-demodulator (modem) is connected as function generator providing high-purity sinusoidal output along with triangle and square outputs, for FSK applications. Circuit has excellent frequency stability along with TTL and CMOS compatibility. Total harmonic distortion in 3 V P-P sine output is about 2.5% untrimmed, but can be trimmed to 0.5%. High-level data input signal selects frequency of $1/R_6 C_3$ Hz, while low-level input selects $1/R_7 C_3$ Hz. For optimum stability, R_6 and R_7 should be in range of 10K to 100K. Adjust R_8 and R_9 for minimum distortion.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 57–61.



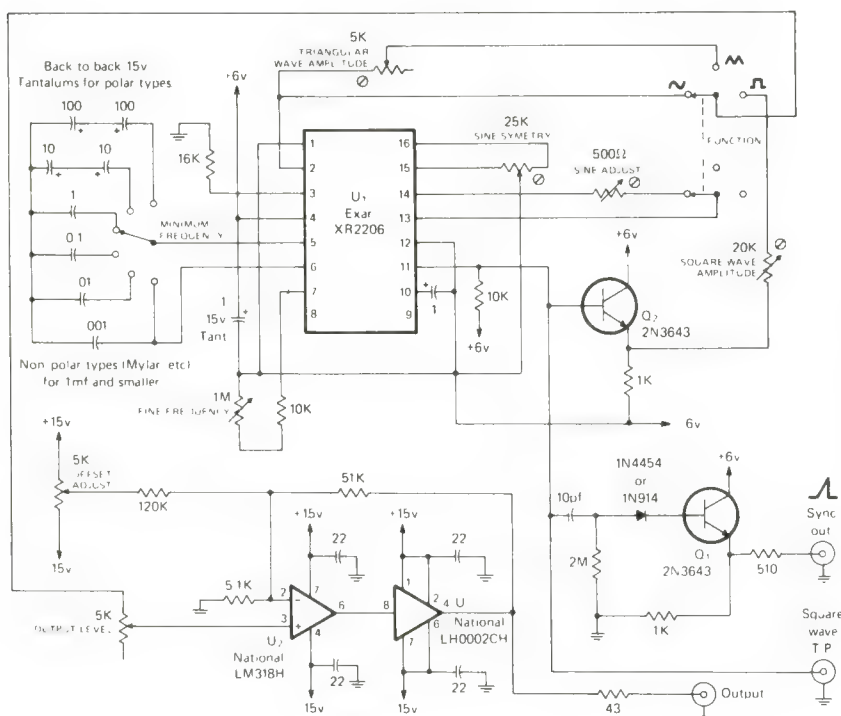
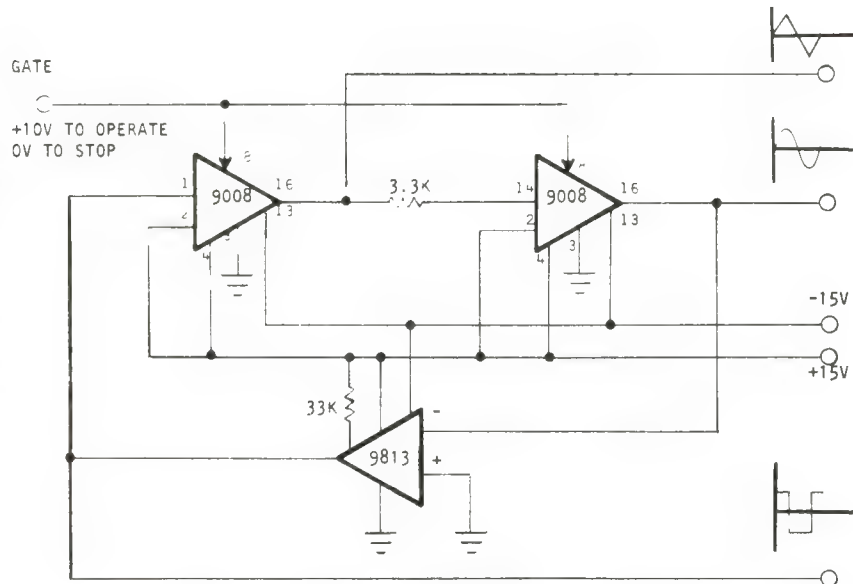
HYPERBOLIC A/X FUNCTION—Uses Precision Monolithics DAC-20EX D/A converter with OP-17G opamp to generate extended-range hyperbolic functions of the type A/X , where A is an analog constant and X represents decimally expressed digital divisor. R_5 provides simultaneous adjustment of scale factor and output amplifier offset voltage. Same circuit serves for $-A/X$ function if DAC reference amplifier and output opamp terminals are reversed.—W. Ritmanich, B. Blair, and B. Debowey, "Digital-to-Analog Converter Generates Hyperbolic Functions," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-23, p. 2.

R_1, R_2, R_3 — 1% METAL FILM
ALL CAPS — CERAMIC DISC

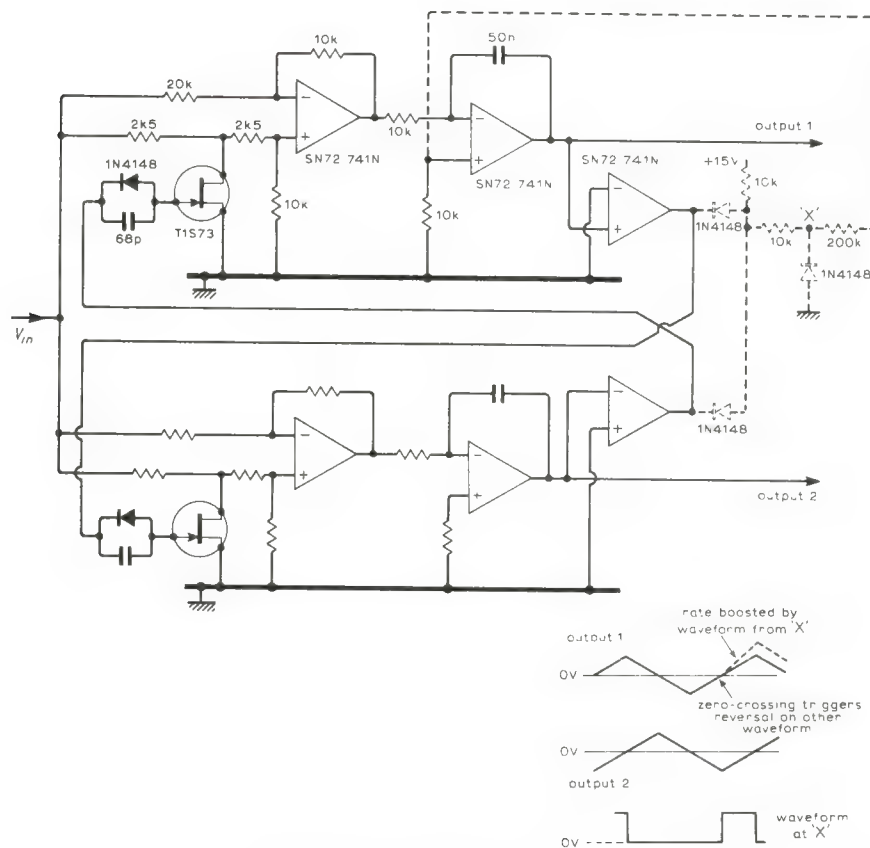


BASIC SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Requires only two sections of LM324 quad differential-input opamp to provide choice of triangle or square-wave outputs at frequency determined by values of components. Supply voltage range is 3–32 V.—“Quad Low Power Operational Amplifiers,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, DS 9339 R1.

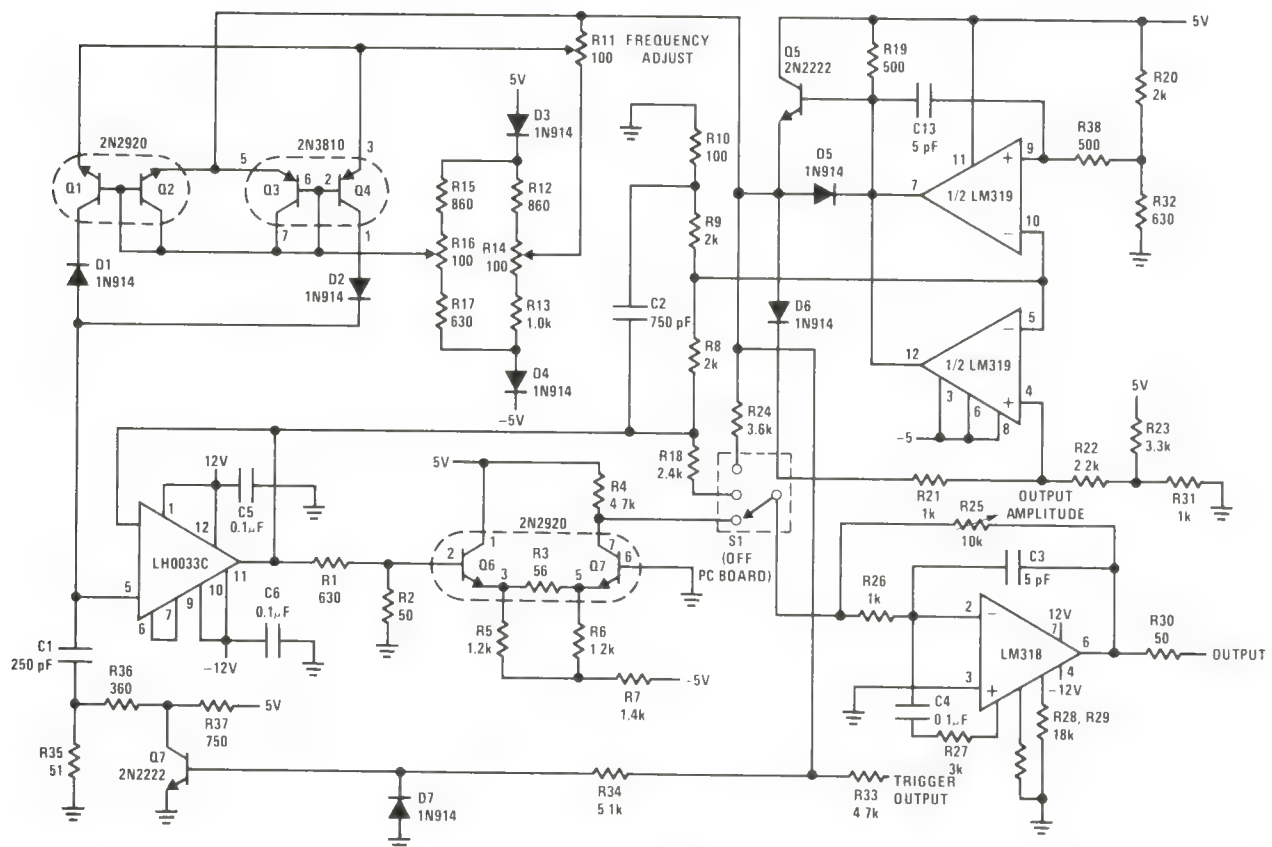
WAVEFORM GENERATOR—Two Optical Electronics 9008 integrators and 9813 comparator together generate choice of sine, square, and triangle waveforms suitable for system testing and display generation. Square wave is typically ± 13.5 V with 20- μ s transition time. Triangle wave is ± 10 V with better than 0.1% triangle linearity. Comparator senses zero crossings of sine-wave output to produce square waves, thus completing feedback loop. Integrators are commanded at pin 8 for zero output, so triangle and sine outputs can be made to start from zero.—“Waveform Generator,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10257.



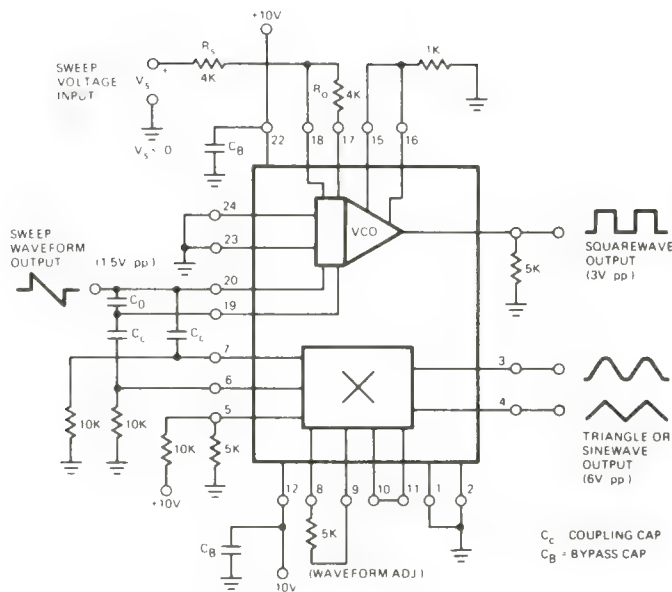
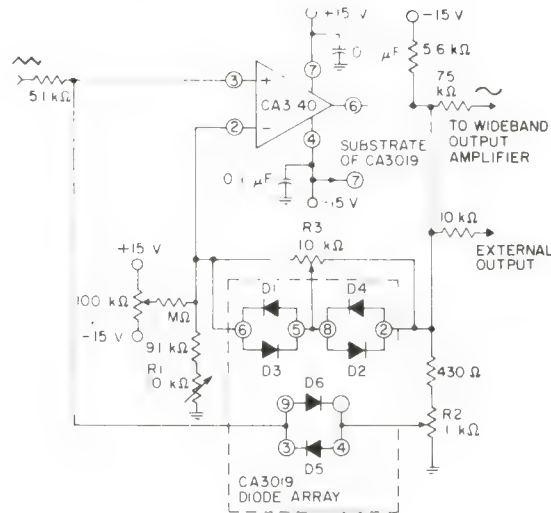
0.01 Hz TO 100 kHz—Variable DC offset permits adjustment of average value of sine, square, or triangle waveform to any arbitrary plus or minus value within voltage swing capability of opamp U₃. Buffer stage U₂ is inside feedback loop. Simple emitter-follower differentiator provides positive-going 1-V 0.5- μ s output at sink terminal. Square-wave output is buffered by emitter-follower Q₂.—H. Olson, The Function Generator. *CQ*, July 1975, p 26–28 and 71–72.



TWO-PHASE VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED—Produces fixed-amplitude sawtooth outputs that can be shaped to give sine waves, with outputs of the two identical channels differing by a specified phase such as 90° . Each output is integrated to give rising or falling ramp that controls switching FET of opposite channel. With oscillation established, one integrator output goes toward zero and the other away from zero, with same or opposite polarity. When first output crosses zero, discriminator switches FET in input amplifier of other channel, with action being self-perpetuating to give desired sawtooth outputs. Dashed-line gating at outputs of discriminators can be used to boost slope of one sawtooth in one quadrant.—F. B. Jones, Voltage-Controlled Two-Phase Sawtooth Oscillator, *Wireless World*, June 1973, p 285.

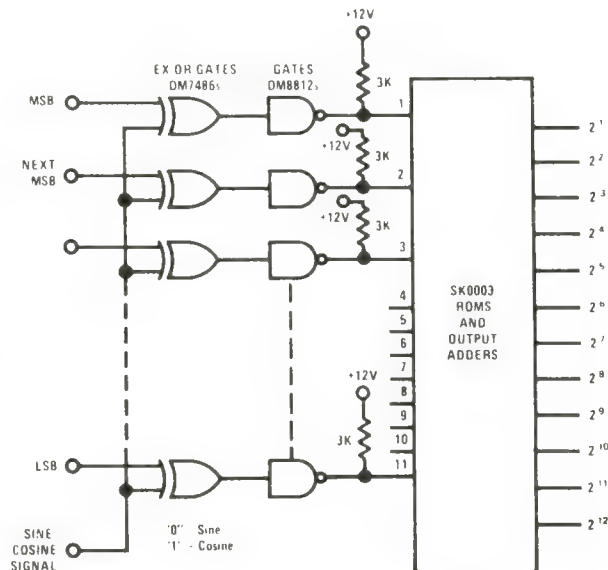


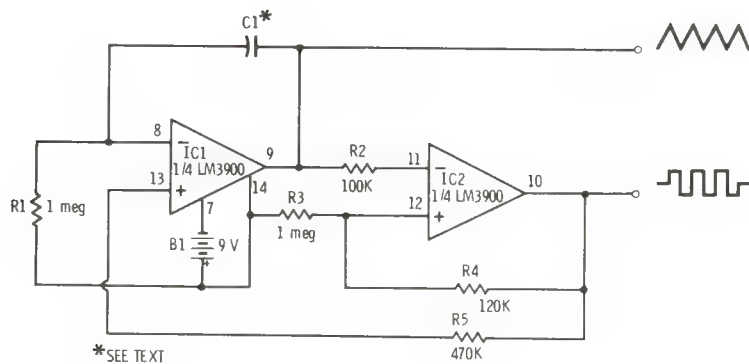
SINE-WAVE SHAPER—Uses CA3140 opamp as voltage follower, acting with diodes from CA3019 array to convert triangle output of function generator or other source to sine wave having total harmonic distortion typically less than 2%.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 5.



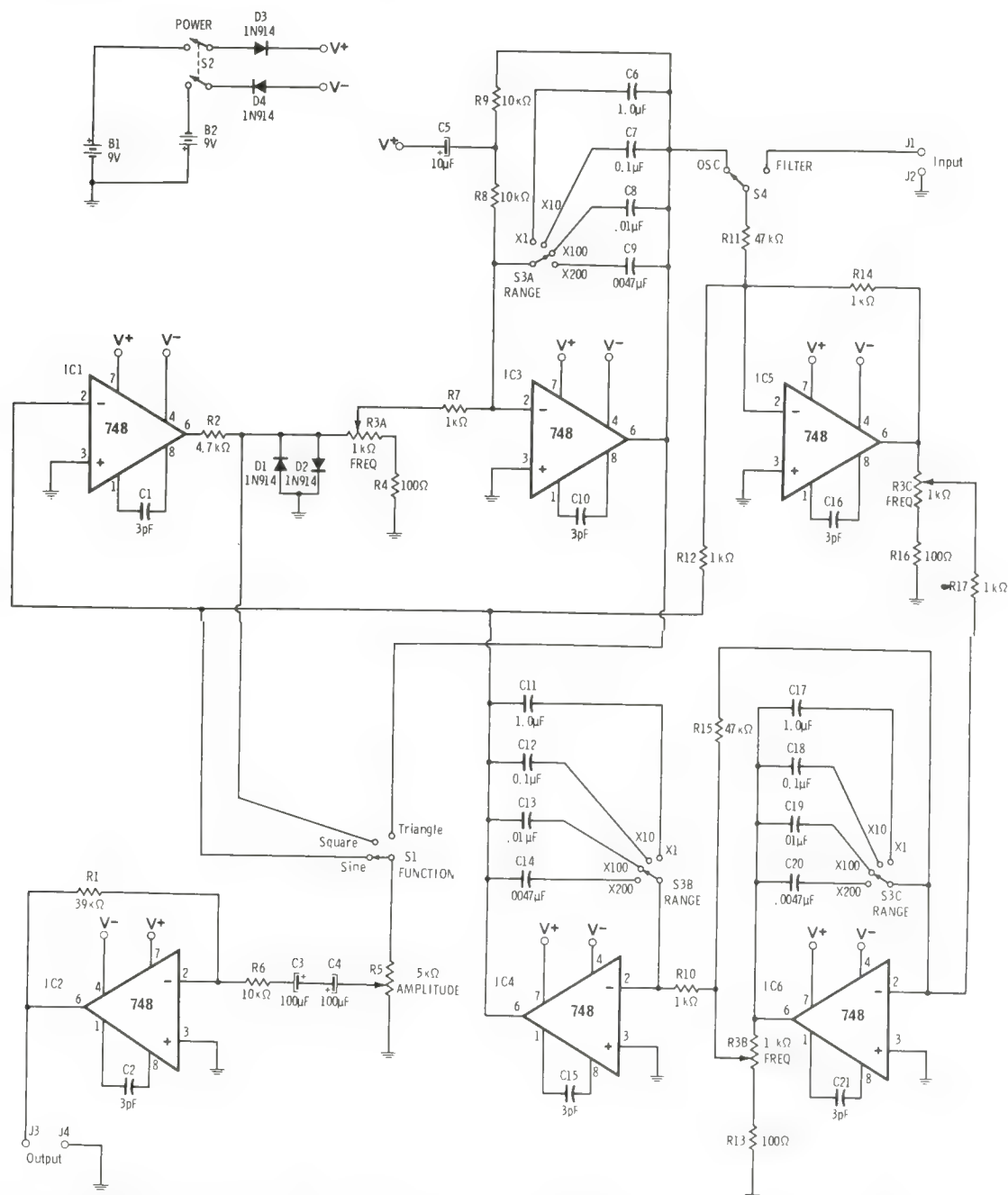
VOLTAGE-TUNED WITH 10:1 FREQUENCY RANGE—Exar XR-S200 PLL IC is connected to generate basic periodic square or sawtooth waveform. Multiplier section, used as linear differential amplifier, converts differential sawtooth input waveform to triangle wave. 5K pot connected between pins 8 and 9 rounds peaks of triangle to give low-distortion sine wave with less than 2% total harmonic distortion. Output frequency can be swept or frequency-modulated by applying proper analog control input. For linear frequency modulation with less than 10% deviation, modulation is applied between pins 23 and 24. For larger deviations, negative-going sweep voltage V_s is applied to pin 18 as shown. Digital control input pins 15 and 16 can be used for FSK applications; if this is not desired, pins are disabled by connecting to ground through current-limiting resistor.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 9-16.

SINE/COSINE—Uses National SK0003 sine/cosine look-up table kit consisting of four MOS ROMs and three output adders. Combination implements equation $\sin \theta = \sin M \cos L + \cos M \sin L$. Worst-case error is 1 5/8 bits in least significant bit. Cosine is approximated with loss in resolution of 1/2 bit in 11-bit input or 1/4 bit in 10-bit input.—"Memory Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-98-6-99.





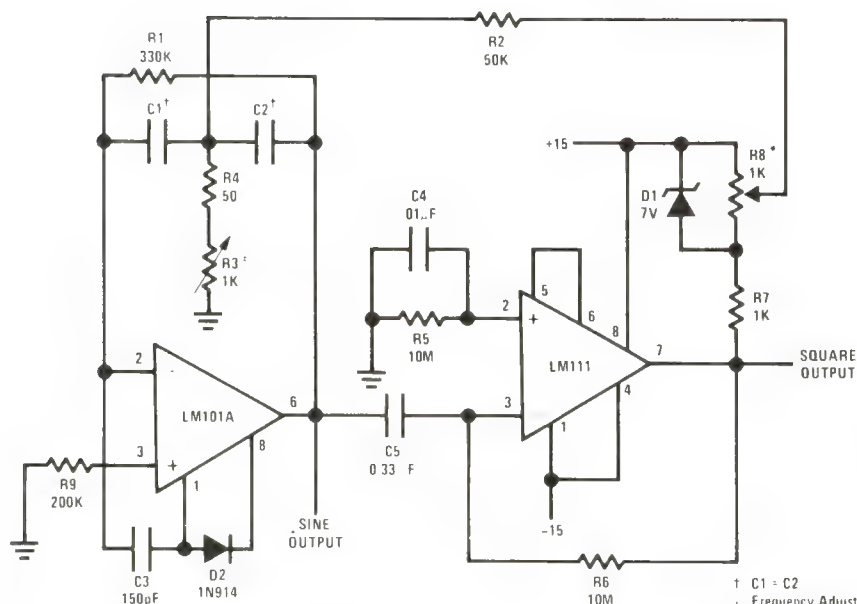
SQUARE-TRIANGLE AF—Two sections of LM3900 quad opamp are connected to generate dual-polarity triangle- and square-wave AF outputs while operating from single supply, by using current mirror circuit at noninverting input. Value used for C1 determines frequency and pulse width; frequency ranges from 0.5 Hz with 1 μ F to 3800 Hz with 0.0001 μ F and 21 kHz with C1 omitted. Pulse-width range is 35 μ s without C1 to 1.6 s with 1 μ F.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 5," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 57–63.



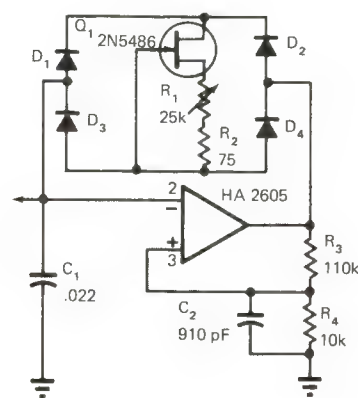
AF SINE-SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Can be tuned over entire audio spectrum in four ranges for generation of low-distortion waves for laboratory use. IC1 converts sine wave to square

wave. IC3 acts as integrator converting square-wave output of IC1 to triangle wave. IC4-IC6 form state-variable filter for removing sine-wave component from triangle wave. IC2 is sim-

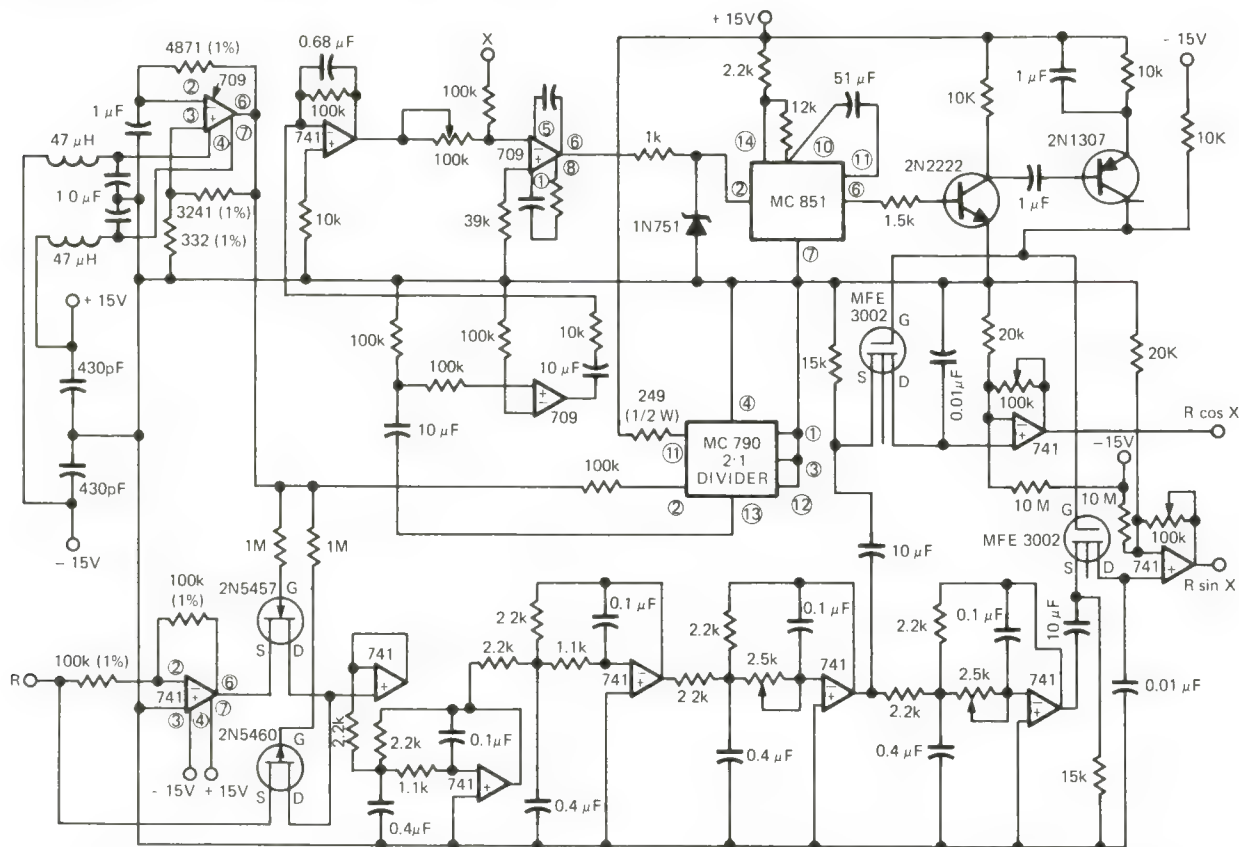
ple inverting amplifier for output.—R. Melen and H. Garland, "Understanding IC Operational Amplifiers," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1978, p 130–134.



20–20,000 Hz SINE-SQUARE—Opamp is used as tuned circuit driven by square wave from voltage comparator. Frequency is controlled by R1-R3, C1, and C2, with R3 providing tuning. Comparator is fed with resulting sine wave to obtain square wave for feedback to input of tuned circuit, to cause oscillation. Zener stabilizes amplitude of square wave that is fed back.



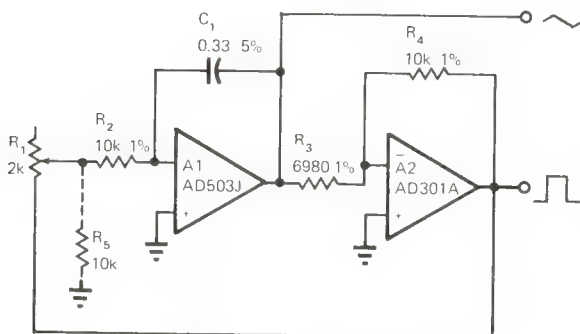
0.5–25 kHz TRIANGLE—Diode bridge and FET form constant-current source charging C_1 , to make voltage across C_1 change at linear rate as required for triangle output across C_2 . Frequency can be adjusted from 500 Hz to above 20 kHz with constant output amplitude, by means of R_1 . Short-term stability is better than 1 part in 10,000. Since the same R and C are used to generate both sections of the waveform, positive and negative slopes are identical. Diodes are HP 5082-2810.—G. R. Begault, Op Amp Makes Variable-Frequency Triangular Wave Generator, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 15, 1972, p 42–43.



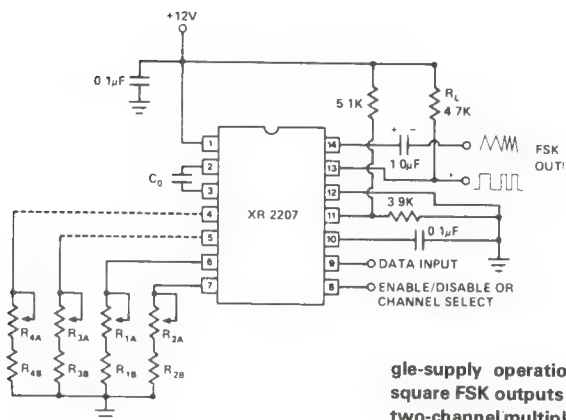
RESOLVER—Circuit accepts DC input voltages R and X and generates two DC output voltages $R \sin X$ and $R \cos X$. Can be used in guidance computers to solve coordinate conversion problems (polar to rectangular) and in feedback

systems to convert rectangular to polar coordinates. Sine wave is generated by chopping input signal R and filtering resulting square wave. Sine wave is then sampled at time controlled by X to generate $R \sin X$. Cosine output

is obtained by shifting first output 90° in phase. Circuit also generates proper sampling pulses and contains two sample-and-hold circuits on outputs.—W. H. Licata, Solid-State Resolver, *EDN Magazine*, July 20, 1973, p 82-83.



100-Hz SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Two-opamp oscillator delivers ± 13 V square waves and ± 10 V triangle waves simultaneously at 100 Hz for values shown. By scaling R_1 , R_2 , and C_1 , wide range of frequencies can be covered down to 0.1 Hz (increase R_2 to 10 megohms for frequencies near lower limit). Square-wave rise time is about 1.5 μ s and fall time 0.5 μ s. Opamp A₁ operates as integrator and A₂ as Schmitt trigger.—R. S. Burwen, Triangular and Square Wave Generator Has Wide Range, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 1, 1972, p 59.

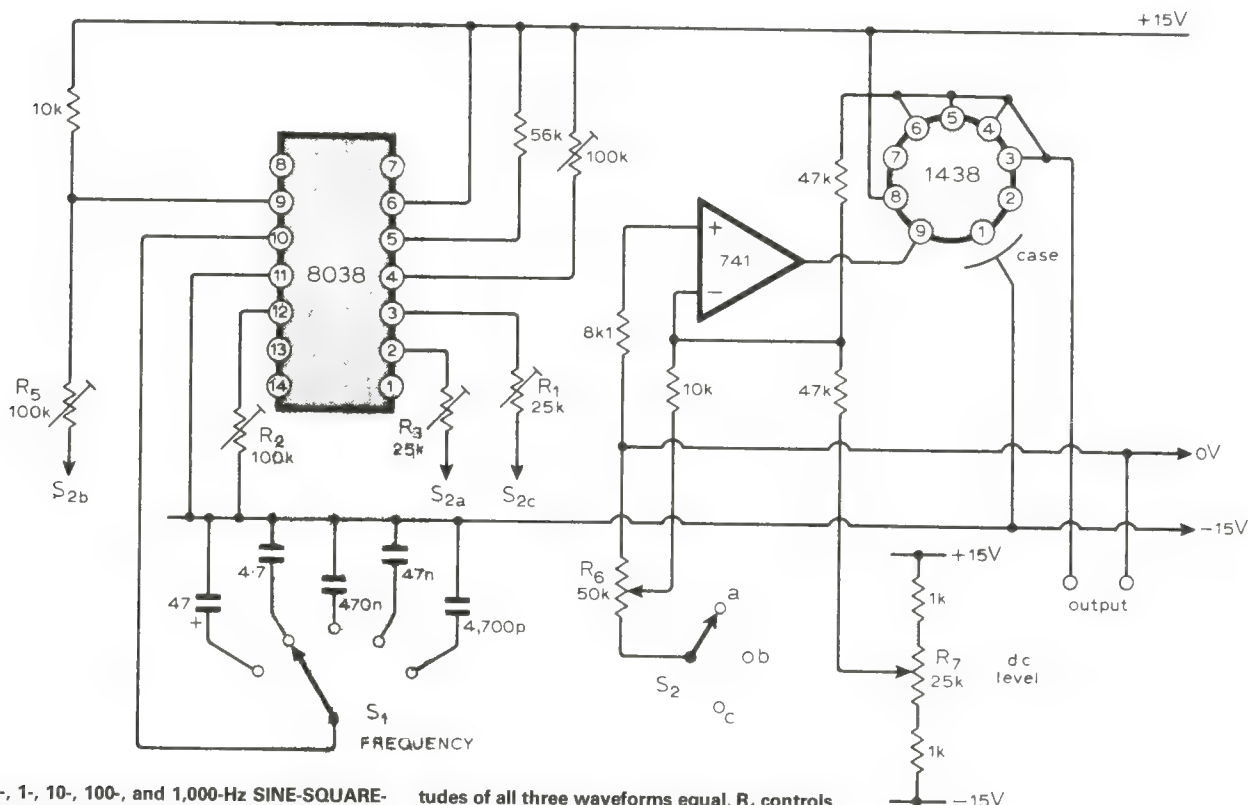


FSK SQUARE-TRIANGLE GENERATOR—Uses Exar XR-2207 FSK modulator connected for sin-

gle-supply operation, to produce triangle or square FSK outputs for either single-channel or two-channel multiplex operation. Used in transmitting digital data over telecommunication links. Table gives equations for selecting timing resistors R_1 - R_4 ; resistor values are in ohms, C_0

Logic Level		Active Timing Resistor	Output Frequency
Pin 8	Pin 9		
L	L	Pin 6	$\frac{1}{C_0 R_1}$
L	H	Pins 6 and 7	$\frac{1}{C_0 R_1} + \frac{1}{C_0 R_2}$
H	L	Pin 5	$\frac{1}{C_0 R_3}$
H	H	Pins 4 and 5	$\frac{1}{C_0 R_3} + \frac{1}{C_0 R_4}$

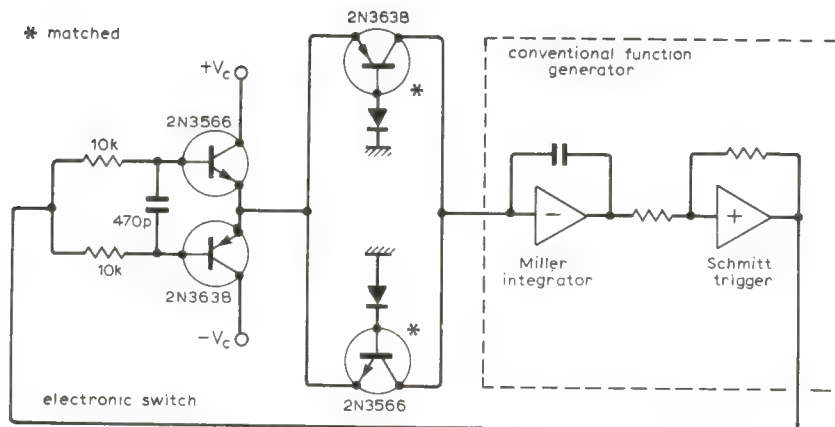
is in farads, and frequency is in hertz. For optimum stability, R_1 and R_3 should be in range of 10K to 100K. For two-channel multiplex, make connections shown by dotted lines.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 57-61.



0.1-, 1-, 10-, 100-, and 1,000-Hz SINE-SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Provides choice of five spot frequencies switched in decades by S_1 . Setting of S_2 determines shape of output waveform. Adjust R_1 , R_3 , and R_5 to make peak-to-peak ampli-

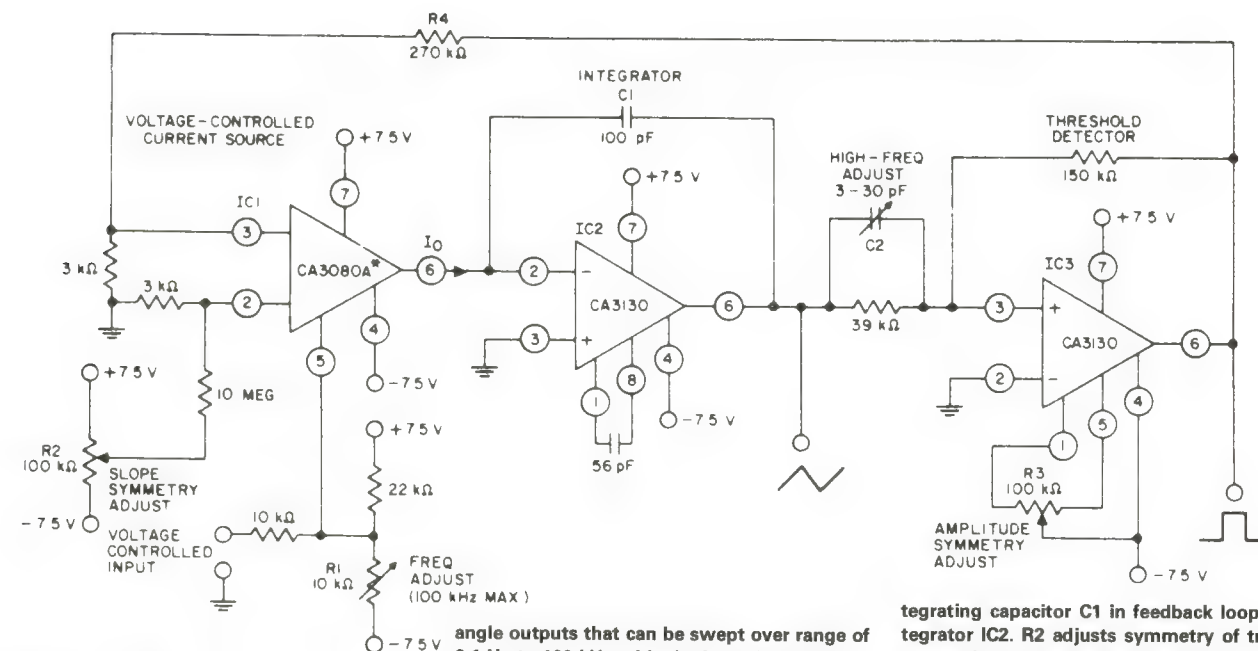
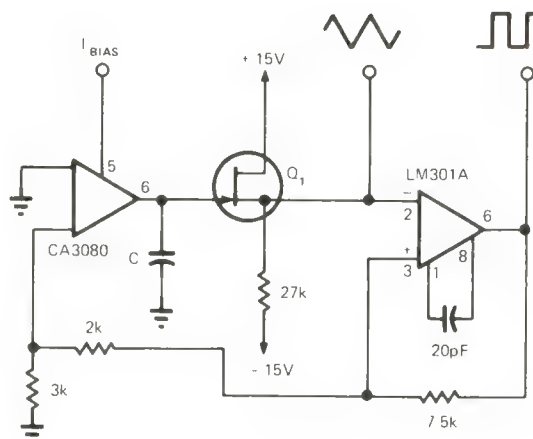
tudes of all three waveforms equal. R_4 controls symmetry. R_2 is adjusted for minimum distortion of sine-wave output. Output may be set up to 100 mA by R_6 , and is short-circuit-proof. DC level may be set anywhere between ± 14 V by

R_7 . Motorola 1438 IC and 741 opamp boost output of 8038 IC sufficiently to drive most laboratory loads.—G. R. Wilson, Low-Frequency Generator, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1977, p 44.



1000:1 FREQUENCY SWEEP—Permits varying output frequency of function generator over wide frequency range by using pot to vary control voltage V_c . Network consisting of two transistors and two diodes replaces usual charging resistor of Miller integrator in function generator, and has output current varying exponentially with input voltage. Electronic switch using pair of transistors is controlled by Schmitt trigger of function generator, which connects $+V_c$ and $-V_c$ alternately to charging circuit. If frequency pot is mechanically connected to strip-chart recorder, Bode plots of audio equipment can be made over entire audio range.—P. D. Hiscocks, Function Generator Mod. for Wide Sweep Range, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1973, p 374.

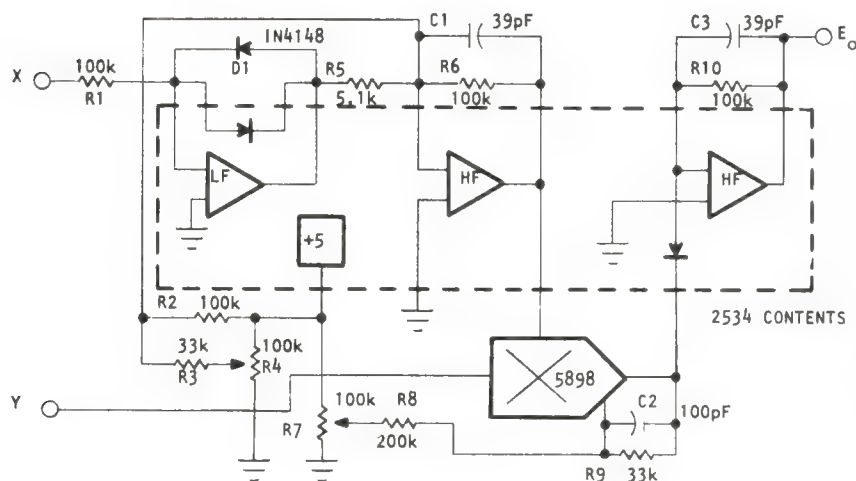
CURRENT-CONTROLLED SQUARE-TRIANGLE GENERATOR—CA3080 opamp is connected as current-controlled integrator of both polarities for use in current-controlled triangle oscillator. Frequency depends on values of C and opamp bias current and can be anywhere in audio range of 20 Hz to 20 kHz. Square-wave output is obtained by using LM301A opamp as Schmitt trigger.—S. Franco, Current-Controlled Triangular/Square-Wave Generator, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1973, p 91.



SINGLE CONTROL FOR 1,000,000:1 FREQUENCY RANGE—Uses two RCA CA3130 opamps and CA3080A operational transconductance amplifier to generate square and tri-

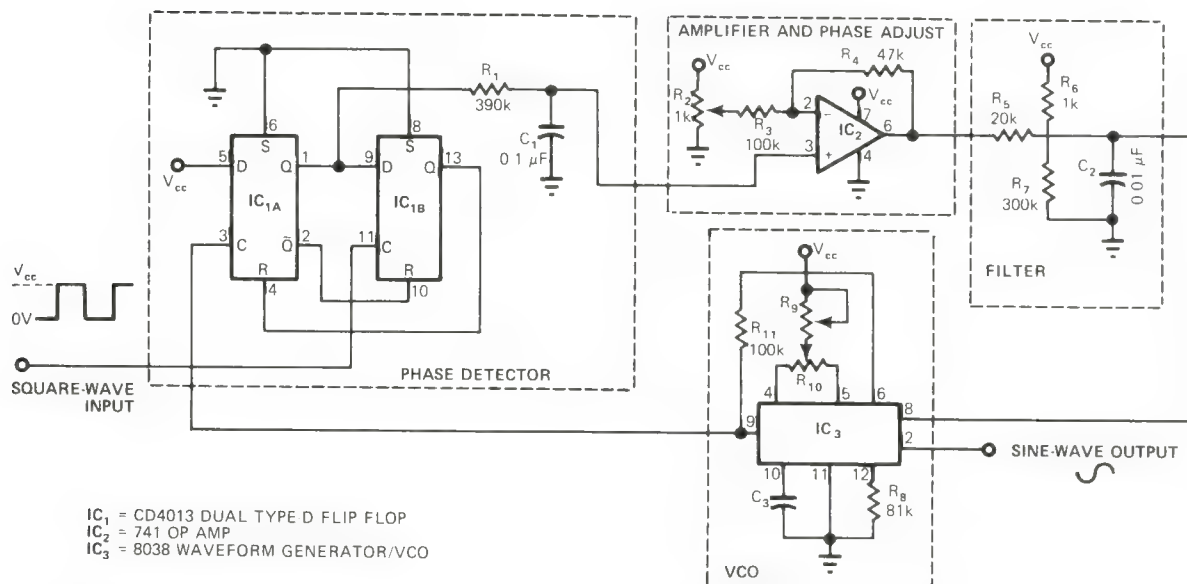
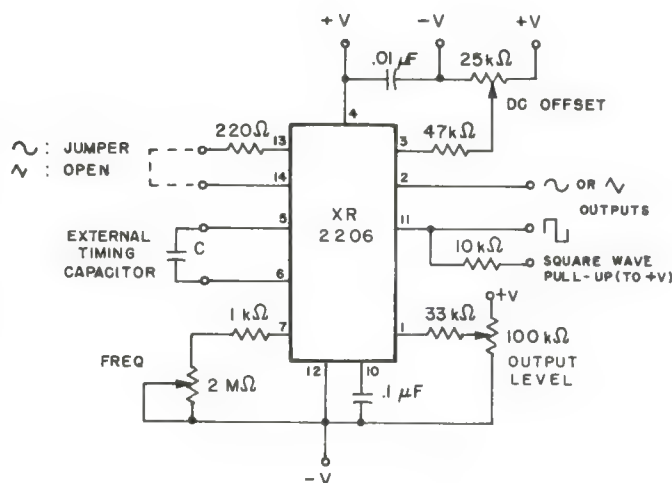
angle outputs that can be swept over range of 0.1 Hz to 100 kHz with single 100k pot R1. Alternate voltage-control input is available for remote adjustment of sweep frequency. IC1 is operated as voltage-controlled current source whose output current is applied directly to in-

tegrating capacitor C1 in feedback loop of integrator IC2. R2 adjusts symmetry of triangle output. IC3 is used as controlled switch to set excursion limits of triangle output when square wave is desired.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 236-244.



VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED NONLINEAR—Circuit produces function $E_0 = X^{Y/2}$, where X is input voltage in range of +10 mV to +10 V and Y is analog programming voltage in range of -0.4 V to -10 V. Uses Optical Electronics 2534 temperature-compensated log feedback elements, +5 V reference, two high-frequency opamps, and one low-frequency opamp. 2534 produces log conversion of input signal. 5898 multiplier serves to vary scale factor of log signal. With offsets used as shown, +10 V input will always produce +10 V output regardless of Y input. To set up, adjust R_4 until output does not change with Y for +10 V input, then adjust R_7 for +10 V output with +10 V input.—“Voltage-Controlled Non-Linear Function Generator,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10263.

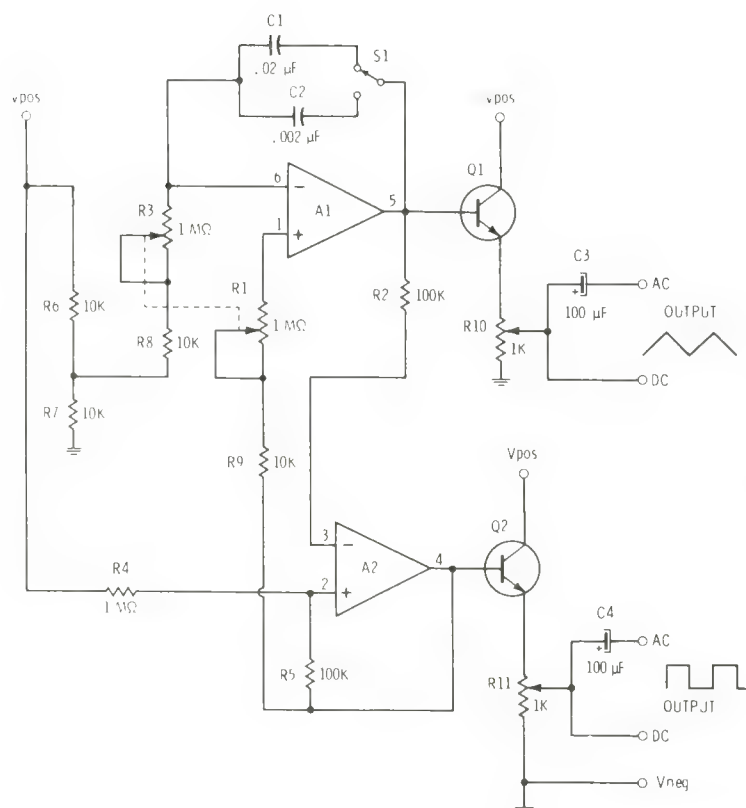
0.5 Hz TO 1 MHz SINE-SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Uses Exar XR-2206 IC function generator in simple circuit that operates from dual supply ranging from ± 6 V to ± 12 V. With 1- μ F capacitor for C , 2-megohm frequency control covers range of 0.5–1000 Hz. Range is 5–10,000 Hz with 0.1 μ F, 50 Hz to 100 kHz with 0.01 μ F, and 500 Hz to 1 MHz with 0.001 μ F. Designed for experiments with active filters.—H. M. Berlin, “Design of Active Filters, with Experiments,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 9–10.



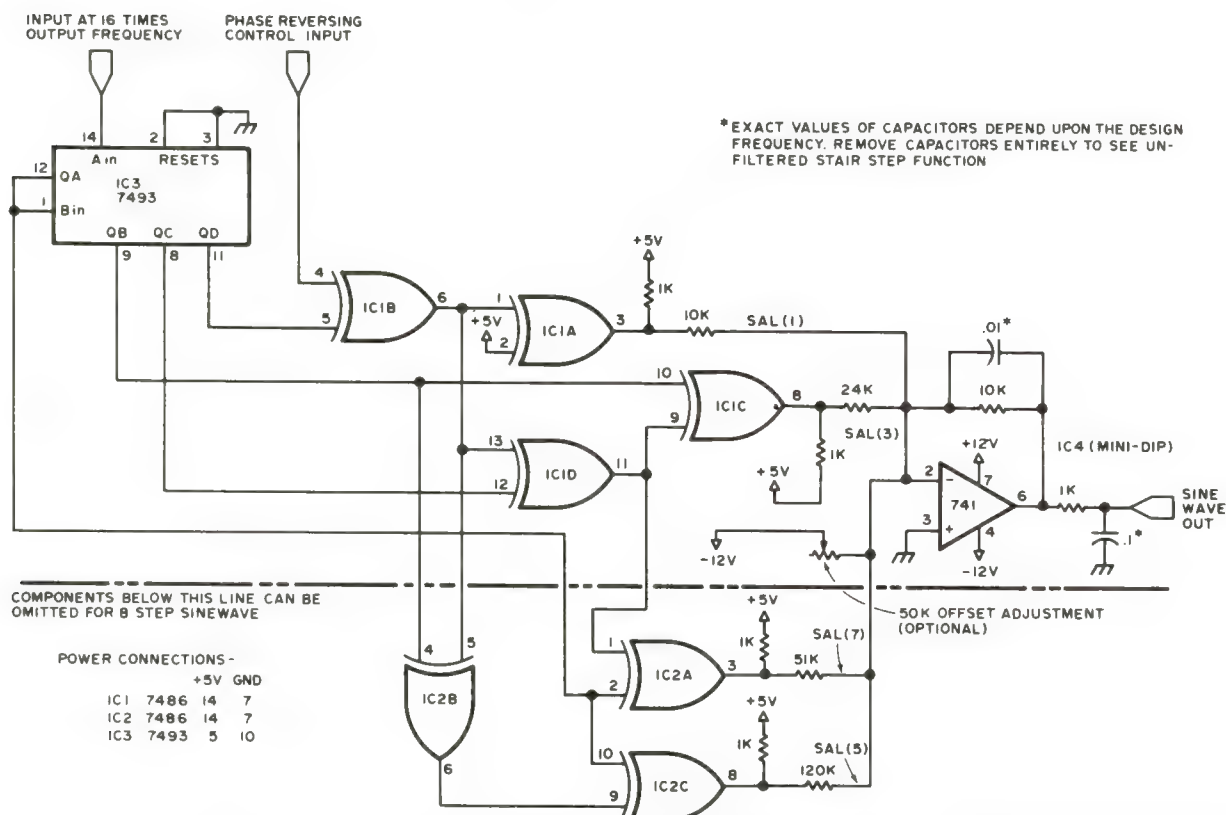
SQUARE TO SINE WITH PLL—8038 waveform generator simultaneously generates synthesized sine wave and square wave. Square-wave output closes phase-locked loop through 741 opamp IC₂ and dual flip-flop IC₁, while sine-wave output functions as converted output. Center

frequency is $0.15/R_9C_3$. R_{10} should be at least 10 times smaller than R_9 . If center frequency is 400 Hz, capture range is half that or ± 100 Hz. When input is applied, phase comparator generates voltage related to frequency and phase difference of input and free-running signals. IC₂ am-

plifies and offsets phase-difference signal. Sine output has less than 1% distortion, DC component of $0.5 V_{CC}$, and minimum amplitude of $0.2 V_{CC}$ P-P.—L. S. Kasevich, PLL Converts Square Wave into Sine Wave, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1978, p 128.



VARIABLE SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Dual pot R1-R3 varies frequency over range of 15–500 Hz when C1 is in circuit and 150–4800 Hz when C2 is in circuit. Each output has amplitude control. Opamps are Motorola MC3401P or National LM3900, and transistors are 2N2924 or equivalent NPN. Supply can be 12 VDC.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 19–20.

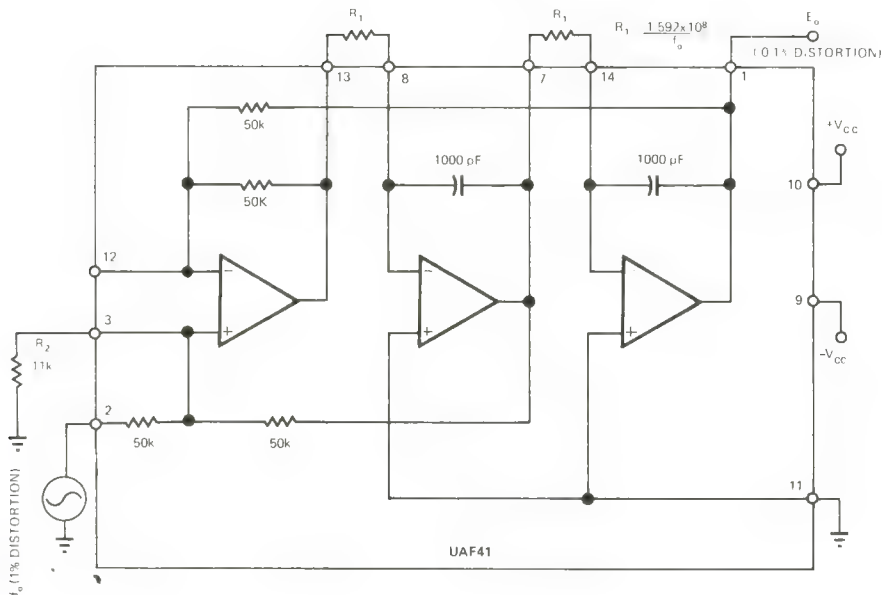


*EXACT VALUES OF CAPACITORS DEPEND UPON THE DESIGN FREQUENCY. REMOVE CAPACITORS ENTIRELY TO SEE UNFILTERED STAIR STEP FUNCTION

DIGITAL FOURIER—Sine-wave generator produces Walsh-function approximation of sine function. Frequency of sine wave is set by square-wave input to pin 14 of 7493. Filter components of opamp help smooth staircase waveform generated by summing Walsh-function components as weighted by resistors. Circuit is

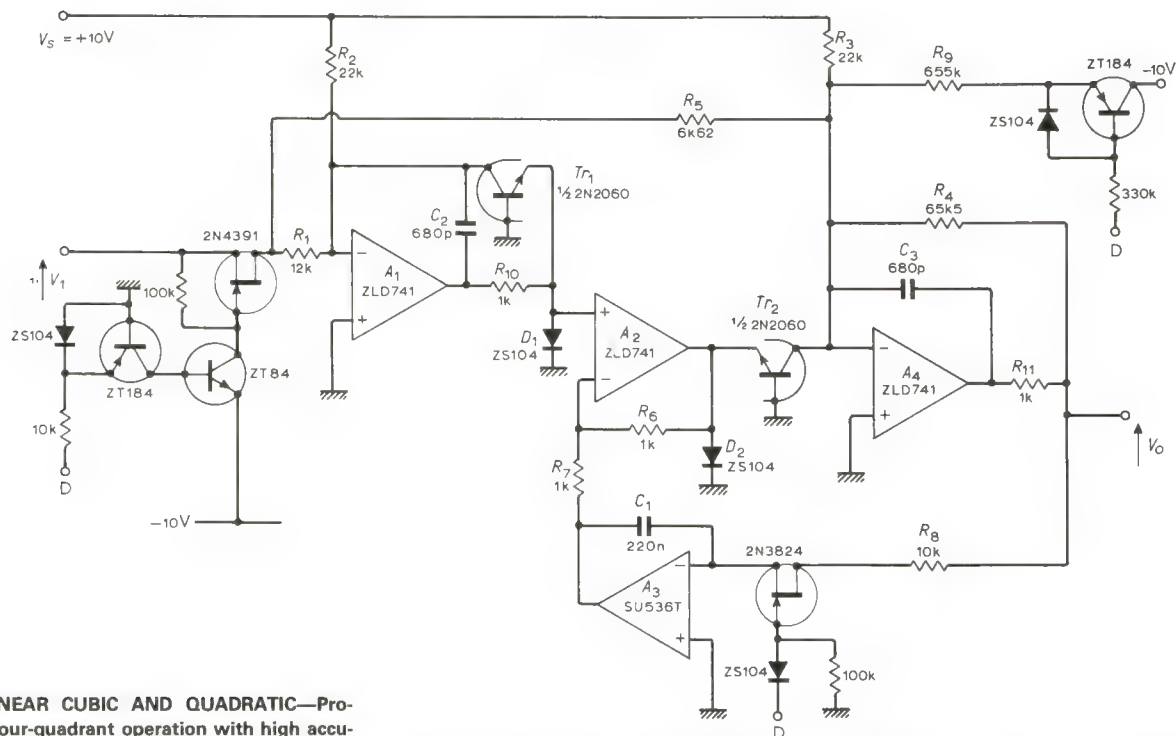
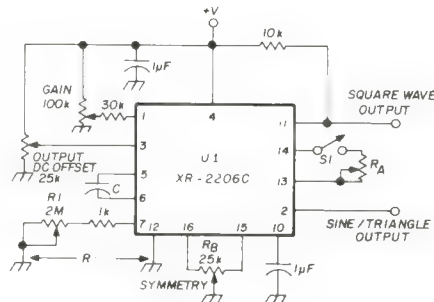
converter consisting of digital expander that expands input square wave into variety of digital waveforms and analog combiner that adds these waveforms to produce periodic analog output. Negative signs of Walsh harmonics are handled with digital inverter, and magnitudes are handled by choice of resistor value in sum-

ming junction. Signs and magnitudes are under microprocessor control. Net output is staircase approximation to desired output, which can be smoothed by low-pass filter.—B. F. Jacoby, Walsh Functions: A Digital Fourier Series, BYTE, Sept. 1977, p 190–198.



REDUCING DISTORTION—Use of UAF41 universal active filter at output of function generator reduces distortion of sine-wave output by eliminating some of harmonics. In typical application, two-pole active filter reduces 1% distortion down to 0.1%, using low-pass configuration. Article gives design equations. For 1-kHz cutoff, R_1 should be 159.2K.—Y. J. Wong, Design a Low Cost, Low-Distortion, Precision Sine-Wave Oscillator, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1978, p 107–113.

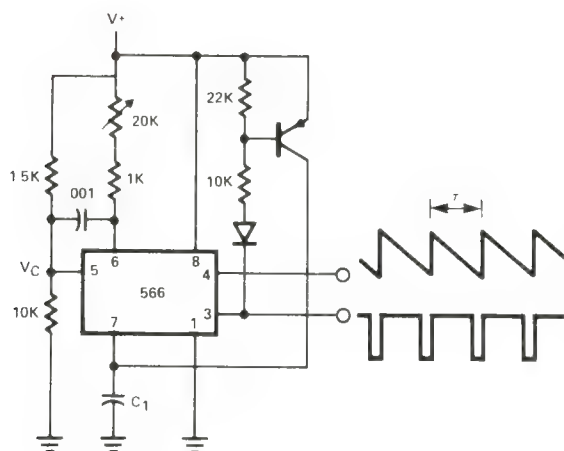
1 MHz—Simple sinusoidal generator using Exar XR-2206C IC provides sine, triangle, or square outputs. For sine output, S1 is closed and R_A and R_B are adjusted for minimum distortion. Exact output frequency f is $1/RC$ where R is about 2 megohms from pin 7 to ground and C is connected between pins 5 and 6. FM output is obtained when modulating input is applied to either pin 7 or 8. For AM output, modulation is applied to pin 1.—E. Noll, VHF/UHF Single-Frequency Conversion, *Ham Radio*, April 1975, p 62–67.



NONLINEAR CUBIC AND QUADRATIC—Provides four-quadrant operation with high accuracy over input amplitude range of several decades. Applications include analog computations for radar and ballistic problems,

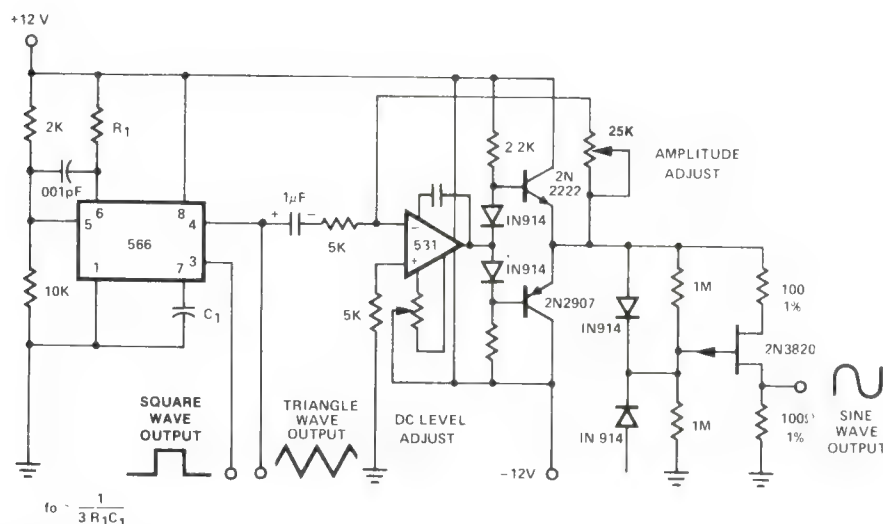
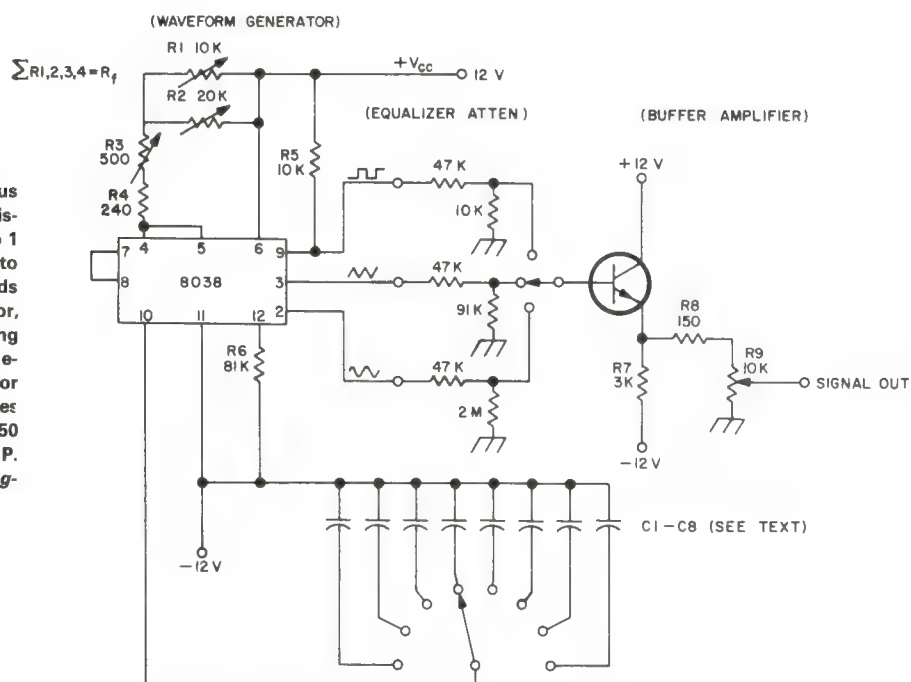
linearization of transducer characteristics, and teaching theory of quadratic equations. Article gives design equations and complete design

procedure.—H. McPherson, Non-Linear Function Generator, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1972, p 485–487.



NEGATIVE RAMP—Connection shown for 566 function generator gives negative output ramp having period equal to $1/2f$ where f is normal free-running frequency of 566 as determined by supply voltage and RC values used. Ramp has very fast reset because PNP transistor charges timing capacitor C_1 rapidly at end of discharge period. Short output pulse is available at pin 3.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 851.

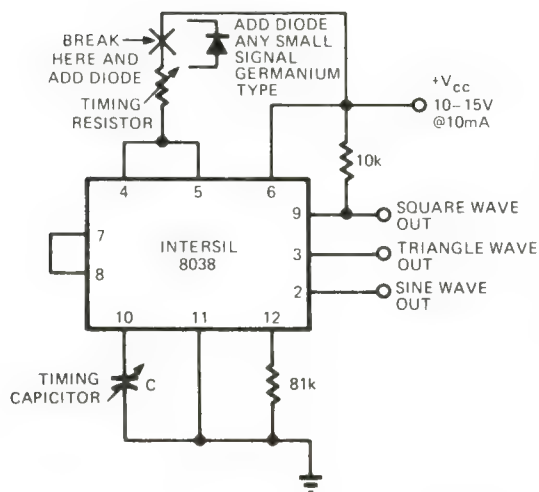
THREE-WAVEFORM—Gives simultaneous sine, square, and triangle outputs with low distortion (1%), high linearity (0.1%), 0.05 Hz to 1 MHz frequency range, and duty cycle of 2% to 98%. Intersil 8038 waveform generator feeds buffer amplifier using 2N3709 transistor, switched to desired output waveform. Timing capacitors C_1 - C_8 , determining frequency decades of signal generator, start with 500 μ F for 0.05 Hz to 0.5 Hz and decrease in submultiples of 10 to 500 pF for 50 kHz to 500 kHz. C_8 is 250 pF for final range of 100 kHz to 1 MHz.—H. P. Fisher, Precision Waveform Generator, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1973, p 41-43.



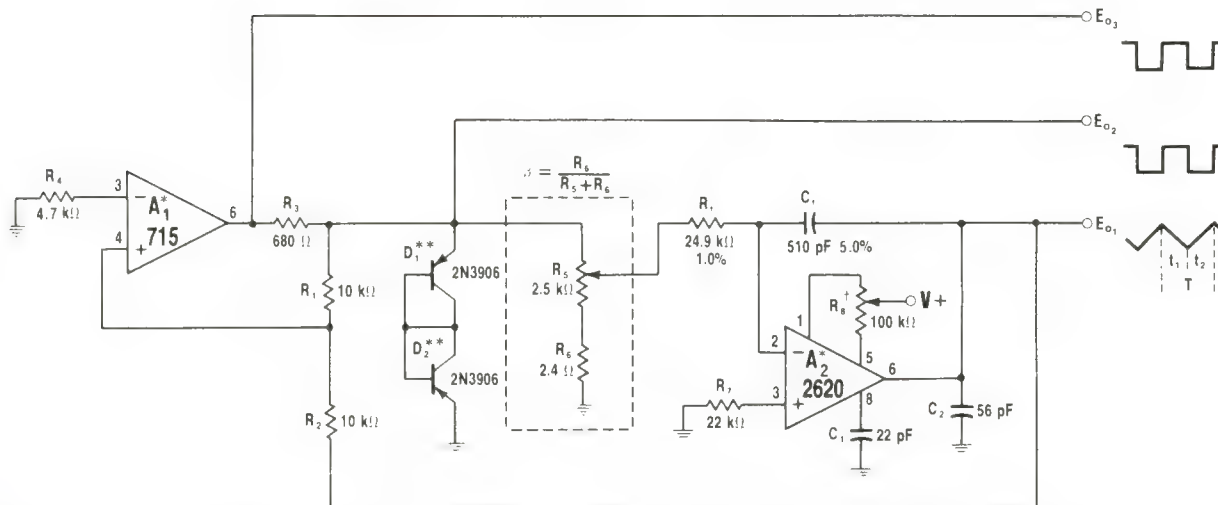
FET TRIANGLE TO SINE CONVERTER—Use of nonlinear transfer characteristic of P-channel junction FET to shape triangle output of 566

function generator gives sine wave having less than 2% distortion. Amplitude of triangle wave is critical and must be carefully adjusted for

minimum distortion of sine output.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 851-852.



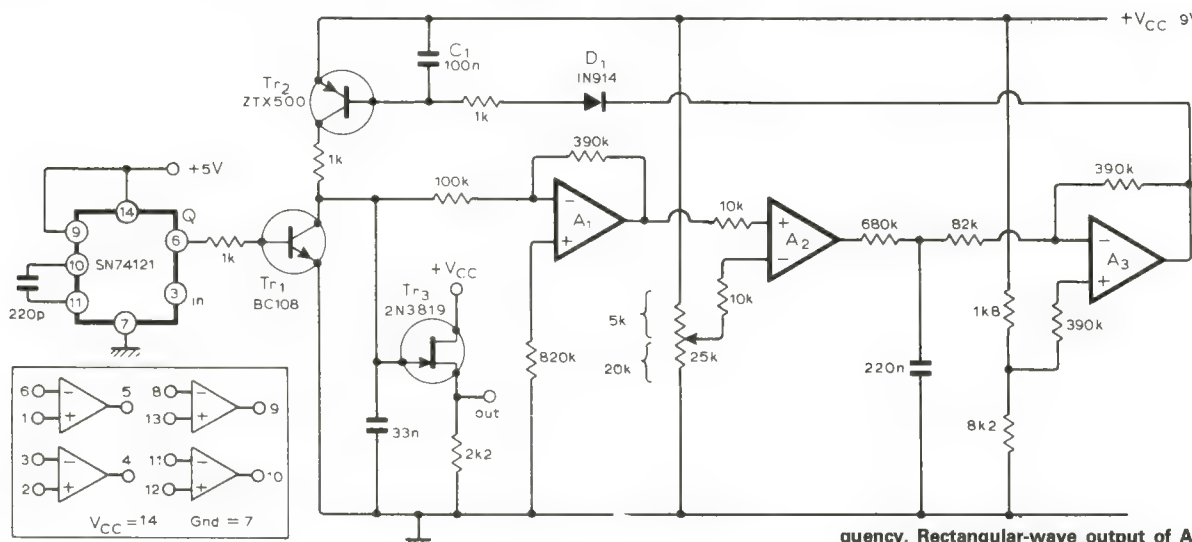
DIODE CANCELS SUPPLY CHANGES—Adding any small-signal germanium diode to Intersil 8038 sine-square-triangle function generator as shown will compensate for changes in supply voltage. When using diode, change from 10 to 15 V produces only 5-Hz change in output over frequency range of 100–10,000 Hz. Technique can be applied to other IC function generators, such as Signetics 565, as well as to 555 timers.—R. Liebman, Single Diode Compensates IC Oscillator, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1974, p 87.



20–20,000 Hz SQUARE-TRIANGLE— R_1 and C_1 are chosen for upper frequency limit of 20 kHz, and oscillator is adjustable down to lower limit of 20 Hz with R_5 . Circuit will operate up to 100

kHz if component values are suitably changed. A_2 should be offset-nulled by adjusting for best symmetry at lowest frequency. Total width of T of output waveform varies between 50 μ s and

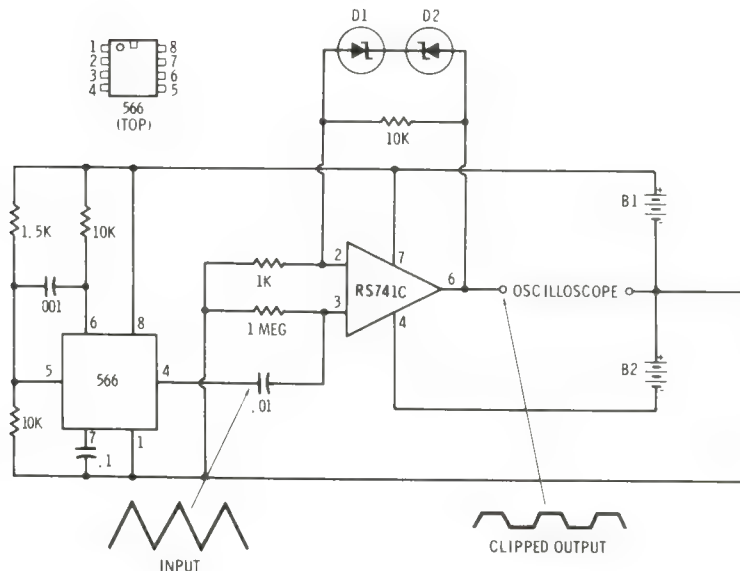
50 ms at frequency range covered.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 381–383.



DRIVEN CONSTANT-AMPLITUDE SAWTOOTH—Gives constant-amplitude output over input frequency range of 2–100 kHz. Input signal from SN74121 IC is 300-ns pulse that drives basic sawtooth generator Tr_1 – Tr_2 . Result-

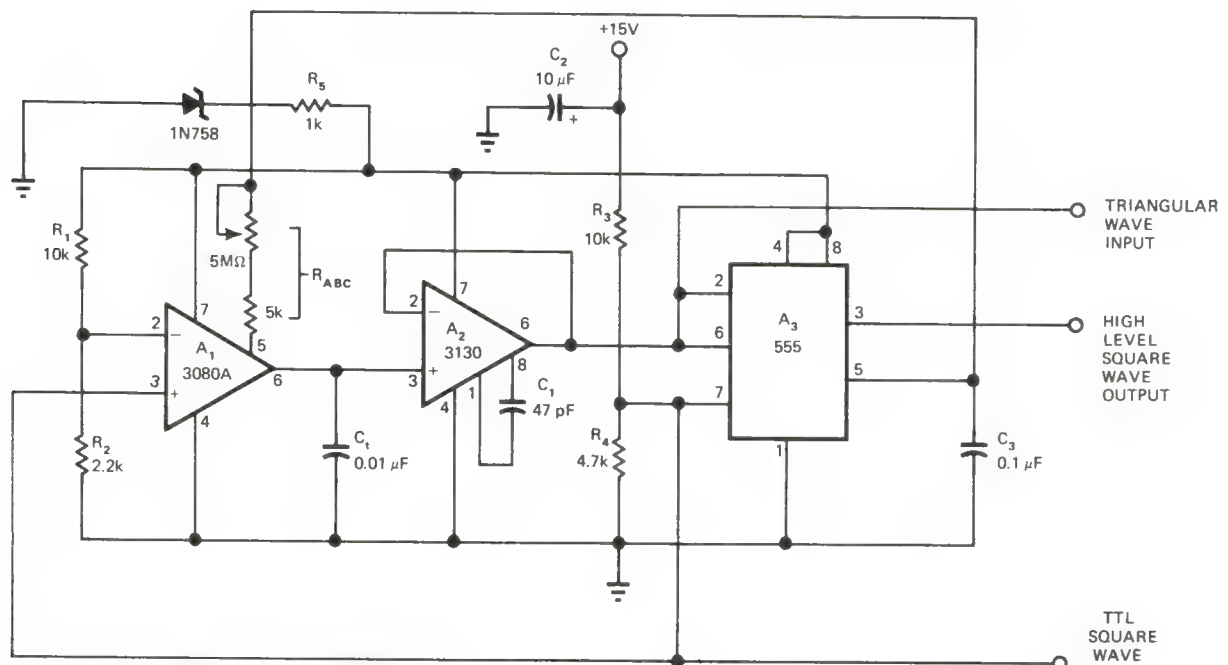
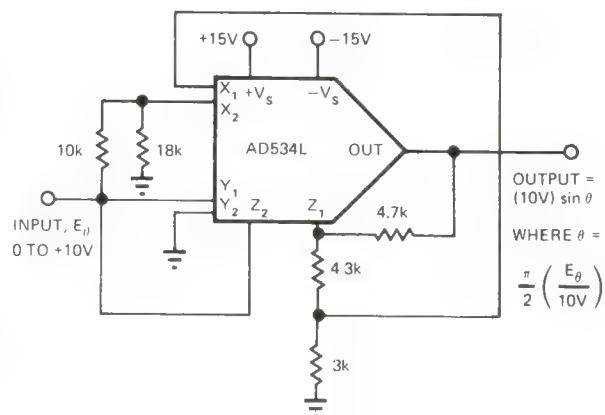
ing sawtooth waveform is amplified by opamp A_1 of MC3401P four-opamp package and fed to A_2 which acts as comparator for amplitude-sensing. 25K threshold-setting pot is adjusted for maximum linearity of amplitude versus fre-

quency. Rectangular-wave output of A_2 is filtered to give control voltage that is shifted in level by A_3 and D_1 to meet input voltage requirements of Tr_2 . Desired sawtooth output appears at source of Tr_3 .—J. N. Paine, Constant Amplitude Sawtooth Generator, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1975, p 473.



TRIANGLE-WAVE CLIPPER—Triangle-wave generator using 566 function generator is connected to RS741C opamp for clipping positive and negative peaks of triangle waves. Output as seen on CRO is modified square wave with sloping side. Clipping level depends on voltage ratings of zeners used. Supply voltages can range from 1.5 to 9 V each. Can be used for classroom demonstrations.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 37–44.

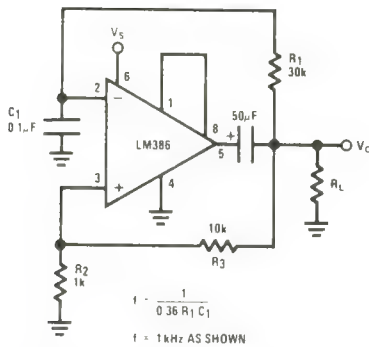
TRIANGLE TO SINE—Expression approximating sine function from 0 to 90° is generated by function fitting and duplicated by using AD534L analog multiplier and appropriate close-tolerance (0.1%) resistors. Accuracy of sine wave is within ±0.5% at all points. Linearly increasing voltage of triangle develops rising sinusoidal output. Conversely, linearly decreasing input generates mirror of rising sinusoids. Increasing triangle waveform, then bringing it back to zero again, completes full cycle of sine-wave output.—R. Frantz, Analog Multipliers—New IC Versions Manipulate Real-World Phenomena with Ease, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 125–129.



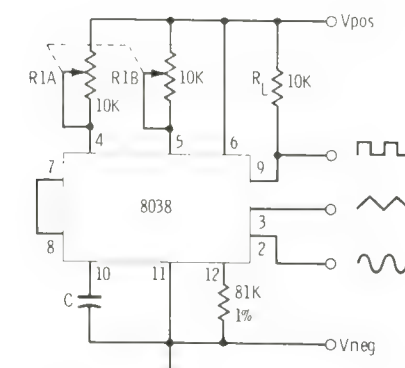
30–20,000 Hz SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Uses 555 timer as bilevel threshold detector, together with A₁ as bidirectional constant-current source and A₂ as buffer amplifier. If buffered triangle output is not needed, opamp A₂ can be omitted.

A₁ charges C_t between +5 and +10 V threshold points of 555 to give linear triangle output for buffering by A₂. Simultaneously, toggling of 555 between its high and low output generates square wave of about 13 V at pin 3, along with

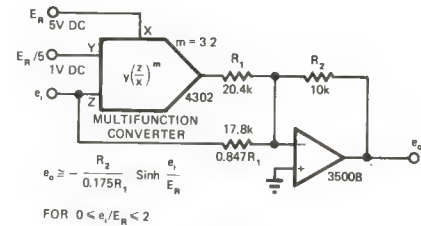
5-V TTL output at pin 7 for additional square-wave output and for controlling state of A₁.—W. G. Jung, Build a Function Generator with a 555 Timer, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1976, p 110.



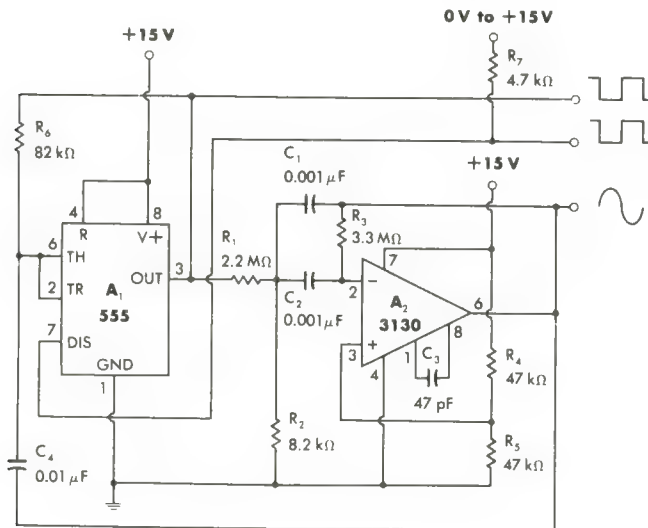
1 kHz SQUARE-TRIANGLE—National LM386 opamp operating from 9-V supply generates 1-kHz square wave at 0.5 W for driving 8-ohm loudspeaker or other load. Exact frequency is determined by values used for R_1 and C_1 . Triangle output can be taken from pin 2. Pins 1 and 8 can be shorted because DC offset voltages are unimportant.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-30-4-33.



90-900 Hz SINE-SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Ganged 10K dual pot covers range when C is $0.25 \mu\text{F}$ for 8038CC waveform generator. Other values of C (from $0.005 \mu\text{F}$ to $2.2 \mu\text{F}$) give different frequency ranges between 10 Hz and 50 kHz. Linearity of waveforms depends on tracking precision of dual pot.—C. D. Rakes, “Integrated Circuit Projects,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 116-120.

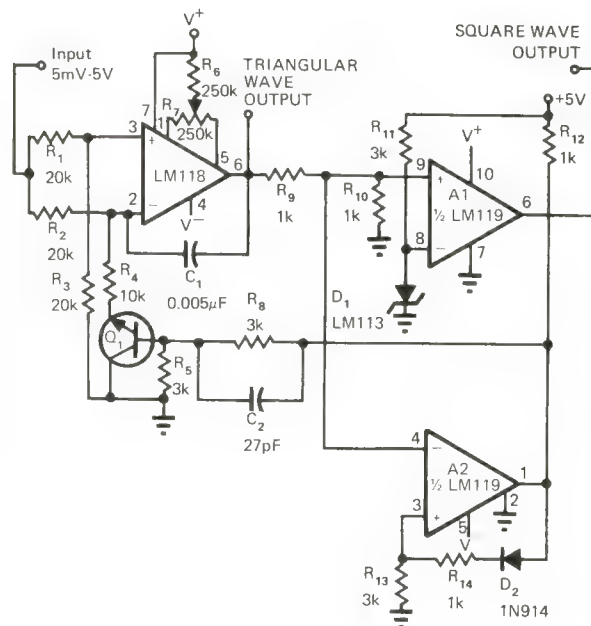


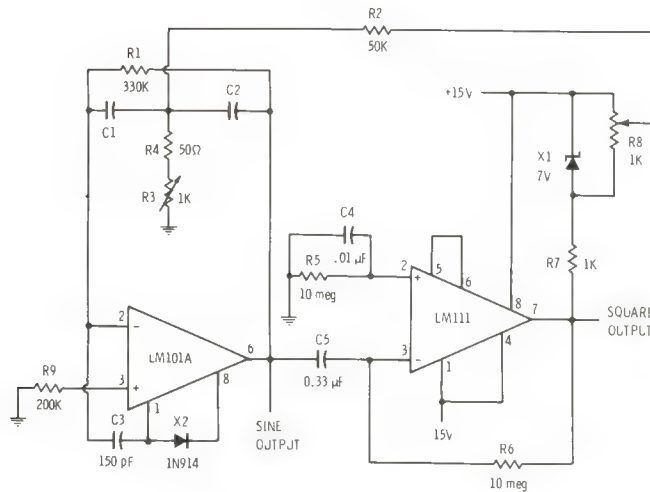
HYPERBOLIC SINE—Burr-Brown 4302 multifunction converter and opamp generate hyperbolic sine transfer function with response matching ideal curve within 0.7%. Technique permits setting powers and roots at fractional as well as integer values. Converter shown is set for exponent of 3.2. Choice of amplifier gain and reference voltage scales response for given input and output signal levels. Article gives design equations.—J. Graeme, Sinh Generator Boasts 0.7% Error, *END Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 70 and 72.



1-kHz SINE-SQUARE—555 timer starts as astable MVBR but then acts with A_2 to form multiple-feedback bandpass filter that removes harmonics from square wave to give sine-wave output with distortion less than 2%. Sine output is fed back to timer through C_4 which now operates as Schmitt trigger, shaping sine wave to give output square wave. Frequency is determined primarily by filter components C_1 , C_2 , R_1 , and R_2 . Output is about 9 V P-P.—W. G. Jung, “IC Timer Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 203-204.

SQUARE-TRIANGLE VCO—With DC control voltage of 5 mV to 5 V, circuit controls frequency of both square and triangle outputs with good linearity. Peak value of triangle output is precisely set at 2.44 V and 0 V by reference voltages at noninverting inputs of comparators. Comparator A_2 drives load for low outputs, while comparator A_1 drives load when output is high. Article tells how circuit works.—R. C. Dobkin, Comparators Can Do More Than Just Compare, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 34-37.

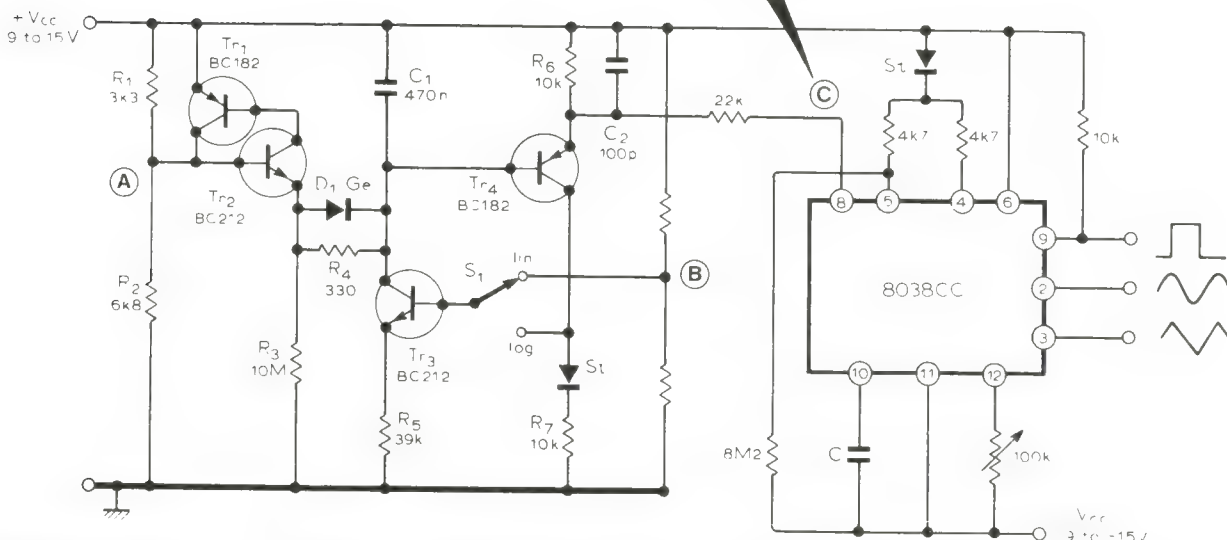
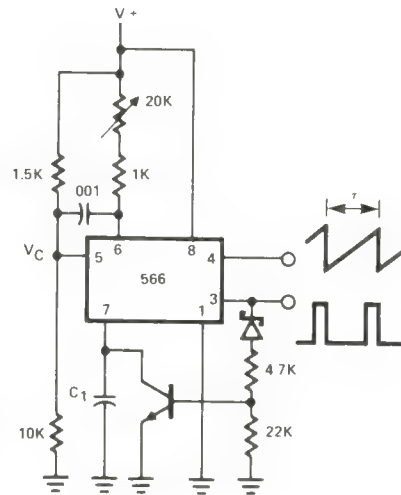




18-20,000 Hz SINE-SQUARE—Circuit uses two opamps to obtain necessary positive feedback for sustaining oscillation. RC network of first stage acts as tuned circuit, permitting operation only at frequency determined by values of R and C. Pot R3 provides tuning over significant frequency range. Pot R8 controls amplitude of sine output. Zener X1 stabilizes amplitude of square output. Sine signal is applied to LM111 acting as limiter to provide desired square wave. Table gives values of C1 and C2 for five different frequency ranges.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 123-124.

C1, C2	MIN FREQ	MAX FREQ
0.47 μF	18 Hz	80 Hz
0.1 μF	80 Hz	380 Hz
.022 μF	380 Hz	1.7 kHz
.0047 μF	1.7 kHz	8 kHz
.002 μF	4.4 kHz	20 kHz

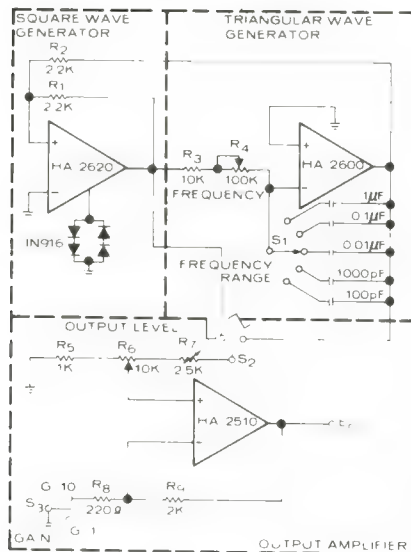
POSITIVE RAMP—NPN transistor across timing capacitor C₁ of 566 function generator gives fast charging of capacitor at end of discharge period, for positive ramp having very fast reset. Period of ramp is equal to 1/2f where f is normal free-running frequency of 566 as determined by supply voltage and RC values used.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 851.



SINE-SQUARE-TRIANGLE WITH LIN/LOG SWEEP—Four-transistor circuit provides choice of linear or logarithmic sweeps for Inter-sil 8038 IC function generator. In linear mode, constant-current generator Tr₃ charges C₁ almost linearly, with Tr₁-Tr₂ resetting C₁ when its

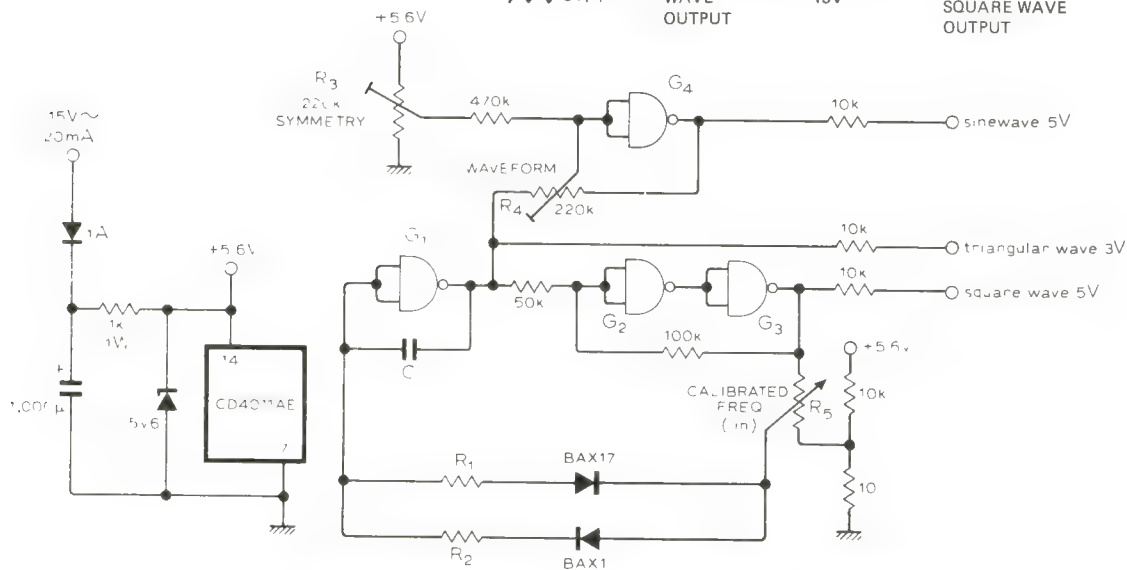
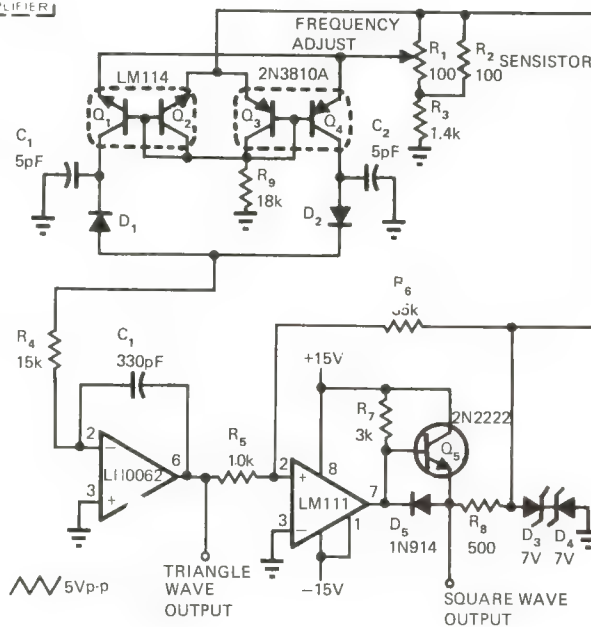
voltage reaches about one-third V_{cc} plus 0.9 V. In logarithmic mode, positive feedback provides exponential charging of C₁. Voltage at B must be set experimentally because it depends on V_{cc}. For overall frequency control, make R₅

variable. Point A has short positive pulse that can be used to reset capacitor C of IC, and to sync an oscilloscope.—S. Villone, Linear/Logarithmic Sweep Generator, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1976, p 42.



2.5 Hz TO 250 kHz SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Five switched frequency ranges each give continuous variation of frequency over one decade and adjustment of output amplitude from 0.2 to 20 V P-P. Slope of triangle is highly linear, and rise time of square wave is less than 100 ns. Square-wave generator is simple hysteresis circuit triggered by triangle generator. Output voltage is clamped to desired level by diodes connected to bandwidth control point. Output opamp is selected for high slew rate. S_3 gives choice of 1 or 10 for gain. Maximum output current should be limited to 20 mA.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 7-25 (Application Note 510).

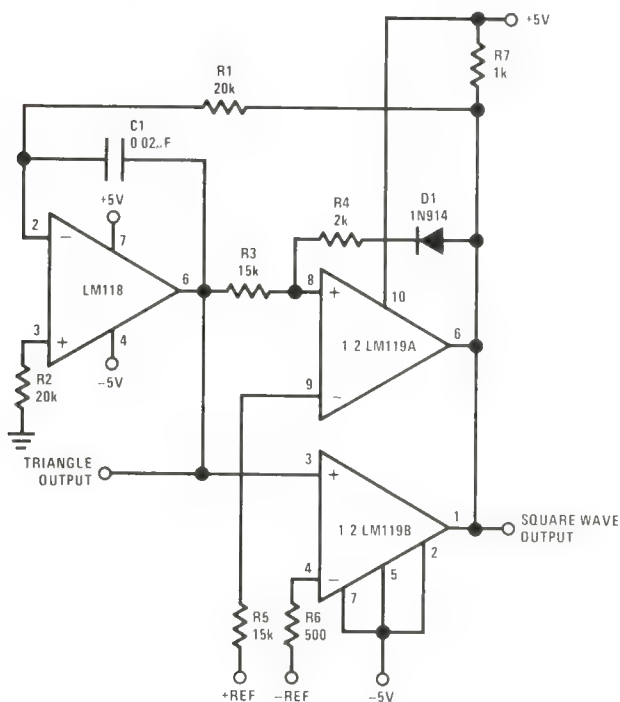
1 Hz TO 100 kHz SQUARE-TRIANGLE—Wide-range function generator built around LM111 comparator provides two different output waveforms whose frequency can be varied over five decades by R_1 , from 1 Hz to 100 kHz. Two transistor pairs are used to vary charging current of timing capacitor exponentially. Output current from transistor pairs is controlled by linear pot, so rotation of pot is proportional to log of output frequency. Sensistor R_2 provides temperature compensation for transistor pairs.—R. C. Dobkin, Comparators Can Do More Than Just Compare, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 34-37.



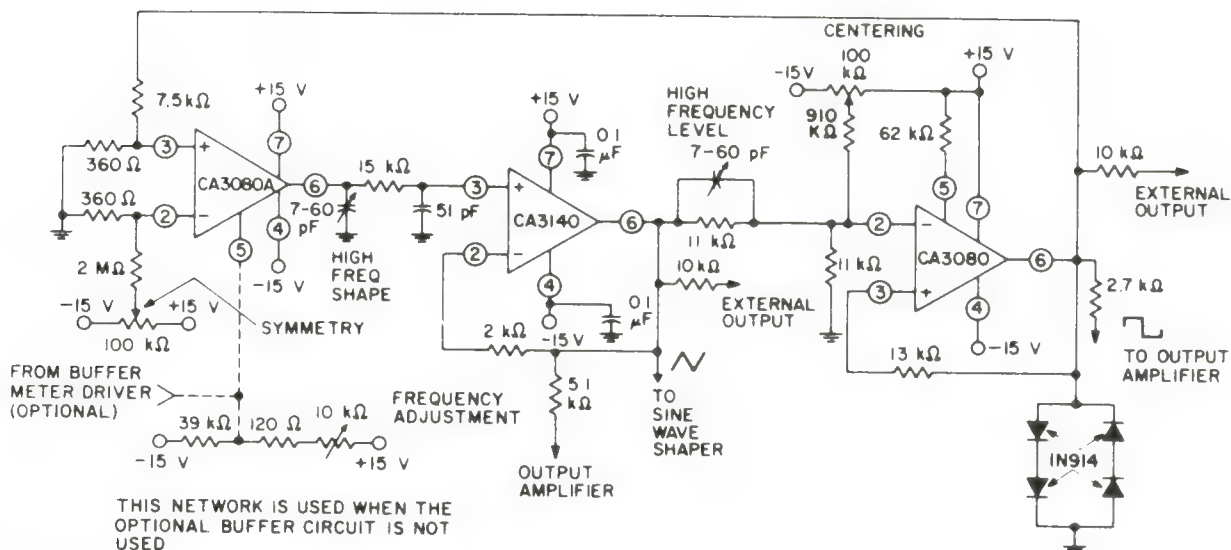
SINE-SQUARE-TRIANGLE AT 3-5 V—Uses CD4011 IC operating from 15-V AC line as at left. NAND gates of IC are connected as at right, with G_1 serving as integrator with variable delay time, G_2 - G_3 as Schmitt trigger, and G_4 as triangle

to sine-wave converter. Sine-wave approximation, depending on transfer function of G_4 , is calibrated by R_3 and R_4 . Values of R_1 and R_2 may be varied between 0.01 and 10 megohms and C between 100 pF and 2.2 μ F to obtain desired

sawtooth and pulse waveforms at desired frequency determined by setting of R_5 .—J. W. Richter, Single I.C. Function Generator, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1976, p 61.



HIGH-PRECISION TRIANGLE—Opamp circuit provides easily controlled peak-to-peak amplitude of triangle wave suitable for use in sweep circuits and test equipment. Positive and negative peak amplitudes are controllable to accuracy of about ± 0.01 V by DC input. Output frequency is likewise easily adjusted over range of two decades. Circuit consists of integrator and two comparators. One comparator sets positive peak, and other sets negative peak. Operating frequency depends on R1, C1, and reference voltages. Maximum difference in reference voltages is 5 V. Frequency limit is about 200 kHz.—R. C. Dobkin, "Precise Tri-Wave Generation," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, LB-23.



REMOTE FREQUENCY CONTROL—Frequency of square and triangle outputs can be adjusted over range of 1,000,000:1 with 10K pot or by varying DC voltage applied to pin 5 of CA3080A over wire line from remote location. CA3140

serves as noninverting readout amplifier for triangle wave developed across integrating capacitor network at output of CA3080A current source. Second CA3080 acts as high-hysteresis switch having trip level established by four

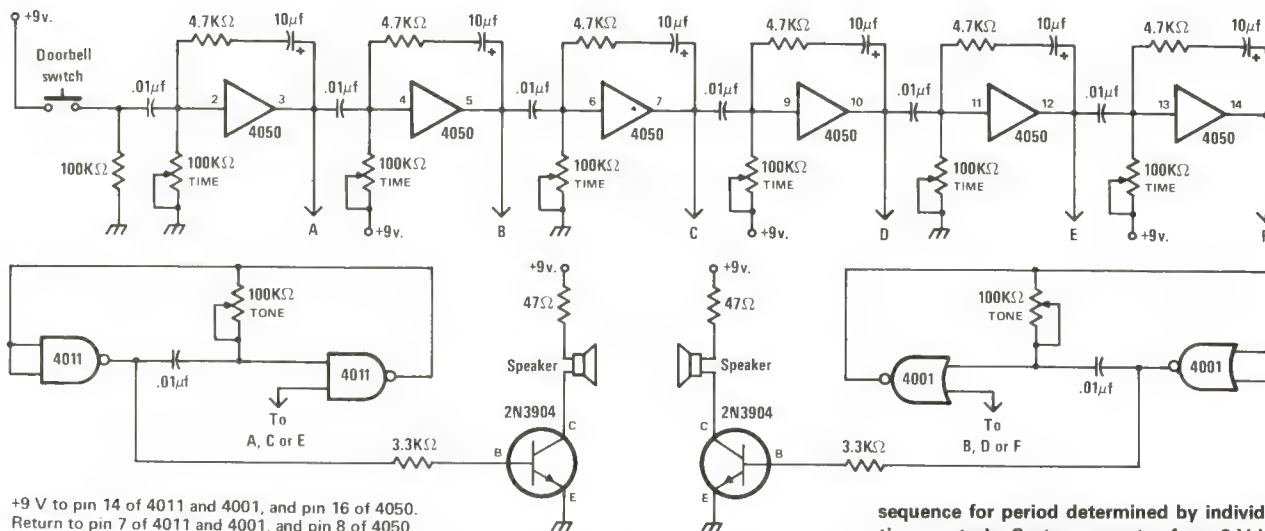
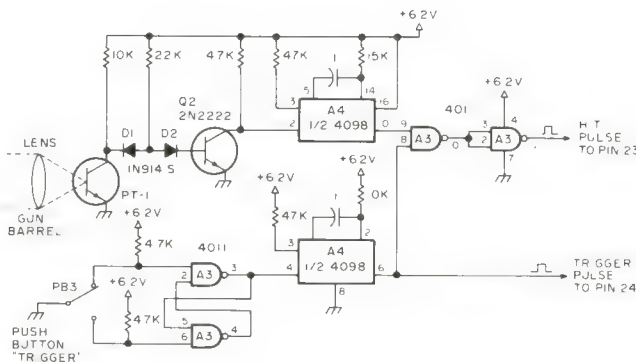
diodes, to give desired square-wave output.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 248-254.

CHAPTER 38

Game Circuits

Included are chip connections, VHF modulators, score generators, and sound effects for variety of TV games, along with electronic dice, roulette wheel, coin tosser, robot toy, model railroad switch, six-note chimes, and attention-getting LED displays.

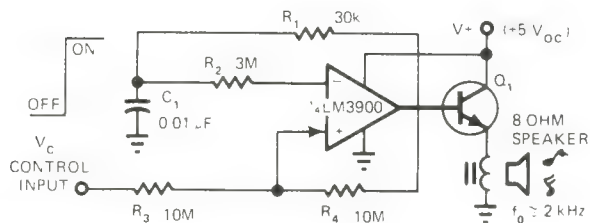
RIFLE—Developed for use with General Instruments AY-3-8500-1 TV game chip to simulate target practice with rifle. Player aims at bright target spot moving randomly across TV screen. If gun is on target when trigger is pulled, phototransistor in barrel picks up light from target and generates pulse for producing sound effect of hit and incrementing player's score. PT-1 can be TL64 or equivalent phototransistor. 4098 is dual mono, and 4011 is quad two-input NAND gate. Pulse outputs go to pins of game chip. Article gives all circuits but covers construction only in general terms.—S. Ciarcia, Hey, Look What My Daddy Built!, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 104–108.



SIX-TONE CHIME—Separate AF oscillators, gated on by six-stage time-delay circuit, generate six different chime tones. Loudspeakers

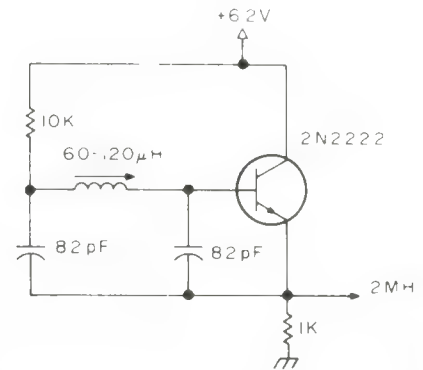
can be mounted so each tone comes from different location in house. When doorbell button is pushed, each tone generator is turned on in

sequence for period determined by individual time controls. System operates from 9-V battery, with CMOS logic drawing very little standby current.—J. Sandler, 9 Projects under \$9. *Modern Electronics*, Sept. 1978, p 35-39.

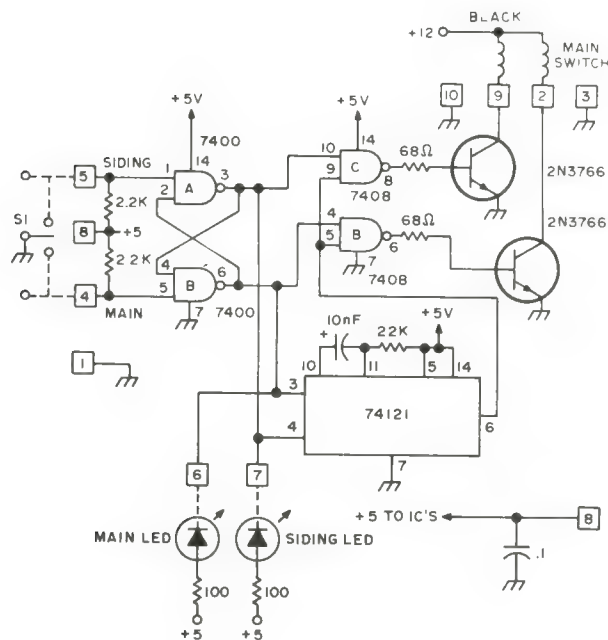


DIGITAL NOISEMAKER—Simple sound-effect generator for video games, electronic cash registers, and electronic toys uses one-fourth of LM3900 quad opamp chip as 2-kHz signal generator that can be turned on or off by input control voltage. Suitable for applications that do not require pure sine wave. Output transistor

Q₁, needed with low-impedance voice coil, is not critical as to type. For smaller acoustic output, Q₁ can be replaced by 100-ohm resistor if 100-ohm voice coil is used, to avoid overloading IC.—T. Frederiksen, *Build a Transformerless Tone Annunciator*, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1977, p 141–142.



2-MHz MASTER CLOCK—Developed for use with General Instruments AY-3-8500-1 TV game chip, which contains dividers that deliver required 60-Hz vertical and 15.75-kHz horizontal sync signals for video signal going to TV set. Coil is Miller 9055 miniature slug-tuned. Article gives other circuits for game.—S. Ciarcia, *Hey, Look What My Daddy Built!*, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 104–108.

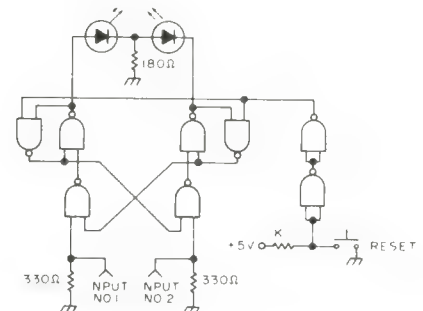


- [1], [3], [10] GROUND
- [2] TO SWITCH COIL—MAIN
- [9] TO SWITCH COIL—SIDING
- [4] CONTROL—SHORT TO GROUND TO THROW SWITCH TO MAIN LINE
- [5] CONTROL—SHORT TO GROUND TO THROW SWITCH TO SIDING
- [6] LED TO +5 TO INDICATE SWITCH IN MAIN (THIS POINT LOW)
- [7] LED TO +5 TO INDICATE SWITCH IN SIDING
- [8] +5 VOLTS IN FOR ICs

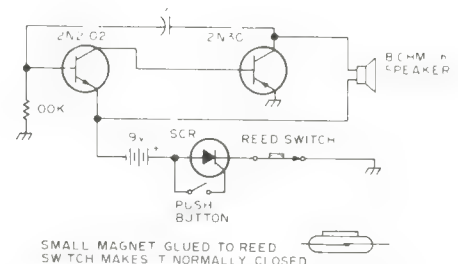
POINTS 4 AND 5 CAN BE PARALLEL TO MANUAL MOMENTARY SWITCHES AND LOGIC SWITCHES—ANY PULSE (LOW) WILL WORK, HOLDING POWER ON ABOUT ½ SECOND, 74121 WITH RESISTOR AND CAP CONTROL TIME.

MODEL RAILROAD SWITCHING—Control circuit is used to drive solenoid-operated track switches of typical HO train layout. Input can be pair of complementary TTL signals from 8008 or other computer or can be from manual switch S1. 74121 mono MVBR controls time that

switch is energized in given direction. Output transistors are rated at 20 W, enough for driving solenoids taking 1 A at 12 V. Use protective diodes across coils of solenoids.—H. De Monstoy, *Model Railroad Switch Control Circuit*, *BYTE*, Oct. 1975, p 87.

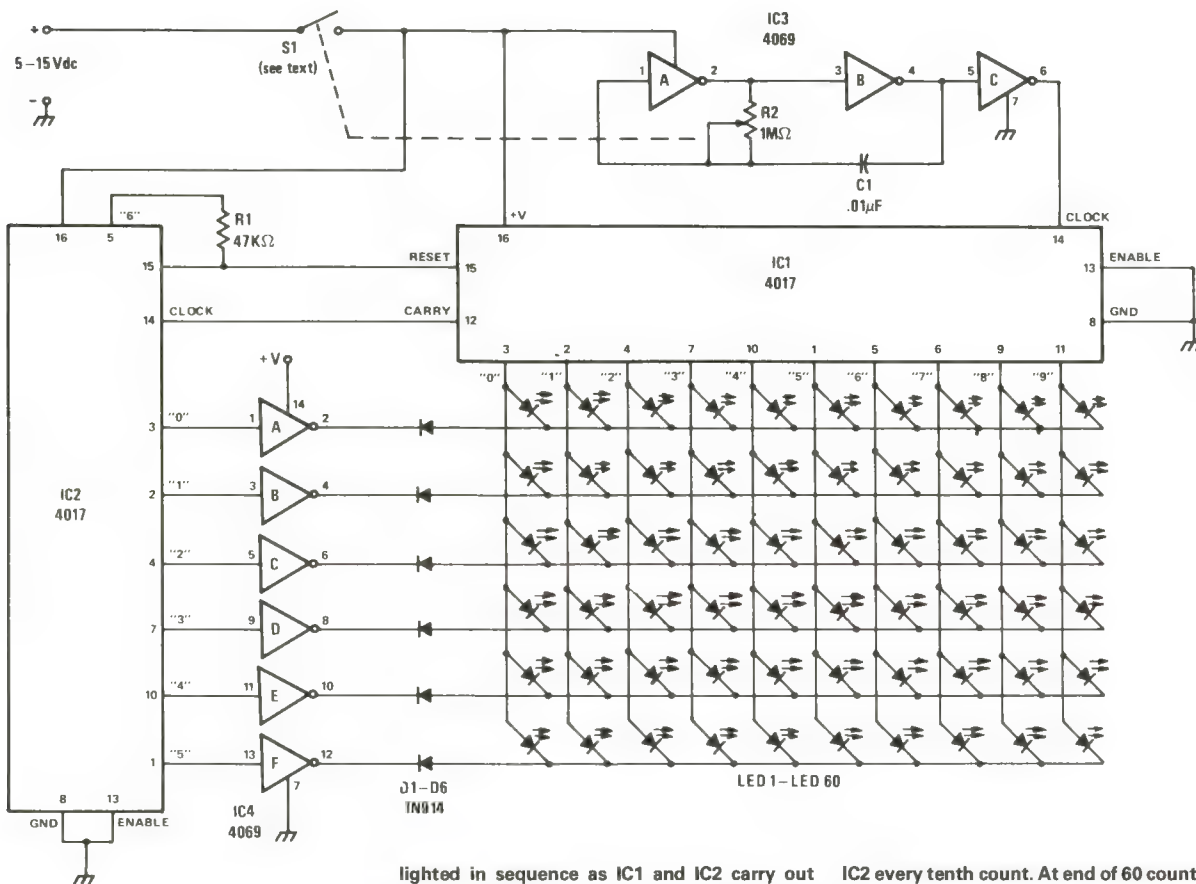
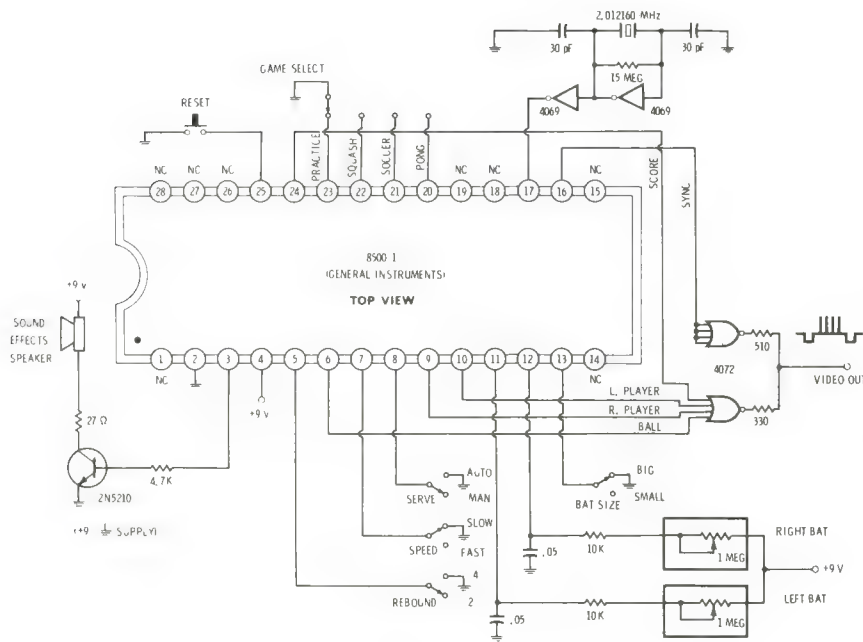


WHO'S FIRST?—One of LEDs comes on to indicate which of two people pushes button first after event such as stopping of music. Circuit requires two 7400 quad gates.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1974, p 142.



HOWLING BOX—Tone oscillator driving loud-speaker is sealed into wood or plastic box, with reed switch mounted on one face of box and pushbutton of other switch projecting out through hole in box. Place "DO NOT TOUCH" label on button. When button is pushed despite warning, SCR latches and applies power to AF oscillator. Only way to turn off howling is to hold large permanent magnet against location of reed switch, to oppose field of magnet glued on switch and make reed contacts open. If mercury switch is used in box in place of pushbutton, alarm goes off when box is picked up.—P. Walton, *Now What Have I Done?*, *73 Magazine*, May 1975, p 81.

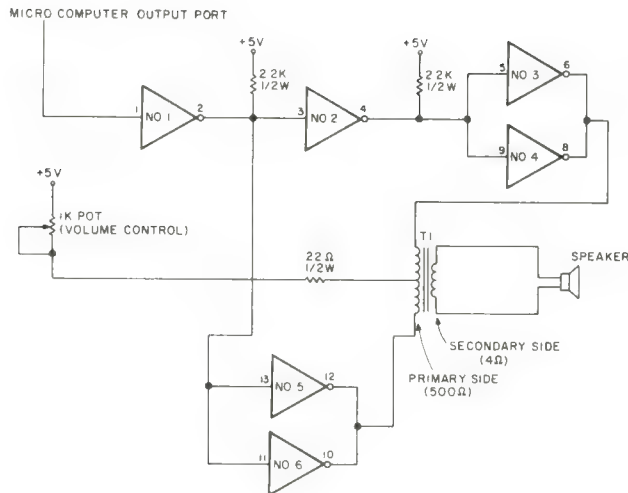
TV GAME CONTROLLER—Single General Instruments 8500 IC contains most of electronics needed for pong, hockey, squash, or practice games using screen of TV set. Desired game is selected by grounding one of pins 20-23. Connect ball, player, and score outputs to four-input OR circuit to generate composite video for combining with sync output. Final output can be fed directly to video amplifier of TV set or fed to suitable RF modulator. Sound output is fed to loudspeaker through transistor audio amplifier. No connection on pin 5 gives two rebound angles, while grounding gives four rebound angles. Open pin 7 gives fast speed, and grounding gives slow speed. Open pin 13 gives small bats, and grounding gives large bats. —D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 166.



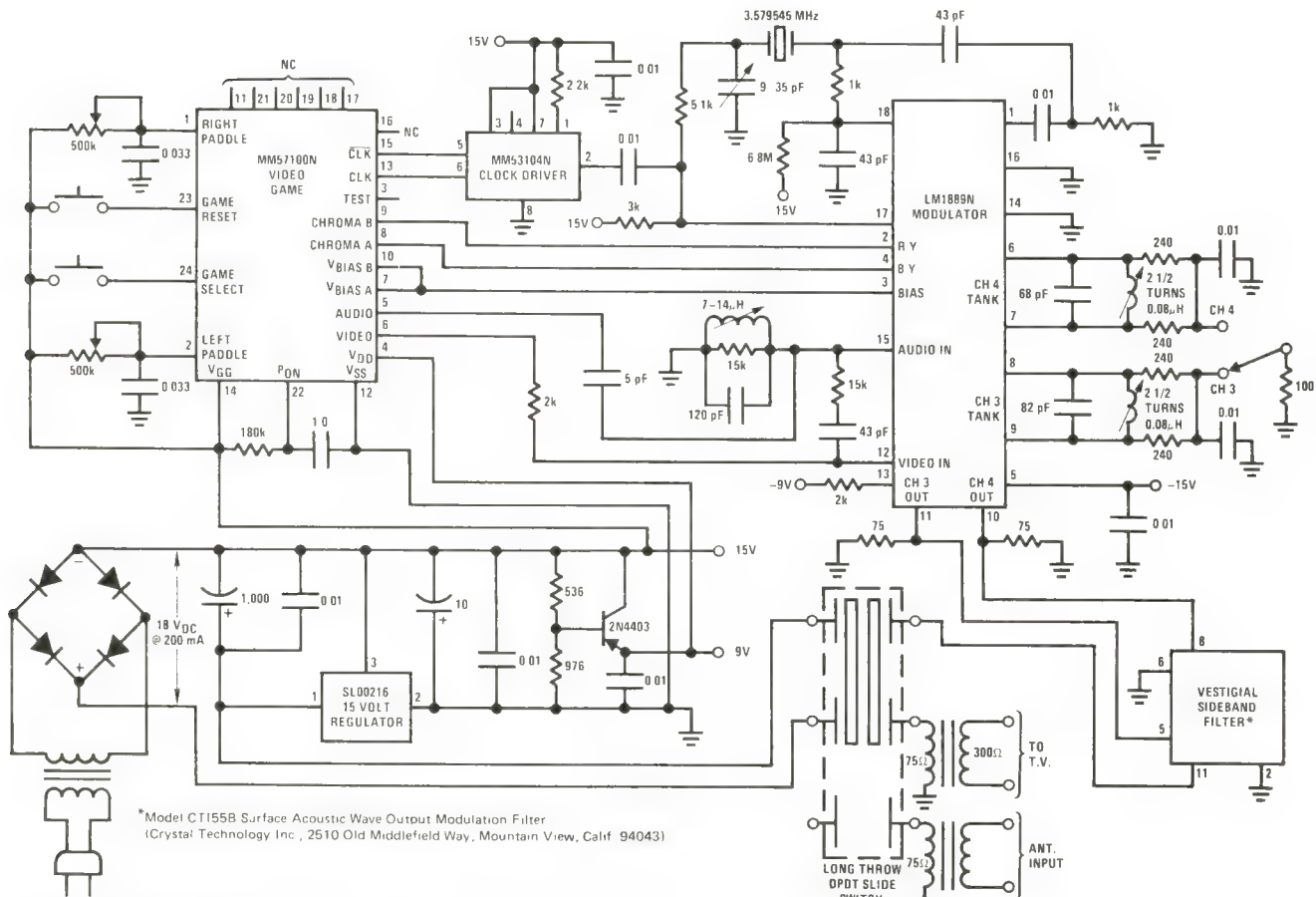
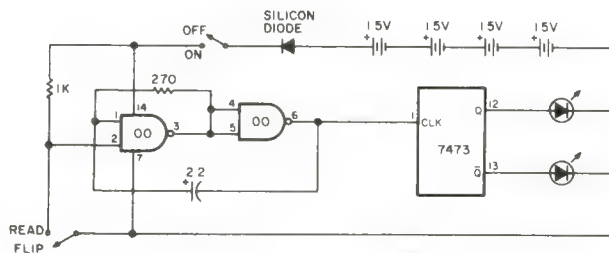
60-LED HYPNOTIC SPIRAL—LEDs are mounted on display board in spiral arrangement and wired in matrix connected to ICs so each LED is

lighted in sequence as IC1 and IC2 carry out counting function. IC3 is square-wave oscillator with frequency determined by R2 and setting of C1. Output pulses are used to clock IC1 to advance count, with carry output of IC1 clocking

IC2 every tenth count. At end of 60 counts, both ICs reset to zero for new sequence. Inherent current limiting of ICs makes dropping resistors unnecessary for LEDs. —F. Blechman, *Digital Design*, Dec. 1978, p 29-31.



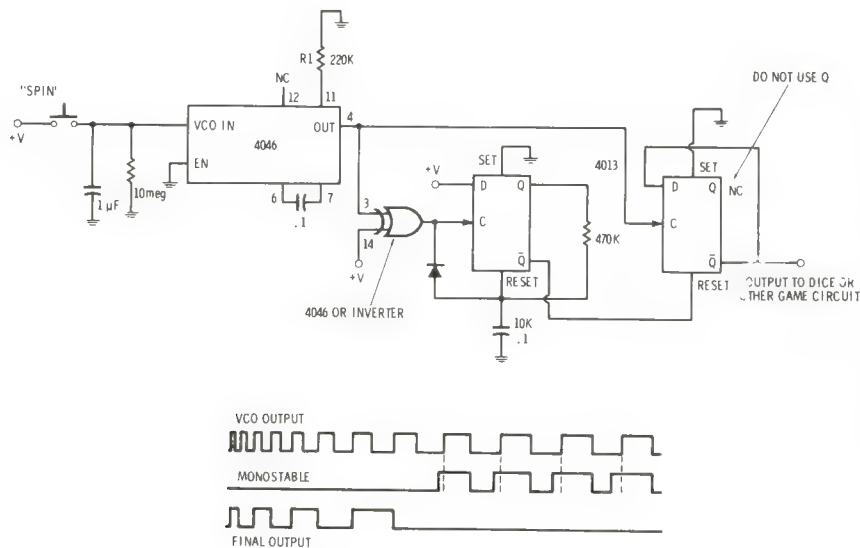
PLOP FOR GAMES—Section 1 of 7406 TTL hex inverter can be attached to output port and driven by program loop, to provide sound effects for computer games. When output port goes to logic 1 (greater than +2 V), action of inverter is such that paralleled inverters 3 and 4 go to 0 and draw current through primary of T1, making loudspeaker produce single plopping sound. When output port goes to 0, another plop is produced. If output port is switched between 0 and 1 fast enough, loudspeaker output will be tone at switching frequency.—D. Parks, *Adding "Plop" to Your System, Kilobaud*, May 1977, p 98.



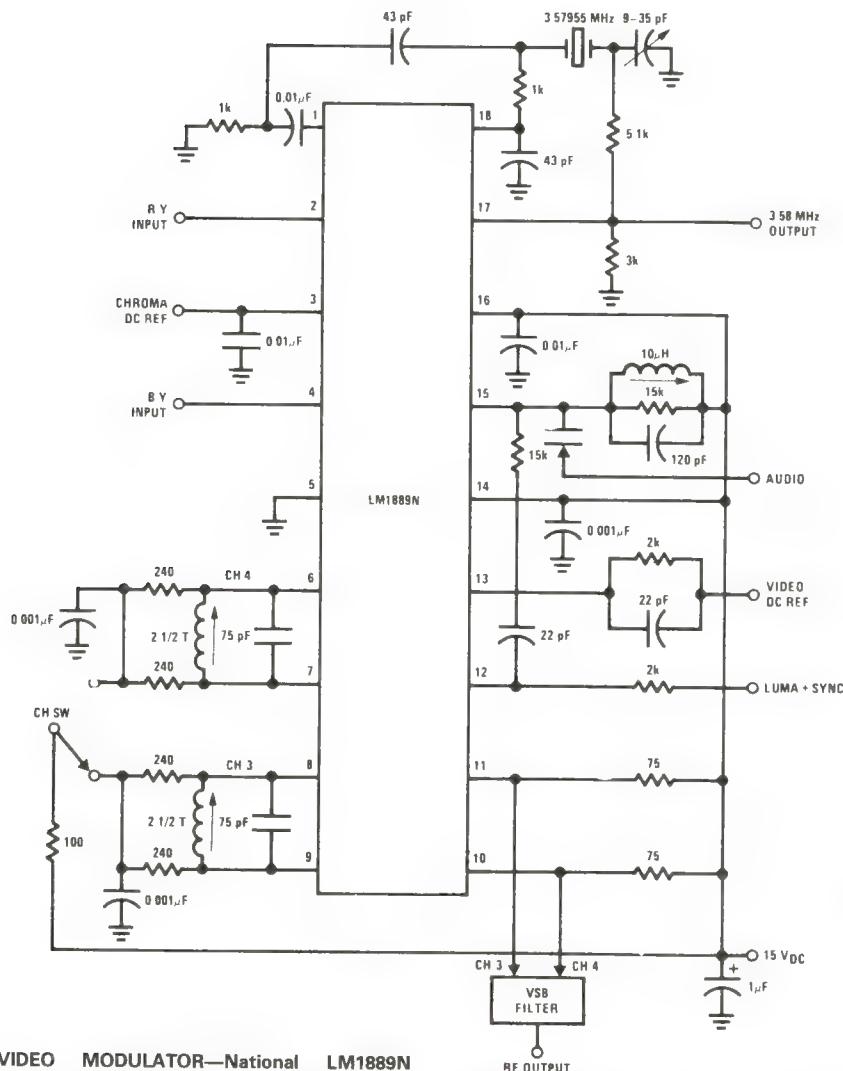
HOCKEY/TENNIS/HANDBALL—Uses National MM57100 TV game chip to provide logic for generating backgrounds, paddles, ball, and digital scoring. All three games are in color and

have sound. Circuit generates all necessary timing (sync, blanking, and burst) to interface with circuit of standard TV receiver. With addition of chroma, audio, and RF modulator, circuit will

interface directly to antenna terminals of set.—
"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor,
Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-37-4-47.

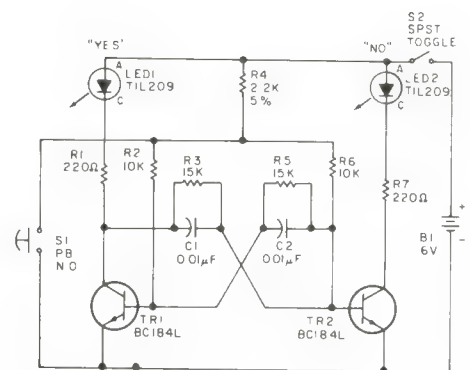


DICE OR ROULETTE RUNDOWN—4046 PLL connected as VCO is set at twice desired maximum rate for dice or roulette-wheel counters. Pressing spin button momentarily to start action charges 1-μF capacitor to supply voltage and jumps VCO to highest frequency. Output frequency then decreases rapidly as capacitor is discharged by 10-megohm resistor. Output is stopped by using retriggerable mono to drive other half of 4013 dual D flip-flop. When frequency drops below value at which mono times out, mono resets flip-flop and holds it to stop display.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 252-254.

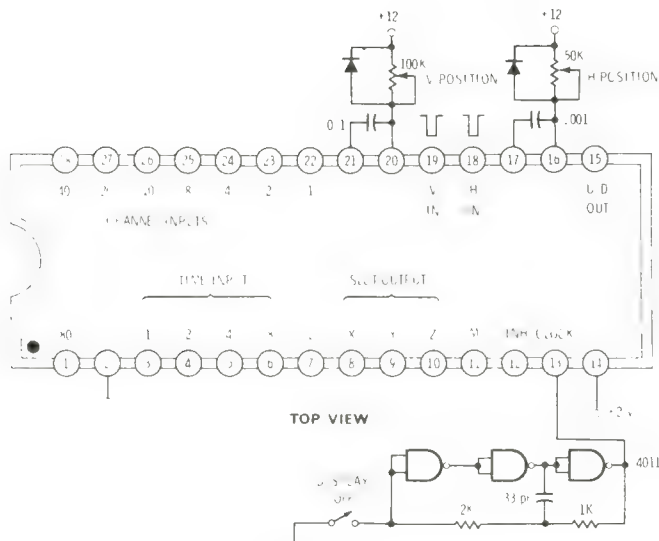


VIDEO MODULATOR—National LM1889N serves to interface audio, color difference, and luminance signals to antenna terminals of TV receiver. Circuit allows video information from video games, test equipment, videotape recorders, and similar sources to be displayed on black-and-white or color TV receivers. LM1889N

consists of sound subcarrier oscillator, chroma subcarrier oscillator, quadrature chroma modulators, and RF oscillators and modulators for two low VHF channels.—"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-48-4-49.

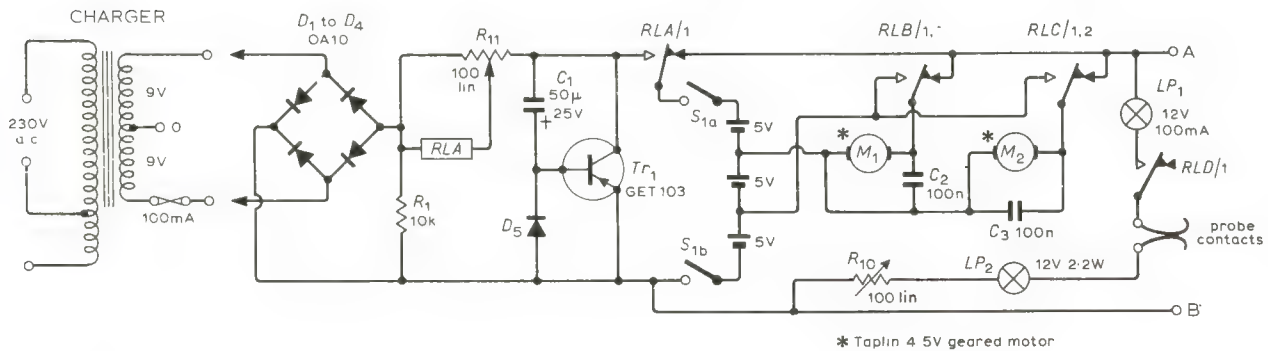
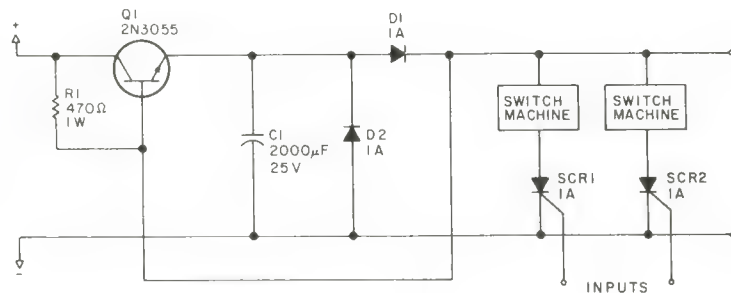


COIN FLIPPER—One of LEDs comes on when S1 is pressed, to simulate tossing of coin. LEDs can be labeled HEADS and TAILS if desired. Transistor types are not critical. For true random results, voltage between collectors of transistors should be 0 V with S2 closed and S1 open.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, June 1975, p 161.

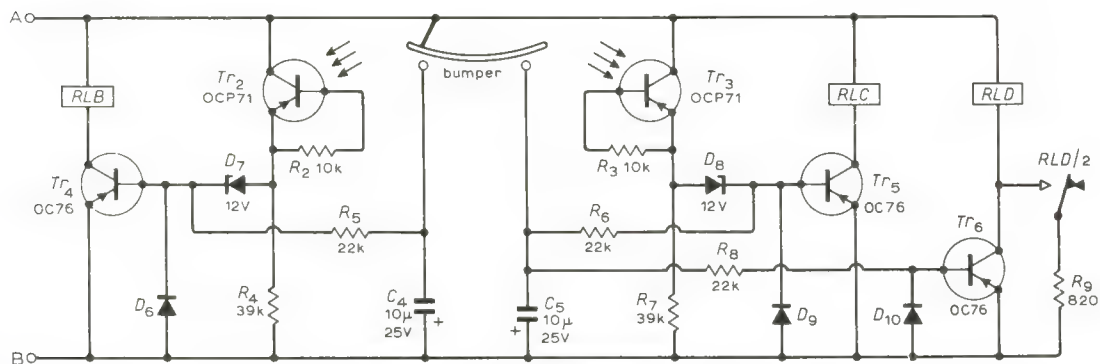


SCORE DISPLAY—National 5841 IC is used for display of video game scores on TV receiver, as well as for time and channel number displays. Properly conditioned H and V pulses must be applied to pins 18 and 19 to interface TV. Output video on pin 15 must be buffered and summed into existing video inside TV set. Display position is controlled by H and V pots. Horizontal display size depends on clock frequency. Grounding M input gives only channel number. Positive voltage at M gives both channel and time. Grounding D input provides 5-slot time display, while positive D input gives 8-slot time display. Channel inputs are applied continuously in negative-logic form, with time inputs multiplexed externally.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 158.

MODEL-TRAIN SWITCHING—Individual SCRs are triggered by logic-level signals independently to initiate discharge of large capacitor C1 through solenoid of model railroad track switch.—D. W. Zimmerli, *Two Hobbies: Model Railroading and Computing*, Kilobaud, Aug. 1978, p 62–68.



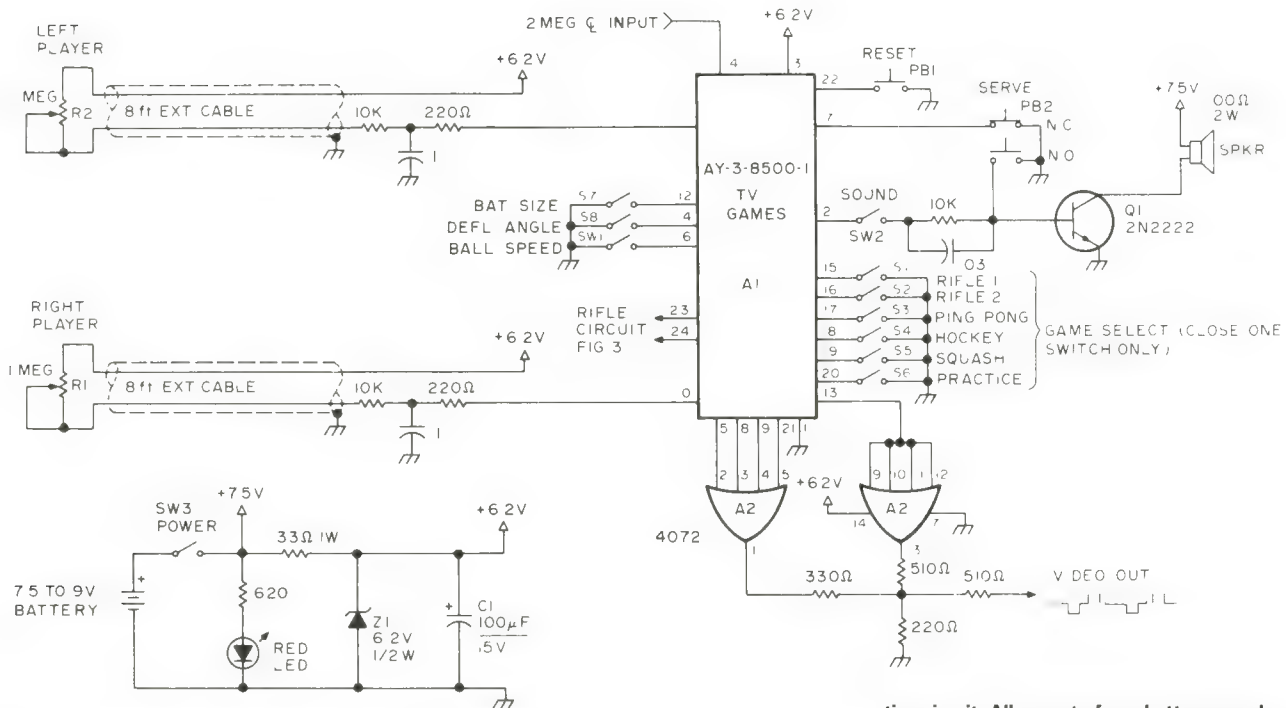
* Taplin 4.5V geared motor



DUAL-MOTOR ROBOT—Battery-operated toy car roams around room, reversing whenever it hits wall or obstacle, and returns automatically to home base when batteries are in need of charge. Small geared motor, such as Meccano No. 11057 or 4.5-V Taplin, is used for each rear wheel so reversal of one motor provides steering. Single free-swiveling caster is at front of

machine. With head-on collision, both contacts of bumper close to reverse both motors so machine backs away, turns, and proceeds in new direction. With glancing collision, motor on opposite side is reversed so machine sheers away. White tape on floor, leading to charger having female jacks, is sensed by two phototransistors used to control motors so machine follows tape

until probes at opposite end from bumper enter jacks. Circuit permits search mode for recharging only when relay D senses low battery voltage and energizes lamps that illuminate white tape. Article gives operation and construction details.—M. F. Huber, *Free Roving Machine*, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1972, p 593–594.

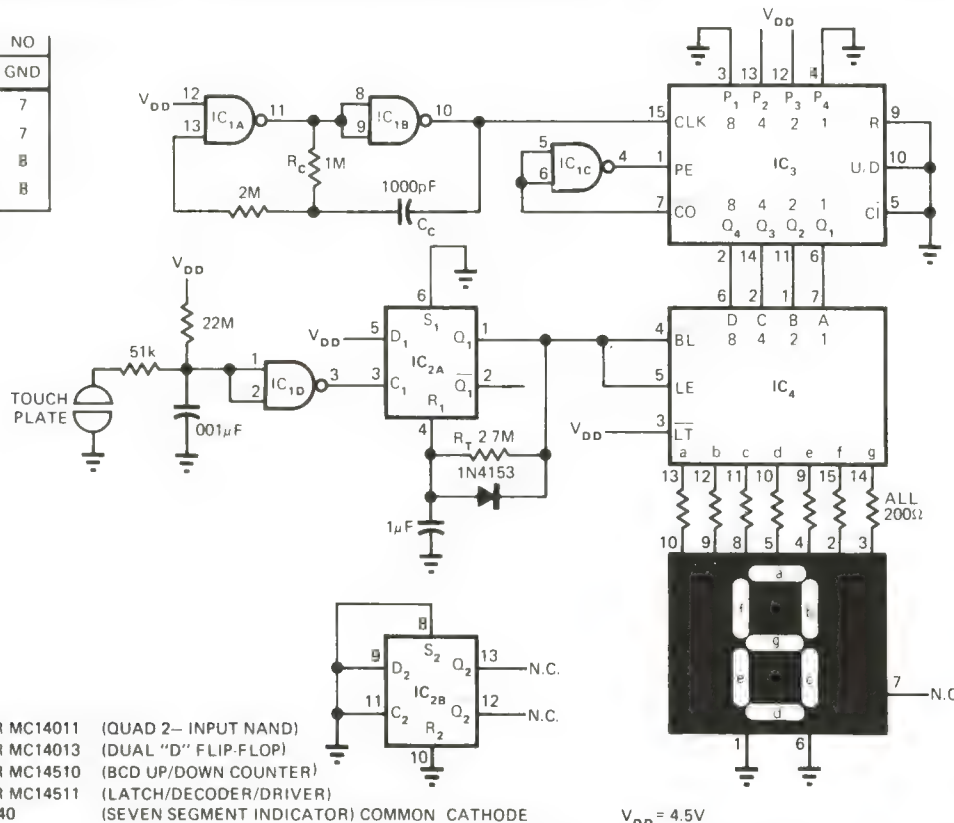


SIX-GAME CHIP—General Instruments AY-3-8500-1 TV game chip and associated circuits give choice of six different games. Article gives additional circuits required, including that for 2-

MHz master clock whose output is divided in chip to get vertical and horizontal sync frequencies, VHF modulator used between game and antenna terminal of TV set, and rifle target prac-

tice circuit. All operate from battery supply at lower left. Article covers construction only in general terms.—S. Ciarcia, Hey, Look What My Daddy Built!, 73 Magazine, Oct. 1976, p 104-108.

	PIN	NO
	V_{DD}	GND
IC ₁	14	7
IC ₂	14	7
IC ₃	16	8
IC ₄	16	8



IC₁ = CD4011 OR MC14011 (QUAD 2—INPUT NAND)
 IC₂ = CD4013 OR MC14013 (DUAL "D" FLIP-FLOP)
 IC₃ = CD4510 OR MC14510 (BCD UP/DOWN COUNTER)
 IC₄ = CD4511 OR MC14511 (LATCH/DECODER/DRIVER)
 LED₁ = HP5082-7740 (SEVEN SEGMENT INDICATOR) COMMON CATHODE

$V_{DD} = 4.5V$

LED DIE—When positive bias on input of IC_{1D} NAND gate is pulled to ground by skin resistance of finger, D flip-flop IC_{2A} connected as mono is triggered. Pin 1 goes high for about 2 s, making IC₄ latch outputs of counter IC₃ and unblank LED display. Random time that finger is on touch plate determines randomness of

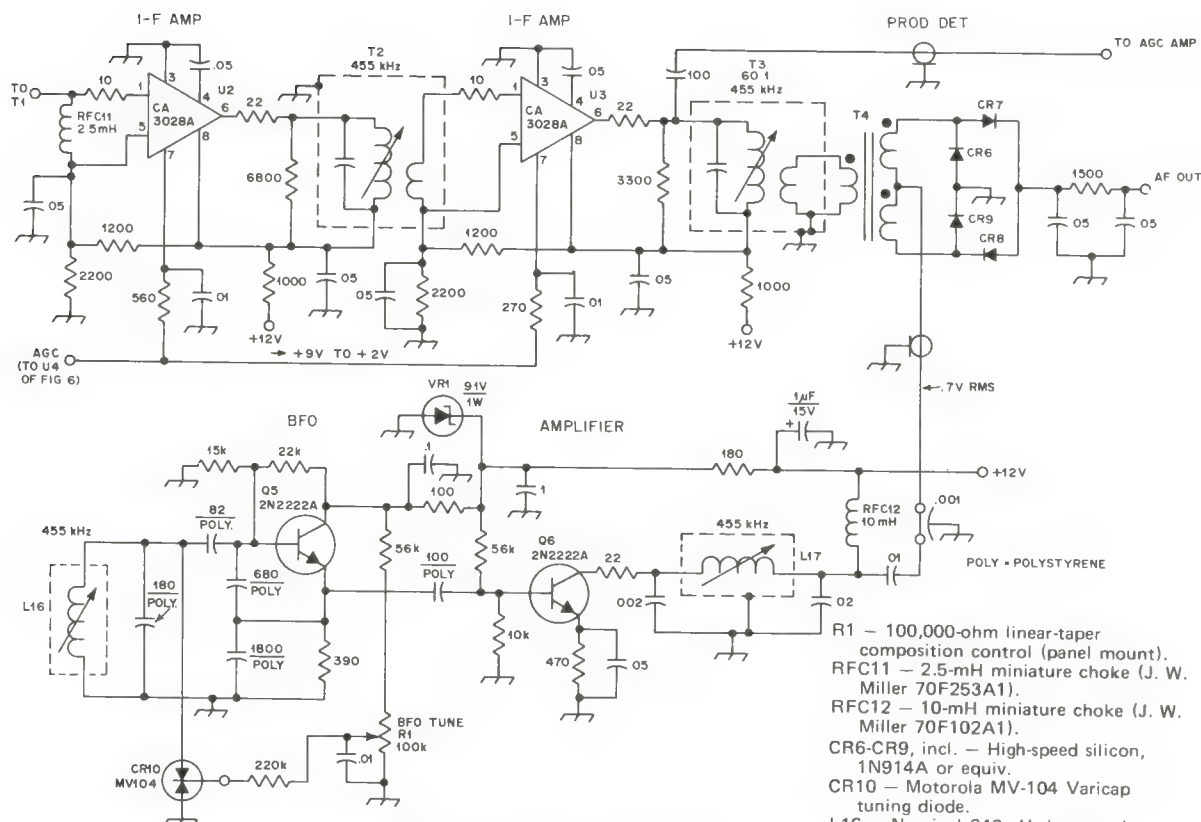
number displayed. Number can be between 1 and 9, between 1 and 6 for die, or between 1 and 2 to represent heads or tails. Change BCD value of jam inputs of IC₃ to highest random number desired. Values shown are for 4.5-V supply and display current of 10 mA per segment. LED is

blanked until plate is touched. Standby current drain of 10 μA on three AA alkaline cells is so low that ON/OFF switch is unnecessary.—C. Cullings, Electronic Die Uses Touchplate and 7-Segment LED Display, EDN Magazine, May 20, 1975, p 70 and 72.

CHAPTER 39

IF Amplifier Circuits

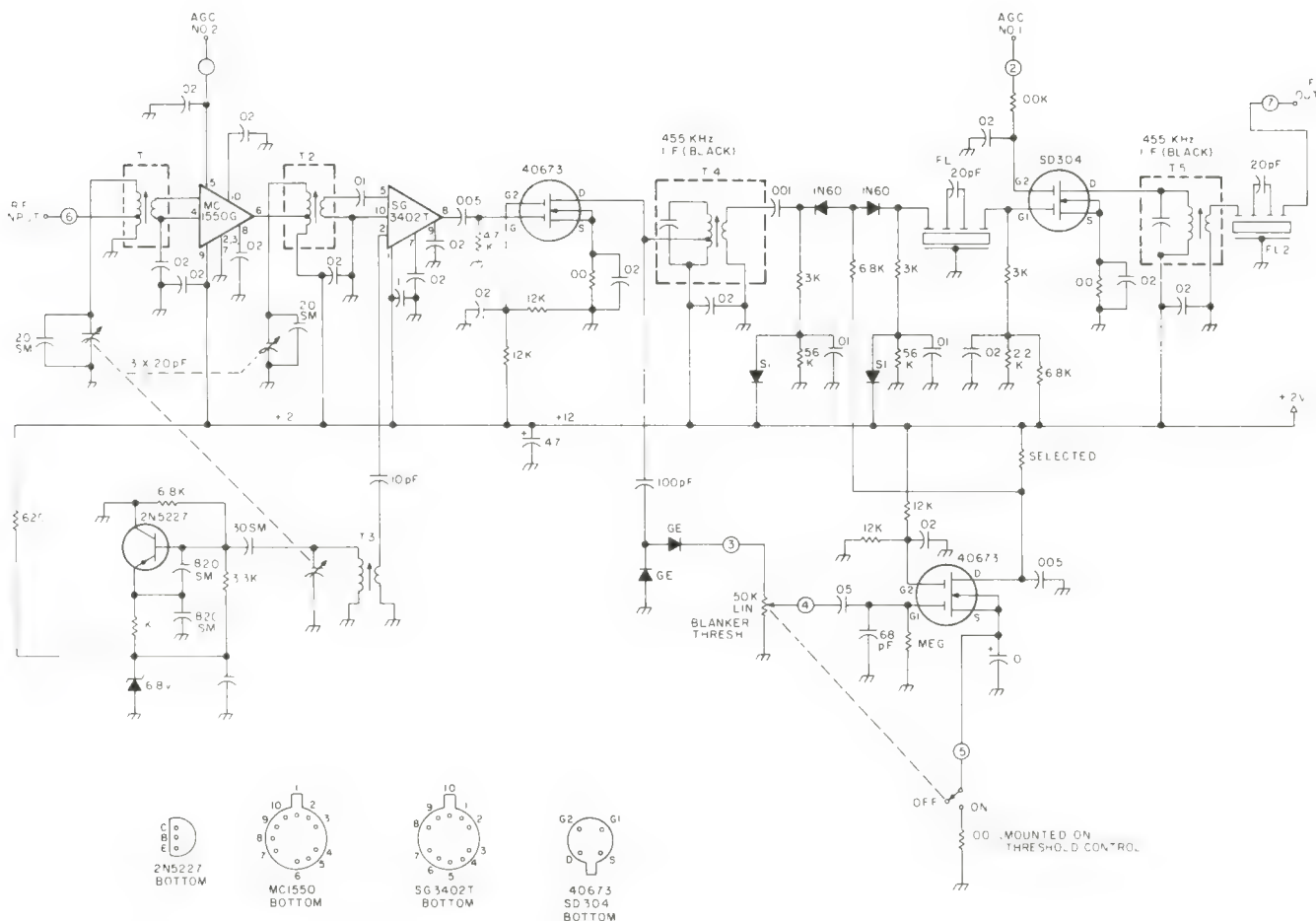
Gives circuits for most common IF values used in single-conversion and double-conversion superheterodyne receivers, including noise blanker, CW filter, Q multiplier, and T attenuator variations. See also Frequency Modulation, Receiver, Single-Sideband, Television, and Transceiver chapters.



455-kHz WITH PRODUCT DETECTOR AND BFO—Used in 1.8–2 MHz communication receiver having wide dynamic range. Input comes from diode-switched bandpass filter giving choice of 400-Hz or 2.1-kHz bandwidths. Output for AGC amplifier is taken from primary of T3. AGC voltage, ranging from +2 V for minimum

gain to +9 V for maximum gain, is applied to pins 7 of both IF opamps. Product detector uses quad 1N914A diodes. Varicap CR10 and R1 vary BFO output from 453 to 457 kHz. Two-part article gives all other circuits of receiver.—D. DeMaw, *His Eminence—the Receiver*, QST, Part 2—July 1976, p 14–17 (Part 1—June 1976, p 27–30).

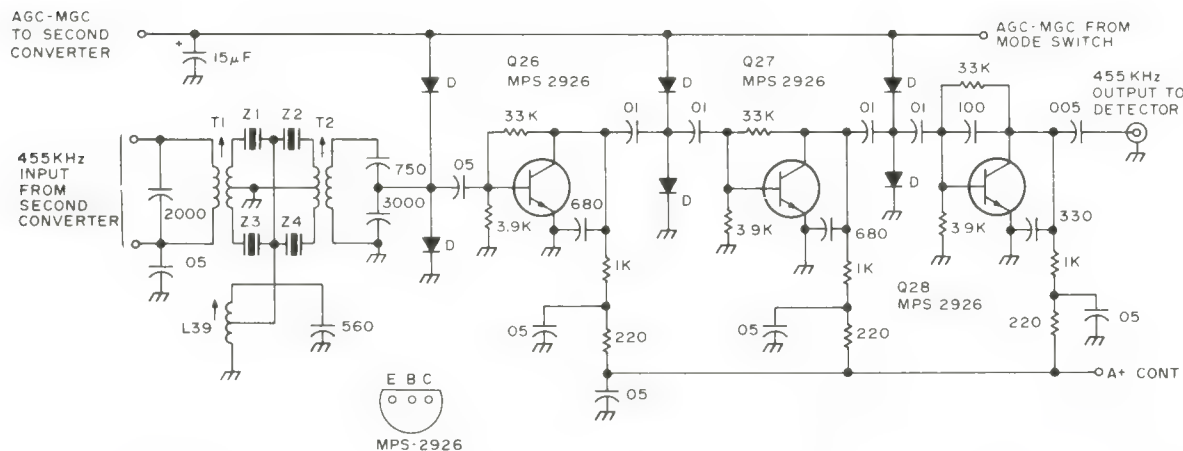
- R1 — 100,000-ohm linear-taper composition control (panel mount).
- RFC11 — 2.5-mH miniature choke (J. W. Miller 70F253A1).
- RFC12 — 10-mH miniature choke (J. W. Miller 70F102A1).
- CR6-CR9, incl. — High-speed silicon, 1N914A or equiv.
- CR10 — Motorola MV-104 Varicap tuning diode.
- L16 — Nominal 640- μ H slug-tuned inductor (J. W. Miller 9057).
- L17 — Nominal 60- μ H slug-tuned inductor (J. W. Miller 9054).
- T2, T3 — 455-kHz i-f transformer. See text. (J. W. Miller 2067).
- T4 — Trifilar broadband transformer. 15 trifilar turns of No. 26 enam. wire on Amidon T-50-61 toroid core.
- U2, U3 — RCA IC.
- VR1 — 9.1-V, 1-W Zener diode.



3.5-4 MHz TUNABLE IF WITH NOISE BLANKING—MC1550G is followed by Silicon General SG3402T mixer that provides good conversion gain with very light oscillator loading. Mixer output is fed to 40673 amplifier that builds up

noise spikes for blanker consisting of 1N60 diode gate and 40673 pulse amplifier. Blanker is fed from envelope detector that controls gate feeding FL1 dual ceramic filter providing IF selectivity. IF stage following blanker uses SD304

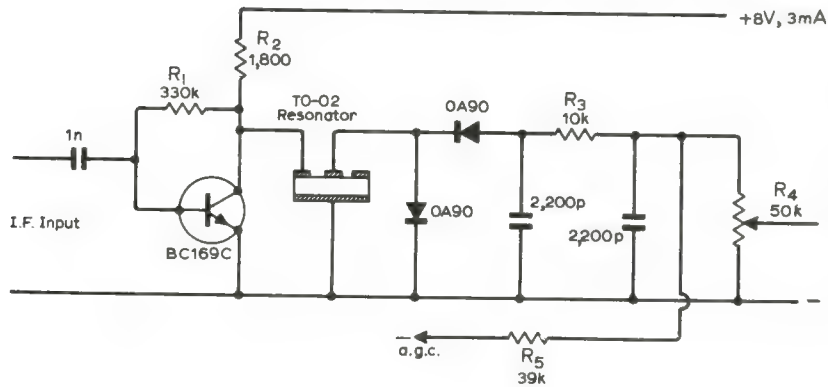
dual-gate MOSFET, transformer-coupled to ceramic filter FL2 at IF output. Article gives construction details.—R. Megirian, *The Minicom Receiver*, 73 Magazine, April 1977, p 136-149.



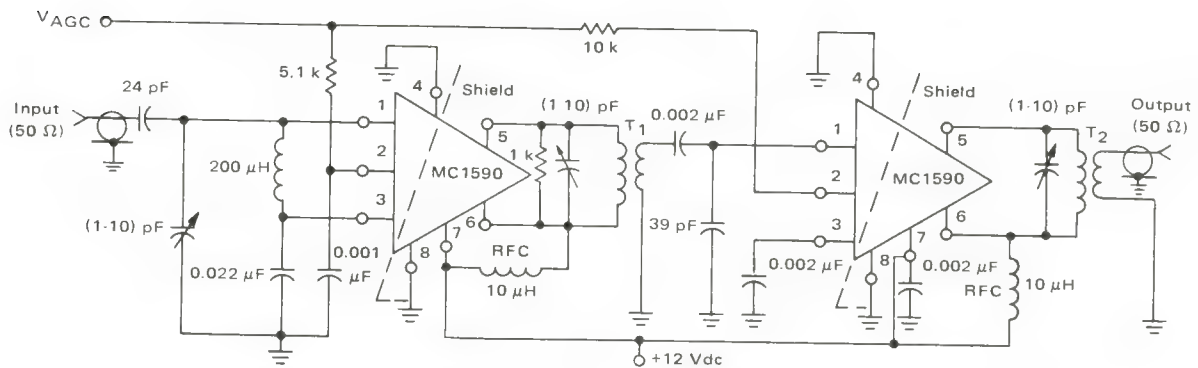
455-kHz SECOND IF—Used in all-band double-conversion superheterodyne receiver for AM, narrow-band FM, CW, and SSB operation. Input is fed through 455-kHz ceramic filter to high-

gain amplifier using three MPS 2926 transistors all having automatic gain control and master gain control. Use of silicon rectifiers in inter-stage networks of IF amplifier gives economical

wide-range AGC circuit. Supply is 13.6 V regulated. Article gives all circuits of receiver.—D. M. Eisenberg, *Build This All-Band VHF Receiver*, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1975, p 105-112.



COUPLING TO HIGH-IMPEDANCE DETECTOR—Final IF stage of receiver uses piezoelectric overtone resonator connected backwards for coupling to high-impedance detector. Arrangement provides useful voltage step-up as well, about 2.5 times. Resonator can be Brush Clevite Transfilter.—G. W. Short, Reversed Operation of 'Transfilter,' *Wireless World*, Aug. 1971, p 386.



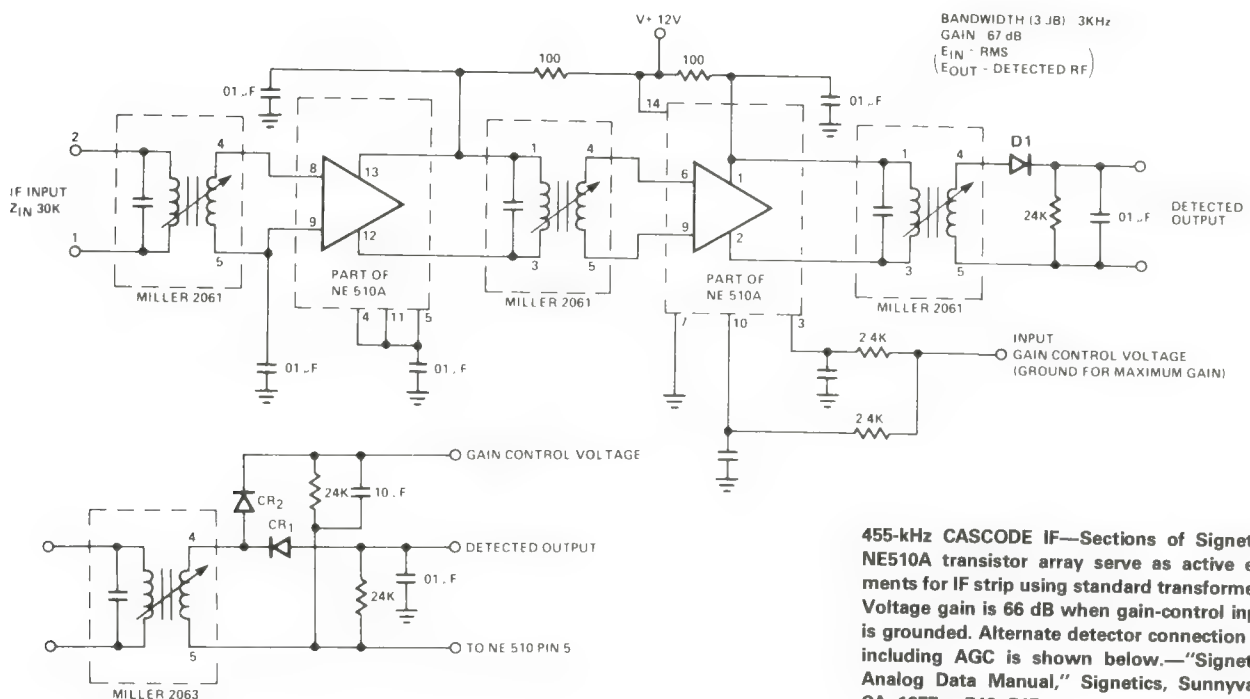
T₁: Primary — 15 turns, No. 22 AWG wire, ¼" I.D. Air Core Secondary — 4 turns, No. 22 AWG wire, coef. of coupling ≈ 1.0

T₂: Primary — 10 turns, No. 22 AWG wire, ¼" I.D. Air Core Secondary — 2 turns, No. 22 AWG wire, coef. of coupling ≈ 1.0

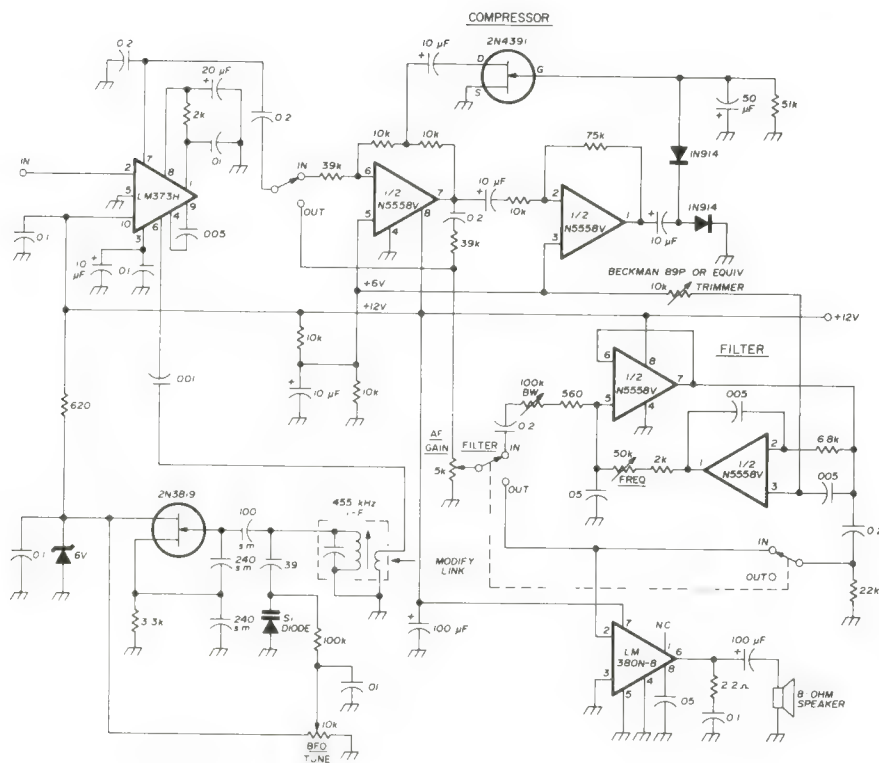
60 MHz WITH 80-dB POWER GAIN—Two-stage tuned IF amplifier achieves maximum gain and output signal swing capability by using differential-mode coupling for interstage and output

network. Overall bandwidth is 1.5 MHz. Resistors in series with AGC pins 2 of opamp stages provide more efficient AGC action.—B. Trout,

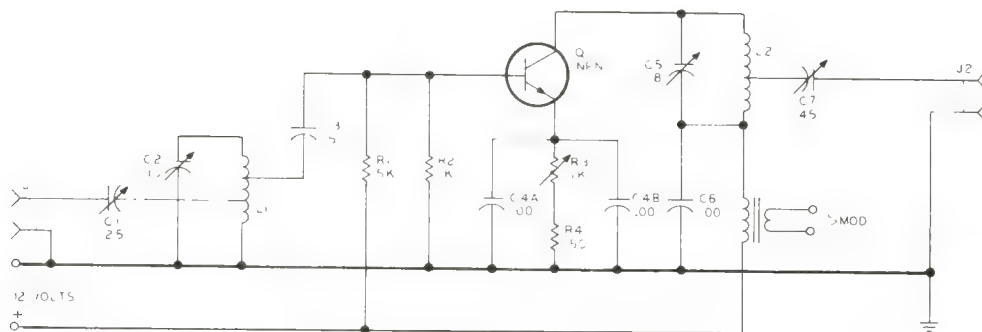
"A High Gain Integrated Circuit RF-IF Amplifier with Wide Range AGC," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ. 1975, AN-513, p 8.



455-kHz CASCODE IF—Sections of Signetics NE510A transistor array serve as active elements for IF strip using standard transformers. Voltage gain is 66 dB when gain-control input is grounded. Alternate detector connection for including AGC is shown below.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 746-747.



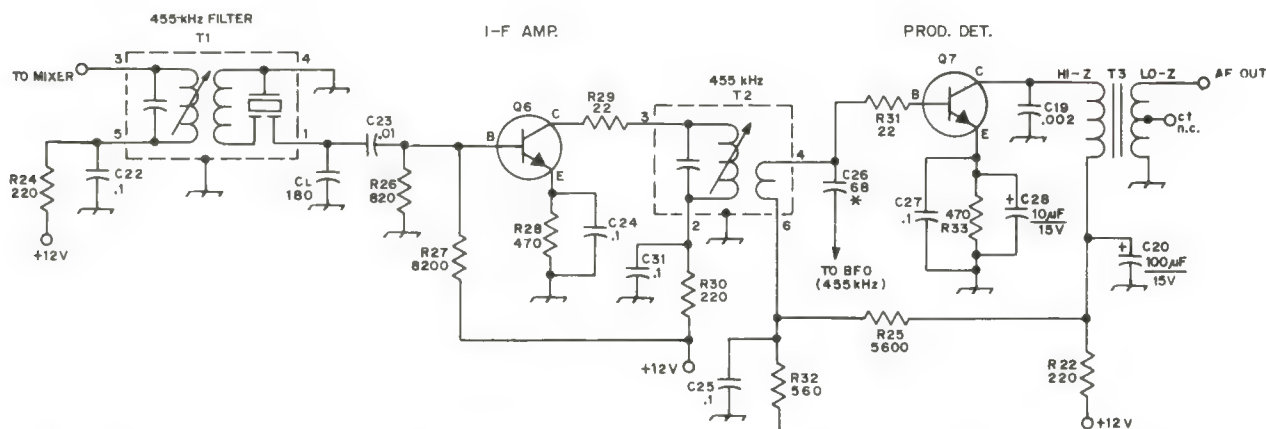
455-kHz IF WITH AF COMPRESSOR—Combination of IF amplifier, audio compressor, tunable audio filter, and audio output system operates from single supply. Compressor and filter each use N5558V dual opamps or equivalent units. Tuning range of filter is about 500 to 2000 Hz. IF input goes directly to pin 2 of LM373H. Use coupling capacitor to prevent shorting pin 2 to ground and damaging IC.—R. Megirian, *Design Ideas for Miniature Communications Receivers*, Ham Radio, April 1976, p 18–25.



120–144 MHz—General-purpose amplifier can be used around 120 MHz as microwave IF strip

and up to 144 MHz for RF. Transistor type is not critical.—B. Hoisington, DC Isolation, 73 Mag-

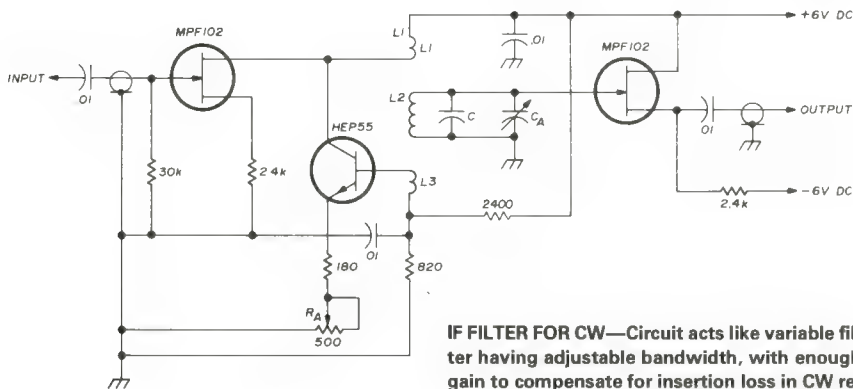
azine, Peterborough NH 03458, July 1974, p 55–62.



455 kHz WITH PRODUCT DETECTOR—Bipolar transistor Q6 provides about 20-dB gain at 455 kHz, which is adequate for handling wide range of signal amplitudes without changing audio gain setting in receiver without AGC. Product

detector produces output in audio range when its inputs are 455-kHz IF signal and BFO signal near 455 kHz. Transistors can be 2N2222, 2N3641, 2N4123, or equivalent. T1 is J. W. Miller 8814 455-kHz IF transformer/filter, T2 is miniature

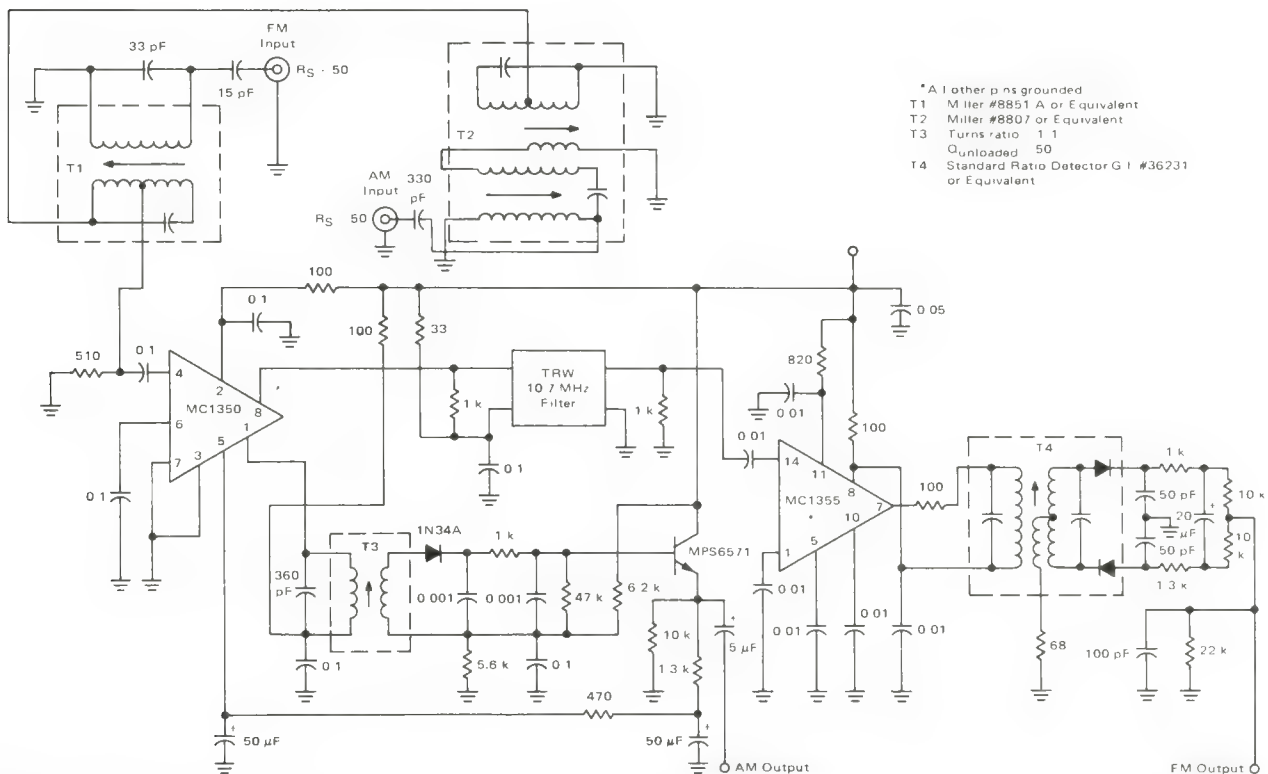
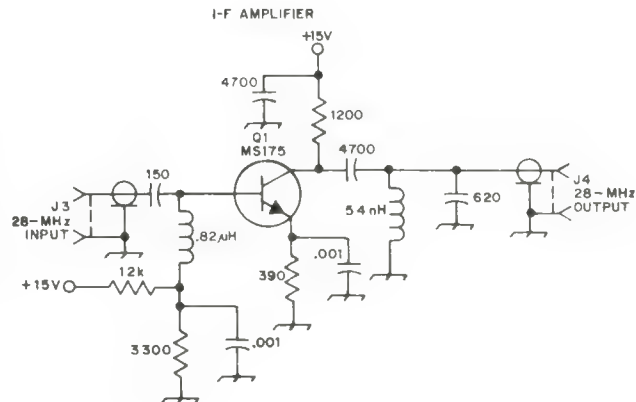
455-kHz IF transformer, and T3 is miniature audio transformer with 10K primary and 2K center-tap secondary (CT not used).—D. DeMaw and L. McCoy, *Learning to Work with Semiconductors*, QST, Aug. 1974, p 26–30.



IF FILTER FOR CW—Circuit acts like variable filter having adjustable bandwidth, with enough gain to compensate for insertion loss in CW re-

ceiver. Used to isolate weak CW signals despite noise and interference, as required in low-power amateur work. FET input is directly coupled to collector of HEP55 serving as Q-multiplier regenerative amplifier. Transformer L1-L3 provides feedback. Filter is connected in series with input end of IF strip, following 1.2-kHz mechanical filter. When two CW signals are received, one can be eliminated by adjusting CA to recenter passband of filter. Current drain of 6 mA can be supplied by two 6-V batteries. For 455-kHz IF, C is 470 pF, CA is 7–45 pF, and L1-L2-L3 are 12-115-24 turns No. 32 enamel on Amidon T44-15 core.—S. M. Olberg, Vari-Q Filter, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1973, p 62–65.

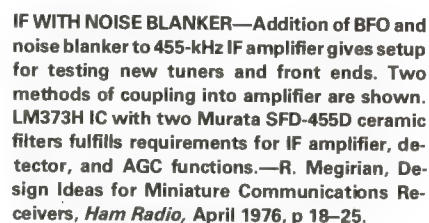
28-MHz LOW-NOISE—Developed for use with 2304-MHz balanced mixer. Provides required match between 50-ohm mixer output and input of 28-MHz IF amplifier in UHF receiver. Input and output connections are made with short lengths of RG-58/U coax. Noise figure is less than 1.5 dB.—L. May and B. Lowe, A Simple and Efficient Mixer for 2304 MHz, *QST*, April 1974, p 15–19 and 31.



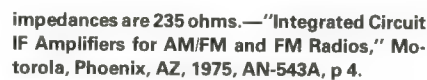
AM/FM WITH AGC—Operates from single +15 V supply. Standard 455-kHz IF is used for AM to feed 1N34A diode detector. One output of MC1350 is used for FM signal component and

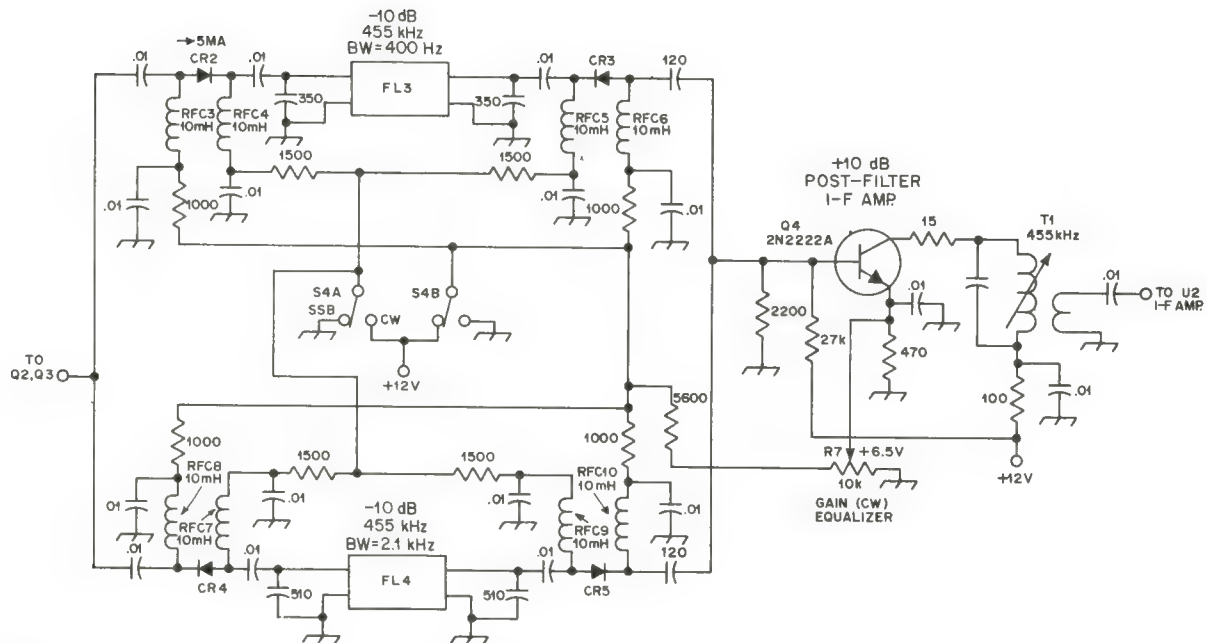
the other for AM component. External transistor is needed because MC1350 requires up to 0.2 mA of AGC drive and this is more than can be

furnished by diode detector.—“Integrated Circuit IF Amplifiers for AM/FM and FM Radios,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-543A, p 10.



The diagram shows a 2N2270 transistor in a common-emitter configuration. The base is connected to a +12V supply through a 51Ω resistor and a .1μF capacitor. The emitter is connected to ground through a .5μF capacitor. The collector is connected to a +12V supply through a 51Ω resistor and a .1μF capacitor. The output of the collector is labeled 'TO FOLLOWING I-F AMPLIFIER STAGE'. The output of the base is labeled 'TO I-F AMPLIFIER'. The output of the emitter is labeled 'TO VOLTAGE'. A 'MANUAL GAIN CONTROL' switch is connected to the +12V supply and the emitter.

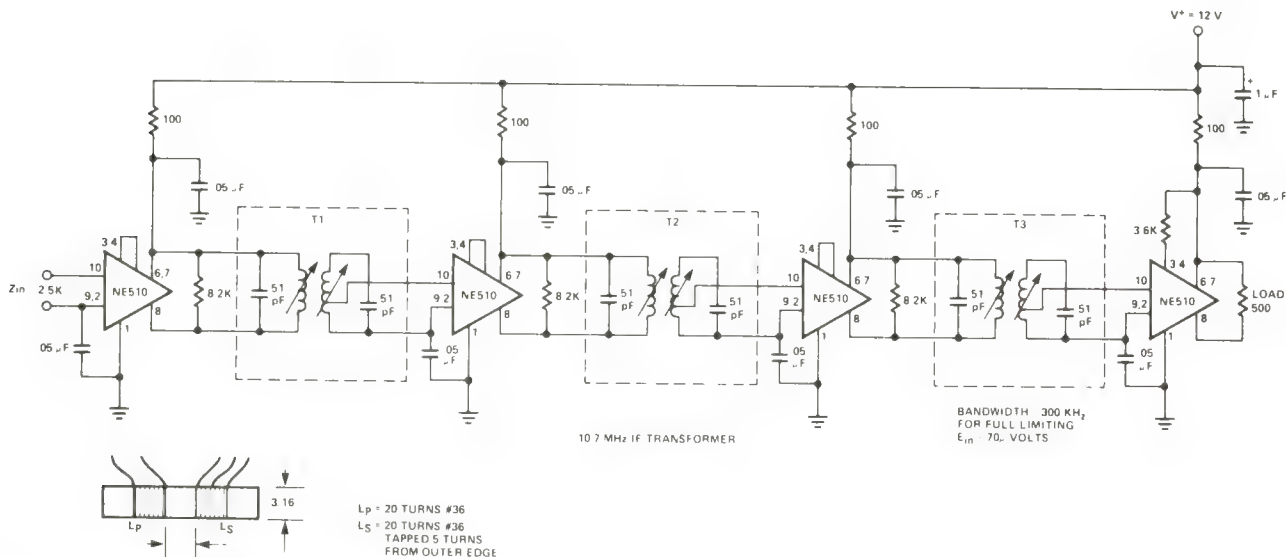




DIODE-SWITCHED IF FILTER—Used in 1.8–2 MHz communication receiver having wide dynamic range. 1N914 diodes select Collins mechanical filter F455FD-04 FL3 (400-Hz band-

width) or F455FD-25 FL4 (2.5-kHz bandwidth). Reverse bias is applied to nonconducting diodes to lessen leakage through switching diodes. Filter is located between IF preamp and

main IF strip of receiver. Two-part article gives all other circuits of receiver.—D. DeMaw, *His Eminence—the Receiver, QST*, Part 1—June 1976, p 27–30 (Part 2—July 1976, p 14–17).



10.7-MHz LIMITING AMPLIFIER—Uses Signetics NE510 transistor arrays in common-collector common-base configuration as IF strip for commercial FM broadcast receiver. Bandwidth is

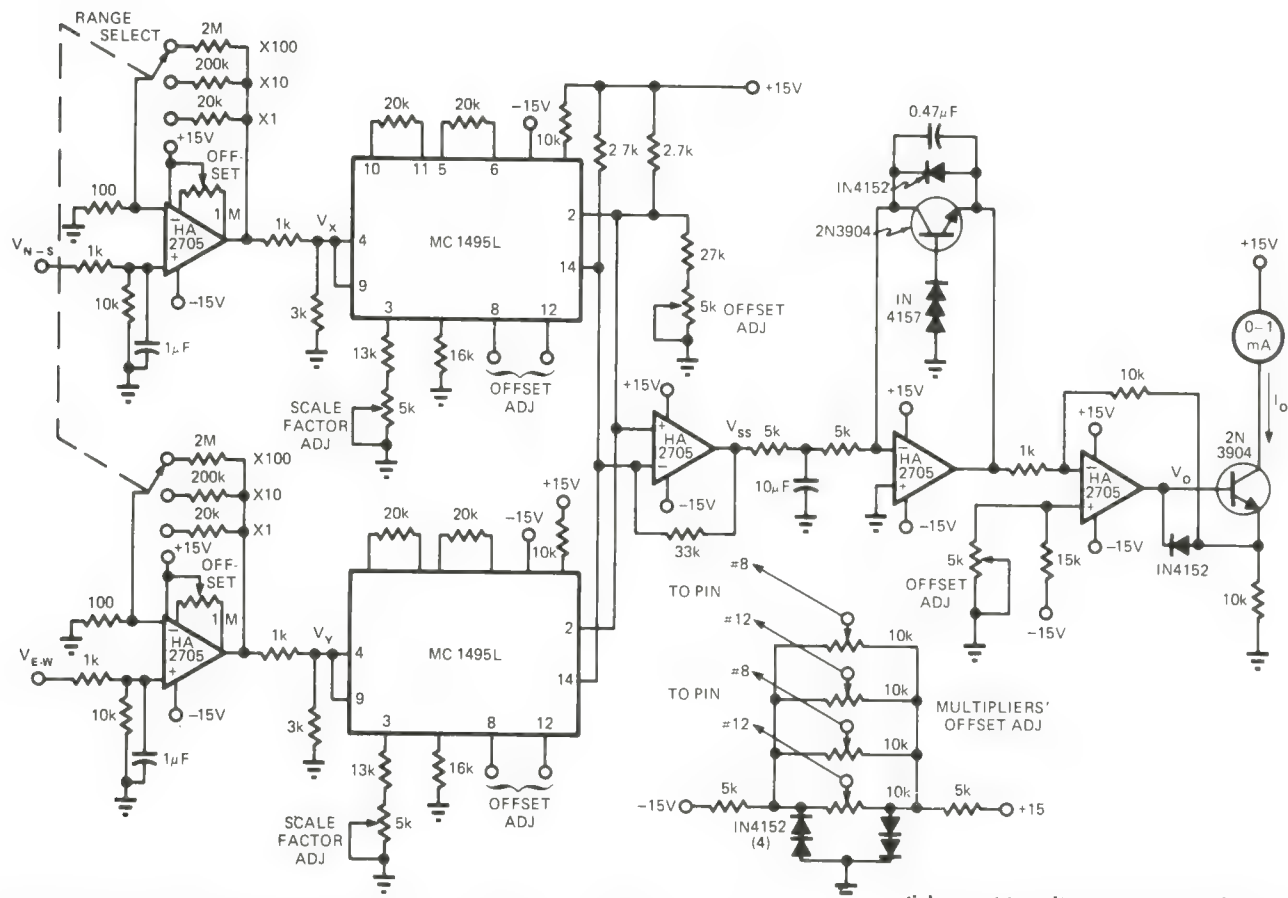
300 kHz, achieved by adjusting transformers for 600-kHz bandwidth and using dual cup-core transformers originally designed for tubes. Windings were changed to give critical cou-

pling. Full limiting is provided by circuit with input voltage of 70 μVRMS.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 747–748.

CHAPTER 40

Instrumentation Circuits

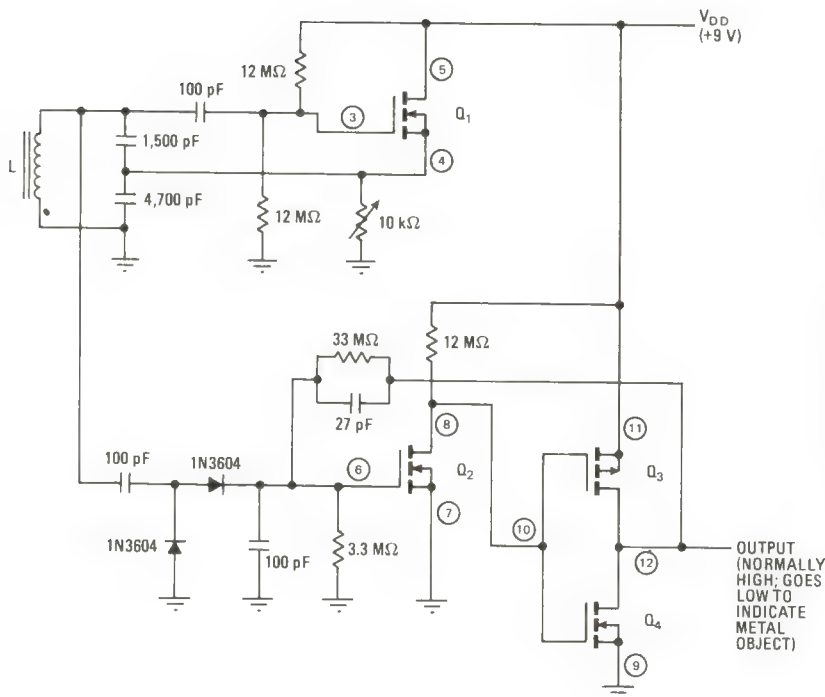
Includes DC, AF, and wideband RF amplifiers with such special features as automatic nulling and automatic calibration, for use with resistance-bridge, photocell, strain-gage, and other input transducers. Applications include measurement of ionization, radiation, small currents, liquid flow and level, light level, pH, power, torque, weight, and wind velocity. Metal detectors and proximity detectors are also covered. See also chapters covering measurement of Capacitance, Frequency, Resistance, and Temperature.



WIND SPEED—Developed to give magnitude of wind velocity over wide range of values when its two measured vectors are expressed as voltages. Output is in logarithmic form for easy adaptation to data processors. N-S and E-W vector

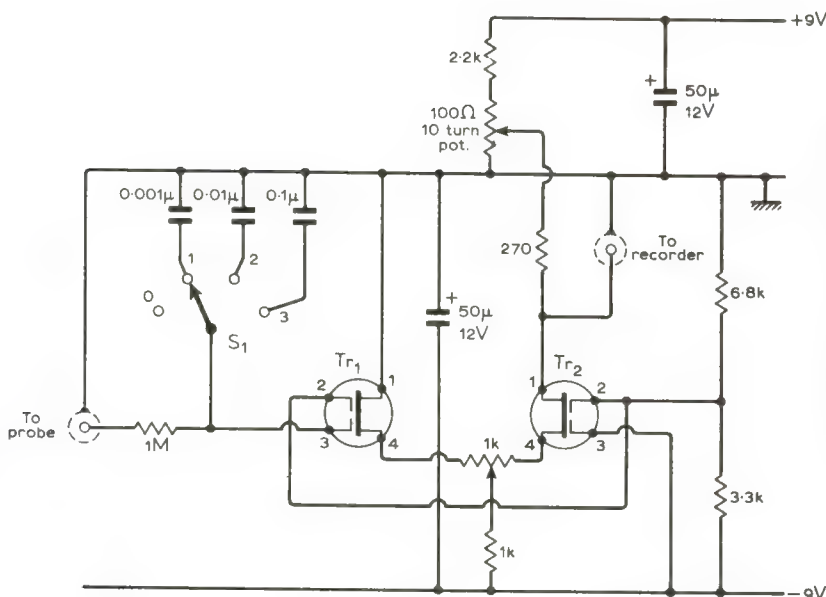
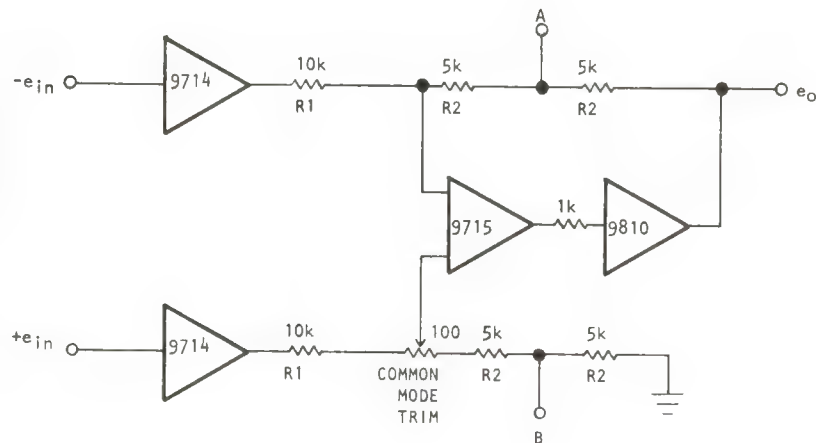
voltages from strain-gage sensors are converted to normalized values V_x and V_y which are squared by MC1495L four-quadrant transconductance multipliers. Output currents are then summed, and HA2705 opamp is used as differ-

ential current-to-voltage converter to obtain V_{ss} as sum-of-squares of V_x and V_y . Range covered is 1–100 mph. Article covers operation of circuit in detail.—J. A. Connelly and M. B. Lundberg, *Analog Multipliers Determine True Wind Speed*, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1974, p 69–72.

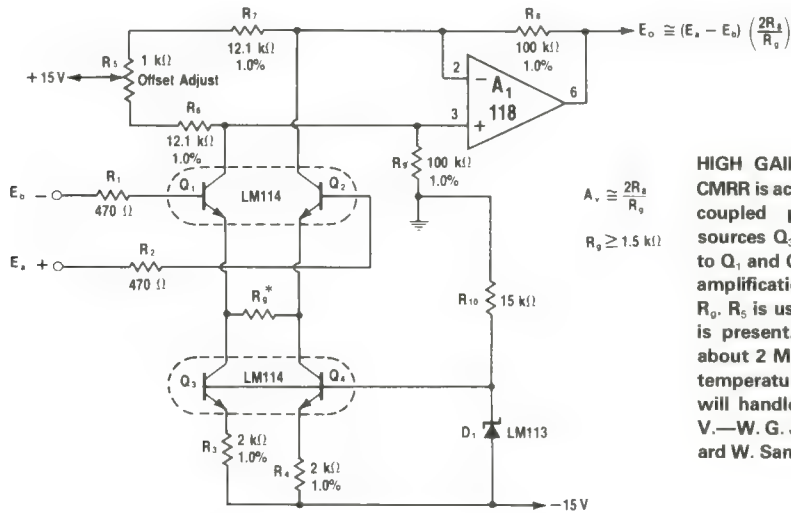


PROXIMITY DETECTOR—Output changes from high (9 V) to low (0 V) when conducting object moves within 1 cm from open end of 150-turn coil L (No. 34 enamel) mounted in half of Ferroxcube 1811-PL00-3B7 core set. Can be used as contactless limit switch or tachometer pickup. Q_1 - Q_4 are CMOS MOSFETs in CD4007A package. Q_1 and pickup coil form 100-kHz oscillator. Diodes develop DC voltage proportional to peak-to-peak value of oscillator signal, for application to Schmitt trigger Q_2 - Q_4 . Conductive object near coil absorbs energy from magnetic field, lowering oscillator amplitude and turning Schmitt trigger off. 10K pot adjusts sensitivity. Circuit drives CMOS logic directly. For TTL drive, use buffer.—M. L. Fichtenbaum, *Inductive Proximity Detector Uses Little Power*, *Electronics*, Jan. 22, 1976, p 112.

0–15 MHz WITH 100-dB CMR—Differential inputs are applied to Optical Electronics 9715 opamp through 9714 voltage followers. Current booster using 9810 opamp raises load current to ± 100 mA. Complete amplifier has very high differential and common-mode input impedance. Common-mode rejection can be trimmed to greater than 100 dB at 1 kHz for unity gain. Gain is determined by value of resistor RG connected between points A and B and is equal to $(2R_2/R_1)(1 + 2R_2/R_G)$. Settling time is 500 ns. Accuracy is maintained from -55°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$.—"Instrumentation Amplifier," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10240.



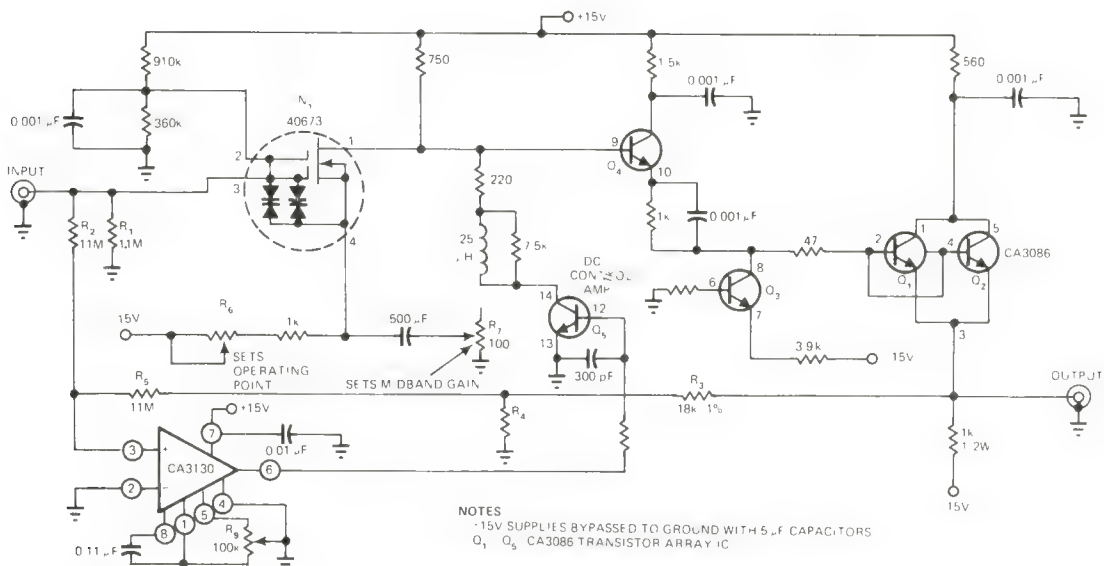
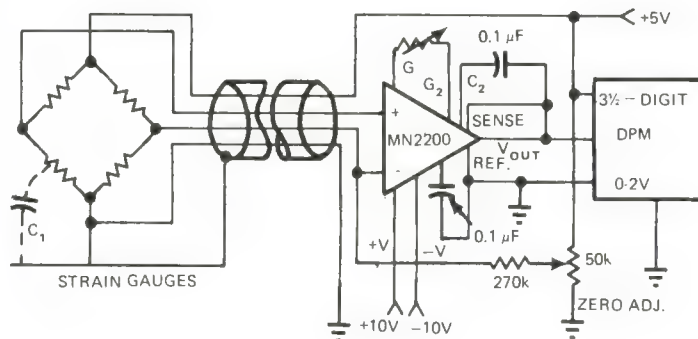
MOSFET DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER—Developed to monitor chemical process of titration, by recording probe output voltages between 100 and 400 mV when internal impedance of probe is in gigohm range. Either 40673 or 3N187 dual-gate MOSFETs connected as differential amplifier are suitable for meeting high input resistance requirement. Transistor level drifts because of temperature are in opposition and tend to cancel each other. Overall power gain of amplifier is about 70 dB. Circuit is suitable for other electrometer applications as well.—D. R. Bowman, *Automatic Titration Potentiometer*, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1971, p 400–401.



* R_5 varied to adjust input sensitivity and gain; can be greater than 200 k Ω if attenuation desired.

HIGH GAIN WITH WIDE BANDWIDTH—High CMRR is achieved by using Q_1 and Q_2 as emitter-coupled pair biased by constant-current sources Q_3 and Q_4 . Differential signals applied to Q_1 and Q_2 appear across 100K resistor R_0 for amplification by factor inversely proportional to R_0 . R_5 is used to null opamp A_1 , when no input is present. Bandwidth, determined by A_1 , is about 2 MHz. Gain is flat at about 40 dB over temperature range of -55°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$. Circuit will handle common-mode inputs up to $\pm 10 \text{ V}$.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 243–245.

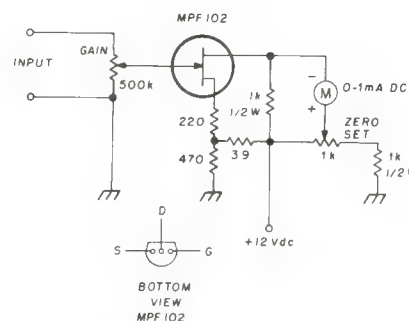
TORQUE WRENCH—Micro Networks MN2200 instrumentation amplifier is used with strain gage to create digital-readout torque wrench. Strain gages having nominal impedance of 120 ohms are bonded to torque-sensing member at 45° to longitudinal axis, so gages in opposite bridge arms are under simultaneous tension or compression for given direction of torque. Bridge power is taken from 5-V digital panel meter supply. Instrumentation amplifier will work with any voltage from ± 5 to $\pm 15 \text{ V}$. Variable gain-adjust resistor G (10-turn 50K pot) is set so DPM reads 200 ft-lb of torque at full scale in increments of 0.1 ft-lb.—R. Duris, Instrumentation Amplifiers—They're Great Problem Solvers When Correctly Applied, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 133–135.



0–35 MHz WITH GAIN OF 10—Wideband amplifier handles inputs up to 100 mV P-P and drives 1-kilohm load, to meet requirements of oscilloscope preamps, instrumentation and pulse signal amplifiers, and video signal proces-

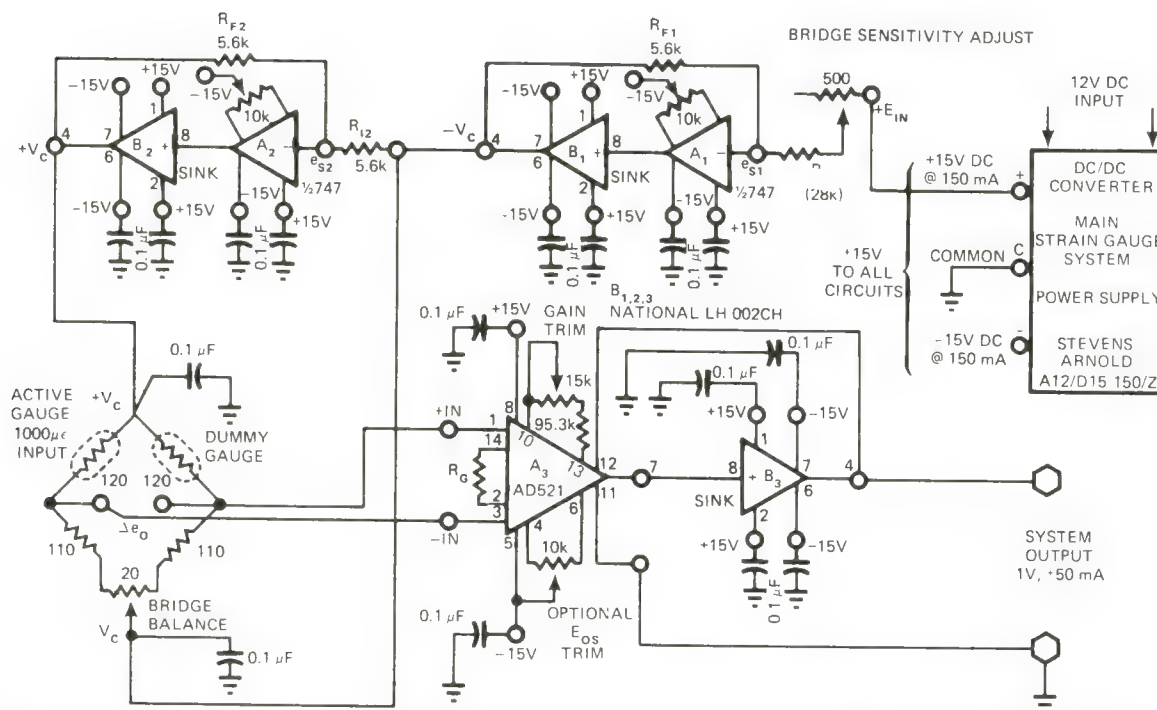
sors. High-frequency gain is provided by 40673 dual-gate MOSFET. Low-frequency gain with DC stabilization is provided by CA3130 CMOS opamp. Transistors Q_1 – Q_5 are part of CA3086 transistor-array IC. Values of R_3 and R_4 in feed-

back path establish amplifier gain. R_6 sets operating point of N_1 for 10-mA drain current. Base resistor of Q_3 is 1 kilohm.—H. A. Wittlinger, CMOS Op Amp, MOSFET Implement Wideband Amplifier, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 114.

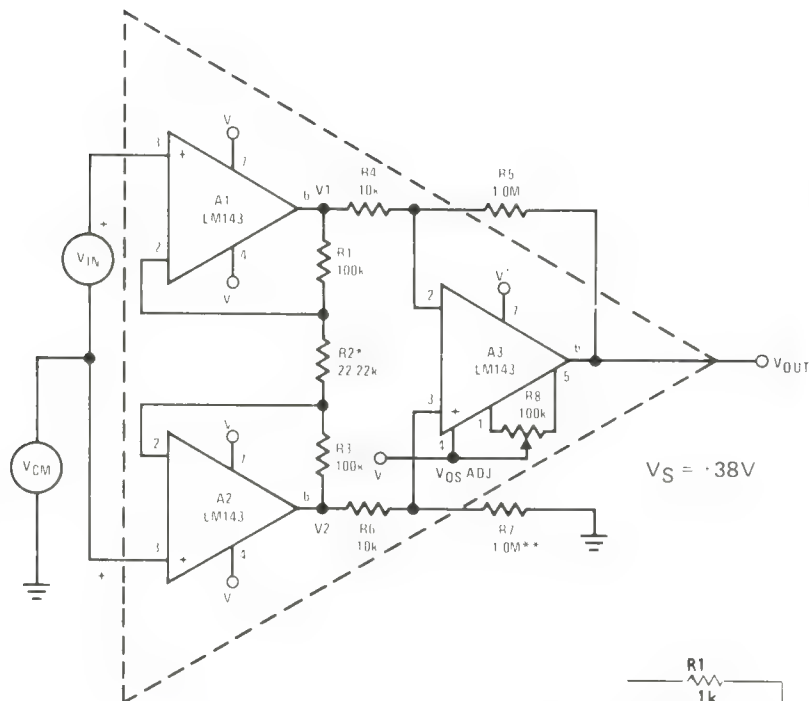


METER AMPLIFIER—Junction FET in simple DC amplifier circuit converts 0–1 mA DC milliammeter to 0–100 μ A DC microammeter. Adjust zero-set control for zero meter current with no input, then apply input signal and adjust gain to desired value.—N. J. Foot, Electronic Meter Amplifier, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1976, p 38–39.

TWIN-OSCILLATOR METAL DETECTOR—Metal object near search coil changes frequency of oscillator A, which is initially tuned to 160 kHz, thereby changing frequency of 1-kHz output derived by mixing with 161-kHz output of A₂. Sensitivity, determined largely by dimensions of search coil, is sufficient to detect coins about 1 foot away.—M. E. Anglin, C-MOS Twin Oscillator Forms Micropower Metal Detector, *Electronics*, Dec. 22, 1977, p 78.

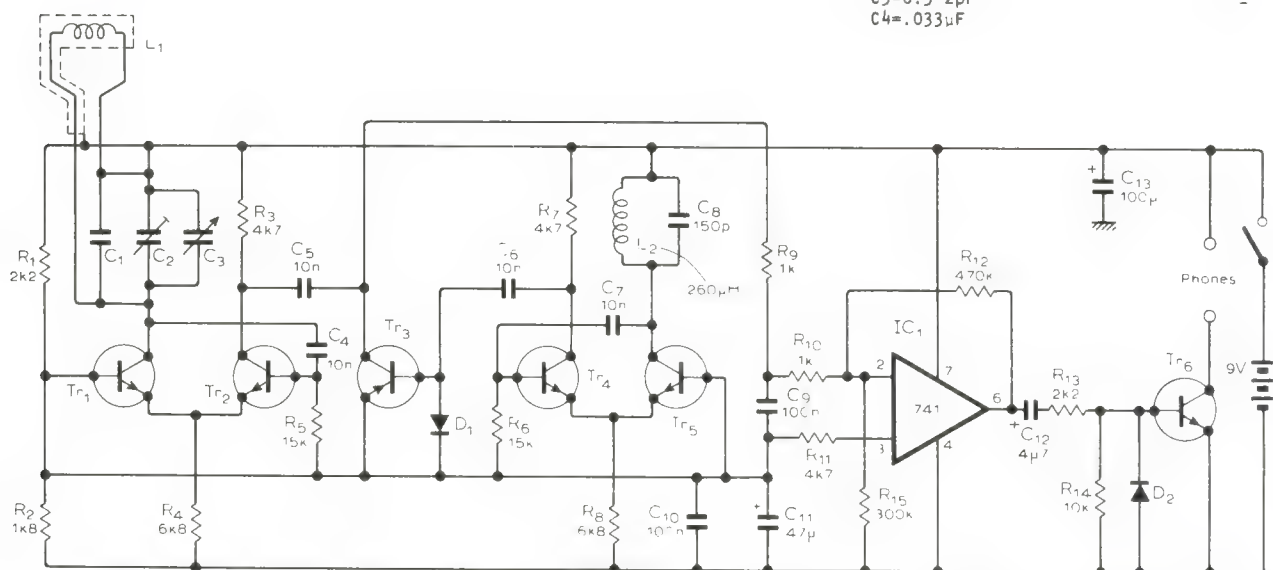
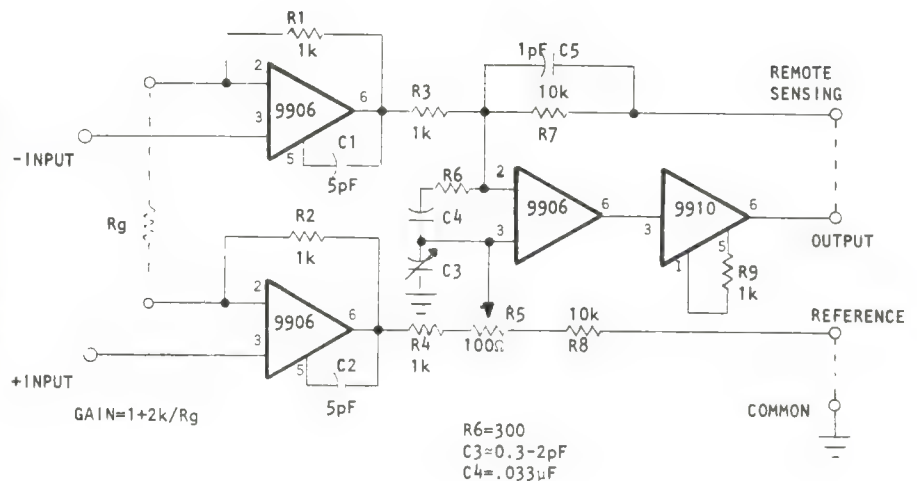


VDC for system while giving excellent power isolation.—D. Sheehan, Strain-Gauge Transducer System Uses Off-the-Shelf Components, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1977, p 79–81.



±34 V COMMON-MODE RANGE—Interconnections shown for three LM143 high-voltage opamps give equivalent of single differential-input opamp having wide common-mode range, high input impedance, and gain of 1000. Adjust R2 to trim gain. Adjust R7 for best common-mode rejection. With 10K load, frequency response is down 3 dB at 8.9 kHz.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 2-3.

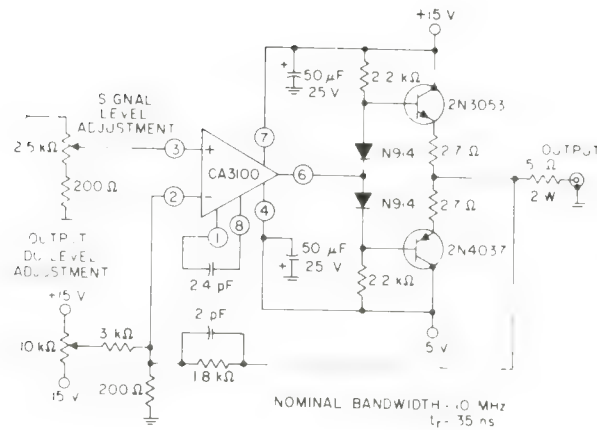
DIFFERENTIAL-INPUT AMPLIFIER—Provides gain up to 1000, depending on value of R_g , for video signals in radar, medical ultrasound, laser communication, and laser rangefinder applications. Uses three Optical Electronics 9906 wide-band opamps and 9910 current booster for cable drive. Bandwidth is above 10 MHz for gains of 0.1 to 100, decreasing to 5 MHz at gain of 1000. Miller compensation of input amplifiers minimizes noise level and gives input impedance of 5 megohms and 5 pF.—"Wide Band Instrumentation Amplifier," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10276.



METAL DETECTOR—Will detect small coin up to about 5 inches underground and larger metal objects at much greater depths. Frequency of search oscillator Tr_1 - Tr_2 depends on values used for three paralleled capacitors, search coil, and metal objects in vicinity of coil. Mixer Tr_3 feeds

difference between search oscillator and reference oscillator Tr_4 - Tr_5 to opamp and Tr_6 for driving phones or loudspeaker. Article gives construction and adjustment details, including dimensions for search coil. Reference oscillator is set to 625 kHz. C_1 is 560 pF, C_2 150 pF, and C_3

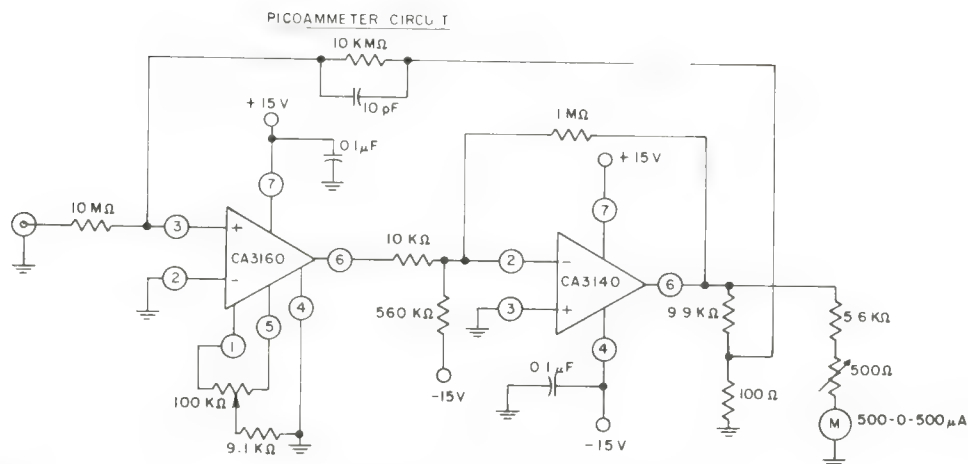
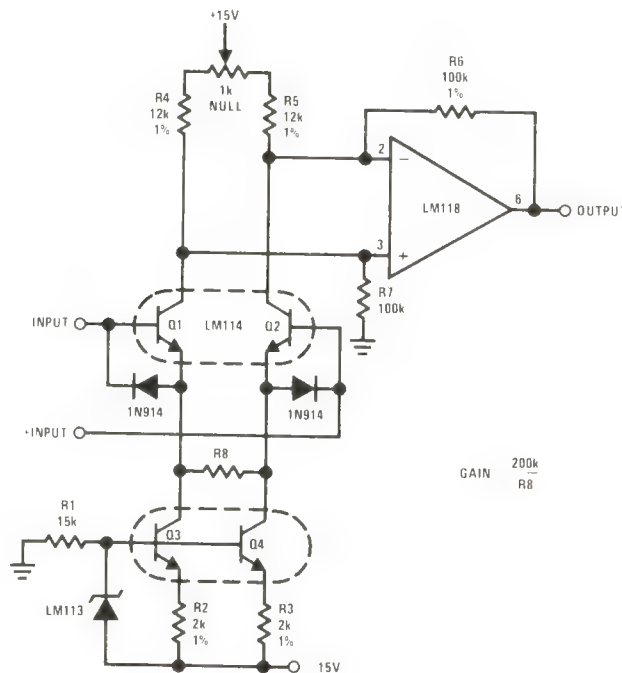
10 pF variable. C_2 is used for coarse tuning, and C_3 for fine adjustment to get beat note. Diodes are 1N4148. Tr_3 is BC308, BCY72, or equivalent, and other transistors are BF238, BC108, or equivalent.—D. E. Waddington, Metal Detector, *Wireless World*, April 1977, p 45-48.



50-OHM LINE DRIVER—CA3100 bipolar MOS opamp operates as high-slew-rate wideband amplifier that provides 18 V P-P into open circuit or 9 V P-P into 50-ohm transmission line. Slew rate is 28 V/μs.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 13.

ADJUSTABLE-GAIN WIDEBAND AMPLIFIER

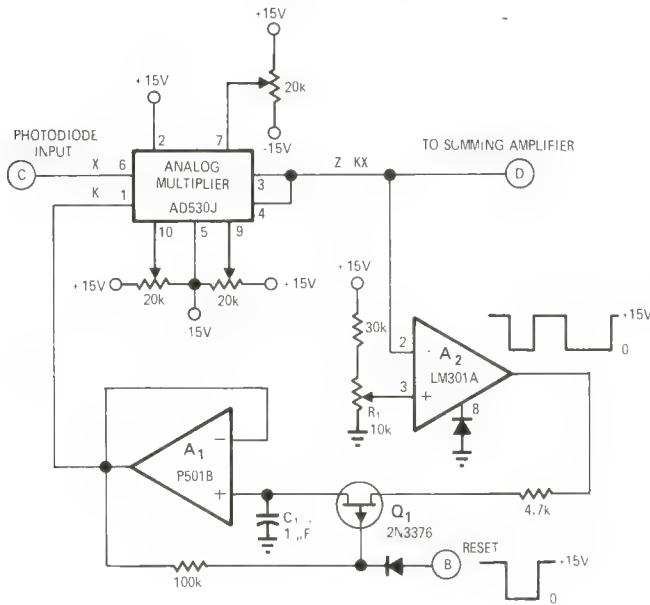
Single resistor R8 adjusts gain from less than 1 to over 1000, with gain value equal to 200,000 divided by value in ohms used for R8. Common-mode rejection ratio is about 100 dB, independent of gain. Q1-Q2 are operated open-loop as floating differential input stage. Current sources Q3 and Q4 set operating current of input transistors.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, LB-21.



OPAMP PICOAMMETER—Current-to-voltage converter connection for CA3160 and CA3140 bipolar MOS opamps provides full-scale meter deflection for $\pm 3 \text{ pA}$. CA3160 is operated in

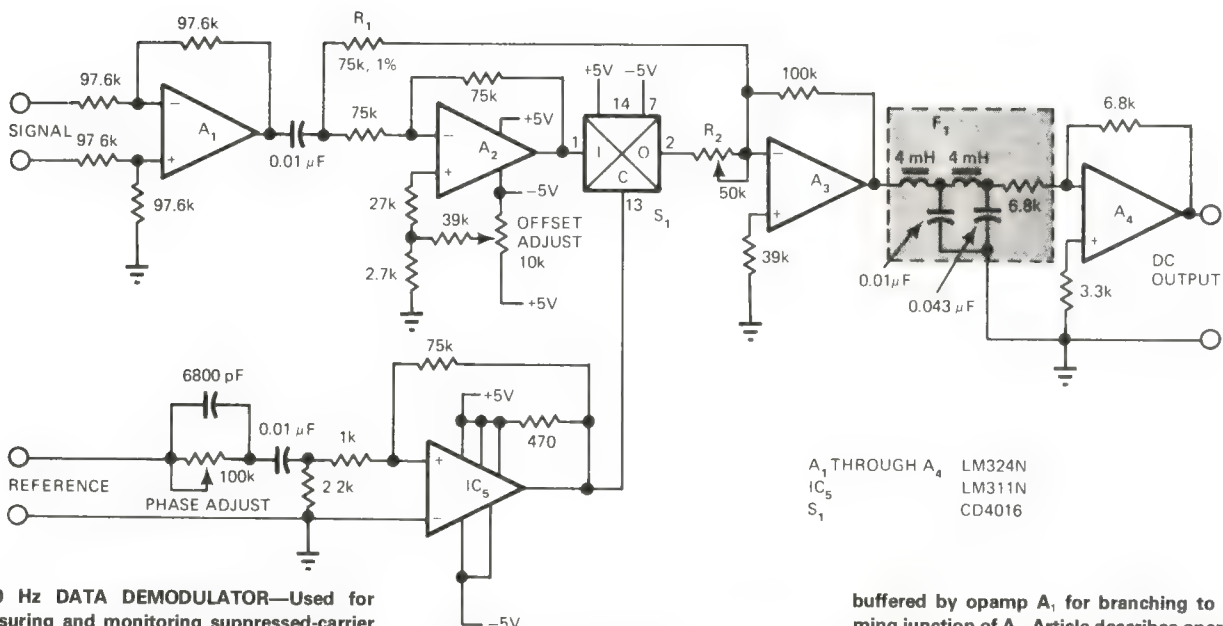
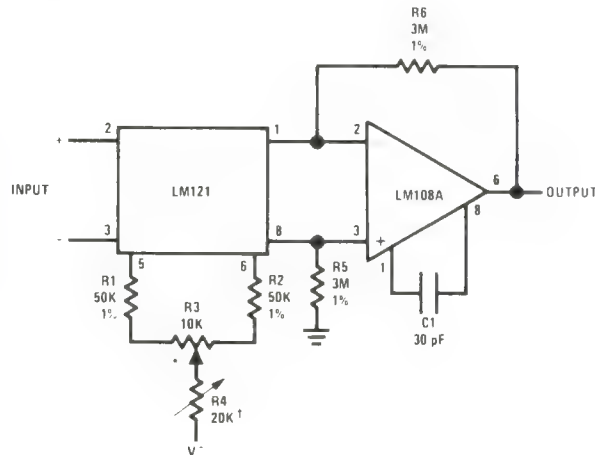
guarded mode to reduce leakage current. CA3140 provides gain of 100 for driving zero-center microammeter. With suitable switching, full-scale current ranges of 3 pA to 1 nA can be

handled with single 10,000-megohm resistor in overall feedback path.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 14.



AUTOMATIC CALIBRATOR—Automatic scaling circuit permits frequent and fast recalibration for precision optical measurements, to compensate for variations in light intensity due to thermal cycling of lamp filament, dirty optics, and gain variations between photodetectors and between amplifiers. With reset pulse at point B, comparator A_2 compares output of multiplier to preset reference voltage on R_1 . If A_2 input voltage is greater than reference applied to pin 3 by R_2 , output switches to zero and remains there until C_1 has discharged enough to lower output of A_1 , and output of multiplier below reference on pin 3. If input at pin 2 of A_2 is less than reference on pin 3, A_2 will switch to 15 V and output of multiplier will be adjusted upward until voltage on pin 2 of A_2 again exceeds that on pin 3. Output of A_2 is thus continually switching between 15 V and 0 V during reset or scaling. After reset pulse is removed, scale factor K is maintained constant by multiplier during measuring.—R. E. Keil, Automatic Scaling Circuit for Optical Measurements, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1971, p 49–50.

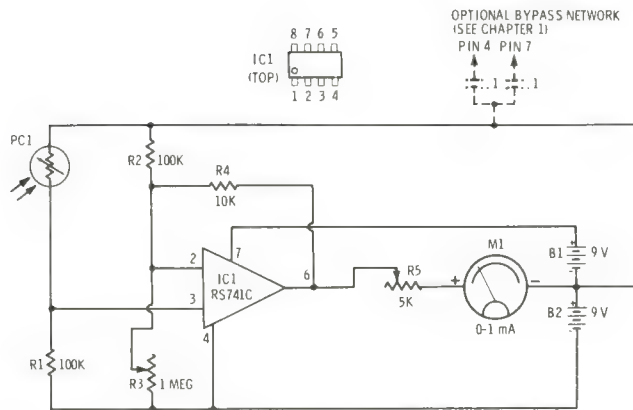
HIGH GAIN FOR WEAK SIGNALS—National LM121 differential amplifier is operated open-loop as input stage for input signals up to ± 10 mV. Input voltage is converted to differential output current for driving opamp acting as current-to-voltage converter with single-ended output. R_4 is adjusted to set gain at 1000. Null pot R_3 serves for offset adjustment.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-79, p 7–8.



0–20 Hz DATA DEMODULATOR—Used for measuring and monitoring suppressed-carrier signal modulation from aircraft control systems. Provides data frequency response within 0.1 dB from DC to 20 Hz, with linearity better

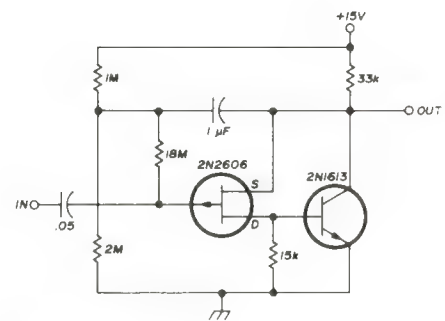
than 0.1%. In-phase reference voltage applied to comparator IC_5 controls gating of CD4016 MOS switch S_1 . Suppressed-carrier signal is

buffered by opamp A_1 for branching to summing junction of A_3 . Article describes operation of circuit.—J. A. Tabb and M. L. Roginsky, Instrumentation Signal Demodulator Uses Low-Power IC's, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1976, p 80.



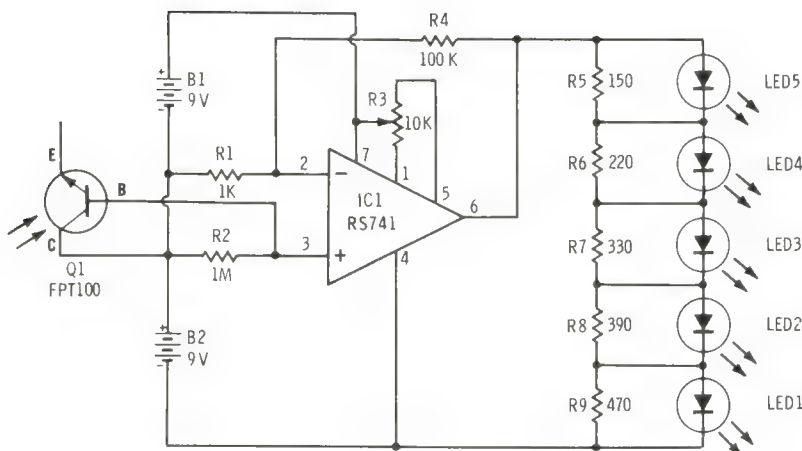
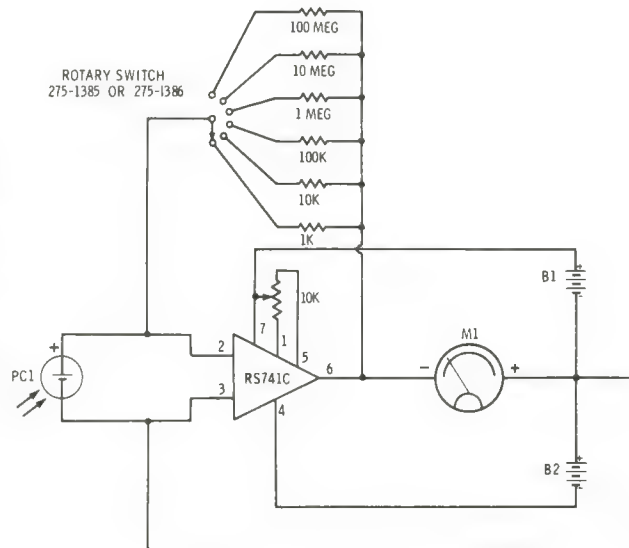
PHOTOCELL BRIDGE—Radio Shack 276-116 cadmium sulfide photocell is connected in Wheatstone bridge circuit. When bridge is balanced, RS741C opamp connected to opposite corners of bridge receives no voltage and meter reads zero. Light on photocell unbalances bridge and gives meter deflection. Can be used as high-sensitivity light meter. Adjust R3 until meter reads zero with photocell covered while

R5 is at maximum resistance, adjust R5 until needle moves away from zero, rezero with R3, and repeat procedure until meter can no longer be brought to zero. Sensitivity is now maximum, and uncovered photocell will detect flame from candle at 20 feet.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 29-35.

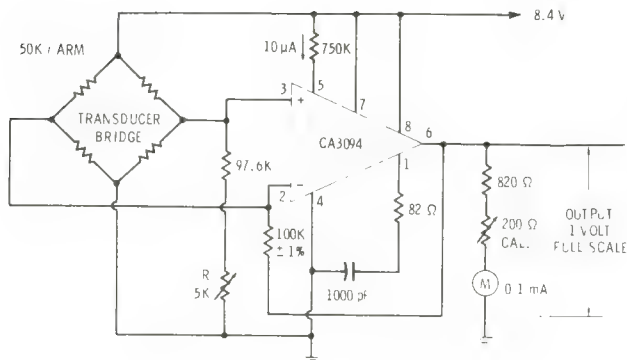


HIGH INPUT Z—Suitable for use as active probe for CRO, as electrometer, and for instrumentation applications. Combination of unipolar and bipolar transistors gives desirable amplifying features of each solid-state device.—I. M. Gotlieb, A New Look at Solid-State Amplifiers, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1976, p 16-19.

SIX-RANGE LIGHT METER—Switching of feedback resistors for opamp driven by Radio Shack 276-115 selenium solar cell gives multirange linear light meter. With 1000-megohm resistor for highest sensitivity, star Sirius will produce photocurrent of about 25 pA when solar cell is shielded from ambient light with length of cardboard tubing. Supplies are 9 V, and meter is 0-1 mA.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 45-53.

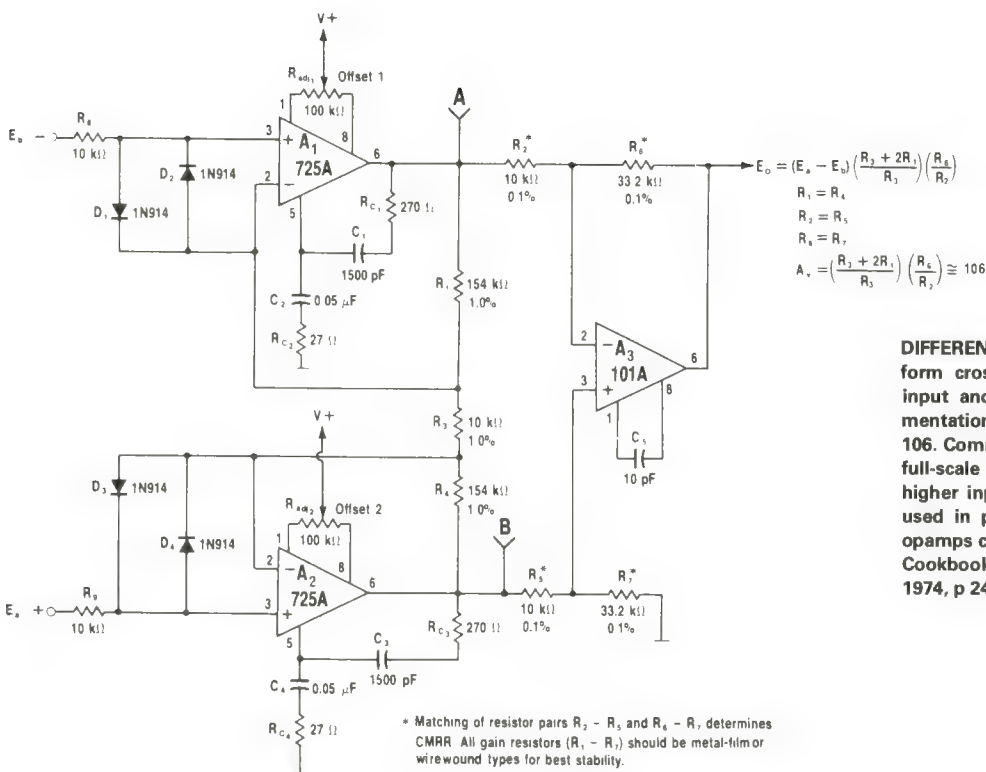
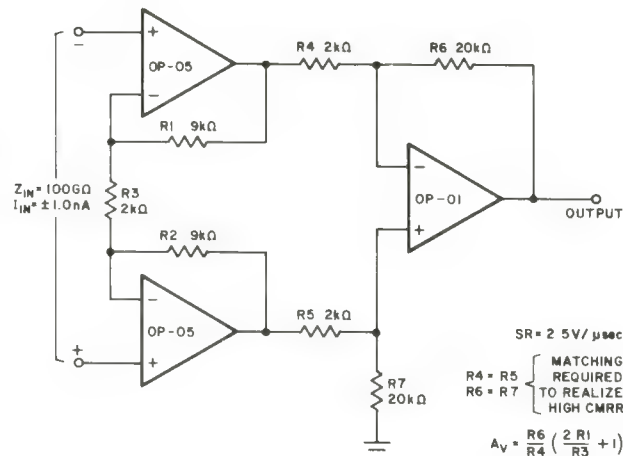


LIGHT METER WITH LED READOUT—Light on phototransistor Q1 (Radio Shack 276-130) produces voltage change across R2 for amplification by opamp whose output drives array of five LEDs forming bar graph voltage indicator. Adjust R3 initially for highest sensitivity by turning off room lights and rotating until LED 1 just stops glowing. Now, as light is gradually increased on sensor, LEDs come on one by one in upward sequence and stay on until all five are lit. Solar cells or selenium cells can be used in place of phototransistor.—F. M. Mims, "Optoelectronic Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 85-93.

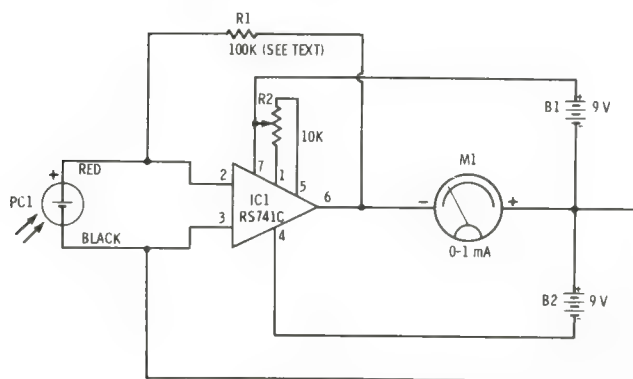


SENSOR-BRIDGE AMPLIFIER—RCA CA3094 combination power switch and amplifier can be used with variety of transducer bridges for instrumentation and other applications. Circuit delivers output of 1 V full-scale for driving meter. Pot R serves as centering or reference control. Can be used as thermometer if one leg of bridge is thermistor and meter scale is calibrated in degrees.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 311–313.

HIGH CMRR—Use of two Precision Monolithics OP-05 opamps feeding OP-01 opamp gives input impedance of about 100 gigohms and high common-mode rejection for instrumentation applications.—"Instrumentation Operational Amplifier," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, OP-05, p 7.

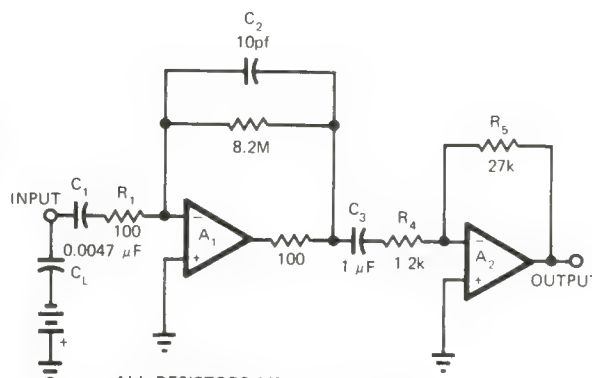


DIFFERENTIAL PREAMP—Opamps A₁ and A₂ form cross-coupled preamp with differential input and differential output, driving instrumentation opamp A₃ to provide overall gain of 106. Common-mode input range is ±10 V, and full-scale differential input is ±100 mV. For higher input impedance, 108 opamps can be used in preamp. For higher speed, all three opamps can be 118.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 241–243.

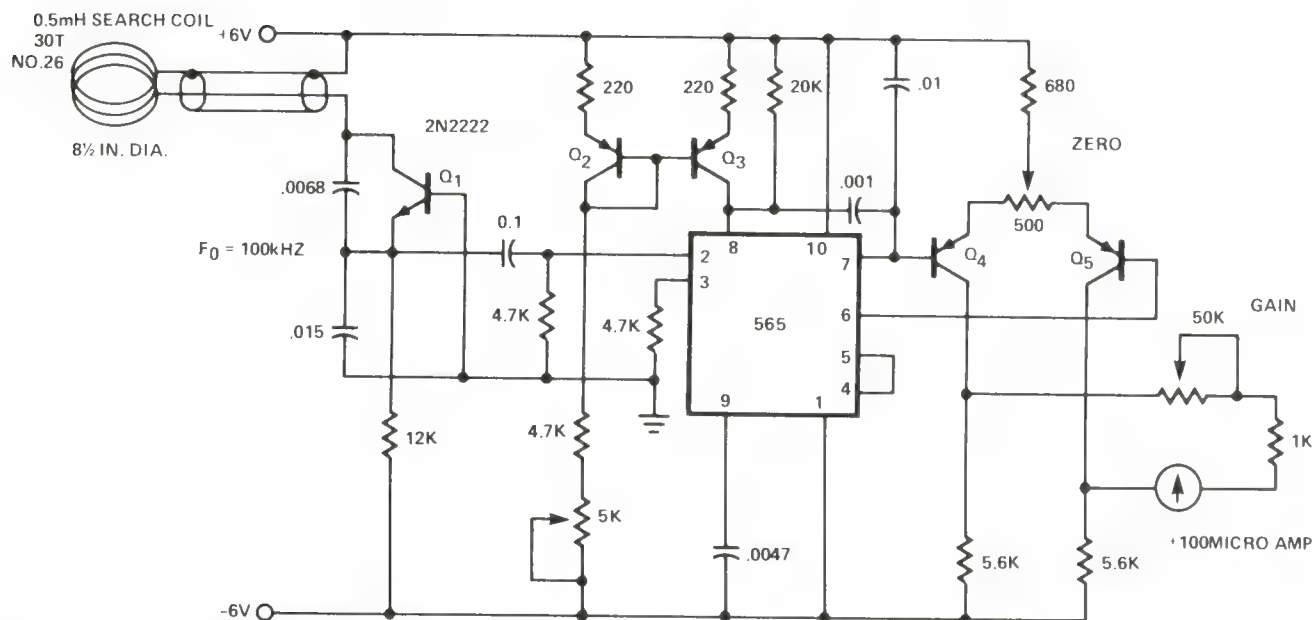


LINEAR LIGHT METER—Uses Radio Shack 276-115 selenium solar cell or equivalent photocell with high-gain RS741C opamp to drive meter. Sensitivity is sufficient to detect individual stars at night without magnifying lens if photocell is shielded from ambient light with length of cardboard tubing. Increasing value of R1 increases gain and sensitivity of circuit. R2 sets meter needle to zero when sensor is dark.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 45-53.

HODOSCOPE AMPLIFIER—Charge amplifier using Teledyne Philbrick 102601 opamp was developed for use with each Geiger counter of 132-counter array for ionization hodoscope used in tracing paths of cosmic rays. Charge-sensitive stage A₁ converts input charge pulse to voltage pulse significantly larger than noise of second stage. With 616-pF load capacitor, output is 12 V for input of 10 mV. Cost of charge amplifier is about \$50.—H. C. Carpenter, Low Cost Charge Amplifier, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1973, p 83 and 85.



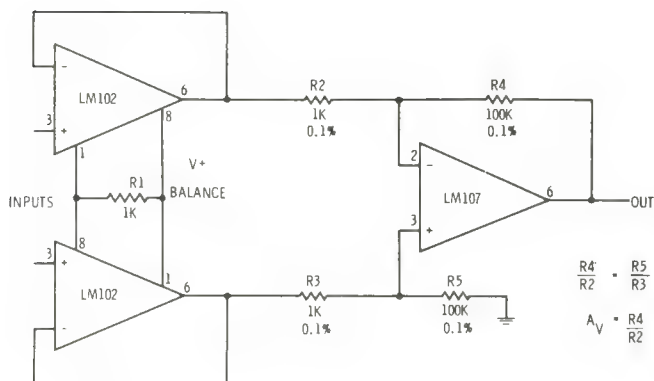
ALL RESISTORS 1/4 W
C₁ 3kV SPRAGUE CERAMIC 30GA-D47
C₂ 100V MICA D 15 1E 100FC
C₃ 35 V SPRAGUE CS 138F 105K
A₁ 102601 TELEDYNE PHILIBRICK
A₂ 1026 TELEDYNE PHILIBRICK
C_L DETECTOR LOAD CAPACITANCE



PLL DETECTOR FOR ALL METALS—Frequency change produced in Colpitts oscillator by metal object near tank coil is indicated by 565 PLL connected as frequency meter. Oscillator frequency

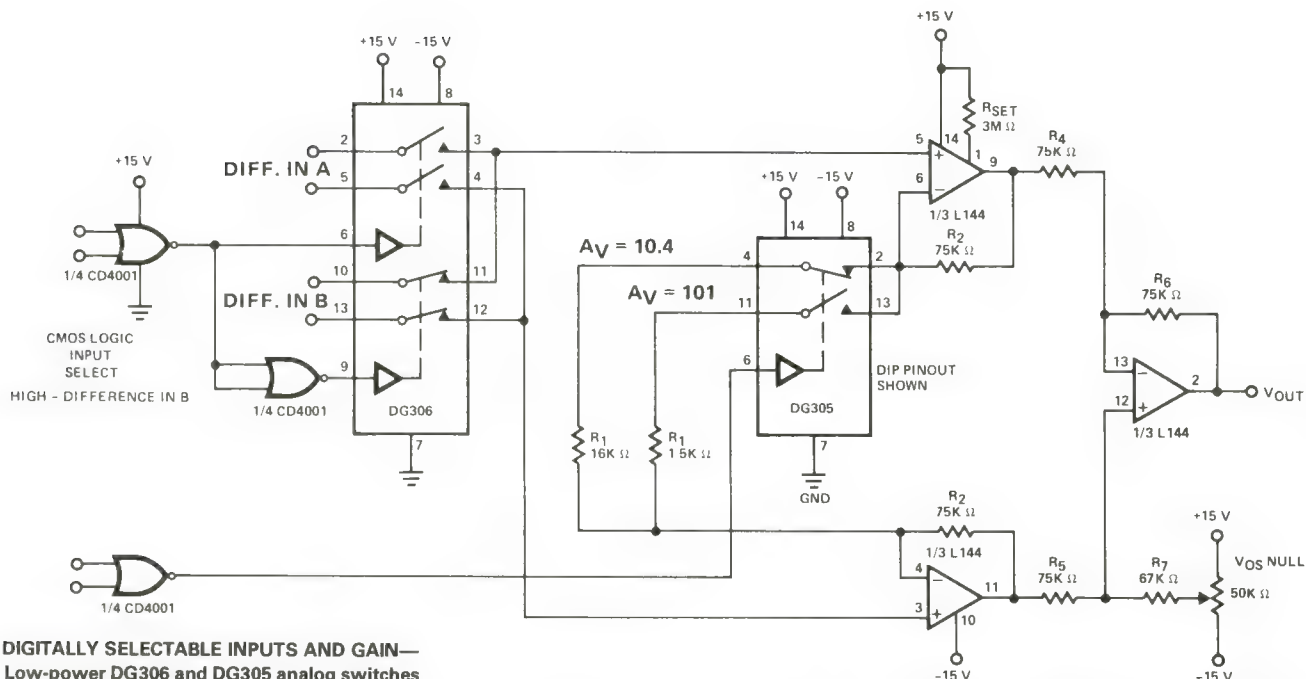
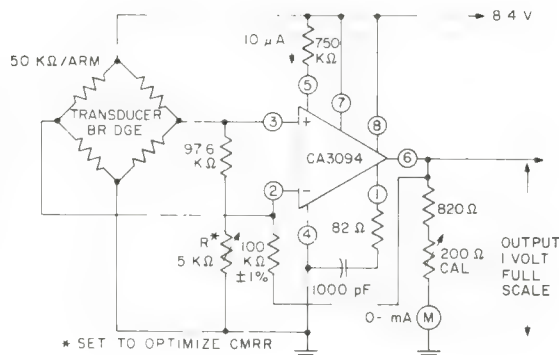
increases when search coil is brought near non-ferrous metal object. Oscillator frequency decreases, as indicated by lower meter reading,

when coil is brought near ferrous object.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 856-858.



THREE-STAGE OPAMP—Responds to difference between two applied signals. Differential output voltage of LM102 pair is applied to balanced differential input of LM107 opamp. Output can be metered or used in any other desired manner. Voltage gain is equal to ratio R_4/R_2 and is 100 for values shown.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 126.

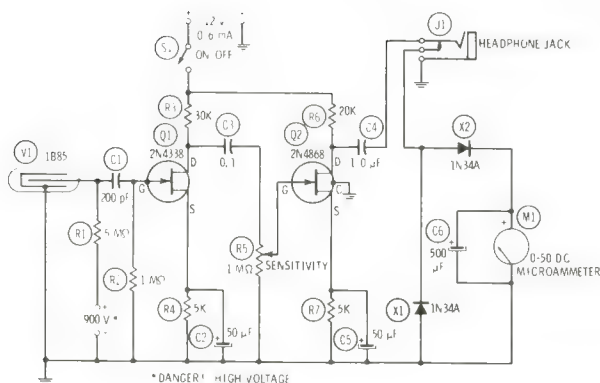
FEEDBACK OPAMP FOR BRIDGE—Uses CA3094 programmable opamp to convert differential input signal from resistor bridge to single-ended 1-V output signal. Circuit provides feedback for opamp. RC network between terminals 1 and 4 of opamp provides compensation to improve stability.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 13.



DIGITALLY SELECTABLE INPUTS AND GAIN—Low-power DG306 and DG305 analog switches provide choice of 10.4 or 101 gain and choice of two differential input channels for instrumen-

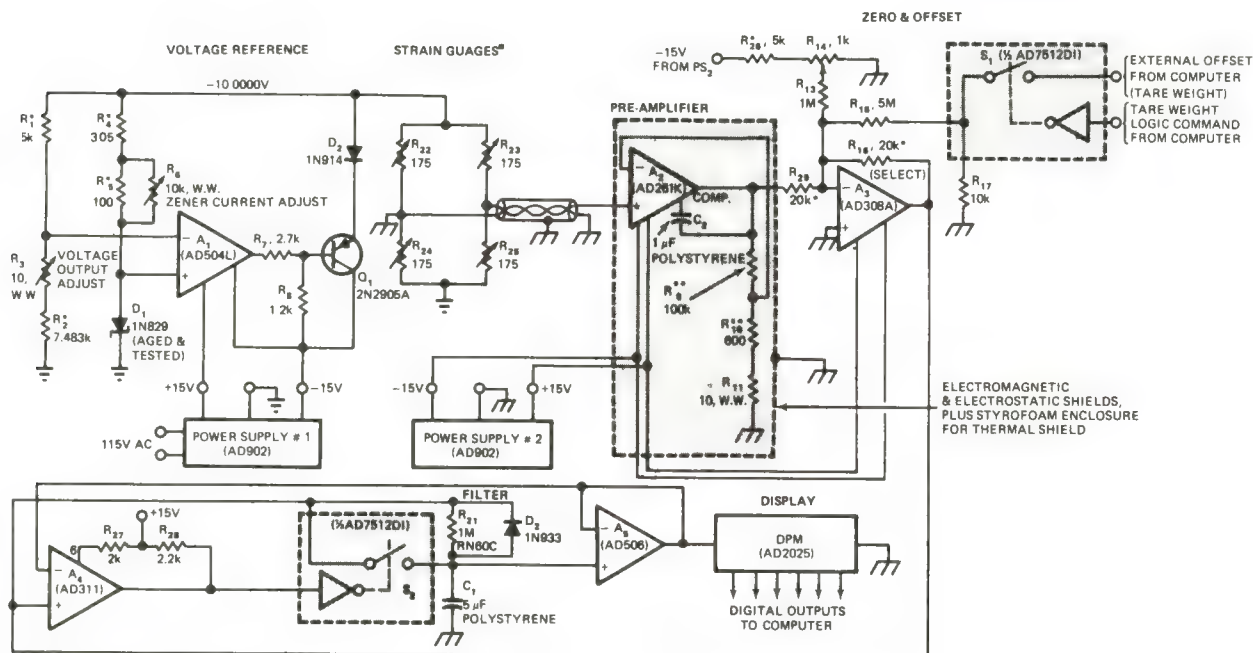
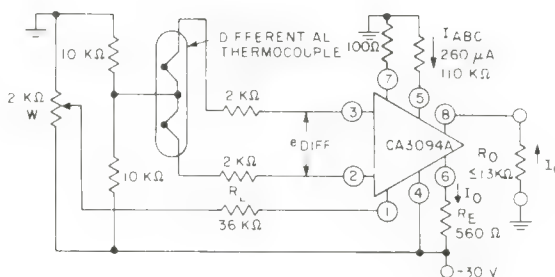
tation applications. Highest gain is obtained when control logic is high.—"Analog Switches

and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-91.



GEIGER COUNTER—Output signal of Victoreen 1B85 G-M tube biased at 900 VDC is proportional to beta-gamma particle count. Signal is amplified by high-gain AF amplifier Q1-Q2 for driving AC meter circuit. Closed-circuit jack is provided for alternate use of headphones. Count-rate range of instrument is determined by exposing G-M tube to different calibrated radioactive samples and marking meter scale for each. Bias for counter can be obtained from three 300-V photoflash batteries in series or equivalent supply capable of providing up to 10 mA.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 152-153.

DIFFERENTIAL TO SINGLE-ENDED—Conversion from differential input signal of thermocouple to single-ended output signal is achieved without feedback by using CA3094A programmable opamp. Output is ± 4.7 V at 8.35 mA. Preamp gain is 180. For linear operation, differential input must be equal to or less than ± 26 mV.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 13.

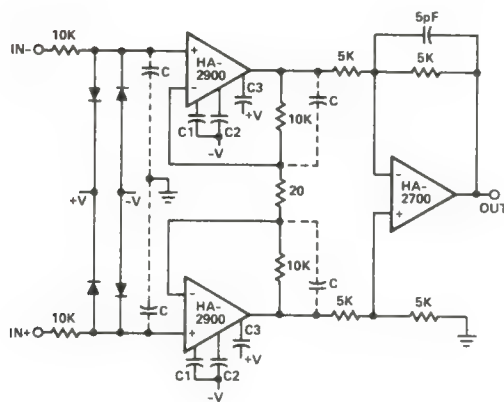


NOTES:
 * = ULTRONIX TYPE 105A WIREWOUND
 # = FLOATED GROUND
 # = INSTRUMENT (EDISON) GROUND
 ** = 100k, 0.005%, TYPE R-44, JULIE RESEARCH LABS
 *** = 600, 0.1%, R-44, JULIE RESEARCH LABS
 ALL OP AMPS AND POWER SUPPLIES = ANALOG DEVICES
 ■ = SCHEMATIC FOR STRAIN GAGES IS SIMPLIFIED

0.02% WEIGHING ACCURACY—Analog instrument covers up to 300 lb with resolution of 0.01

lb, for monitoring changes in body weight during clinical study. Bonded strain gages distributed symmetrically on platform of scale form bridge network R_1 - R_2 - R_3 - R_4 serving as input for circuit that displays weight on digital panel meter and provides digital outputs to com-

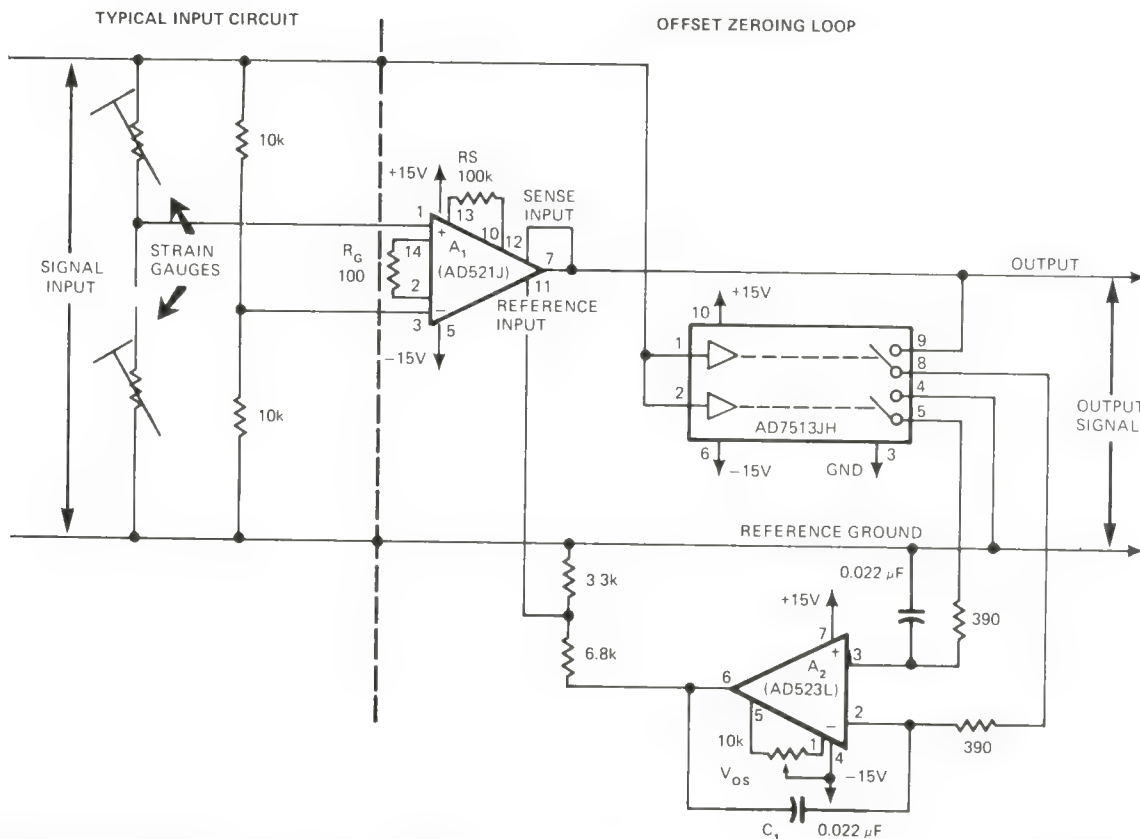
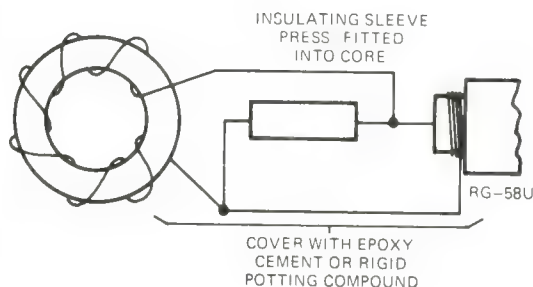
puter. Proper grounding is critical; all ground returns should go to single point at each power-supply common line. Article covers circuit operation in detail.—J. Williams, This 30-PPM Scale Proves That Analog Designs Aren't Dead Yet, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1976, p 61-64.



HIGH-IMPEDANCE DIFFERENTIAL-INPUT—Two Harris HA-2900 chopper-stabilized opamps feed HA-2700 high-performance opamp for instrumentation applications. Circuit provides excellent rejection of ± 10 V common-mode input signals. Protection diodes prevent voltages at input terminals from exceeding either power supply. Supply can be ± 15 V.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 7-70 (Application Note 518).

FERRITE-BEAD CURRENT TRANSFORMER—

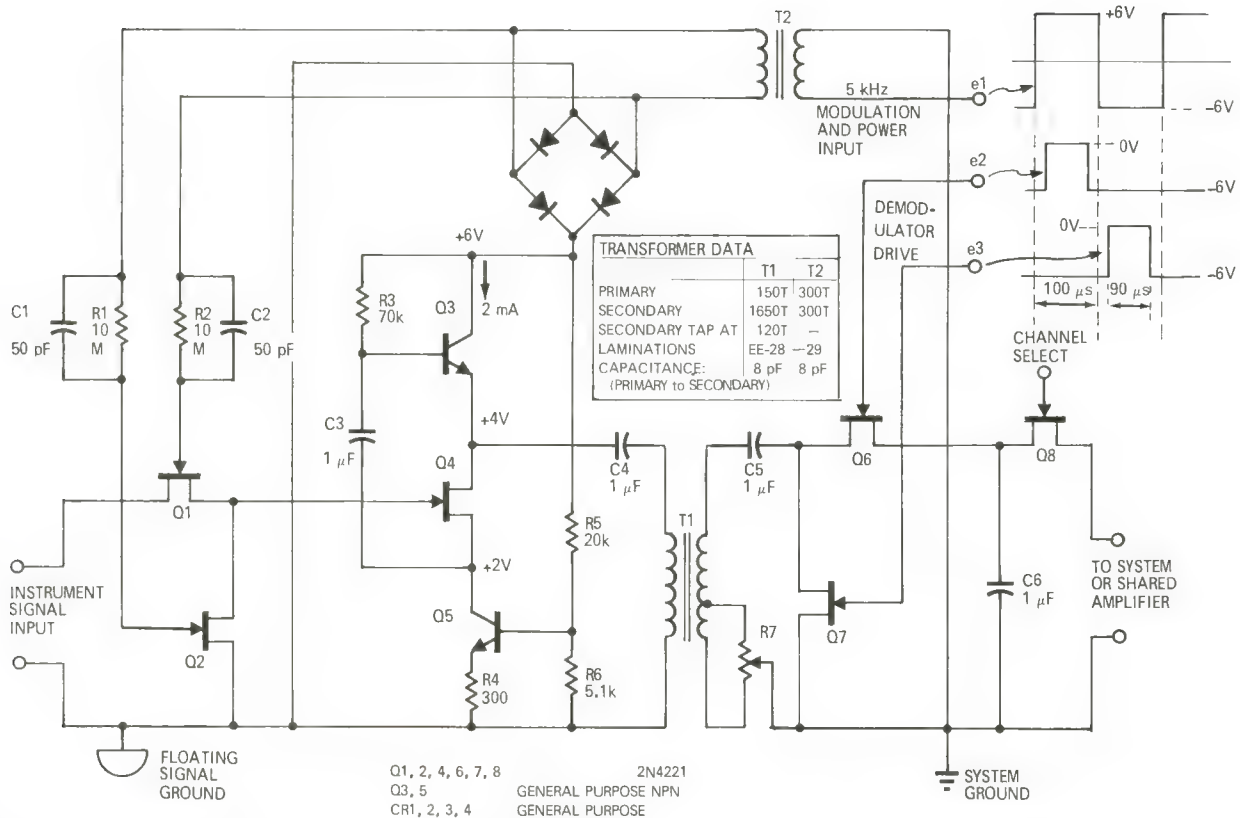
No. 27 ferrite bead (Ferronics 11-122-B) wound with 25 turns No. 30 enameled wire and shunted by 50-ohm $\frac{1}{4}$ -W resistor, gives low-cost transformer that can be used in range of 3 kHz to 30 MHz. Current-conversion ratio is 1 V/A into 50-ohm coaxial-cable termination, with excellent linearity from milliamperes up into amperes. Wire carrying current to be measured is passed once through core, to serve as single-turn primary of transformer.—M. Salvati, Ferrite Bead Makes Cheap Current Transformer, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1974, p 85.



AUTOMATIC NULLING—Simple offset zeroing loop reduces effective input offset of instrumentation amplifier to less than a microvolt by using zero-and-hold that nulls output of instru-

mentation opamp A₁ to reference ground. Article describes operation in detail. Input signal source drives logic input, for nulling up to 4 V without using external nulling pot. Typical

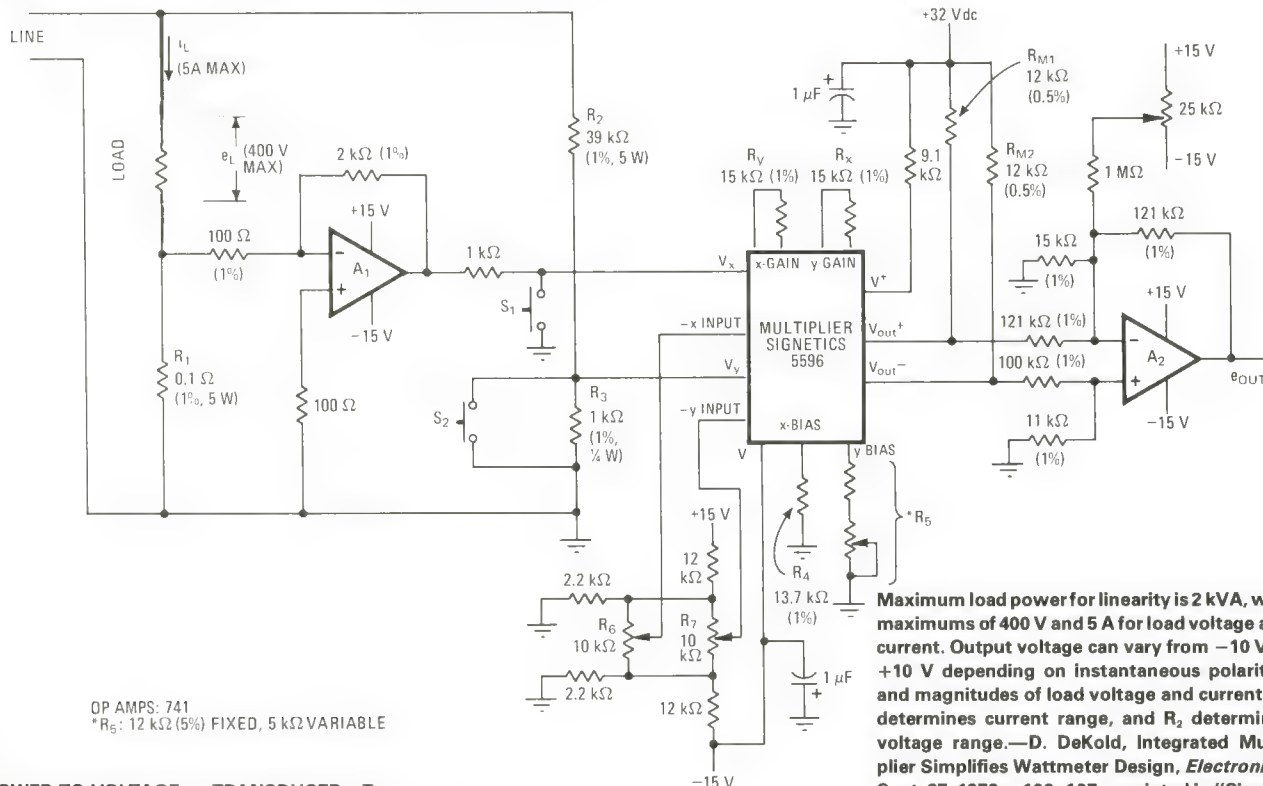
input circuit using strain gages is shown at left of dashed line.—M. Cerat, Zeroing Loop Reduces Instrumentation Amplifier Offsets, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 100 and 102.



ANALOG PREAMP—Combination of 5-kHz FET-chopper amplifier Q1-Q2 with transformer isolation of signal and system grounds gives low-cost analog instrumentation amplifier that will process millivolt DC signals while rejecting

hundreds of volts of common-mode DC. Signal accuracy is 0.1% for inputs between 50 and 500 mV. Input impedance is 4 megohms, drift is only 0.2 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$, and DC common-mode rejection rate is better than 120 dB. Low-impedance output of

followers Q3-Q4-Q5 is sent through T1 to synchronous FET demodulator Q6-Q7. R7 adjusts system scaling.—C. A. Walton, High-CMR, Low-Cost DC Instrumentation Preamp, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 15, 1971, p 47–48.



OP AMPS: 741
*R₅: 12 k Ω (5%) FIXED, 5 k Ω VARIABLE

POWER-TO-VOLTAGE TRANSDUCER—Two opamps and inexpensive IC multiplier provide output voltage directly proportional to instan-

taneous power through load. Frequency response extends from DC to several kilohertz.

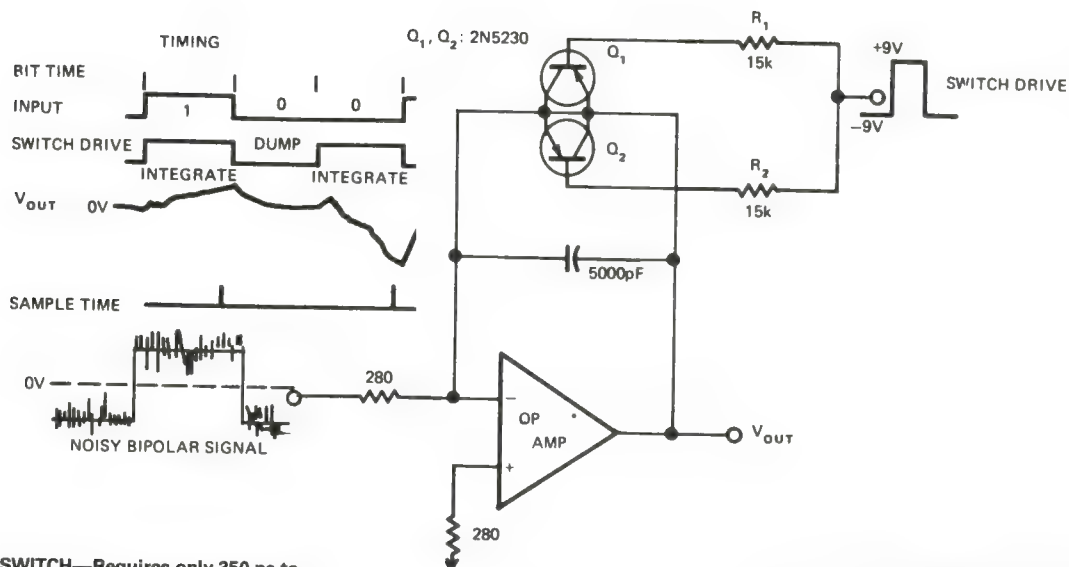
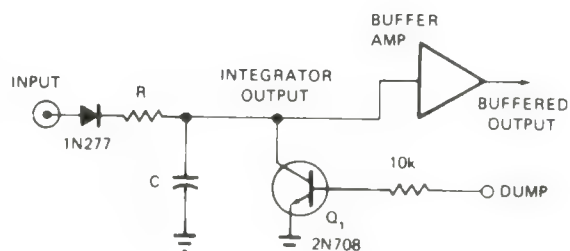
Maximum load power for linearity is 2 kVA, with maximums of 400 V and 5 A for load voltage and current. Output voltage can vary from -10 V to +10 V depending on instantaneous polarities and magnitudes of load voltage and current. R₁ determines current range, and R₂ determines voltage range.—D. DeKold, Integrated Multiplier Simplifies Wattmeter Design, *Electronics*, Sept. 27, 1973, p 106–107; reprinted in "Circuits for Electronics Engineers," *Electronics*, 1977, p 175–176.

CHAPTER 41

Integrator Circuits

Provide output that is integral of input with respect to time. Special features include logic-reset, analog start/stop, fast dump, and fast recovery.

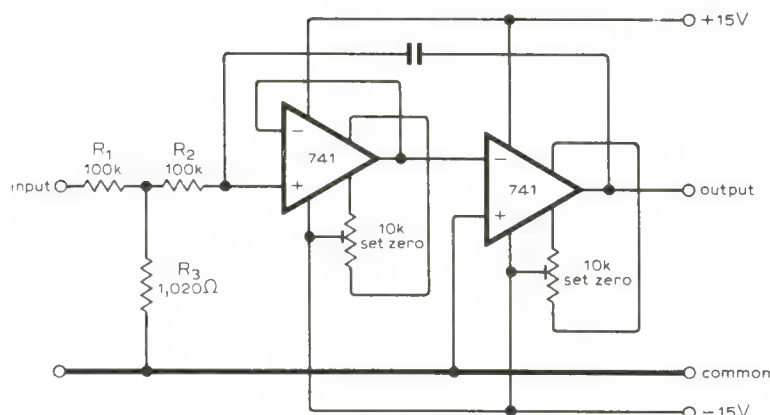
INTEGRATE AND DUMP—Transistor is used as switch, without power supply. Simple RC integrator will dump (discharge C) completely in about $1\ \mu\text{s}$ when dump input is logic 1 (+5 V). Values of R and C determine time constant of integrator. Without power supply, circuit can only drive high-impedance load; for low-impedance load, add FET-input opamp such as Analog Devices 40J as buffer.—R. Riordan, Integrate and Dump Circuit Uses No Power Supply, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1973, p 93.



FAST DUMP SWITCH—Requires only 350 ns to dump 6-V output to level of 3 mV. Transistors are connected so one of them is biased in forward mode independently of output polarity. Both transistors turn on during dump interval.

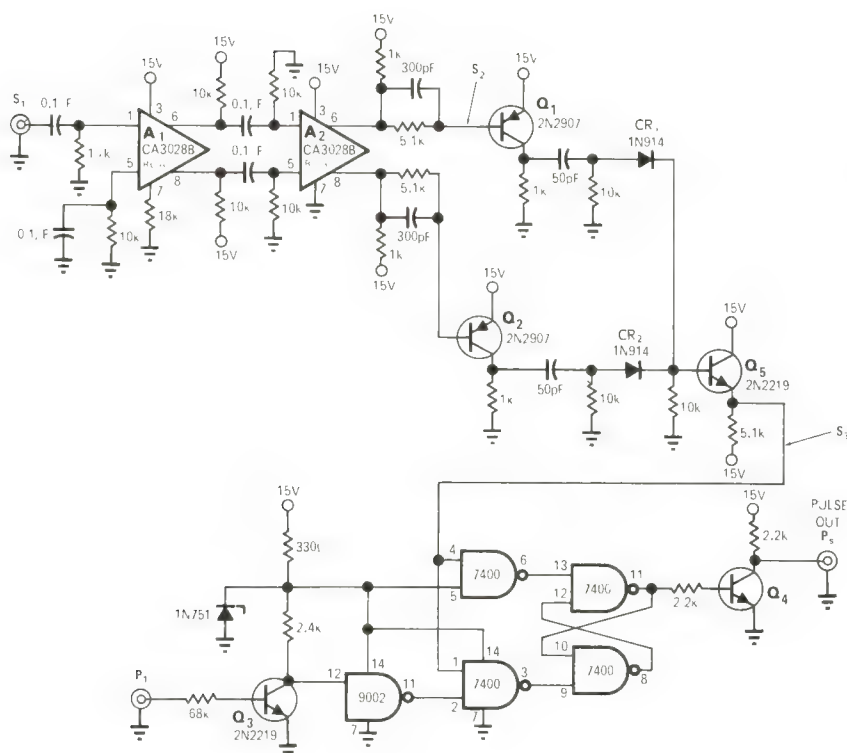
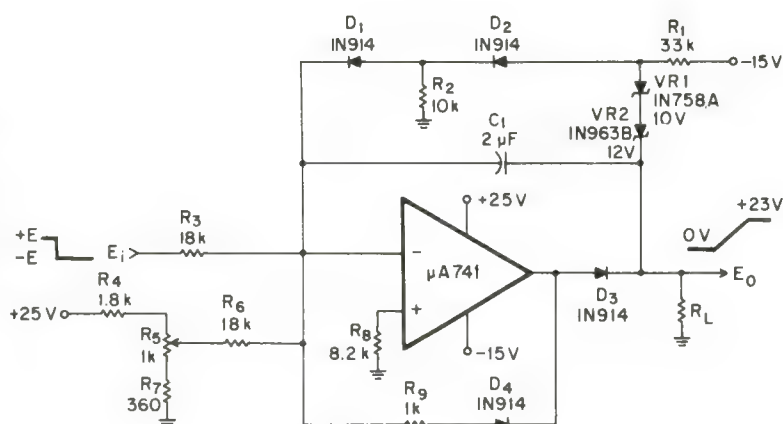
Transistor operating in forward mode determines initial discharge rate until it saturates, after which inverted-mode transistor continues to discharge capacitor. Offset voltage error is

only $-25\ \mu\text{V}$. Opamp is Analog Devices 120 or equivalent having unity-gain bandwidth above 100 MHz and slew rate above $200\ \text{V}/\mu\text{s}$.—F. Tarico, Fast Bipolar Dump Switch Has Low Offset, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1974, p 66.

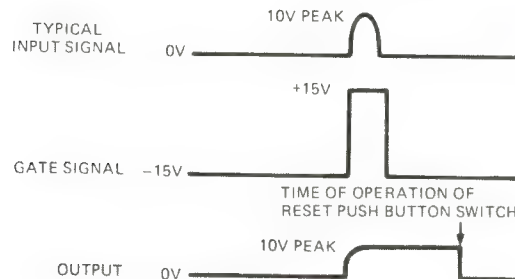
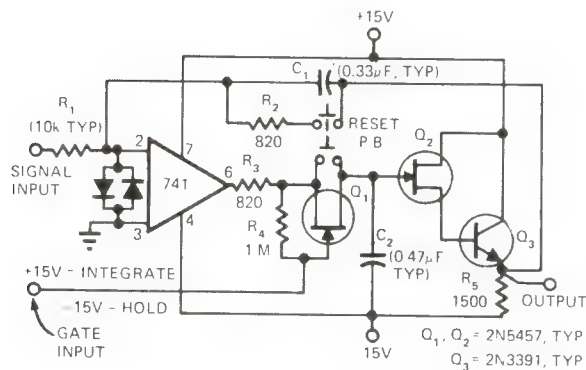


HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE—Two-opamp connection shown gives input resistance of 200 megohms and drift time of 90 min for 0 to 10 V.—N. G. Boreham, *Op-Amp Integrator*, *Wireless World*, March 1977, p 42.

FAST RECOVERY—Two diodes and two zeners clamp output of integrator below saturation level of opamp, making recovery time approximately equal to slew rate. With values shown, integration time constant R_3C_1 is 35.6 ms and output is clamped at +23 V. Output linearity is $\pm 1\%$, and threshold range of circuit is -3 V to -10 V.—K. S. Wong, *Fast-Recovery Integrator with Adjustable Threshold*, *EEE Magazine*, Aug. 1970, p 77.

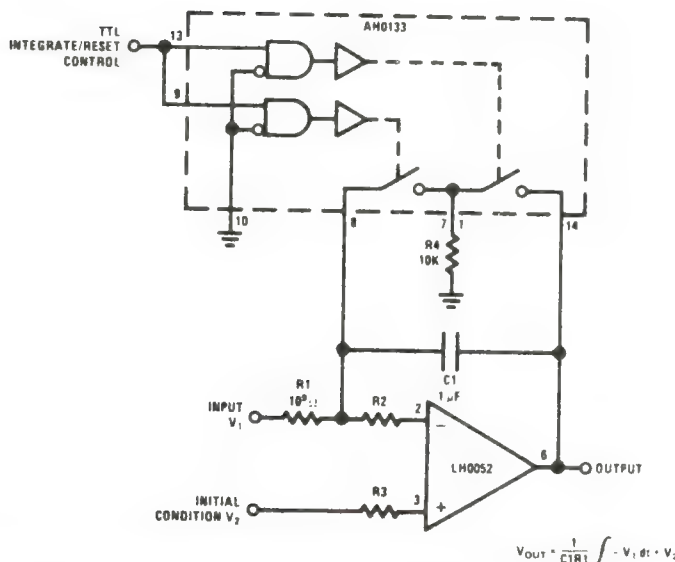
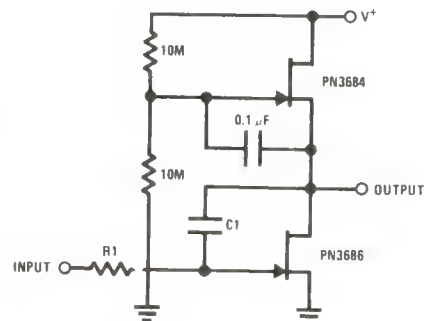


ELIMINATING RINGING—High-Q bandpass integrator reduces ringing significantly by amplifying AC input signal in two broadband differential amplifier stages, A₁ and A₂, before differentiation and selection by D₁ and D₂. Input gate pulse P₁ and differentiated pulses drive AND logic that generates output pulse P₃ coincident with zero crossings of AC input. Leading edge of P₃ will always occur at first zero crossing after P₁ initiates gating action. If output drives balanced diode bridge, gating pedestal and AC signal transient are eliminated; high-Q bandpass integrator then has fast settling time, permitting faster repetition rates.—R. J. Turner, *Reduce Integrator Transients with Synchronized Gate Signals*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Jan. 15, 1972, p 46-47.



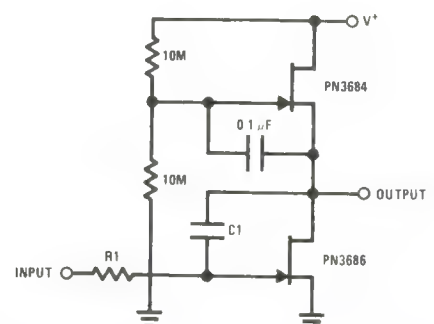
STORING INTEGRATOR OUTPUT—Modified sample-and-hold circuit with capacitive feedback combines integrate, sample, and hold functions, for use in temporarily storing output of integrator. Integrating amplifier is 741 opamp; for critical applications, FET opamp is preferable.—E. Crovella, *Circuit Combines Integrate, Sample and Hold Functions*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 90.

JFET WITH AC COUPLING—Connection shown gives very high voltage gain. Use of C1 as Miller integrator or capacitance multiplier allows simple circuit to handle very long time constant.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.

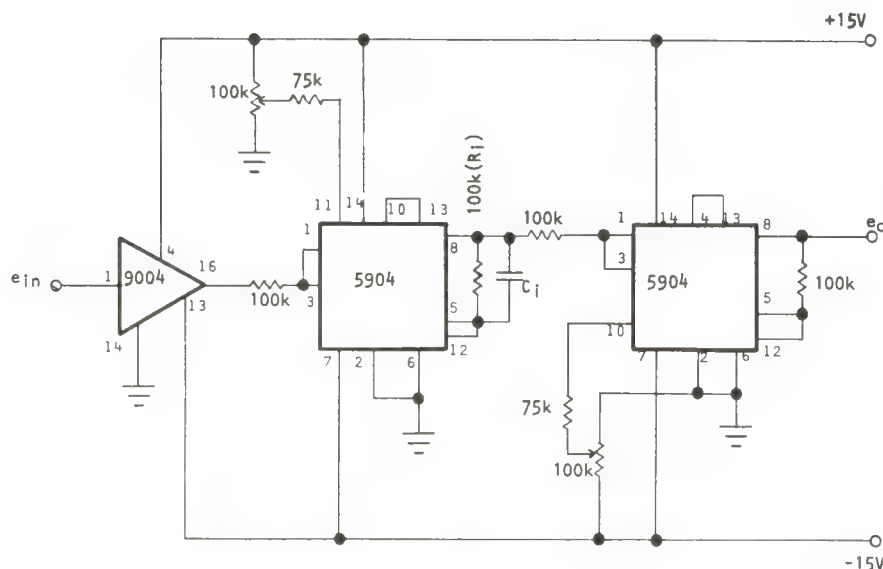


PRECISION INTEGRATOR—Low input bias current of National LH0052 opamp makes it suitable for applications requiring long time constants. R1 is selected so total leakage current at summing node is sufficiently smaller than signal current to ensure required accuracy. R2 is included to protect input circuit during reset

transient but can be omitted for low-speed applications. R3, used to balance resistance in inputs, should be equal to sum of R2 and 100-ohm resistance of reset switch.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 1,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, AN-63, p 1–12.

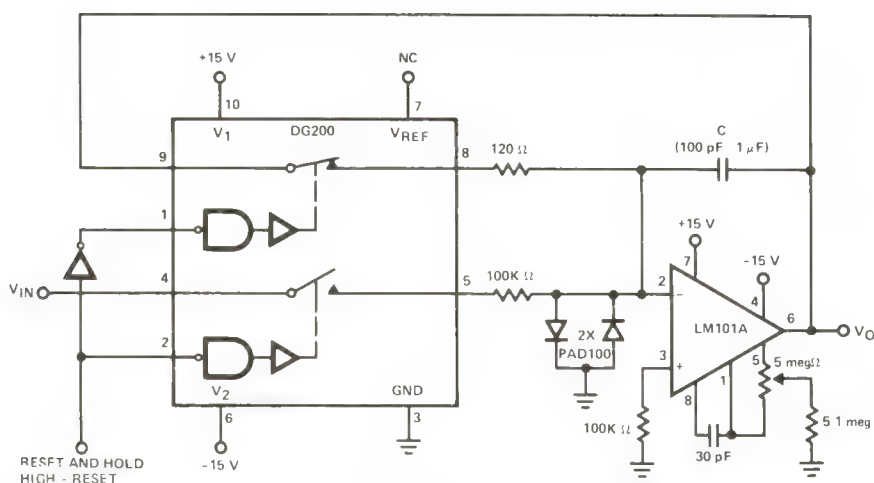
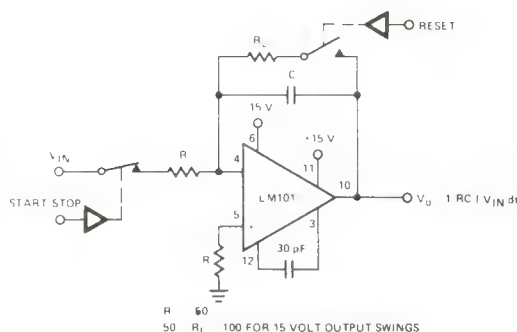


AC-COUPLED JFET—Use of C1 as Miller integrator or capacitance multiplier allows simple circuit to handle very long time constant while providing high voltage gain. Circuit also offers low distortion with low noise and high dynamic range.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26.



RMS CONVERTER—Converts analog voltage to RMS equivalent by squaring operation followed by integration and square-rooting. Bipolar input signal is first converted into linear absolute value with Optical Electronics 9004 absolute-value module, as required for processing by 5904 unipolar devices. Pots are used to establish 10-V full-scale level. $R_i C_i$ is integration time constant.—“Simple RMS Converter,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10246.

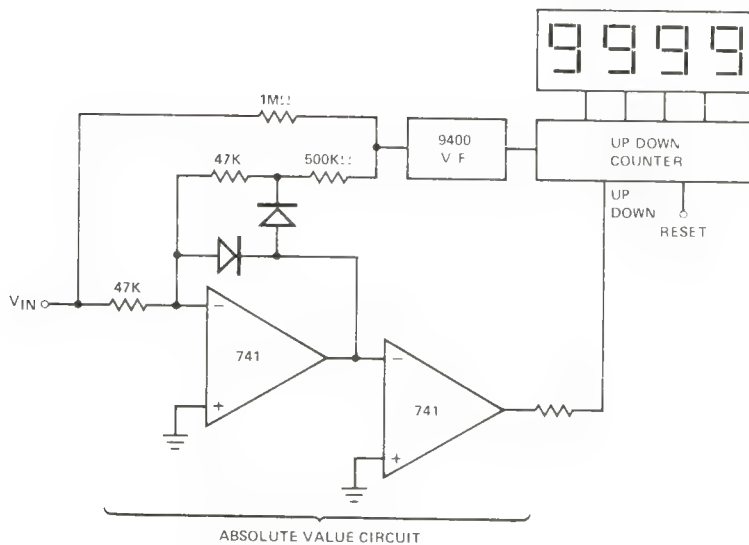
ANALOG START/STOP AND RESET—One section of DG300 dual analog switch serves for discharging integrator capacitor C through R_i when resetting integrator, with start/stop switch section being held open by control logic. When both switches are open, output of integrator is held.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-81.



LOGIC-RESETTABLE INTEGRATOR—DG200 CMOS analog switch serves for discharging integrator capacitor C rapidly for high logic input pulse. Other section of switch disconnects integrator from analog input when logic goes high. When logic input is returned to low, integrator is triggered. Diodes prevent capacitor from charging to over 15 V.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-68.

NOTE: PIN CONNECTIONS SHOWN ARE FOR METAL CAN PACKAGE

$$V_O = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} V_{IN} dt \quad (C \text{ in } \mu F)$$



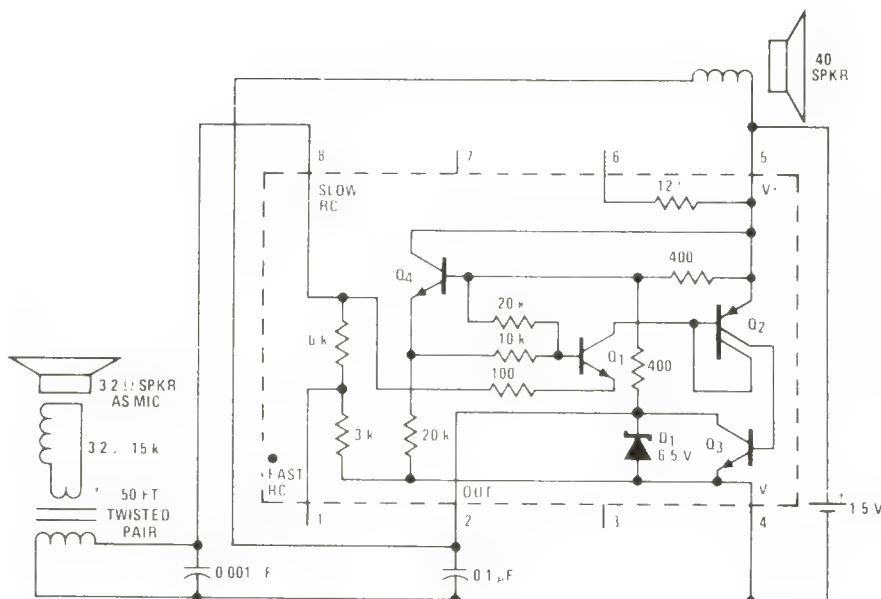
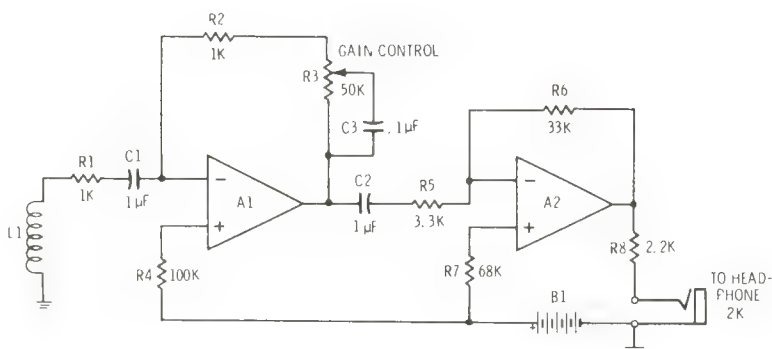
BIPOLAR INPUT FOR V/F CONVERTER—Absolute-value integrator circuit gives effect of generating negative frequencies when input signal is negative by making counter count up for positive voltage and count down for negative voltage. Diode types are not critical.—M. O. Paiva, "Applications of the 9400 Voltage to Frequency Frequency to Voltage Converter," Teledyne Semiconductor, Mountain View, CA, 1978, AN-10, p 3.

CHAPTER 42

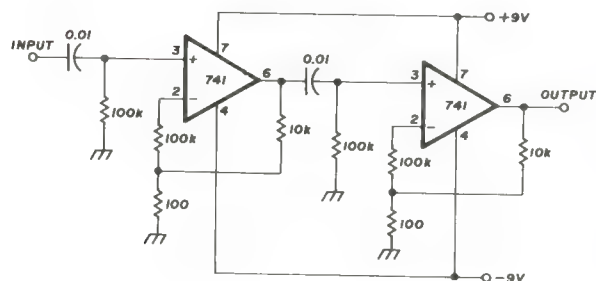
Intercom Circuits

Covers one-way and two-way basic intercom circuits, four-station two-way system, induction receiver for paging, and private telephone system. Audio amplifier circuits suitable for intercoms are also given.

AUDIO INDUCTION RECEIVER—Used to pick up audio signal being fed to low-impedance single-wire loop encircling room or other area to be covered. Pickup loop L1 is 100–500 turns wound around plastic case of receiver. Opamp sections are from Motorola MC3401P or National LM3900 quad opamp. Supply can be 9–15 V. Requires no FCC license. Can be used as private paging system if audio amplifier of transmitter has microphone input.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 23–25.

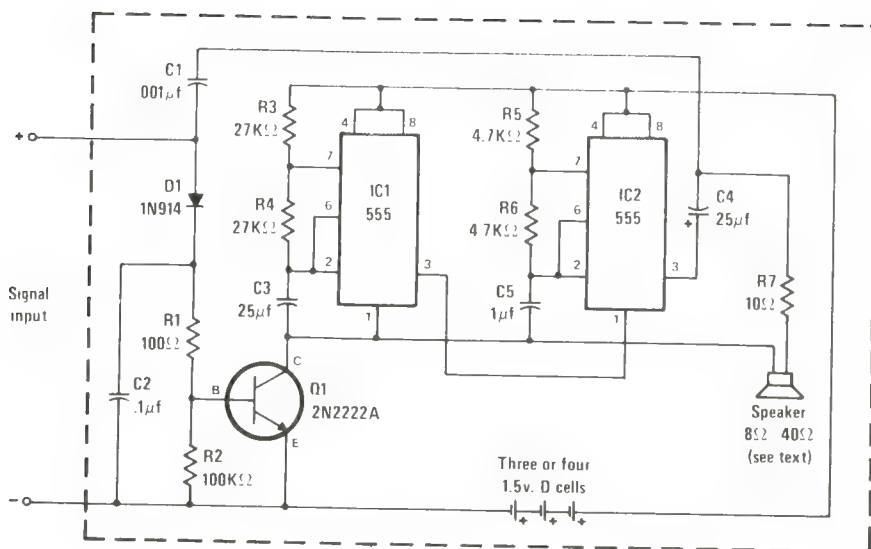
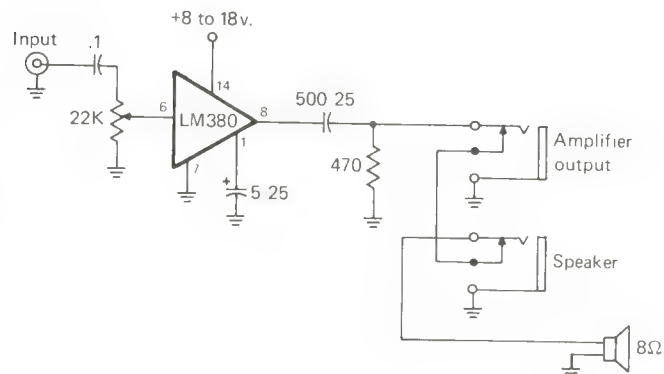


MICROPOWER ONE-WAY INTERCOM—National LM3909 IC operating from single 1.5-V cell serves as low-power one-way intercom suitable for listening-in on child's room and meeting other room-to-room communication needs. Battery drain is only about 15 mA. Person speaking directly into 3.2-ohm loudspeaker used as microphone delivers full 1.4 V P-P signal to 40-ohm loudspeaker at listening location.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 9.

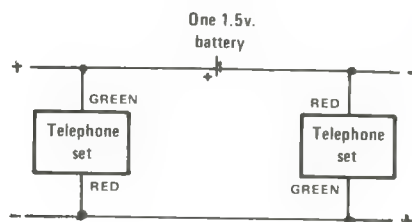


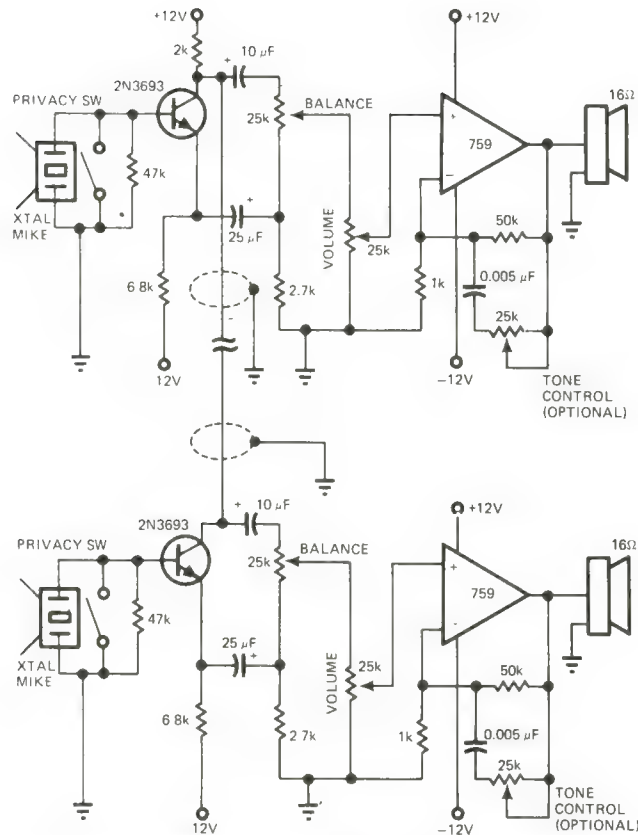
CASCADED 741 OPAMPS—Two opamps in series provide 80 dB of audio gain with bandwidth of about 300 to 6000 Hz. Gain of each opamp is set at 100. With three stages, bandwidth would be 5100 Hz. Output will drive loudspeaker at comfortable room level, if fed through 1-μF non-polarized capacitor to output transformer having 500-ohm primary and 8-ohm secondary.—C. Hall, *Circuit Design with the 741 Op Amp*, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 26–29.

2 W WITH IC—Inexpensive audio amplifier using 14-pin DIP provides adequate power for small audio projects and audio troubleshooting. Pins 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, and 12 are soldered directly to foil side of printed-wiring board used for construction, to give effect of heatsink.—J. Schultz, *An Audio Circuit Breadboarder's Delight*, *CQ*, Jan. 1978, p 42 and 75.



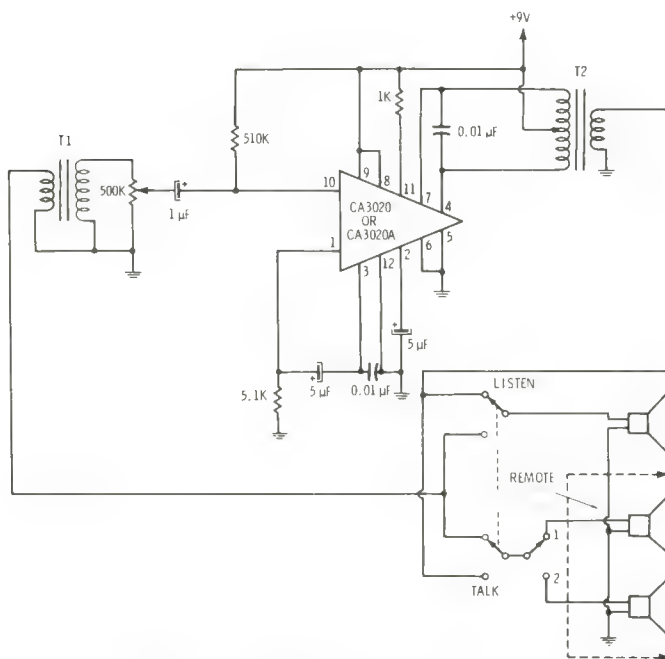
BEEPER—Private two-station telephone system for home requires only two wires between ordinary telephone sets, with 1.5-V battery in series with one line, but this voltage is not enough to actuate ringers in sets. Beeper in parallel with each set, with polarity as shown, serves same purpose as ringer. 555 timer IC1 turns on IC2 about once every 3 s, and IC2 then generates 1000-Hz beep for about 1 s as ringing signal. No switches are required, because telephone handsets provide automatic switching. When both telephones are hung up, 1.5-V battery splits equally between beepers and resulting 0.75 V is not enough to turn on Q1 in either set. When one telephone is picked up, beeper at other telephone receives close to 1.5 V and Q1 turns on IC1 to initiate beeping call. When other telephone is picked up, beeping automatically stops because 1.5 V is again divided between sets.—P. Stark, *Private Telephone: Simple Two-Station Intercom*, *Modern Electronics*, July 1978, p 32–34.





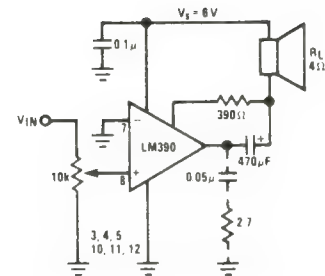
BIDIRECTIONAL INTERCOM—Uses 759 power opamps to provide 0.5 W for 16-ohm loudspeakers. Crystal microphones feed NPN transistors that provide both in-phase and 180° out-of-phase signals. Balance-adjusting circuits of amplifier cancel out the two signals, so only out-of-phase signal goes to receiving unit. Privacy

switch across microphone eliminates audio feedback while listening. Article tells how to calculate heatsink requirements.—R. J. Apfel, *Power Op Amps—Their Innovative Circuits and Packaging Provide Designers with More Options*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 141–144.

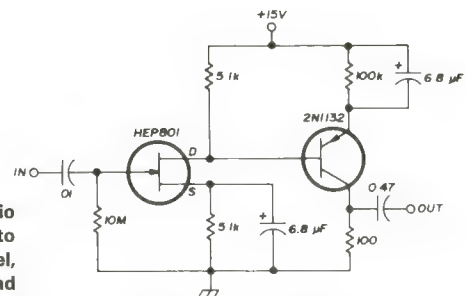


SINGLE IC WITH TRANSFORMERS—CA3020 differential amplifier uses AF input transformer T1 to match loudspeakers (used as microphone) to higher input resistance of IC. AF output trans-

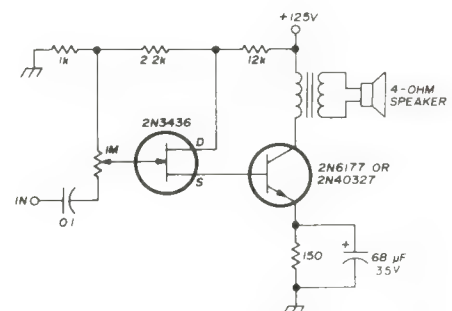
former T2 similarly matches IC to loudspeakers operating conventionally.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 100–101.



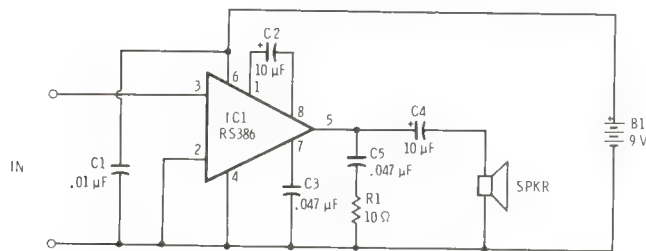
1 W AT 6 V—Battery-operated power amplifier using National LM390 IC provides ample power for loudspeaker despite operation from 6-V portable battery.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-41.



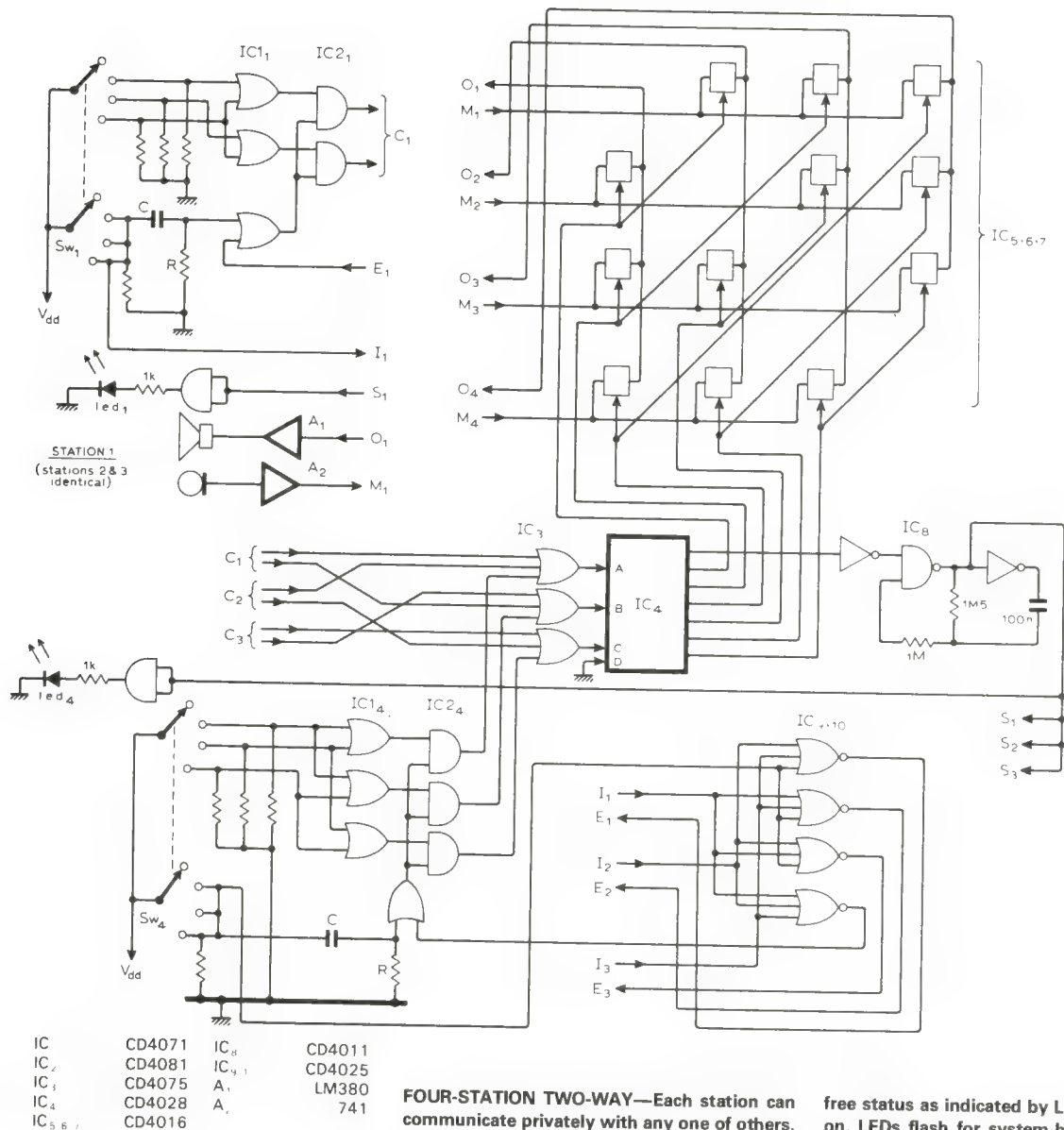
DIRECT-COUPLED AF—Combination of unipolar and bipolar transistors gives desirable amplifying features of each solid-state device. Can be used as speech amplifier and for other low-level audio applications.—I. M. Gottlieb, *A New Look at Solid-State Amplifiers*, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1976, p 16–19.



AF OUTPUT—Operates directly from 125-V rectified AC line voltage. Combination of unipolar and bipolar transistors gives desirable amplifying features of each solid-state device.—I. M. Gottlieb, *A New Look at Solid-State Amplifiers*, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1976, p 16–19.

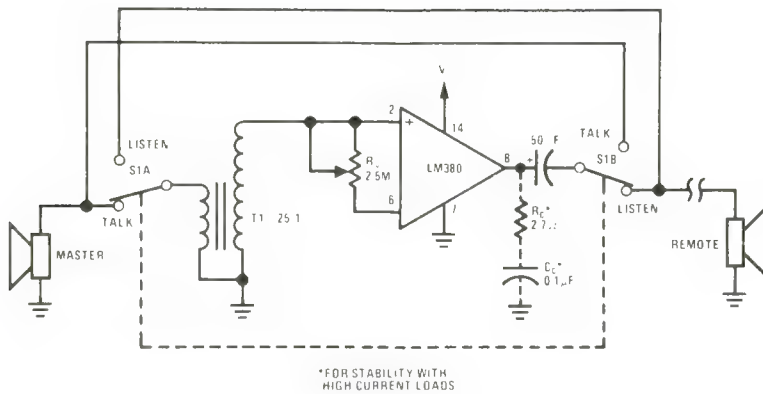


0.25-W AMPLIFIER—Single Radio Shack RS386 IC powered by 6–9 V from battery provides gain of about 200 with sufficient power to drive 8-ohm loudspeaker when speaking closely into small dynamic microphone of type used with portable tape recorders.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 87–95.



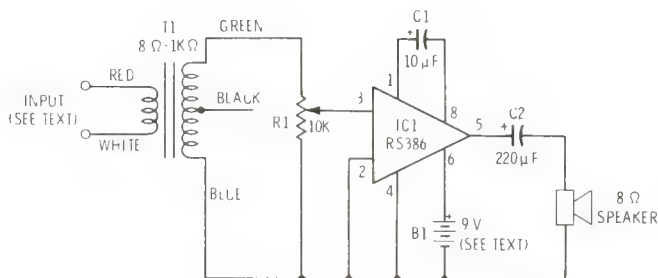
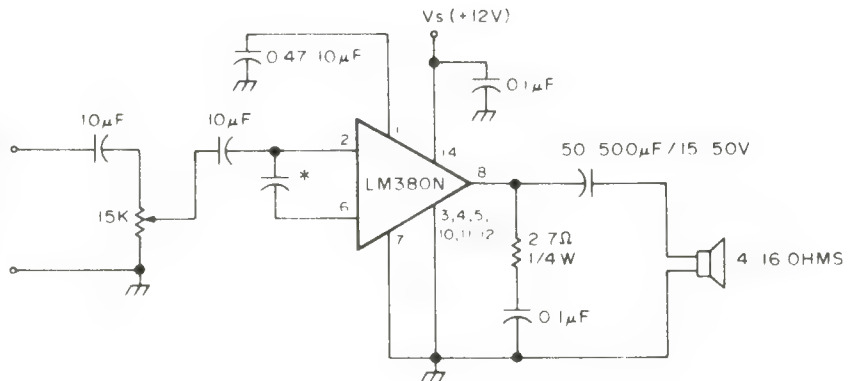
FOUR-STATION TWO-WAY—Each station can communicate privately with any one of others. All four stations have identical inputs as at upper left, with fourth station having master circuit. Each two-station combination is assigned 3-bit code as given in table, for selection by switches Sw₁–Sw₄. All station codes are ORed and decoded by IC₄ to drive matrix of analog switches for coupling appropriate audio inputs and outputs. Code 000 is used for system-

free status as indicated by LEDs 1 and 4 being on. LEDs flash for system-busy status. When code is selected, enable inputs of nonselected stations go low to prevent generation of further codes. System can be expanded to six stations by using 4-bit code and CD4514 decoder with larger matrix of analog switches.—B. Voynovich, Multiple Station Two-Way Intercom, *Wireless World*, March 1978, p 59.



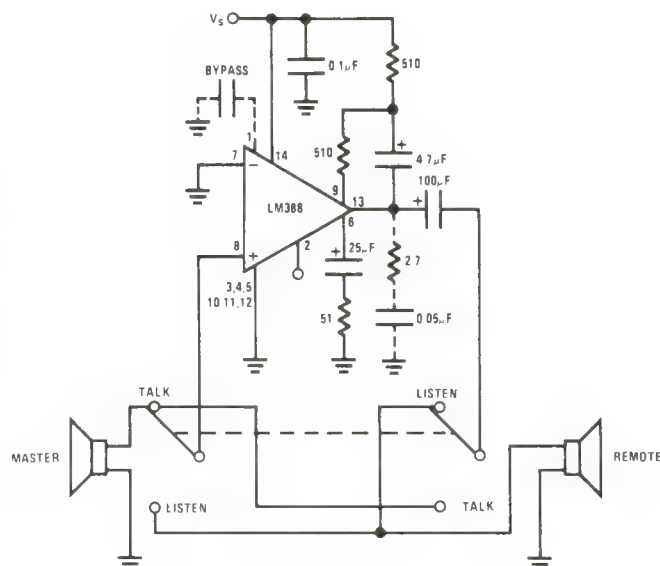
SINGLE OPAMP—When switch S1 is in talk position as shown, loudspeaker of master station acts as microphone, driving opamp through step-up transformer T1. Switch at remote station must then be in listen position. Supply voltage range is 8–20 V.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-21–4-28.

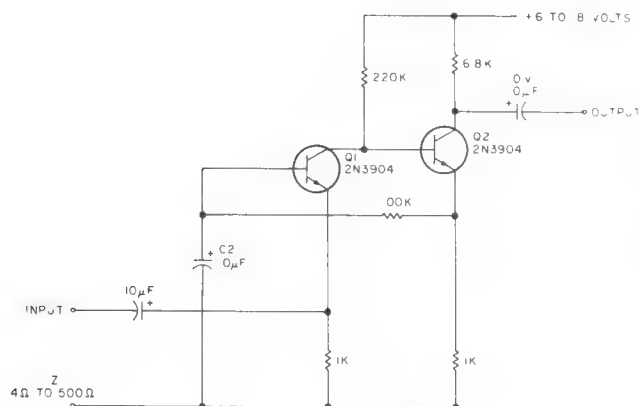
2-W LM380 POWER AMPLIFIER—Complete basic circuit for most audio or communication purposes uses minimum of external parts. C3, used to limit high frequencies, can be in range of 0.005 to 0.05 μF .—A. MacLean, *How Do You Use ICs?*, 73 Magazine, June 1977, p 184–187.



0.5-W AF IC—Simple audio power stage drives 8-ohm loudspeaker for producing greater volume with pocket radio or for intercom applications. Supply range is 4–12 V. For long life, 6-V lantern batteries are recommended. Transformer is Radio Shack 273-1380.—F. M. Mims, “Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 5,” Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 38–44.

HIGH-GAIN INTERCOM—Internal bootstrapping in National LM388 audio power amplifier IC gives output power levels above 1 W at supply voltages in range of 6–12 V, with minimum parts count. AC gain is set at about 300 V/V, eliminating need for step-up transformer normally used in intercoms. Optional RC network suppresses spurious oscillations.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-37–4-41.



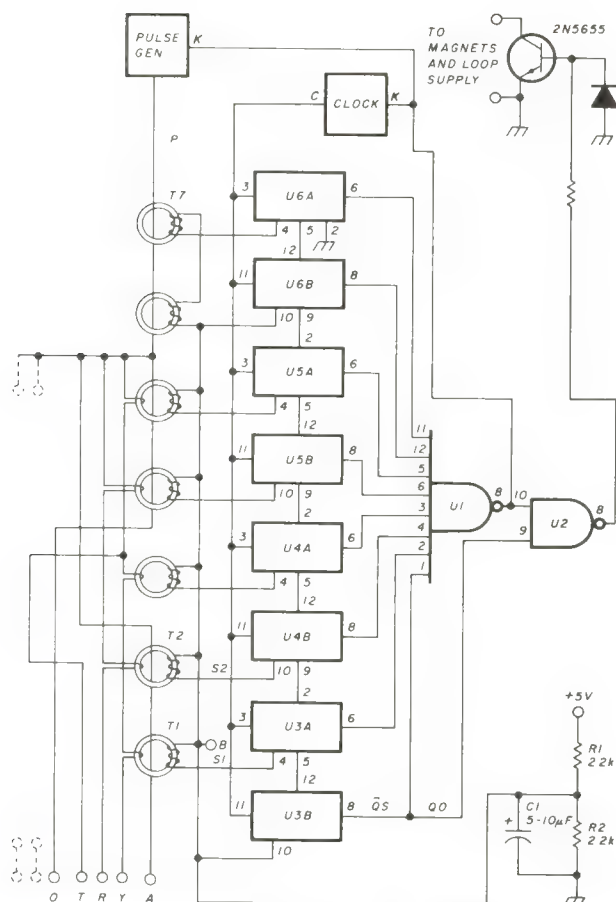


LOW-Z INPUT—Can be used with low-impedance source, such as 4- to 16-ohm loudspeaker or telephone earphone used as mike. If loudspeaker is put out in yard, sensitivity is sufficient to pick up sounds made by prowlers. Can be fed into input of any high-fidelity amplifier.—E. Dusina, *Build a General Purpose Preamp*, 73 *Magazine*, Nov. 1977, p 98.

CHAPTER 43

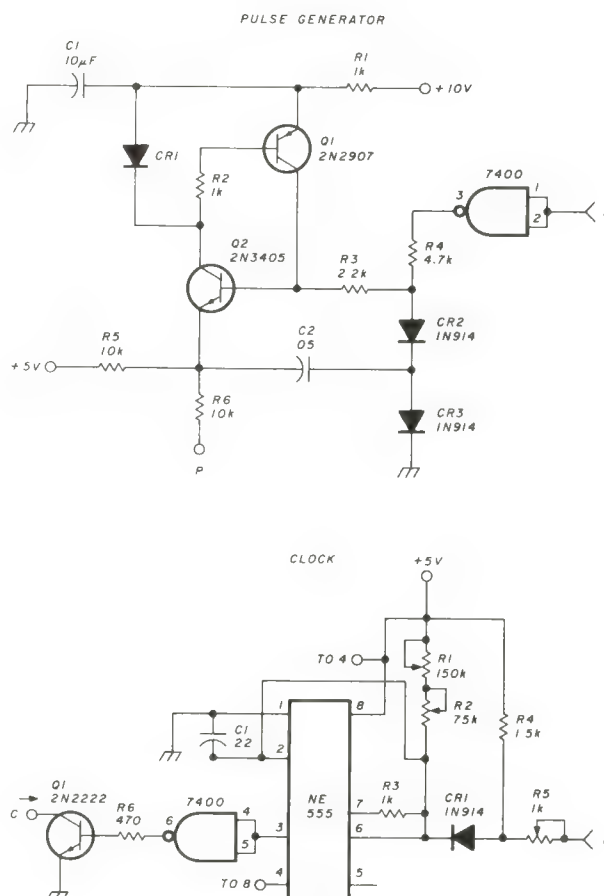
Keyboard Circuits

Includes interface circuits required for converting keyboard operation to ASCII, BCD, hexadecimal, teleprinter, Baudot, Morse code, and other formats serving as inputs for microprocessors, PROMs, CW transmitters, hard-copy printers, TV typewriters, and other code-driven applications. See also Microprocessor and Telephone chapters.

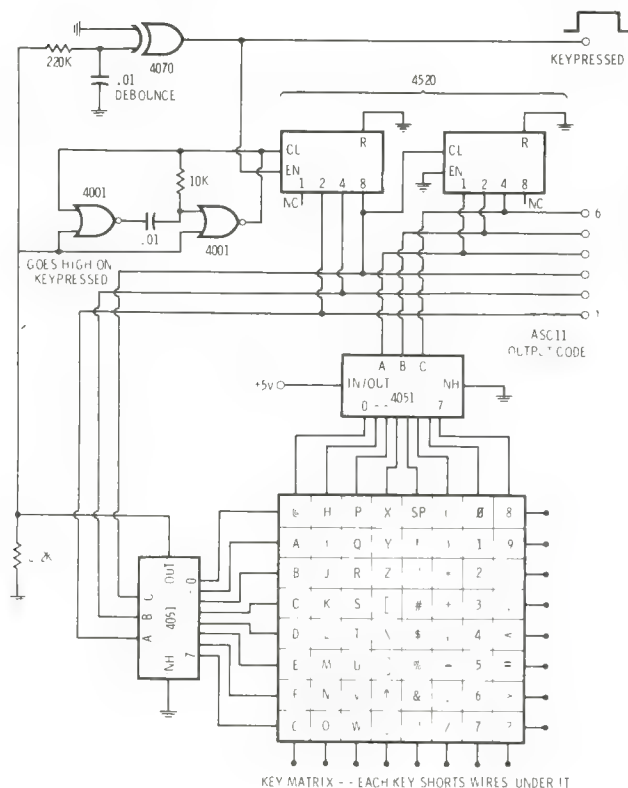


ELECTRONIC TELETYPE KEYBOARD—Uses eight 7474 shift register sections in combination with pulse generator that is discharged through appropriate toroid core to create correct mark-space coding for energizing magnet drivers of

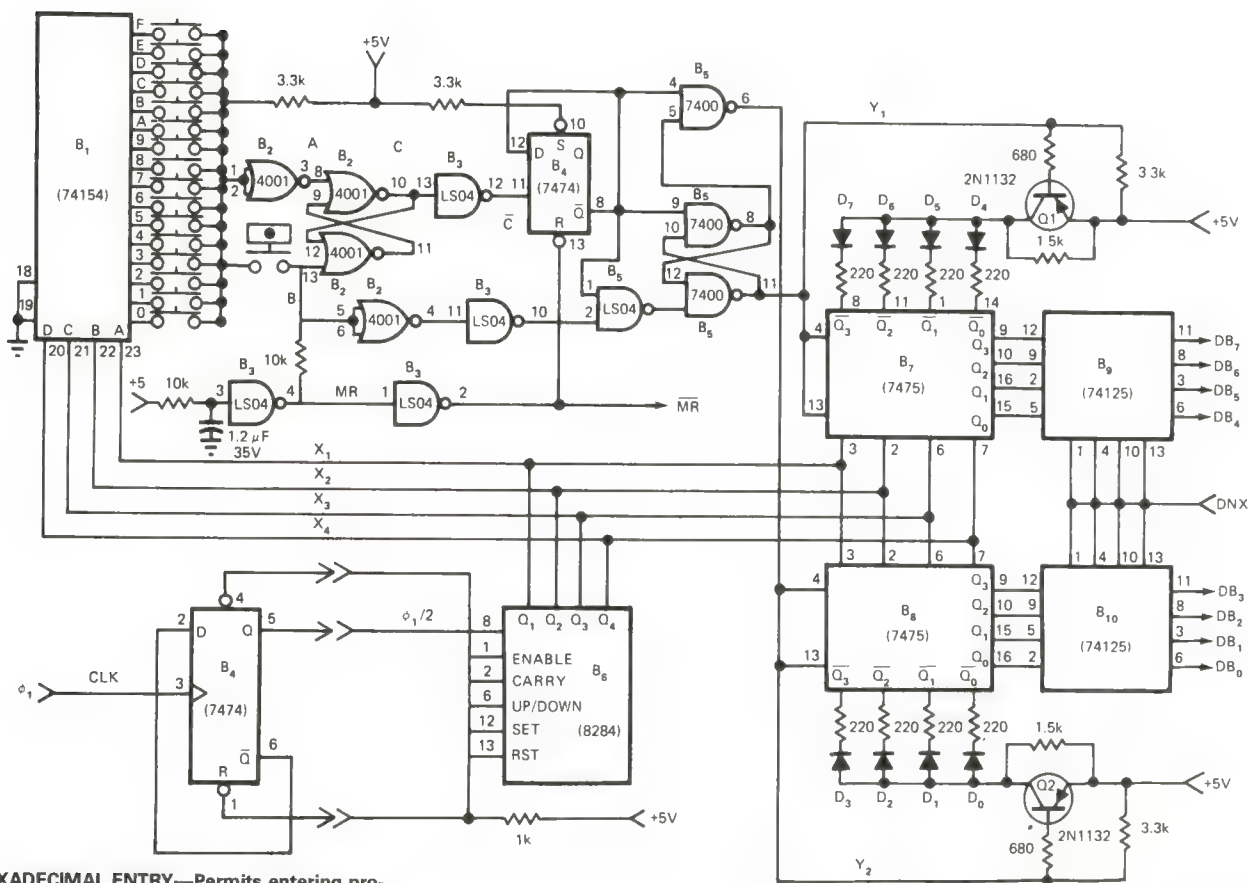
Teletype. Developed to permit communication by handicapped people. Simplified keyboard has one set of alphabetic characters and five numerics for BCD input. Outputs of shift registers drive 7430 NAND gate U2. If keyboard is to



be used at 60 WPM, adjust R1 so 555 oscillates at 45 Hz. Toroids are Indiana General CF-102 having 10-turn primaries.—L. A. Stapp, Electronic Teletypewriter Keyboard, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1978, p 56–57.



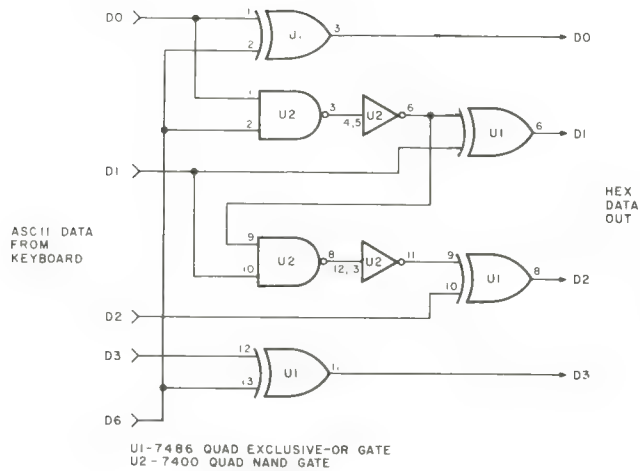
SCANNING ASCII ENCODER—Converts key action into composite parallel ASCII code. Circuit includes debouncing and two-key rollover. Two 4001 quad two-input NOR gate sections form 50-kHz clock that is gated. When clock is allowed to run, two cascaded 4520 binary counters are driven for continuous cycling through all their counts. Slower counter produces 1-of-8 decoded output for 4051 1-of-8 switch. Faster counter drives second switch that monitors sequential rows of characters. When key is pressed, output from +5 V through both selectors stops gated oscillator and holds count. Resulting ASCII output is then routed to external output logic for control and shift operations. When key is released, scanning resumes and continues until new key is pressed. If second key is pressed before first is released, nothing happens until first key is released. Scanning then resumes and stops at second key location, to give two-key rollover permitting faster typing with minimum error.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 358–359.



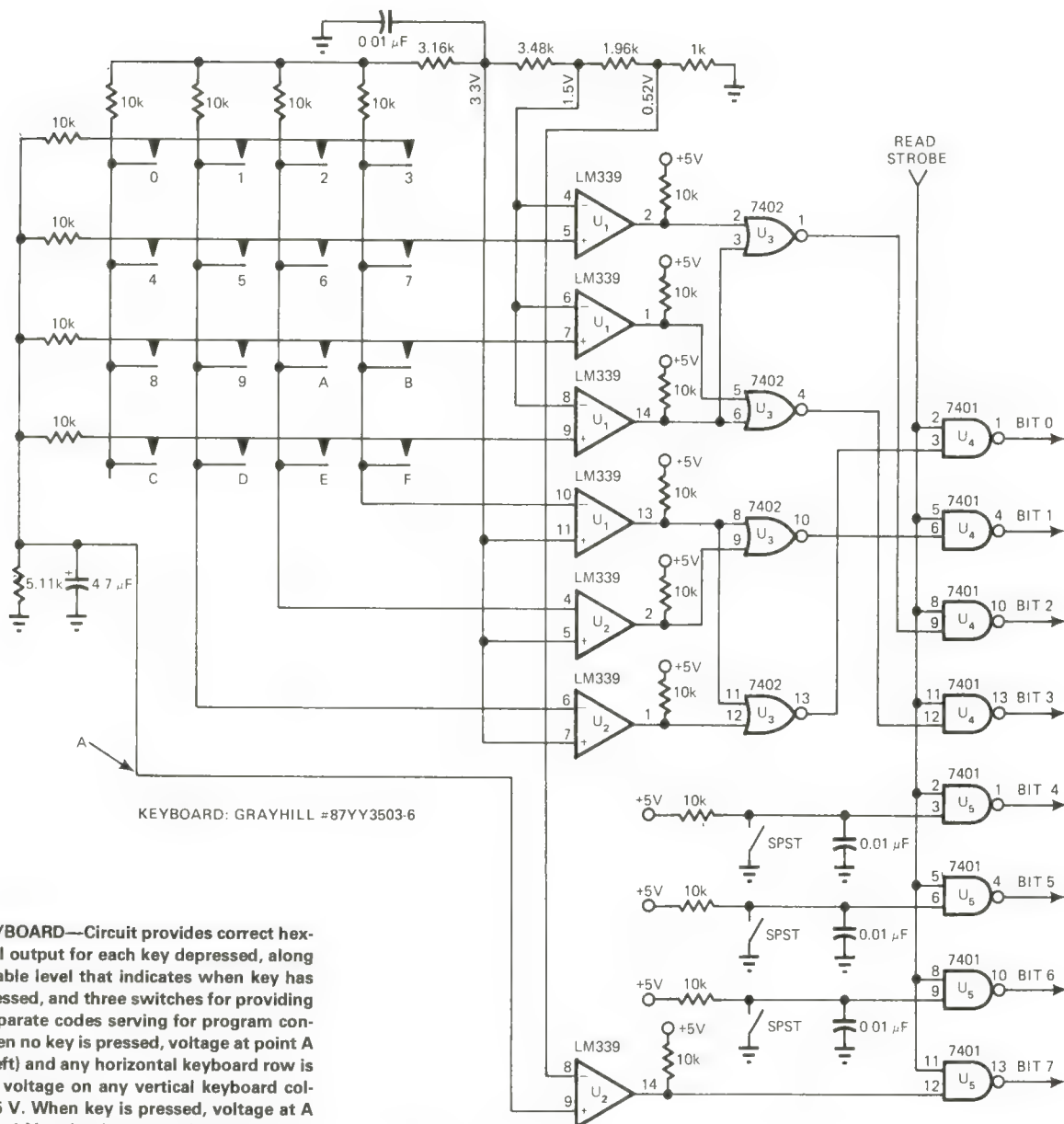
HEXADECIMAL ENTRY—Permits entering program into microprocessor in hexadecimal notation, in much less time than is required with binary notation. Binary switches from input port of μP are replaced with 16-key keyboard

shown. To enter hexadecimal number 3B, turn on power; press 3 button, press decimal bar, then press B button; operate loading switch, then press decimal bar again to set keyboard for

next entry. Article traces keyboard operation through circuit.—B. K. Erickson, Talk to Your μP with a Hex-Latching Keyboard, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1976, p 319–320.



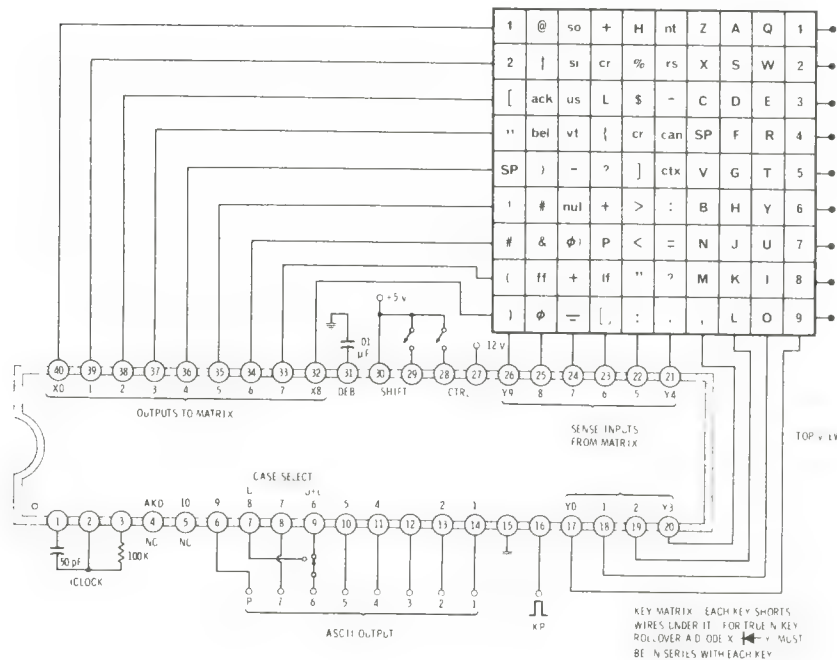
ASCII TO HEX CONVERTER—Simple two-chip circuit takes ASCII data from keyboard and converts characters 0–9 and A–F to 4-bit hexadecimal machine-language format, as required for loading operating system initially into 1802-based microprocessor system. Once loaded, further code conversion can be achieved with software.—E. Copes, *One Keyboard: Hex and ASCII*, *Kilobaud*, June 1978, p 57.



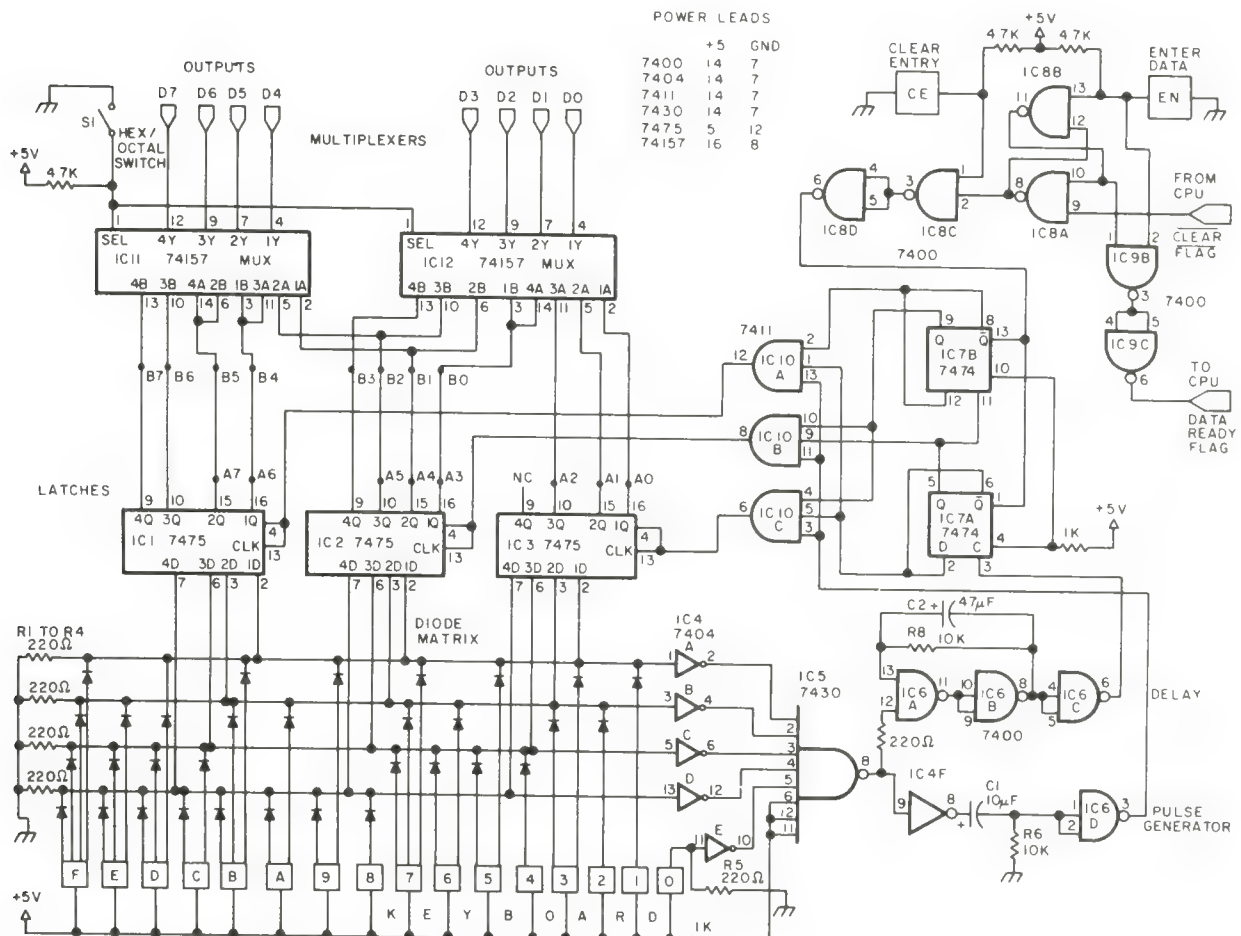
HEX KEYBOARD—Circuit provides correct hexadecimal output for each key depressed, along with enable level that indicates when key has been pressed, and three switches for providing eight separate codes serving for program control. When no key is pressed, voltage at point A (lower left) and any horizontal keyboard row is 0 V and voltage on any vertical keyboard column is 5 V. When key is pressed, voltage at A becomes 1 V and voltage at selected row and column becomes 3 V. Comparator outputs for U₁ and U₂ are decoded with NOR gates and

strobed onto data lines with open-collector NAND gates.—J. F. Czebiniak, *Simple Hex Key-*

board Provides Program Control, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1978, p 27–28.



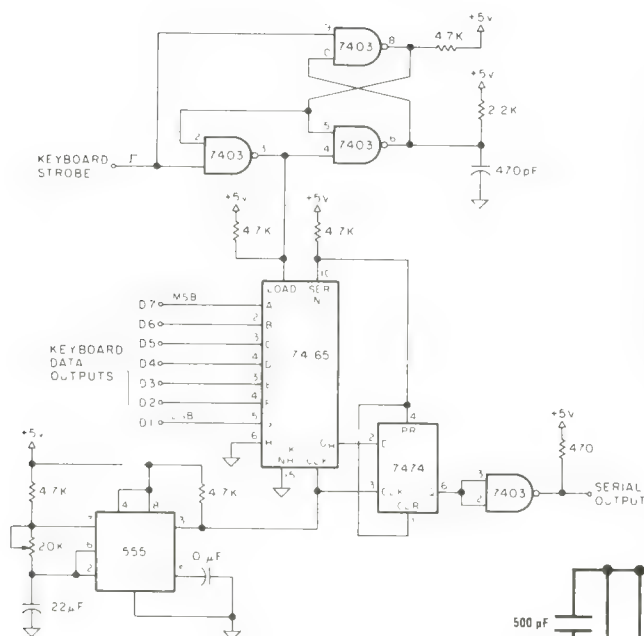
SCANNING KEYBOARD ENCODER—Uses RCA CA3600 IC for sampling 90 keys and providing parallel ASCII output with parity. Network on pins 1-3 sets clock at 50 kHz. Capacitor on pin 31 sets debounce time at about 8 ms. Uppercase only or both uppercase and lowercase can be selected by switching between pins 7 and 9. Provides two-key rollover; N-key rollover can be obtained by adding diodes to keys. Each output will drive one TTL load.—D. Lancaster, "TV Typewriter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 38.



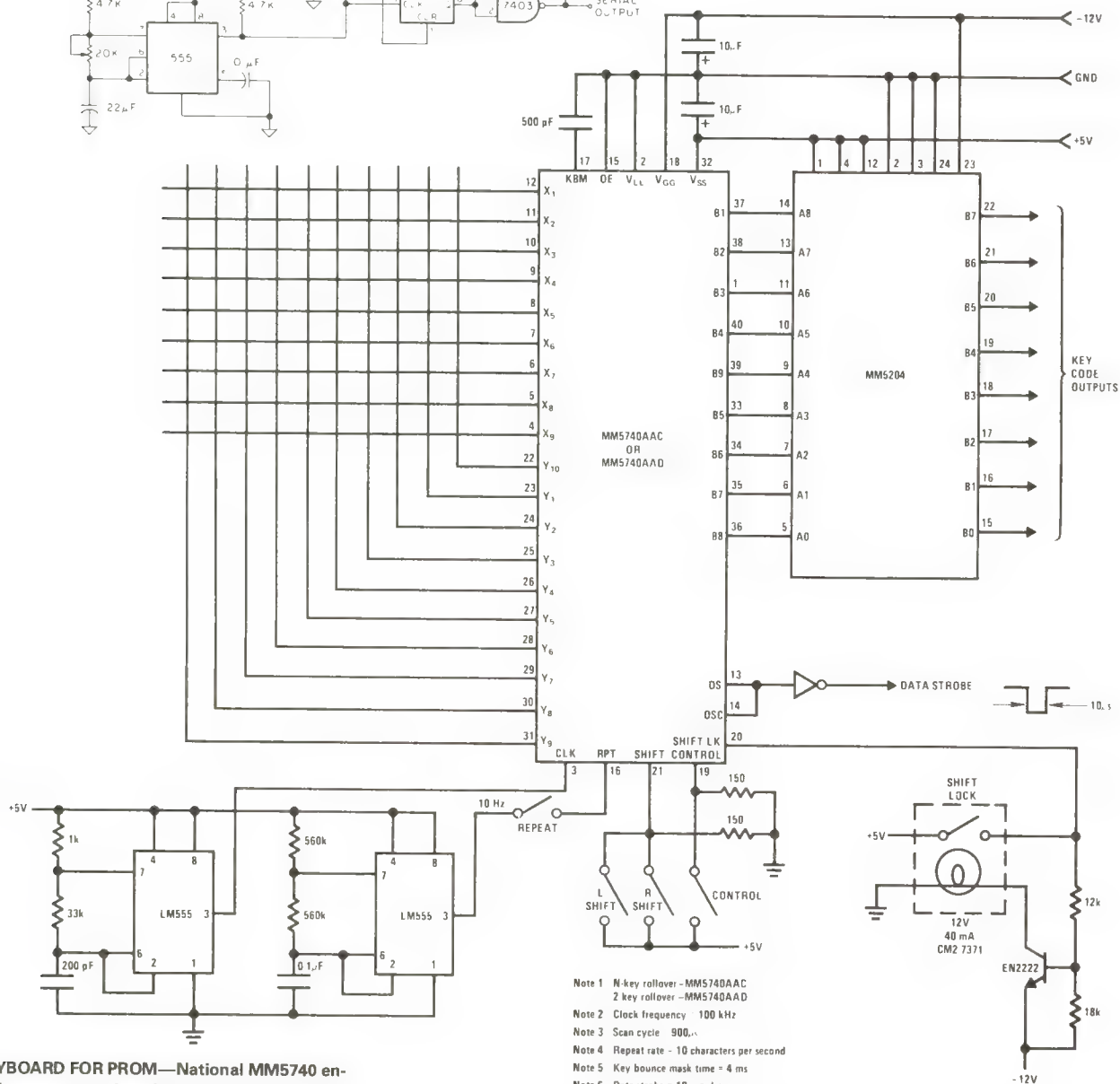
CALCULATOR-KEYBOARD INPUT—Uses diode matrix that encodes 16 hexadecimal input keys as 4-bit code for microprocessor. Register holds conversion results. Multiplexer gives switch-selected 3-digit octal or 2-digit hexadecimal interpretation to inputs. Control logic serves for keyboard debouncing, clearing, and entering data.

Circuit eliminates need for entering programs with front-panel switches, by using keyboard to enter data in octal or hexadecimal form. Choice of form is achieved with 74157 multiplexers IC11 and IC12, set by S1. Article covers circuit operation in detail and gives 8008 full keyboard input program that defines memory address

with first 2 bytes, then enters loop that loads memory byte by byte in ascending address sequence. RGS-008A interface logic is used to control interface for RGS-008A computer.—J. Hoerger, "Calculator Keyboard Input for the Microcomputer, BYTE, Feb. 1977, p 104-107.



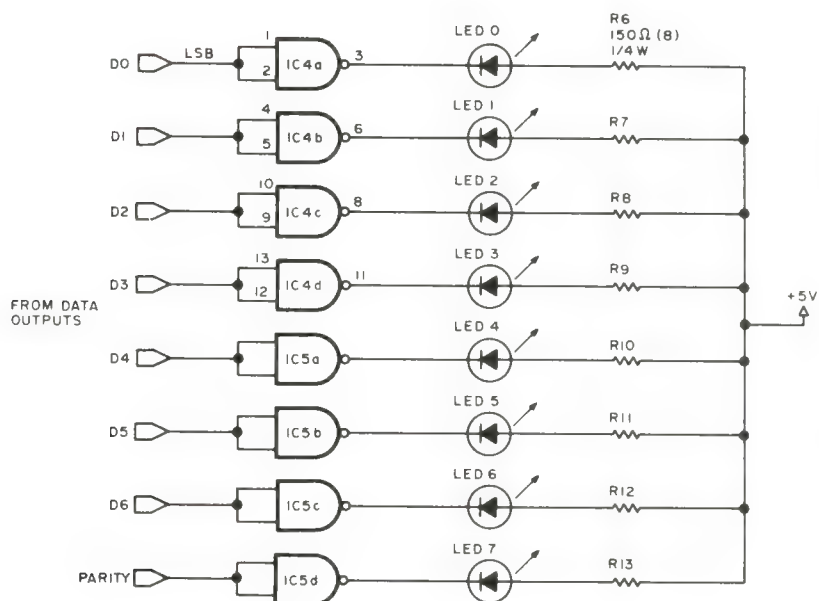
PARALLEL TO SERIAL CONVERSION—Can be used as interface between parallel outputs of keyboard and serial input port of microprocessor. Keyboard output data is fed to 74165 shift register, with eighth input tied low. 7403 gates are connected as mono MVBR for converting keyboard strobe to narrow pulse for loading shift register. Fourth gate in package serves as output buffer. 555 timer forms clock adjustable from 150 to 1400 Hz, to allow operational standard baud rates of 150, 300, 600, or 1200.—F. J. Greeb, *Who Needs a UART?*, *Kilobaud*, Aug. 1978, p. 108.



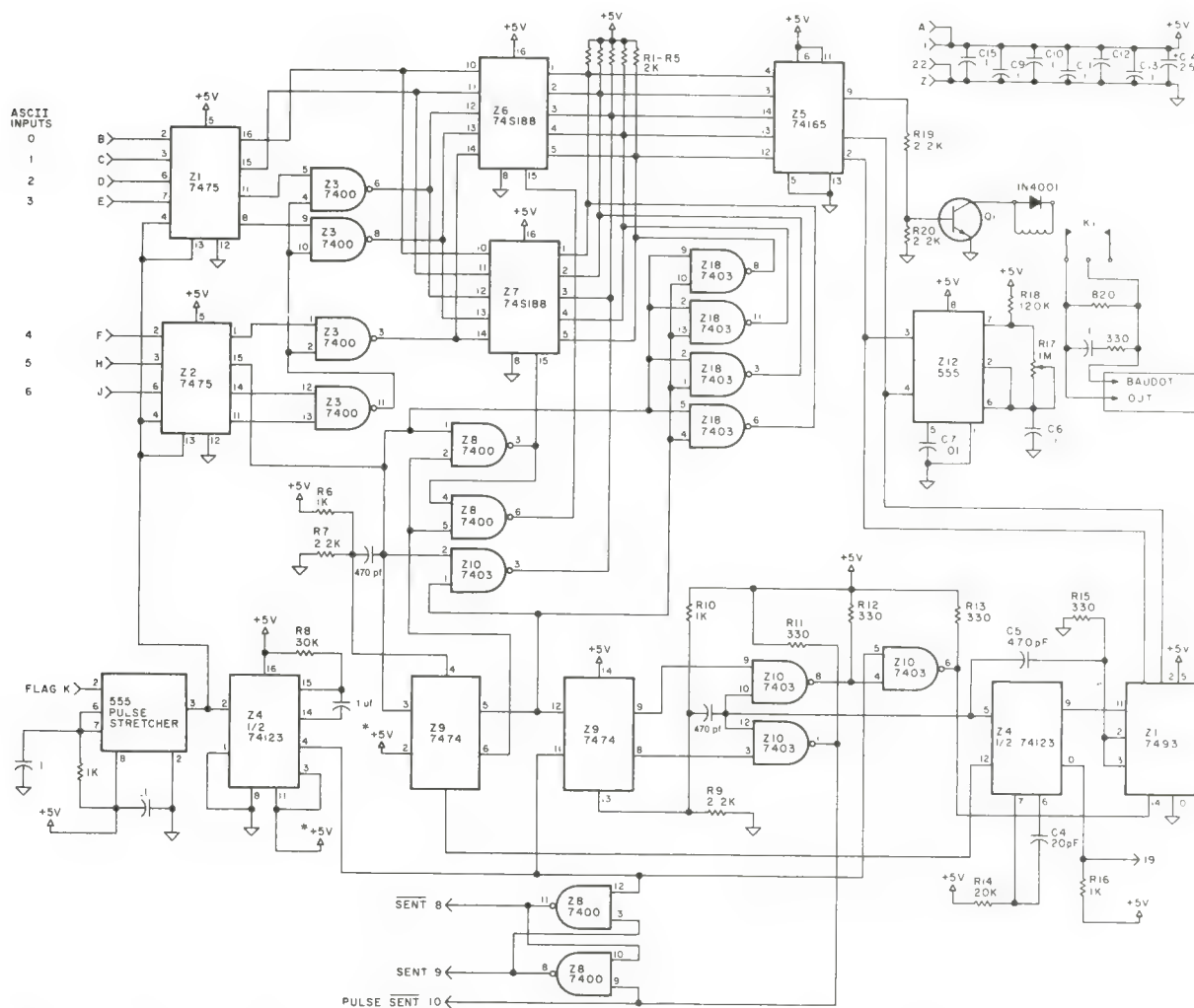
KEYBOARD FOR PROM—National MM5740 encoder serves as interface between keyboard and MM5204 4K PROM capable of handling 90 four-mode keys. Encoder includes all logic needed for key validation, two-key or N-key rollover, bounce masking, mode selection, and strobe generation. Key code outputs can be de-

defined by user. Bit-paired coding system of encoder has five common bits (B1-B4 and B9) and four variable bits (B5-B8) for each key. Each key-switch is defined by one X drive line and one Y

sense line of encoder. Combination gives total of 360 9-bit codes.—"Memory Applications Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 5-5-5-8.



LED DISPLAY FOR ASCII CODE—Shows code for any ASCII keyboard character as aid in debugging keyboard matrix wiring. Requires only two 7400 quad NAND gates, eight resistors, and eight LEDs. High input to gate forces output low, grounding LED and lighting it. On standby with positive logic, all LEDs are lit; with negative logic, all are dark on standby. Arrange LEDs on keyboard so rightmost represents least significant bit (D0) and leftmost LED represents parity bit. Using positive logic, ASCII code for any depressed key will show as lit LED for 1 and dark LED for 0. Pin 14 of 7400 is +5 V, and pin 7 is ground.—B. Brehm, *Using a Keyboard ROM*, BYTE, May 1977, p 76–82.



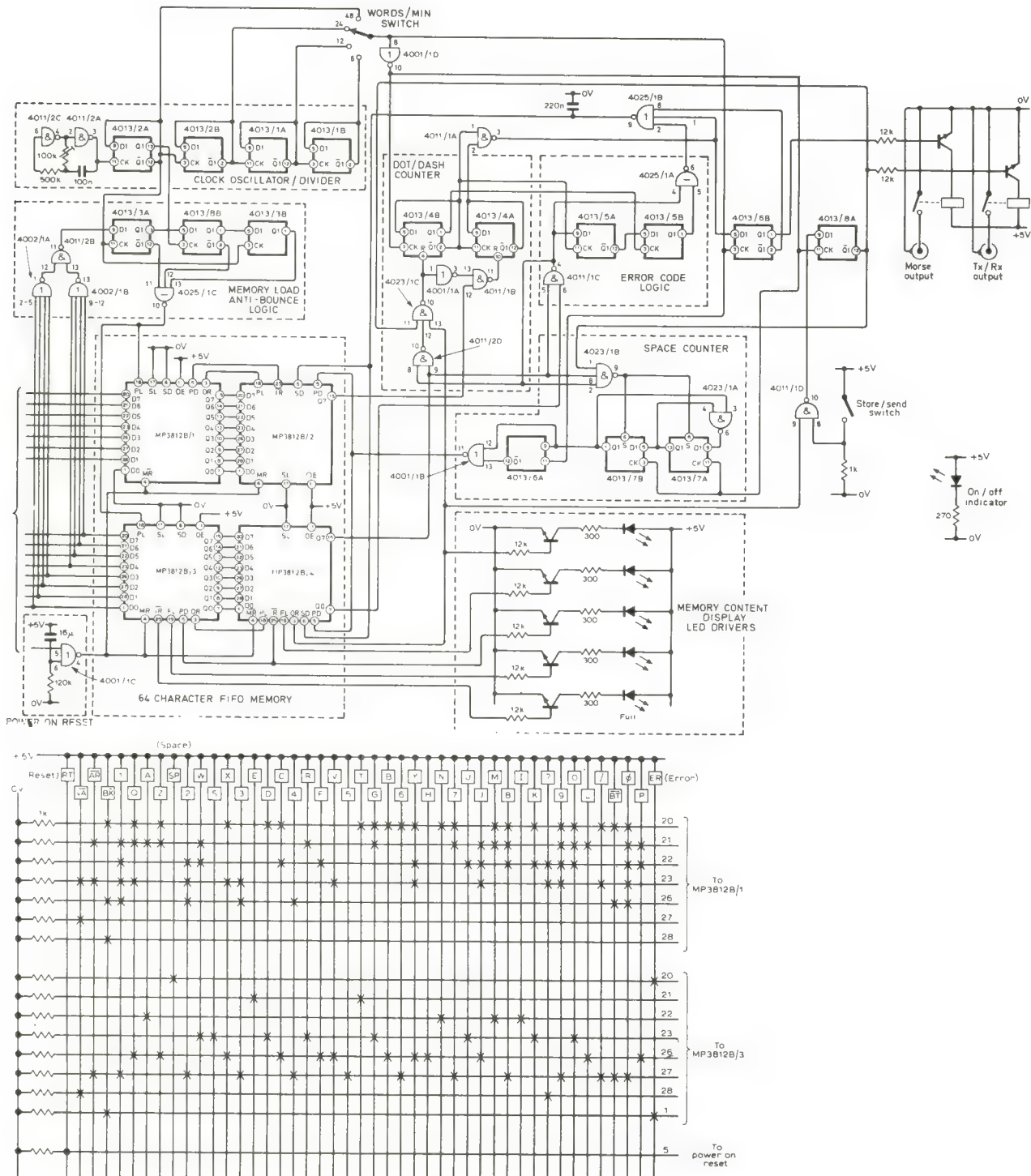
ASCII TO BAUDOT CONVERTER—Converts parallel ASCII output of keyboard to serial Baudot format for driving Baudot teleprinters. Conversion circuit can save several hundred bytes

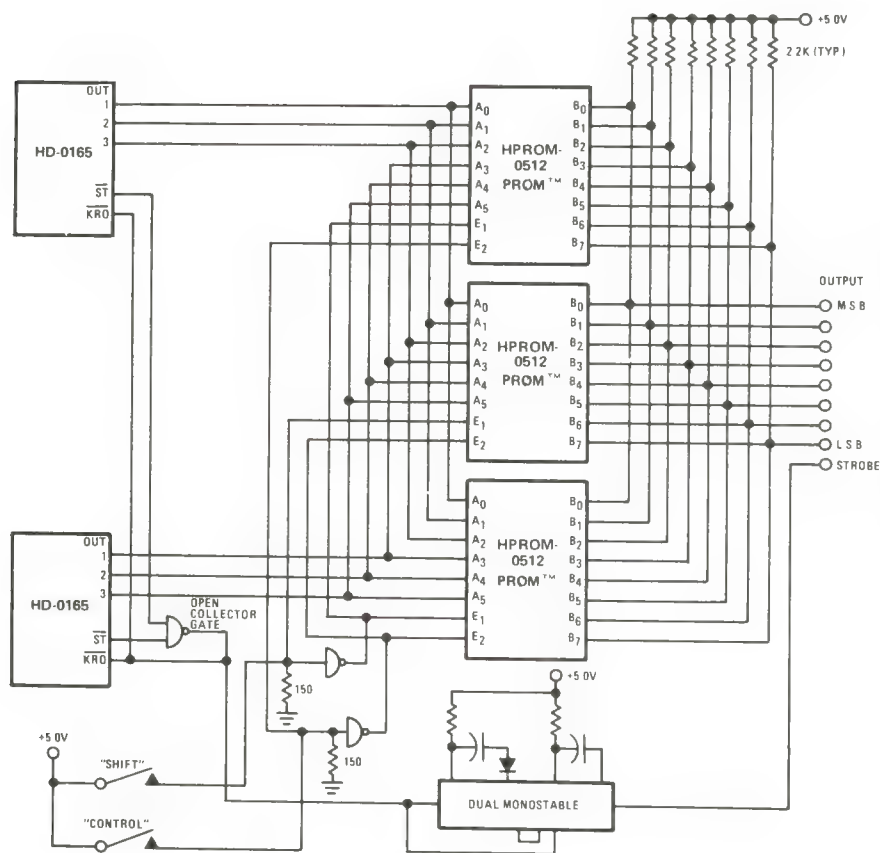
of computer or microprocessor storage, making this memory space available for other purposes. Article gives conversion table for all capital and lowercase alphabetic characters, numerics, and

punctuation.—J. A. Lehman and R. Graham, *ASCII to Baudot ... er ... Murray* (the Hard Way), *Kilobaud*, June 1978, p 80–83.

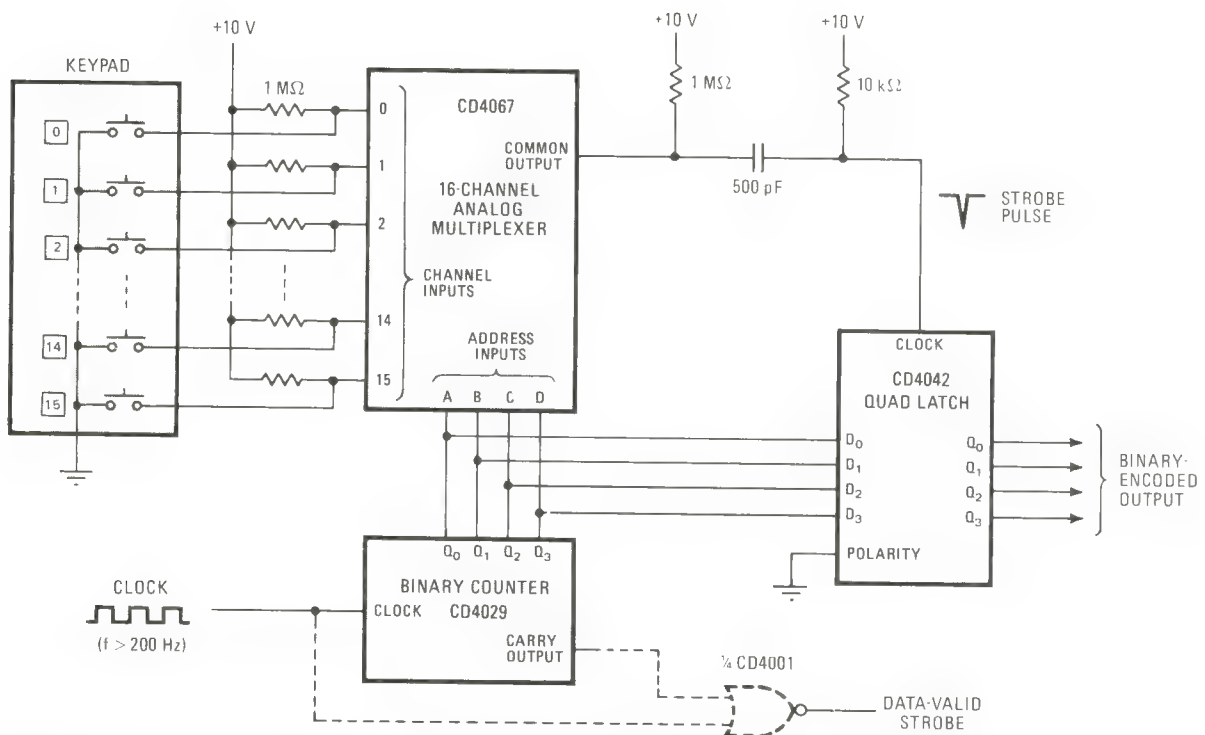
TYPEWRITER KEYS CW TRANSMITTER—Allows operator to send perfect Morse code simply by typing messages on alphameric keyboard. Accuracy is determined only by typing skill of operator. One RC oscillator controls mark-space ratio of Morse characters and duration of character and word spaces, while clock oscillator is divided down and switched to give sending-speed choices of 6, 12, 24, and 48 words per minute. Each square on keyboard diagram

is SPST switch, and each cross at intersection is silicon switching diode such as 1N914. Outputs of keyboard switches are converted into 15-bit code for feeding into 64-character first-in first-out memory using four MP3812B ICs for storage and for generating corresponding Morse characters. Article gives construction and adjustment details.—C. I. B. Trusson, Morse Keyboard and Memory, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1977, p 55-59.





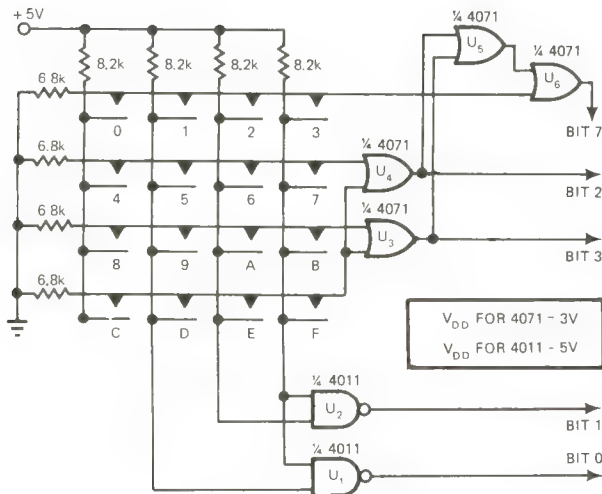
UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD ENCODER—Harris HD-0165 keyboard encoders are combined with three read-only memories wired in parallel to generate universal code that can be translated to desired output code by using suitable electric programming of ROMs. Key-to-encoder wiring is arbitrary as long as each key operation produces unique 6-bit output code from encoders. One ROM is programmed to contain all 64 output words for unshifted mode, second for shifted mode, and third ROM contains all words for control mode.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 7-2-7-8 (Application Note 204).



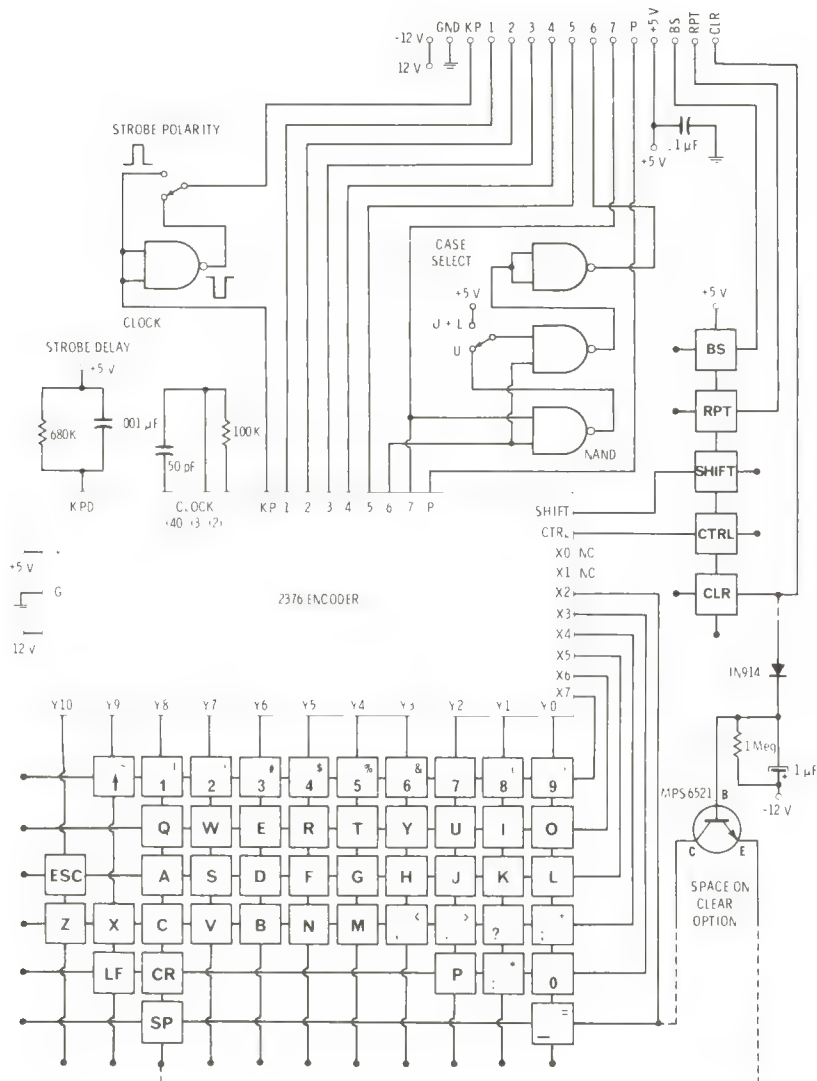
DATA-ENTRY KEYPAD ENCODER—Designed for use in point-of-sale and other data-entry applications requiring bounceless binary encoder. Keypad is scanned by CD4067 16-channel analog multiplexer. When key is depressed, appro-

appropriate channel is driven low. When counter addresses low input of multiplexer, common output goes low for one clock cycle. Differentiating network changes this to negative spike for strobing counter data into quad latch where

it remains until another key is depressed. Clock should be above 200 Hz.—M. E. Keppel, Multiplexer Scans Keyboard for Reliable Binary Encoding, *Electronics*, March 17, 1977, p 99.

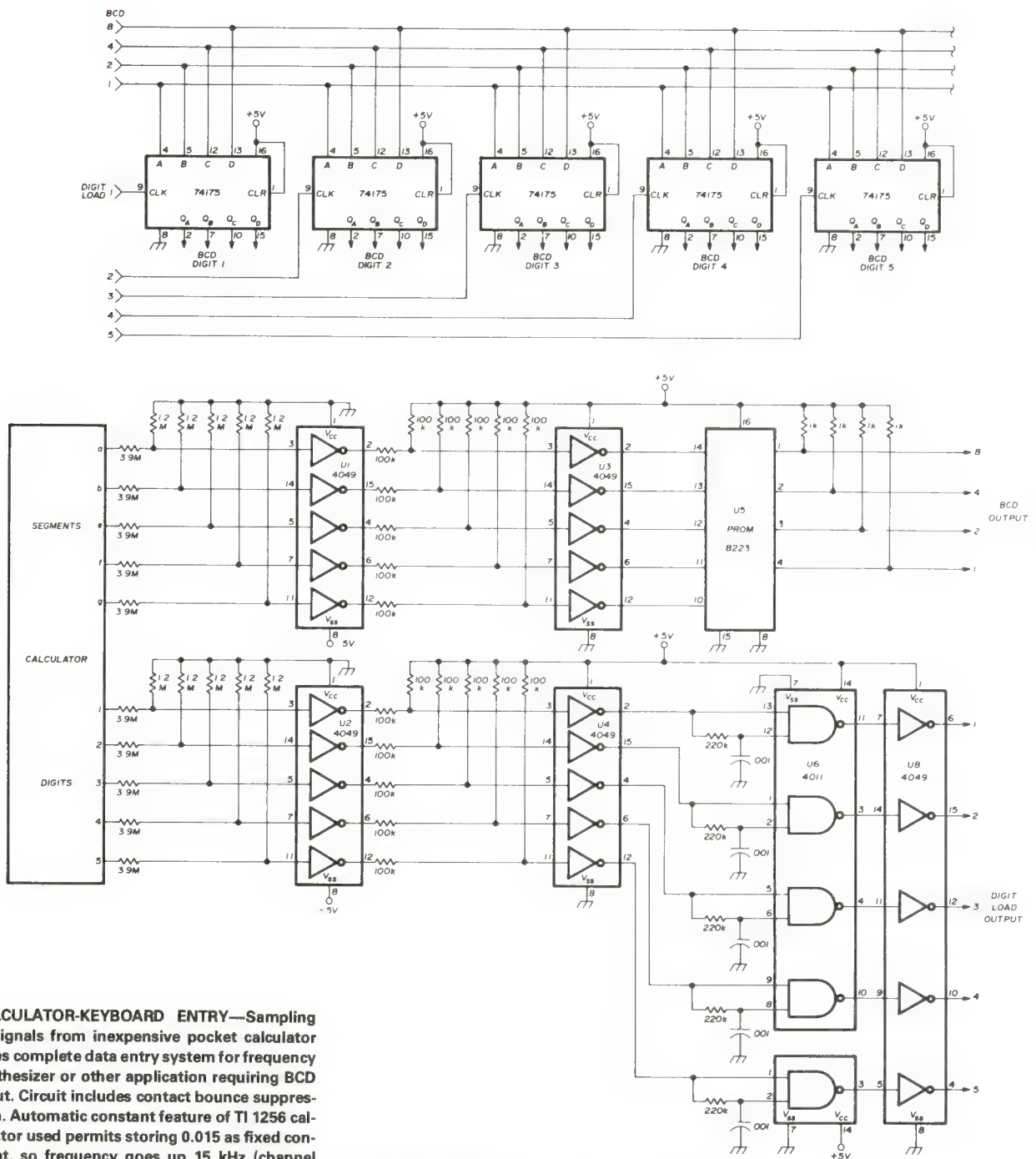


HEX ENCODER FOR KEYBOARD—Standard 16-button keyboard is used with CMOS packages to provide hex output bits. Pressing one button increases voltage on its horizontal line from 0 to 2.2 V. If button is in other than first row, OR gate U_3 or U_4 is activated and either bit 2 or 3 changes from LOW to HIGH. Simultaneously, voltage of vertical column of button decreases from 5 V to 2.2 V. If button is in other than first column, NAND gate U_1 or U_2 is activated and either bit 0 or 1 changes from LOW to HIGH. OR gates U_5 and U_6 provide button-pressed signal by changing bit 7 from LOW to HIGH upon activation of any button.—W. H. Hailey, CMOS Logic Implements Keyboard Encoder, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 54 and 56.



SCANNING KEYBOARD WITH MEMORY—

Standard keyboard is updated to 53 keys as required for character feed in microprocessor-based TV typewriter system. Features include two-key rollover, along with choices of letter case, strobe polarity, clear key, and repeat key. Space output is produced automatically during clear.—D. Lancaster, "TV Typewriter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 150–151.



CALCULATOR-KEYBOARD ENTRY—Sampling of signals from inexpensive pocket calculator gives complete data entry system for frequency synthesizer or other application requiring BCD input. Circuit includes contact bounce suppression. Automatic constant feature of TI 1256 calculator used permits storing 0.015 as fixed constant, so frequency goes up 15 kHz (channel spacing on 2 meters) each time + key is pressed. Seven-segment signal normally used for calculator display is decoded by programming

74S188 (8223) PROM, using simplified code conversion table given in article. 74175 ICs provide required demultiplexing of segment data. Article

gives construction details.—B. McNair and G. Willman, *Digital Keyboard Entry System*, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1978, p 92-97.

Covers methods of triggering triacs and silicon controlled rectifiers for turning on, dimming, and otherwise regulating lamp loads in response to photoelectric, acoustic, logic, or manual control at input. Starting circuits for fluorescent lamps are also given.

7476 (JK FF)

DECODER OUT → TURN ON

DECODER OUT → BOTH ON/OFF

DECODER OUT → TURN OFF

276511 TRIAC 276-1000

TO LOAD

AC

+5V

330Ω

LED

4N7 NPN (LKE 2N3904)

10k

PRE CLEAR

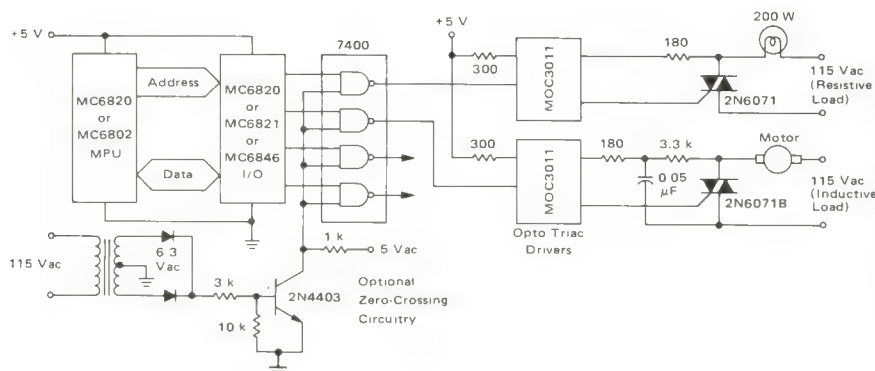
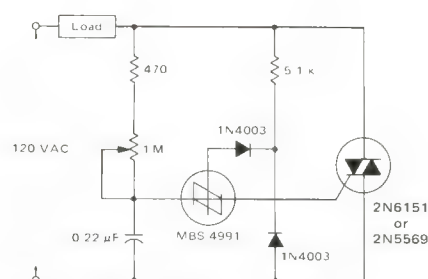
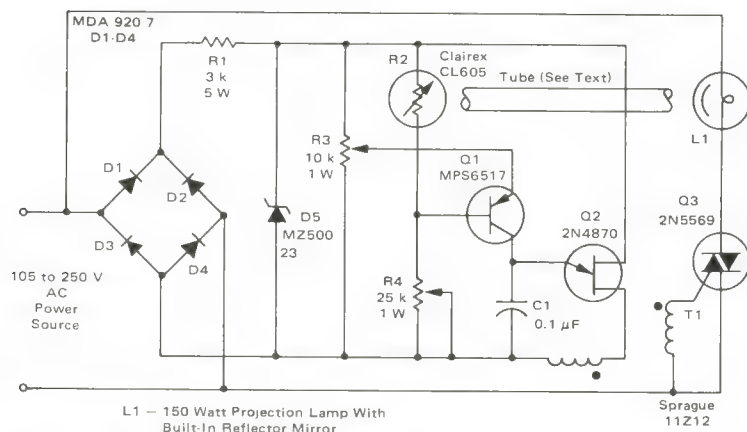
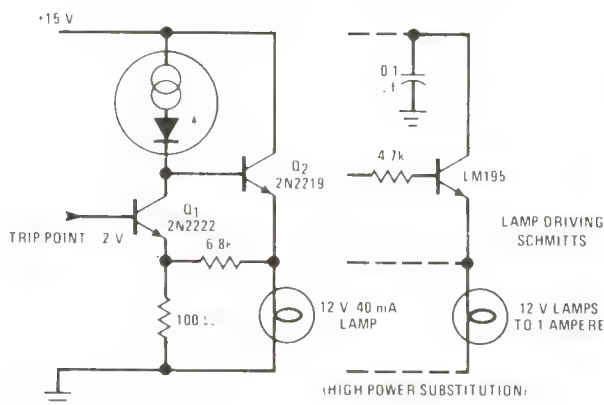
Q5

CK

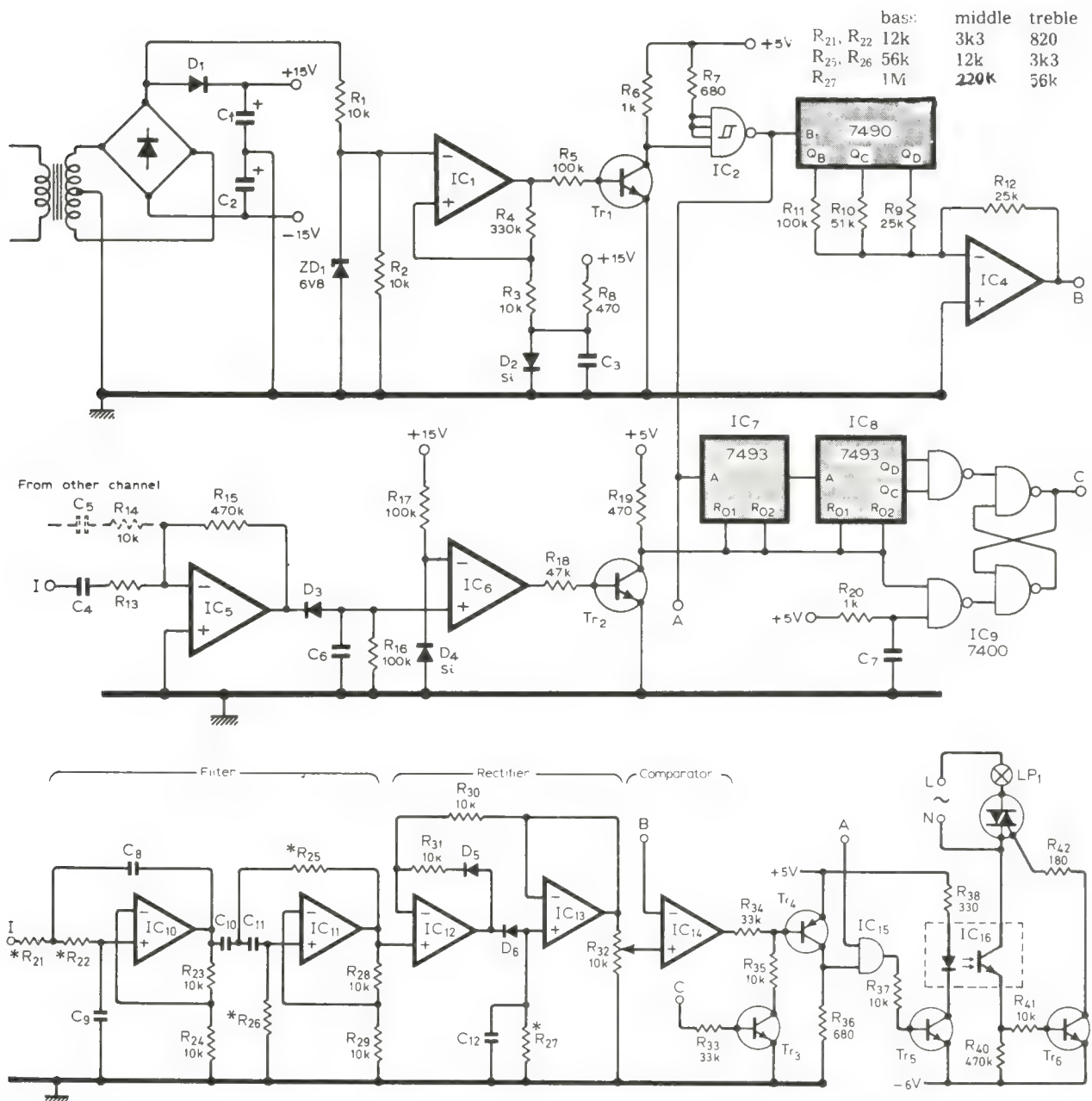
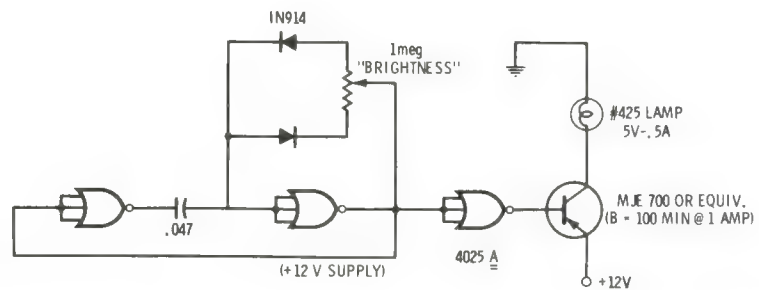
CLEAR



other is removed. Feedback transformer T_{2A} supplies base drive for transistors and filament power for lamps. Article gives transformer and choke winding data.—R. J. Haver, *The Verdict Is In: Solid-State Fluorescent Ballasts Are Here*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1976, p 65-69.



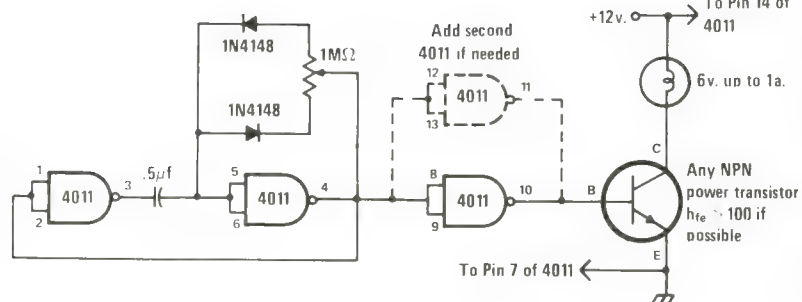
HELMET-LAMP DIMMER—Provides lossless variation in brightness of incandescent lamp by using duty-cycle modulation. All three sections of 4025 triple three-input NOR gate turn lamp on and off rapidly at rate determined by setting of brightness control pot in astable MVBR circuit. Output transistor rating must be sufficient to handle lamp current.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 231.



SOUND-CONTROLLED LAMP—Zero-voltage switching achieves interference-free proportional control of lamp intensity by sound source. Both inputs to AND gate IC₁₅ must be high for triac to turn on. One input is from zero-crossing detector IC₁, Tr₁, and IC₂, which produces 100-Hz series of positive-going pulses. Other input is provided by filter/rectifier/comparator circuit. Inverting input of comparator

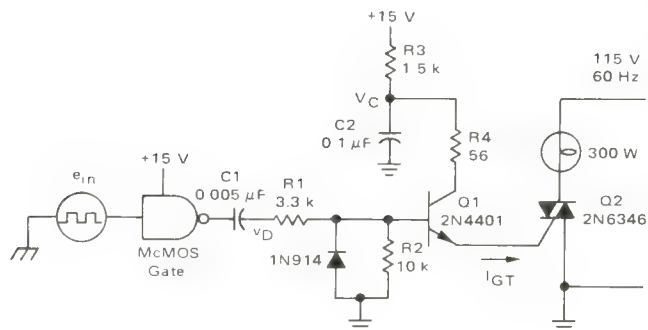
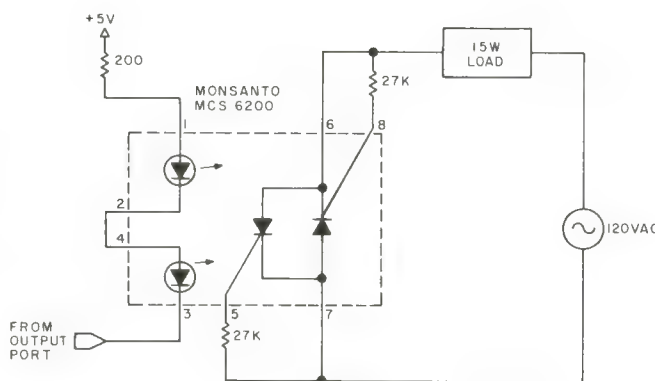
IC₁₄ is fed by DAC IC₁, which produces stepped ramp waveform from outputs of 7490 counter IC₃. Counter is connected to count to 5 before resetting internally, giving five possible brightness levels for lamp. Opamps IC₅ and IC₆ detect when audio input falls below about 10 mV and then release IC₁, IC₂ from reset stage so the two 4-bit counters start counting 100-Hz waveform. Resetting occurs again when audio input next

passes 10-mV level. Lamp automatically turns on when music stops. All ICs are 741 or equivalent except as marked. Unmarked diodes are 1N4148, C₁ and C₂ are 100-nF polyester electrolytics, and all transistors are general-purpose types. Resistor values in table are for three-channel system, but more channels can be used if desired.—A. R. Ward, Sound-to Light Unit, *Wireless World*, July 1978, p 75.

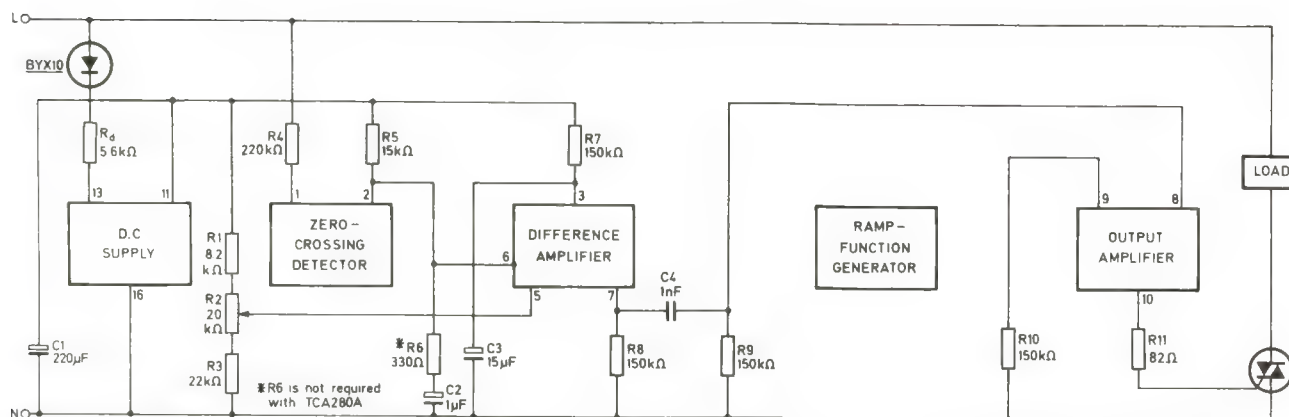


LANTERN-BATTERY EXTENDER—Life of lantern battery can be tripled without reducing light by chopping current while doubling voltage at 50% duty factor. 6-V lamp is connected across chopped 12-V supply built around 4011 CMOS quad NAND gate. First two gates form chopping oscillator, while third serves as interface to any NPN high-gain power transistor. If lamp draws more than 1 A, add fourth gate as shown in dashed lines. If gate is not used, tie its input leads to pin 14 of IC. Duty cycle is varied with 1-megohm pot; set at midrange before applying power, then adjust for normal lamp brilliance.—J. A. Sandler, 9 Easy to Build Projects under \$9, *Modern Electronics*, July 1978, p 53–56.

FULL-WAVE CONTROL—Monsanto MCS6200 dual SCR optocoupler provides direct full-wave control of 15-W lamp or other AC device when driven by output logic voltages of microprocessor. LEDs are connected in series and photo-SCRs in reverse parallel to create equivalent of triac.—H. Olson, *Controlling the Real World*, *BYTE*, March 1978, p 174–177.



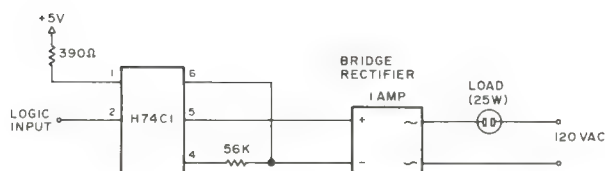
CMOS LOGIC CONTROL OF 300-W LAMP—Storage capacitor C2 in interface transistor circuit for typical CMOS gate charges to full +15 V supply voltage in time determined by R3 and C2, after which Q1 is fired by positive-going differentiated pulse derived from input square wave. C2 then dumps its charge through R4 and Q1, to fire triac Q2 and energize AC load. For maximum load power, triac should be fired early in conduction angle. With 1-kHz input square wave, output power is over 98% of maximum possible.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Techniques Between Industrial Logic and Power Devices," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-712A, p 13.



PHASE-CONTROLLED DIMMER—Mullard TCA280A trigger module is connected to compare amplitude of ramp waveform with controllable DC voltage in difference amplifier. At

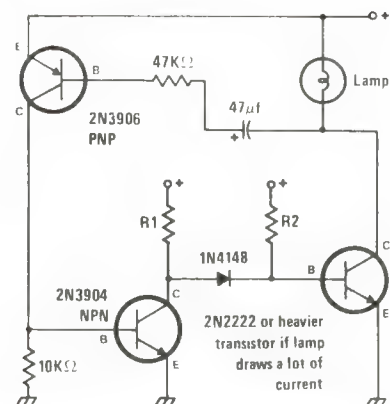
point of coincidence, trigger pulse is produced in output amplifier for triggering triac that controls lamp load. Choice of triac depends on load. Values shown for C4 and R9 give 100-μs

pulse.—"TCA280A Trigger IC for Thyristors and Triacs," Mullard, London, 1975, Technical Note 19, TP1490, p 12.



LOGIC CONTROLS 25-W LAMP—Ordinary 1-A bridge is used with H74C1 optoisolator to pass full current to 25-W lamp when logic input goes low (to ground, so full 5 V is applied to light

source in optoisolator).—D. D. Mickle, *Practical Computer Projects*, 73 *Magazine*, Jan. 1978, p 92–93.

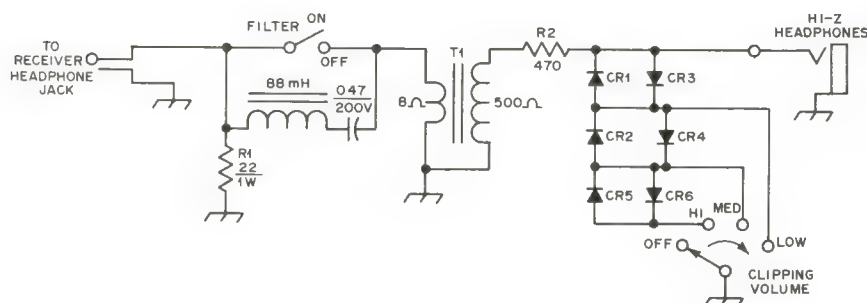


LAMP SURGE SUPPRESSOR—Circuit limits turn-on current through cold filament, which is major cause of lamp failure but provides normal current when filament reaches operating temperature. Developed primarily for use with lamps in locations where replacement is extremely difficult. Values shown are primarily for low-voltage pilot lamps such as No. 44 and No. 47 but can be applied to any lamp within voltage and current ratings of transistors used.—J. A. Sandler, 11 Projects under \$11, *Modern Electronics*, June 1978, p 54–58.

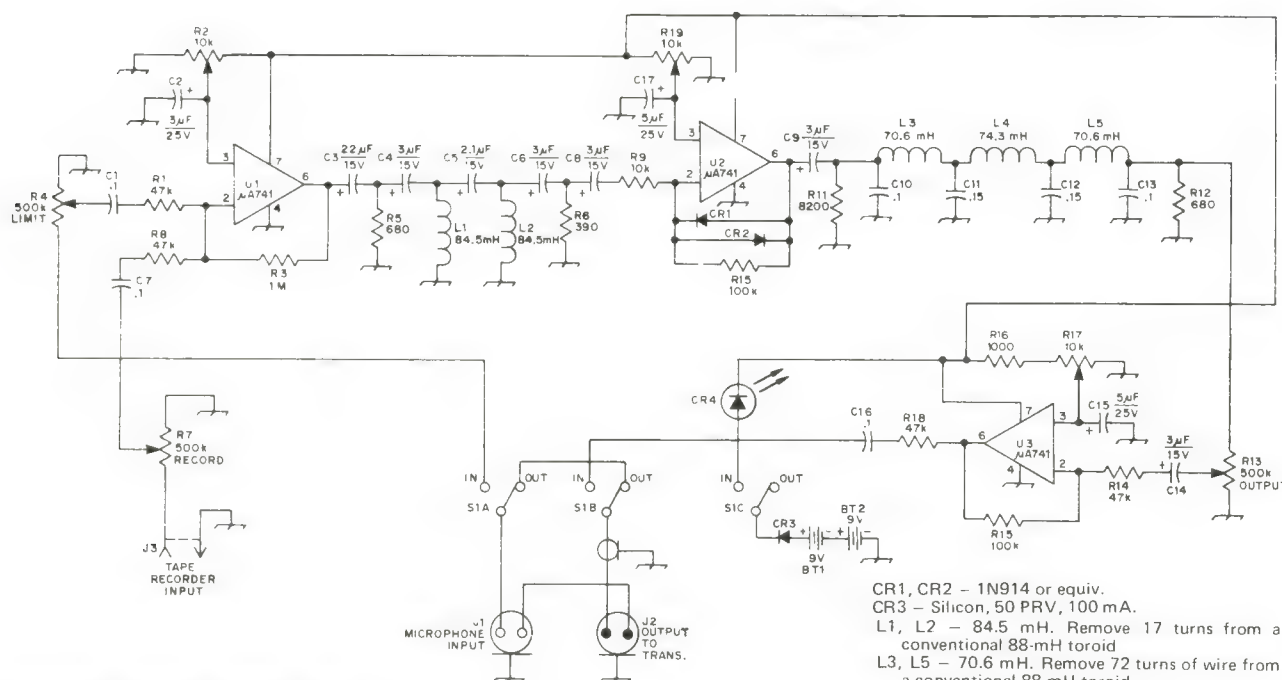
CHAPTER 45

Limiter Circuits

Covers clamps, clippers, and limiters used to keep signal peaks below predetermined limits for positive swings or for both positive and negative swings. See also Audio Control and Automatic Gain Control chapters.



AUDIO CLIPPER/FILTER—Improves selectivity of communication receiver and prevents uncomfortably loud volume in 500-ohm headphones. 88-mH toroid and 0.47-μF capacitor form series resonant circuit at about 750 Hz with 6-dB bandwidth of 75 Hz. R2 and diodes form audio clipper whose level is determined by forward conduction voltage of diodes. With germanium diodes for CR1-CR4 and silicon for CR5-CR6, each successive switch position boosts volume 6 dB. For low-impedance headphones, omit T1 and use 8 ohms for R2.—A. R. Bloom, *An Audio Clipper/Filter*, *QST*, Aug. 1977, p 48.

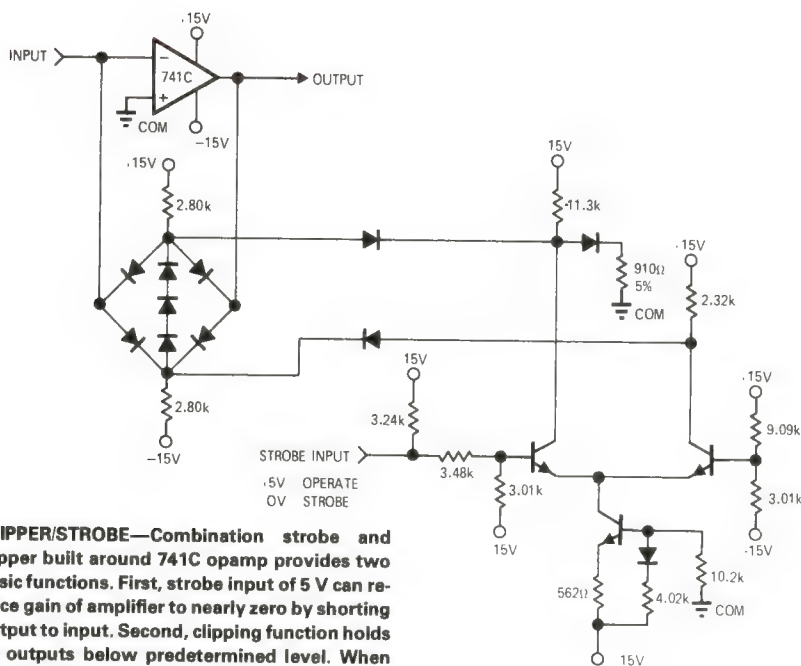


LOG LIMITER—Installed between microphone and AF input connector of transmitter to increase average level of human voice and corresponding SSB transmitter output signal. Preamp U1 increases audio input level to overcome loss of following high-pass filter. Low-pass filter after logamp U2 eliminates all energy above about 2950 Hz. Last opamp U3 sets output level of processor for driving station trans-

mitter properly. Overall amount of amplitude limiting is determined by setting of preamp gain control R4. High-pass filter eliminates 60-Hz hum developed in audio system or in accessory equipment and reduces harmonic distortion generated by deeply pitched voice or by hum picked up from tape recorder or phone patch.

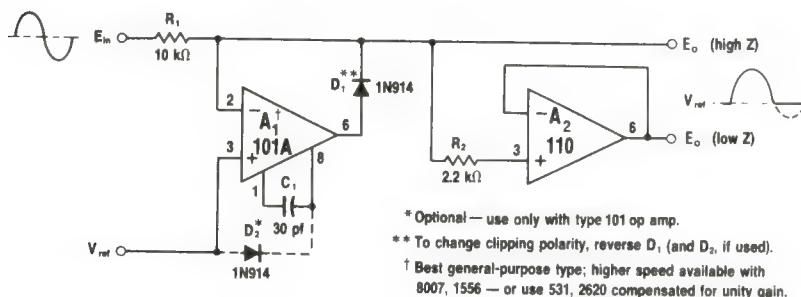
CR1, CR2 — 1N914 or equiv.
CR3 — Silicon, 50 PRV, 100 mA.
L1, L2 — 84.5 mH. Remove 17 turns from a conventional 88-mH toroid.
L3, L5 — 70.6 mH. Remove 72 turns of wire from a conventional 88-mH toroid.
L4 — 74.3 mH. Remove 57 turns of wire from a conventional 88-mH toroid.

Gain of opamp is determined by CR1-CR2, which give logarithmic response to audio input amplitude. Adjust R2, R17, and R19 for minimum distortion while applying 1-kHz sine wave to input.—R. Myers, *A Quasi-Logarithmic Analog Amplitude Limiter with Frequency-Domain Processing*, *QST*, Aug. 1974, p 22–25 and 40.

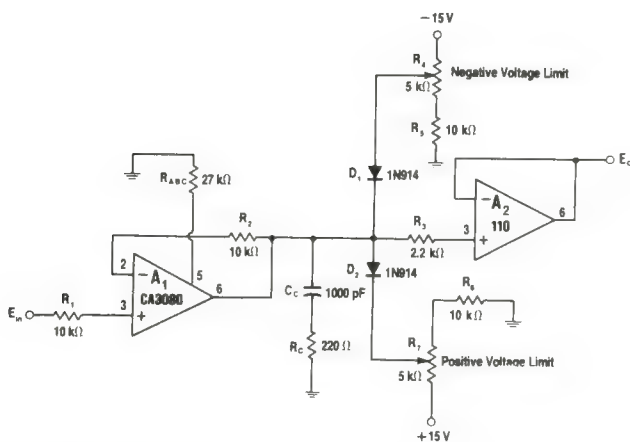


CLIPPER/STROBE—Combination strobe and clipper built around 741C opamp provides two basic functions. First, strobe input of 5 V can reduce gain of amplifier to nearly zero by shorting output to input. Second, clipping function holds all outputs below predetermined level. When used in integrator, circuit provides constant rate of discharge for integrating capacitor. Clipping is done by four-diode bridge having three extra diodes acting as zener. Strobe function is provided by four-diode bridge alone, with strobing input circuit having single-ended input and

differential output. All transistors are 2N2219, and all diodes are 1N914.—L. Strahan, *Op Amp Control Without Relays*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Aug. 15, 1971, p 41–42.

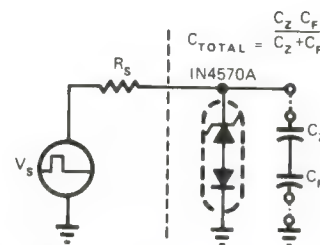


SHUNT CLIPPER—When input voltage is above reference voltage, D₁ is reverse-biased and input voltage passes through R₁ to output. When negative peak of E_{in} exceeds V_{ref}, opamp A₁ turns D₁ on to absorb input current from R₁, thereby clamping output at level of V_{ref}. If low output impedance is required, use 110 high-speed voltage follower as buffer amplifier.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 189–190.

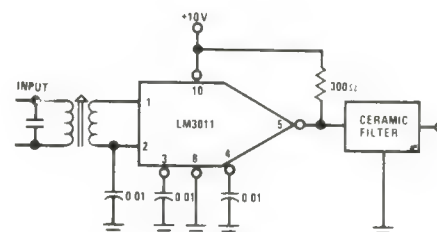


VOLTAGE LIMITER WITH BUFFER—CA3080 operational transconductance amplifier is used in combination with D₁ and D₂ that are normally reverse-biased at low levels, to provide abrupt or hard limiting. When output peaks from A₁ exceed voltage limits set by R₄ and R₇, diodes conduct and absorb A₁ output current, to limit its voltage swing. Buffer A₂ is required with this

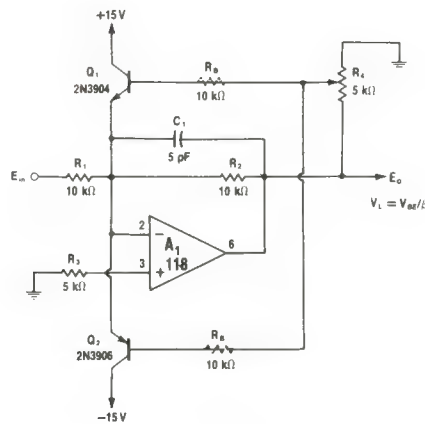
type of limiter to maintain loop gain and ensure constant limiting level for varying loads. Limiter action is absolute, in that there can be no further output voltage change when current limit is reached. Limiter can handle input/output levels of ±10 V or more when using ±15 V supply.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 466–467.



FAST CLAMP—Smaller capacitance of temperature-compensated reference diodes allows clamping of faster pulses than is possible with ordinary zeners. Diagram shows positive 6.4-V diode clamp at ground potential. For smaller zener voltages, connect diode to more negative potential. Device limits only positive peaks; for negative peaks, reverse connections to 1N4570A. To clamp both polarities, use two units in parallel, oppositely connected.—W. Walloch, *Clamp Fast Pulses with One Component*, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1974, p 76.

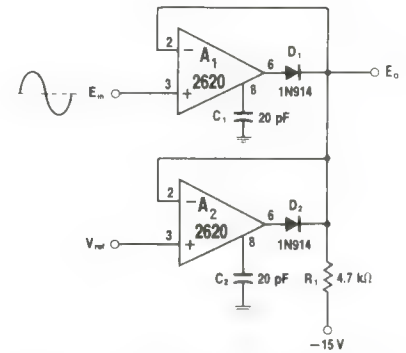


CERAMIC-FILTER DRIVE—National LM3011 gain block provides three differential stages and current-source output suitable for driving 300-ohm ceramic filter in IF amplifier of FM receiver. Circuit provides 60 dB of power gain to matched load.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 3-11–3-12.

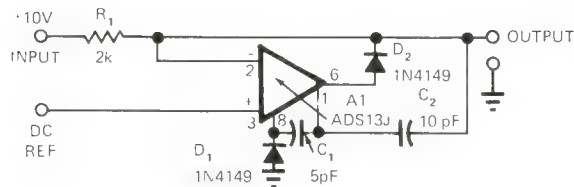


SYMMETRICAL BIPOLAR—Circuit uses transistor feedback, with current returned to opamp summing point through emitter-followers Q_1 and Q_2 . When output E_o rises to positive voltage high enough so tap on R_4 makes Q_3 turn on, output of A_1 is limited to value corresponding to setting of R_4 . Q_2 performs similar limiting function for negative swings of input signal. R_4 sets limiting level for both polarities, for variable

symmetrical limiting. Transistors and opamps shown are selected for high-speed operation. For single-polarity limiting, insert large resistance R_3 in base lead of remaining transistor to prevent it from conducting heavily on output voltage swings.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 203–204.



SELF-BUFFERED SERIES CLIPPER—Provides negative clipping of sine-wave input, using 2620 opamps with diodes as linear OR gate. When input voltage is greater than reference voltage, A_1 - D_1 turns on and input voltage appears at output. When E_{in} falls below V_{ref} , A_2 - D_2 provide V_{ref} as output signal. With 2620, circuit gives good performance to above 10 kHz. For positive clipping, reverse diode connections and return R_1 to +15 V. Circuit provides low output impedance.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 187–189.



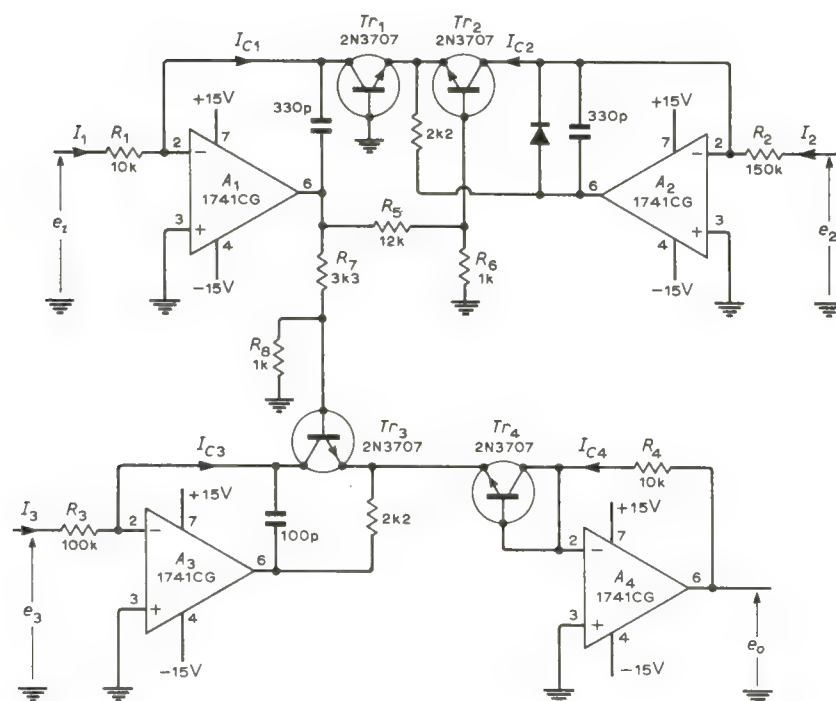
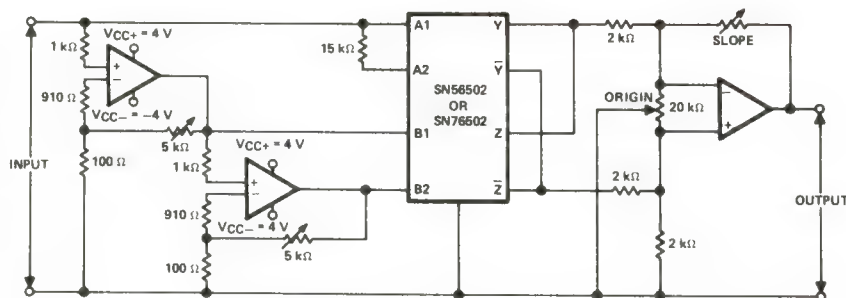
CLIPPING OPAMP—Simple circuit limits excursion of DC input voltage to level precisely equal to DC reference input voltage. When reference is 0 V, circuit can be used as half-wave rectifier up to 100 kHz. Feedback overcomes breakover characteristics of D_2 , to provide sharp clipping at levels from millivolts to volts. At 10 kHz, with D_1 omitted, range of levels is 70 mVRMS to 7 VRMS. With D_1 , circuit is useful at levels down to 0.3 VRMS at 100 kHz.—R. S. Burwen, Precision Clipper Operates from Millivolts to Volts, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 1, 1972, p 57 and 59.

CHAPTER 46

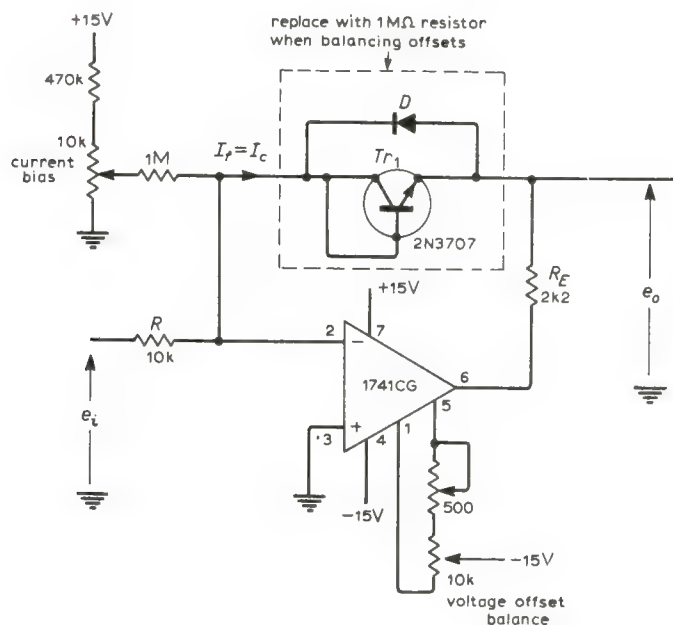
Logarithmic Circuits

Combinations of logamps and opamps provide squaring, cubing, log, and antilog functions for analog signals, along with logarithm of ratio of two input values. Also includes logamp test circuit.

80-dBV INPUT RANGE—Logamp using Texas Instruments SN56502 or SN76502 in combination with three SN52741 opamps can handle input voltage range greater than 80 dB with respect to 1 V P-P. Inputs are limited by reducing supply voltages of input amplifiers to ± 4 V. Gains of input amplifiers are adjusted to achieve smooth transitions.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 7-45.

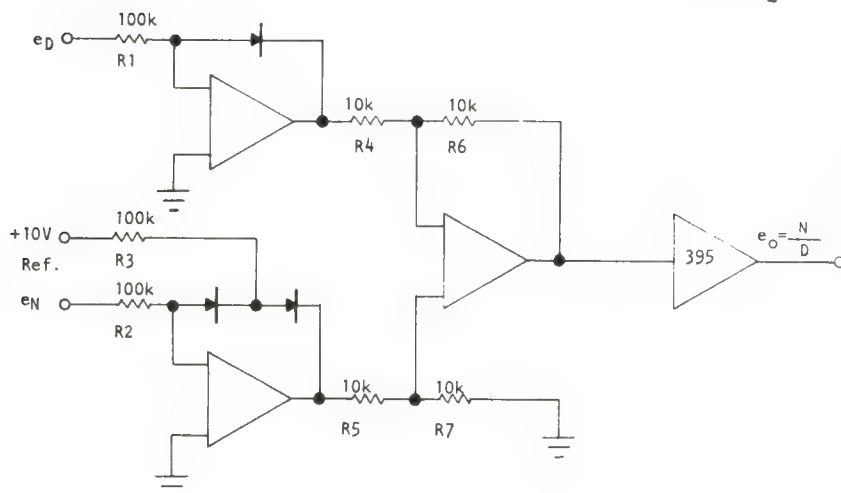
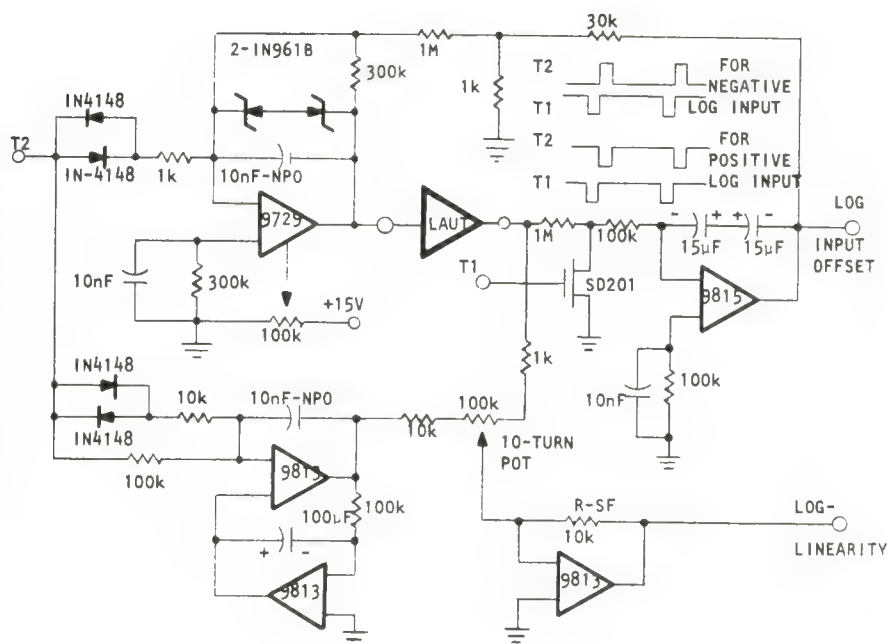


CUBE GENERATOR—Combination of temperature-compensated opamp log converter and antilog converter generates output signal e_o proportional to cube of input signal e_i . Article gives design equations.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1973, p 91-93.

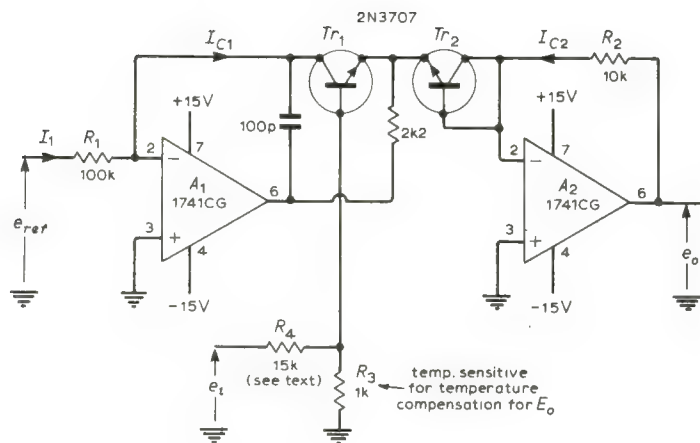


BASIC LOG CONVERTER—Suitable for positive input voltages. Negative feedback is applied to opamp through diode-connected transistor, with additional diode D protecting transistor from excessive inverse voltage caused by wrong input polarity. For negative inputs, reverse transistor and diode connections. Article gives design equations and application procedures.—G. B. Clayton, *Experiments with Operational Amplifiers*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 33-35.

LOGAMP TESTER—Circuit sweeps logamp under test (LAUT) over its dynamic range while automatically canceling offset voltage at input, with output serving as indication of this offset voltage. Exponential decay voltage generated is accurate from 10 V to 100 μ V. At time zero, pulse T2 is applied to Optical Electronics 9729 opamp connected as exponential generator, charging NPO feedback capacitor to 10 V. At end of pulse, opamp output voltage decays exponentially. Input pulse also generates ± 10 V precision reference ramp in pair of 9813 opamps. Output of LAUT is compared with reference ramp; any difference is proportional to nonlinearity of logamp.—"Testing Logarithmic Amplifiers," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Tech Tip 10268.

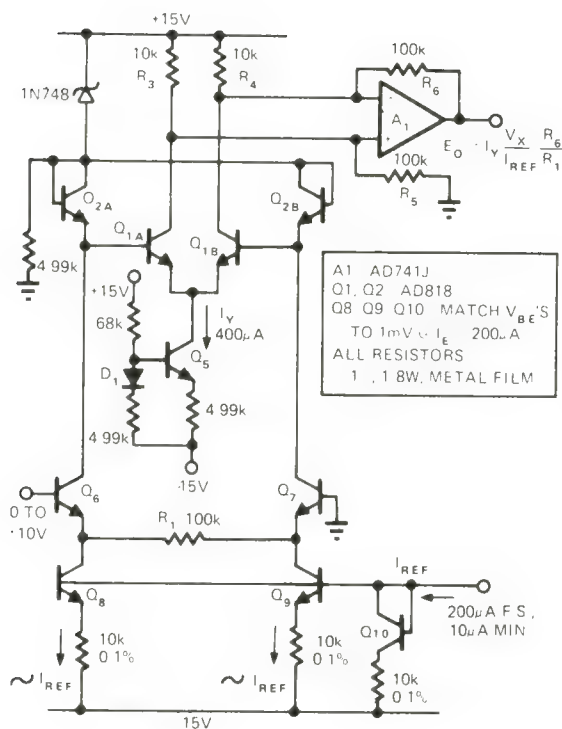
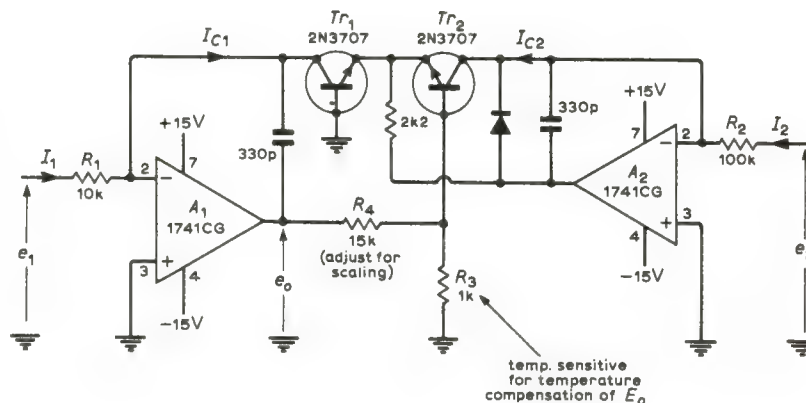


ANALOG DIVIDER—Optical Electronics 2457 logarithmic module containing two pair of bipolar log elements and three opamps drives single 395 opamp to provide analog division function with high accuracy and wide dynamic range. Input resistors set full-scale input voltage. R3 determines AC accuracy. Connect inputs together for drive with signal varying between 100 mV and 10 V (1% to 100% of full scale), and adjust R3 for straight-line output at 1 V. For negative inputs, reverse diode connections and make reference voltage negative.—"Accurate Logarithmic Analog Divider," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10213.

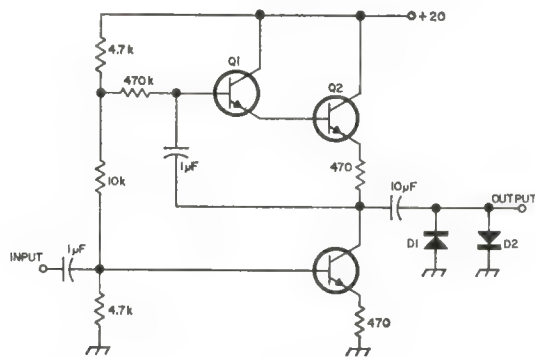


TEMPERATURE-COMPENSATED ANTILOG CONVERTER—Circuit provides antilog conversion with high degree of temperature compensation. Article gives design equations and application instructions. Circuit is for positive inputs; for negative inputs, use PNP transistors such as 2N4058 in place of those shown. Adjust value of R_1 to make output of opamp A_2 exactly 10 times input voltage e , when input is -1 V.—G. B. Clayton, *Experiments with Operational Amplifiers*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 33–35.

TEMPERATURE-COMPENSATED LOG CONVERTER—Two opamps and two logging transistors give output proportional to logarithm of input with high degree of temperature compensation. Article gives design equations and application instructions. Circuit is for positive inputs; for negative inputs, use PNP transistors such as 2N4058 in place of those shown.—G. B. Clayton, *Experiments with Operational Amplifiers*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 33–35.

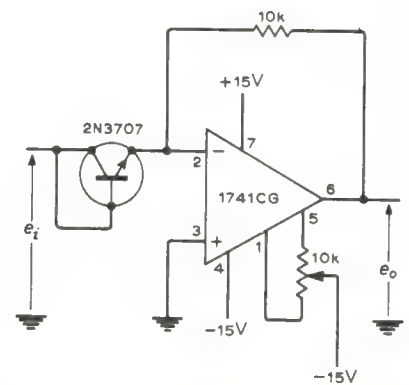


VARIABLE-TRANSCONDUCTANCE DIVIDER—Practical analog divider follows ideal division equation over typical 20:1 range of reference current and operates in two quadrants. Circuit is analyzed in terms of logarithmic behavior of its elements. Bandwidths up to 5 MHz can be achieved. Article gives design equations.—L. Counts and D. Sheingold, *Analog Dividers: What Choice Do You Have?*, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1974, p 55–61.



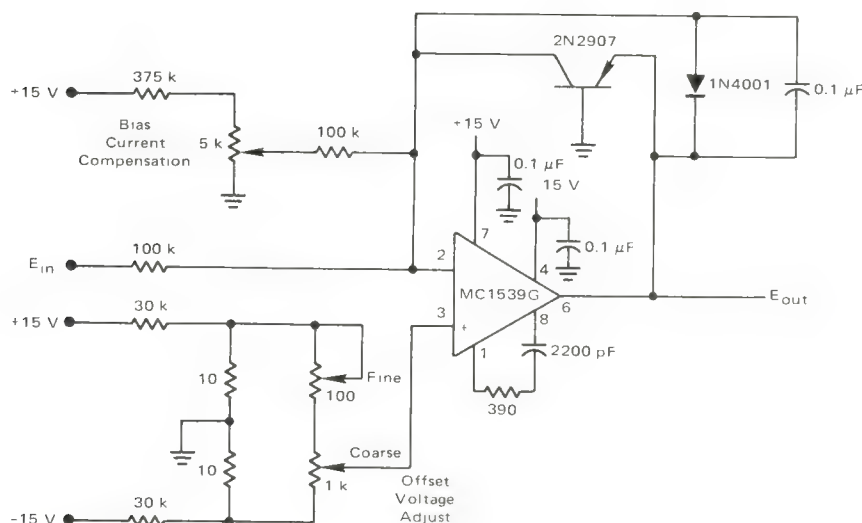
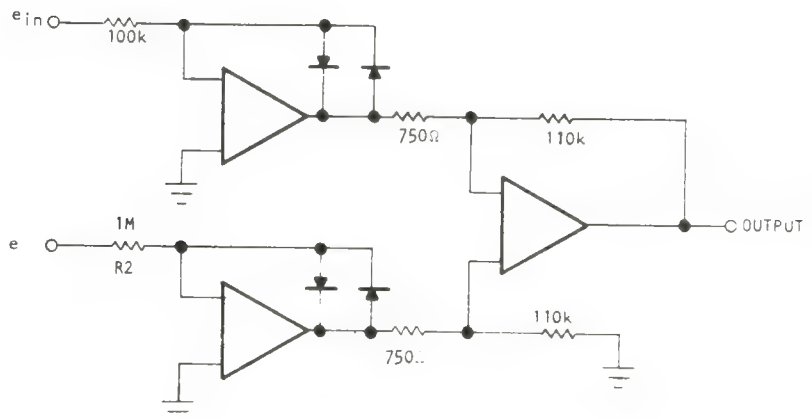
LOGAMP—Based on fact that back-to-back diodes driven by current generator give output that varies logarithmically with input signal. With values shown, relation is logarithmic over

60-dB range. Transistors are 2N2924, SK3019, GE-10, or HEP-54, and diodes are 1N914.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, April 1974, p 34.

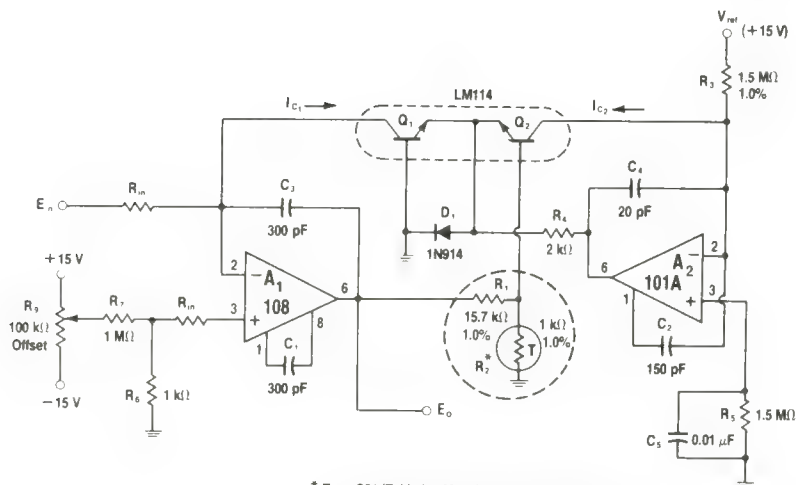


ANTILOG CONVERTER—Basic opamp circuit with diode-connected transistor as logging element performs antilog conversion for positive input signals. For negative inputs, reverse transistor connections.—G. B. Clayton, *Experiments with Operational Amplifiers*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 33–35.

40-dB LOGAMP—Uses Optical Electronics 2457 logarithmic module containing two pairs of bipolar log elements and three opamps. Connection shown produces pure \log_{10} function on positive inputs. Zero point is set by R2 or by reference e. Reference must be positive for positive logs and negative for negative logs. Trim 110K resistors for exactly 10-V output.—“Two-Decade Precision Logarithmic Amplifier,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10212.



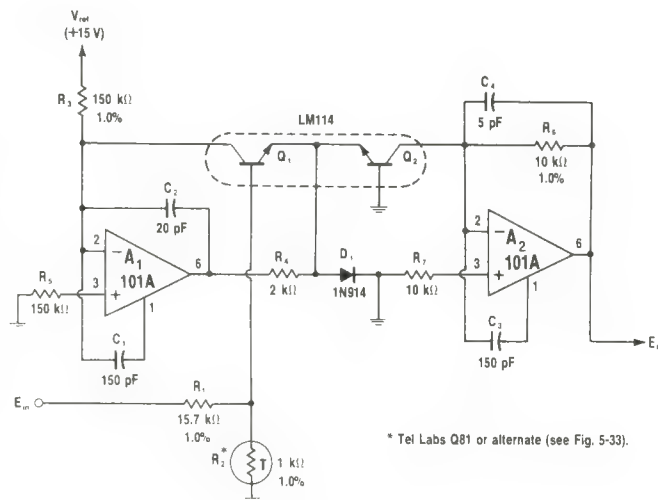
LOW-COST USING OPAMP—Motorola MC1539G opamp is connected with PNP transistor as logarithmic element. Circuit requires external compensation, has about 200-nA bias current, and accommodates wide range of input voltages when appropriate networks are used to compensate for errors. To adjust bias current initially, replace transistor with 500K resistor and adjust 5K pot for gain of 5 over input signal range.—K. Huehne, “Transistor Logarithmic Conversion Using an Integrated Operational Amplifier,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-261A, p 4.



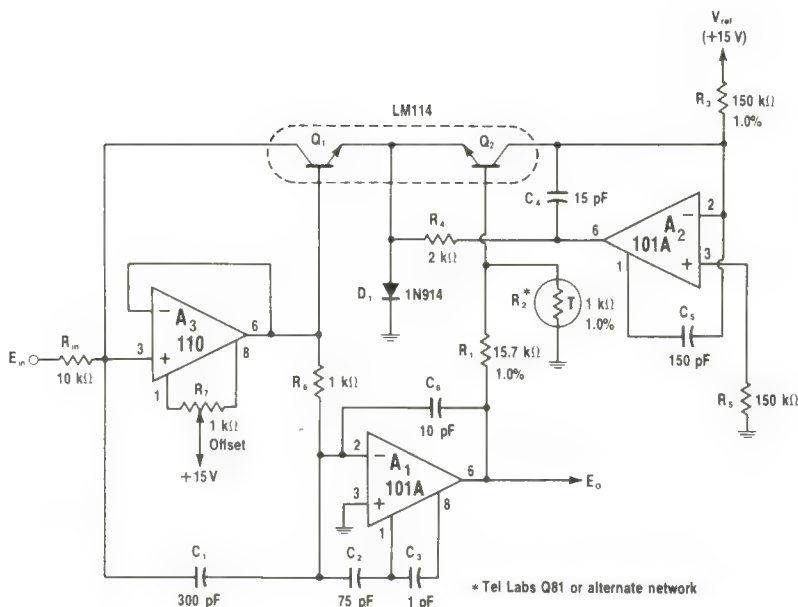
* Type Q81 (Tel Labs, Manchester, N.H.) or equivalent;
TC = +0.3%/°C, accurate from -25°C to +100°C.

100-dB DYNAMIC RANGE—Circuit generates log ratio of currents I_{C1} and I_{C2} with accuracy within 3% from 10 nA to 1 mA (100-dB range) when I_{C2} is fixed at 10- μ A reference value. Accuracy increases to 1% for current inputs between 40 nA and 400 μ A (80 dB). A_2 supplies constant reference current to Q_2 . Q_1 is operated as transdiode with Q_2 providing temperature compensation of offset voltage.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 213-214.

ANTILOG GENERATOR—Basic log generator circuit is rearranged to perform inverse operation of antilog (exponential) generation. Exponential current generated by Q_2 is summed at current-to-voltage converter A_2 . Q_1 voltage drive to Q_2 is such that collector current of Q_2 is exponentially related to voltage at base of Q_1 . Temperature-compensating divider scales input sensitivity to 1 V per decade. Feed-forward connections at A_1 and A_2 optimize circuit for speed.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 214-216.

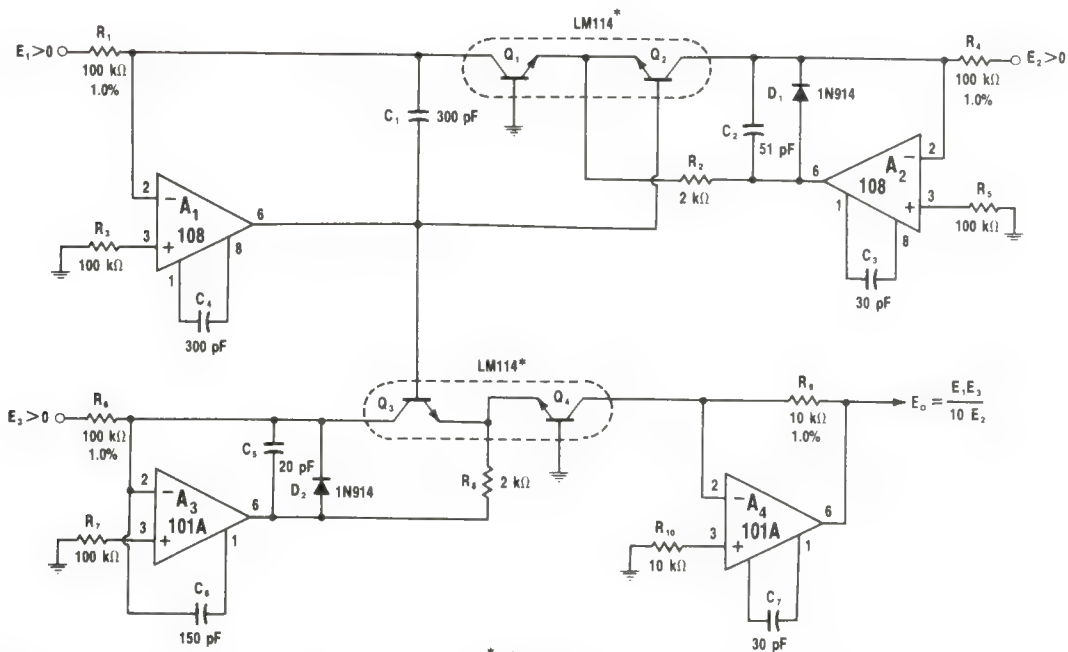


* Tel Labs Q81 or alternate (see Fig. 5-33).



* Tel Labs Q81 or alternate network

FAST LOG GENERATOR—Circuit is designed for settling time of only 10 μ s. Voltage-follower opamp A_3 buffers base current of Q_1 , and input current to A_1 , allowing Q_1 to operate as diode while demanding minimum input current to A_3 . Scale factor is 1 V per decade. Zero-crossover point of output swing is controlled by R_3 . Accuracy is 1% for logging range of 100 nA to 1 mA.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 214-215.

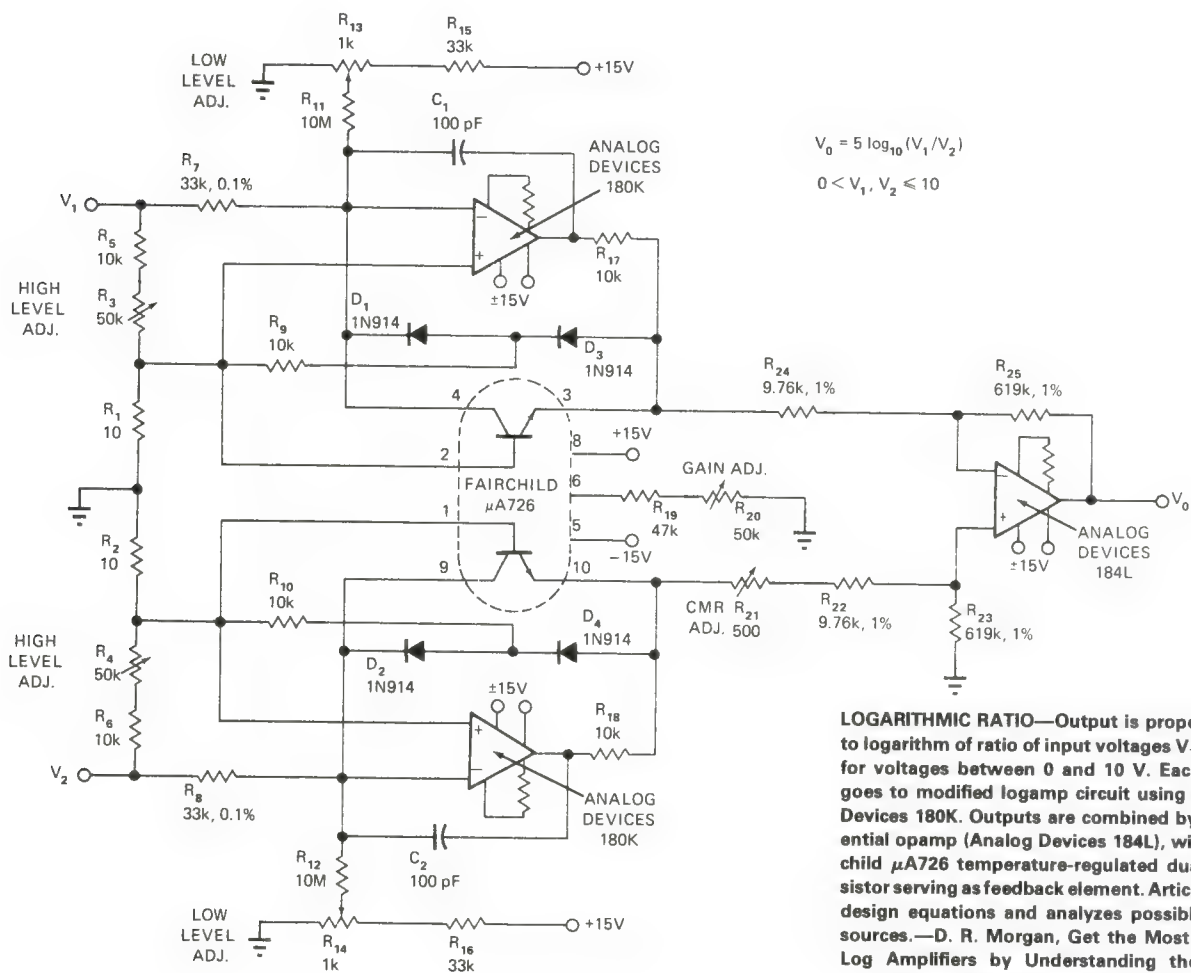


* Paired as shown.

MULTIPLIER/DIVIDER—Upper half of circuit is log converter in which output at A_1 is logarithmic ratio of E_1 and E_2 . A_3 and A_4 form second log converter for E_3 input. Log output of second

converter is added to that of upper circuit, producing $\log(E_1 E_3 / E_2)$ at emitter of Q_4 . Q_4 and A_4 take antilog to give final output equal to $E_1 E_3 / 10 E_2$. If only multiplication is desired, E_2 can be

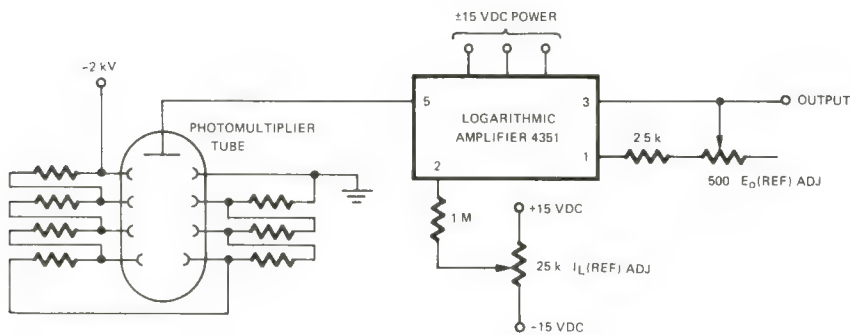
reference voltage; R_4 will then establish reference current.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 216–217.



$$V_o = 5 \log_{10}(V_1/V_2)$$

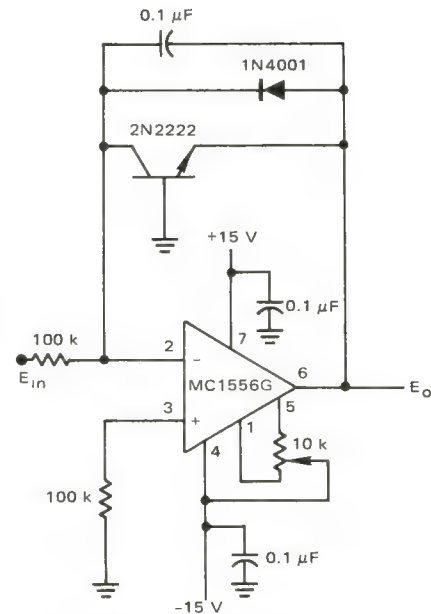
$$0 < V_1, V_2 \leq 10$$

LOGARITHMIC RATIO—Output is proportional to logarithm of ratio of input voltages V_1 and V_2 for voltages between 0 and 10 V. Each input goes to modified logamp circuit using Analog Devices 180K. Outputs are combined by differential opamp (Analog Devices 184L), with Fairchild $\mu A726$ temperature-regulated dual transistor serving as feedback element. Article gives design equations and analyzes possible error sources.—D. R. Morgan, Get the Most Out of Log Amplifiers by Understanding the Error Sources, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1973, p 52–55.

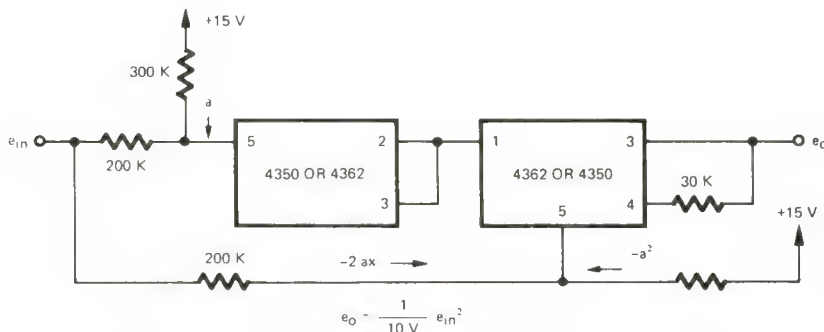


RECORDING PHOTOMULTIPLIER OUTPUT—Wide range of output data from photomultiplier is fed through Teledyne Philbrick 4351 logarithmic amplifier for compression of data to range of ± 5 VDC for feed to tape recorder. Report cov-

ers calibration procedure for obtaining overall accuracy of ± 2 dB.—"How to Specify Parameters of Nonlinear Circuits," Teledyne Philbrick, Dedham, MA, 1974, AN-15, p 4.



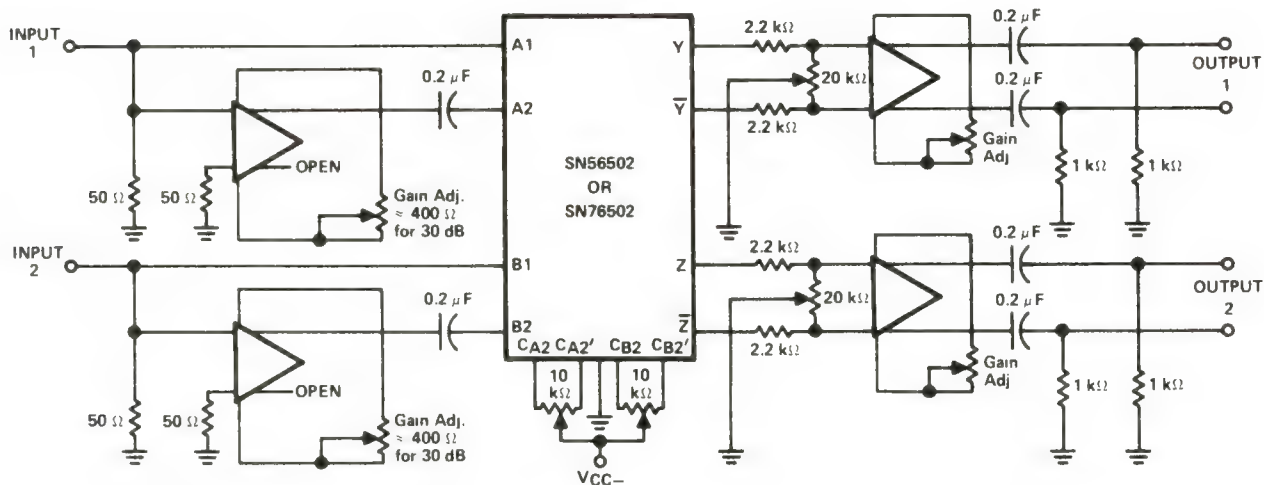
LOGAMP WITH OFFSET ADJUSTMENT—Motorola MC1556G opamp provides accurate operation down to millivolt input levels without bias current compensation. Input offset is adjusted with 10K pot. 0.1-μF capacitor is required across feedback transistor to reduce AC gain. Diode protects transistor from polarity reversal of input voltage. Power supplies should be bypassed as close as possible to amplifier socket. Positive input voltage gives negative output voltage. IC includes output short-circuit protection.—K. Huehne, "Transistor Logarithmic Conversion Using an Integrated Operational Amplifier," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-261A, p 3.



NOTE: TO OBTAIN NEGATIVE OUTPUT VOLTAGE USE TWO 4351'S AND THE -15 V SUPPLY.

TWO-QUADRANT SQUARING—Teledyne Philbrick log modules are used in simple two-quadrant squarer in which input is offset because modules accept only one polarity. Circuit

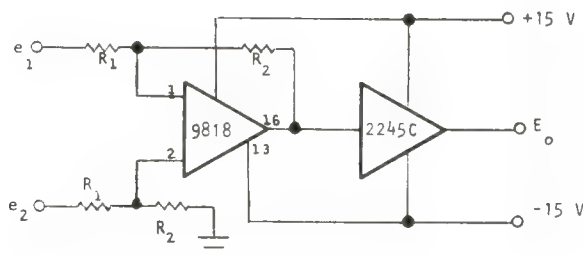
shown provides positive output voltage.—"Applications for Models 4350/4351 & 4362/4363 Logarithmic Amplifiers," Teledyne Philbrick, Dedham, MA, 1974, AN-14.



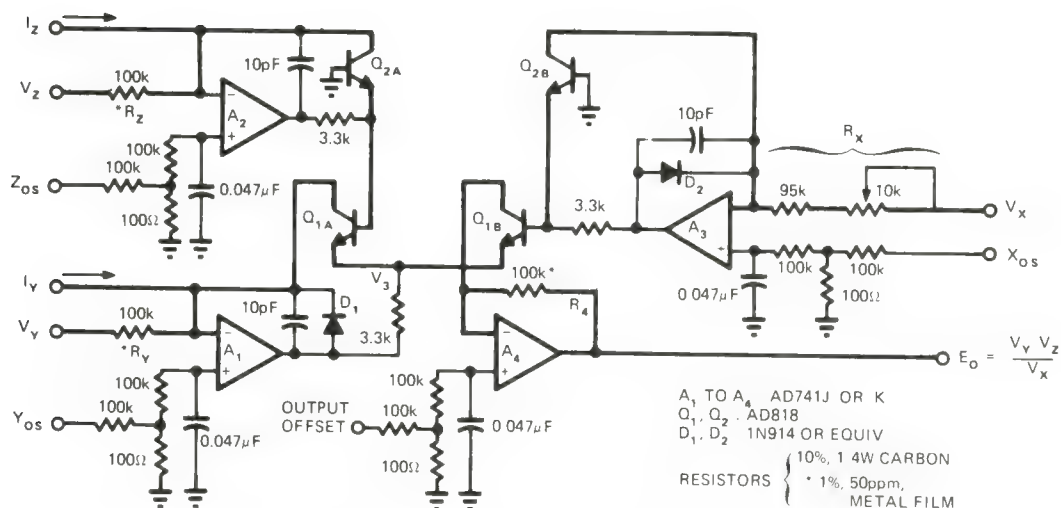
10-MHz DUAL-CHANNEL LOGAMP—Circuit using Texas Instruments SN56502 or SN76502 in combination with four SN52741 opamps will handle 50-dB input range per channel at all frequencies up to 10 MHz. Suitable for data

compression, analog computation, radar and infrared detection systems, and weapons systems. Differential output voltage levels are generally less than 0.6 V. Output swing and slope of output response are adjusted by varying gain

in each channel. Coordinate origin is adjusted with offset pots of output buffers.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 7-46.



DIFFERENTIAL LOGARITHM—Optical Electronics 9818 opamp and 2245C logamp together give logarithm of differential input voltage or current. Combined transfer function is $E_o = K \log (R_2/R_1)(e_2 - e_1)$. R_1 can be zero for differential input current circuit. For unity-gain preamp, R_1 and R_2 should be 10K. For 1-V full-scale input, use 10K for R_1 and 100K for R_2 . For 100-mV full-scale input, use 10K for R_1 and 1 megohm for R_2 .—"How to Obtain a Differential Logarithm," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10126.



LOG-ANTILOG DIVIDER—Can be used in applications where both numerator and denominator are restricted to single polarity (to one quadrant). Input variables X, Y, and Z are applied to three independent transdiode log amplifiers (A_1 - Q_{1A} , A_2 - Q_{2A} , and A_3 - Q_{2B}). Outputs of logamps

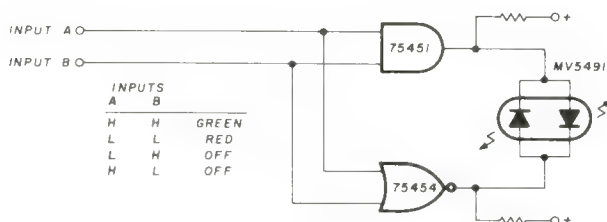
are proportional to logarithms of input variables. R_1 in feedback circuit of A_4 converts collector current of Q_{1B} to output voltage proportional to $V_Z V_Y / V_X$. Circuit performs multiplication and division simultaneously and with equal accu-

racy. Overall nonlinearity can be as low as 0.05%. Article gives design equations.—L. Counts and D. Sheingold, Analog Dividers: What Choice Do You Have?, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1974, p 55-61.

CHAPTER 47

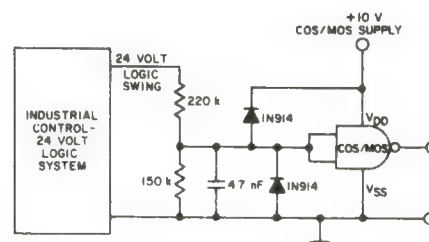
Logic Circuits

Includes interfaces for different types of logic, along with gates, Schmitt triggers, and other types of logic circuits that are responsive to sudden or gradual changes in input logic levels. Also covered are pulse sequence, pulse coincidence, and pulse-width detectors, along with pulse memories. See also Logic Probe, Memory, Microprocessor, and Operational Amplifier chapters.

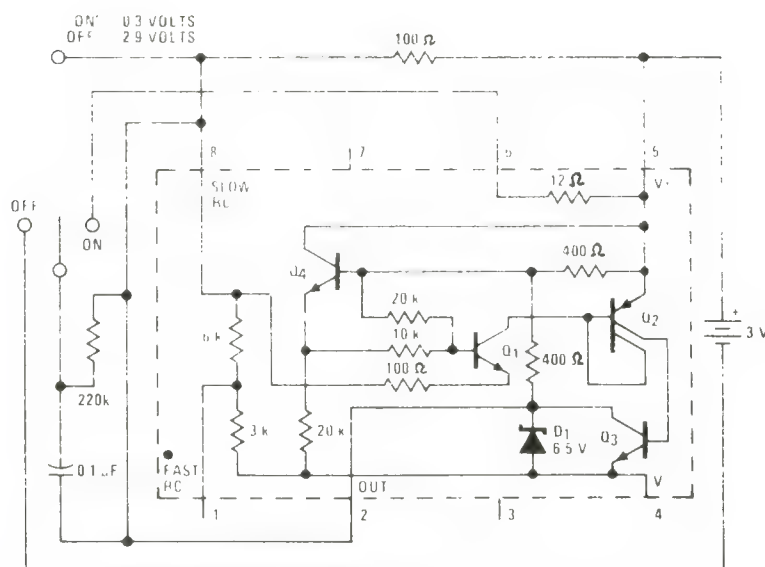


COINCIDENCE DETECTOR—If inputs A and B are both high, indication will be green. If A and B are both low, indication will be red. If inputs are out of phase, so one is high and the other low, indicator will be off. Suitable for monitoring complex logic circuits. Uses Monsanto MV5491 dual red/green LED, with 220 ohms in

upper lead to +5 V supply and 100 ohms in lower +5 V lead because red and green LEDs in parallel back-to-back have different voltage requirements. Drivers are SN75451 and SN75454.—K. Powell, Novel Indicator Circuit, *Ham Radio*, April 1977, p 60–63.

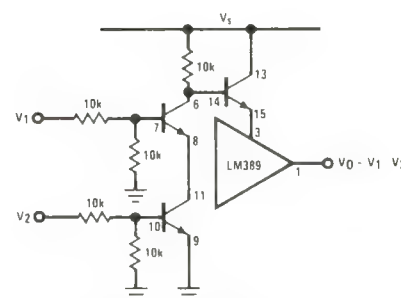


INTERFACE FOR INDUSTRIAL CONTROL—Simple resistive divider circuit provides interface between 24-V logic swing of industrial control system and CMOS logic operating from 10-V supply. Filter capacitor enhances excellent noise immunity of CMOS logic. Clamp diodes ensure that input signal voltage is between V_{DD} and V_{SS} .—"COS/MOS Integrated Circuits," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 628.

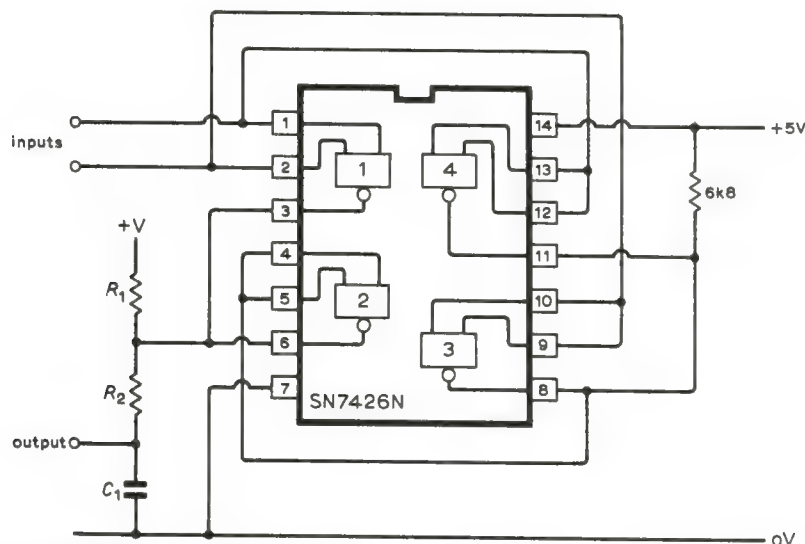


LATCH—National LM3909 IC operating from 3-V battery requires only momentary contact by switch to change logic level of output and hold

that level.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 9.

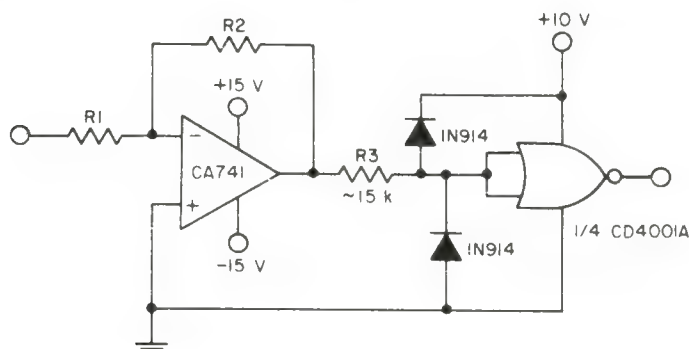


AND LOGIC FOR MUTING—Connection shown for National LM389 combination of three transistors with opamp gives standard AND circuit for controlling muting transistor in audio system. Shorting pin 12 of opamp to ground gives NAND logic.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-33–4-37.



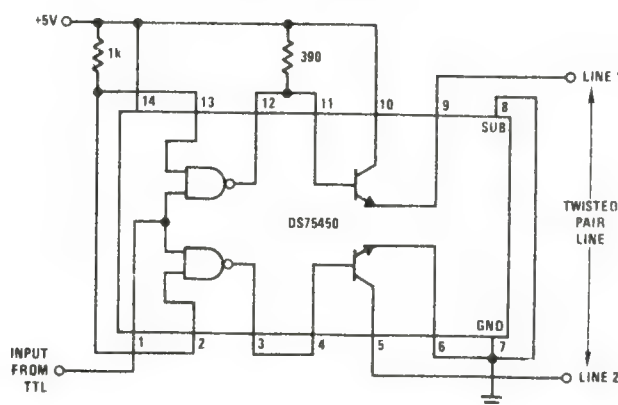
PHASE-SENSITIVE DETECTOR—Uses quadruple two-input NAND-gate IC with minimum of external components. DC output level is absolutely linear with phase difference at inputs, making circuit suitable for phase-locked loops and phase-shift keyed demodulation. Output is rectangular wave whose mark-space ratio is proportional to phase difference between input

square waves. This output is applied to low-pass filter R_2 - C_1 having values chosen to suit operating frequency and required output resistance. R_1 is chosen to give required output swing up to maximum of 15 V.—R. A. Harrold, *Inexpensive P.S.D.*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 32.



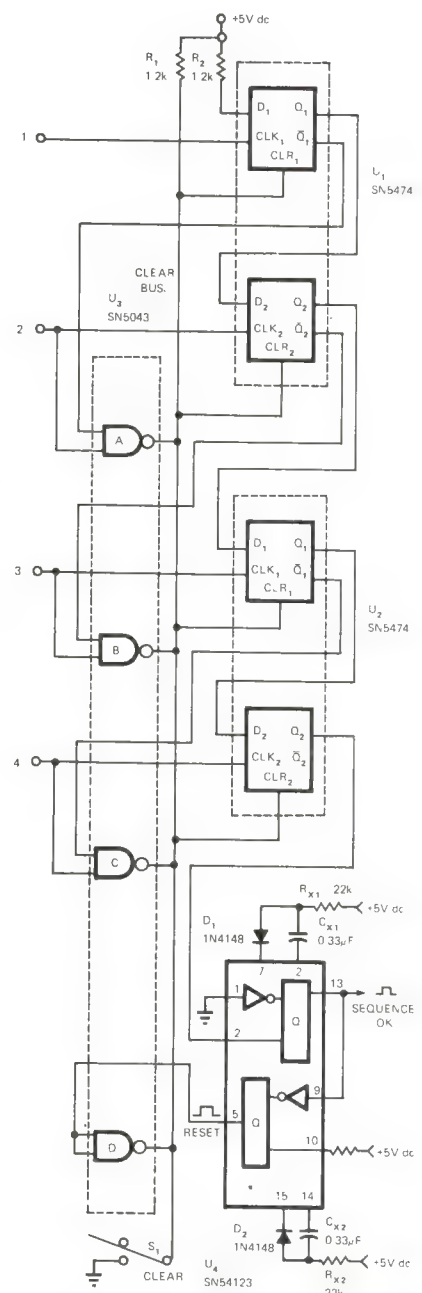
CMOS INTERFACE FOR OPAMP—Clamp diodes and single resistor provide interface between CMOS circuit and opamp operating between normal ± 15 V supply rails. Diodes ensure that

CMOS input voltage does not go outside permissible range.—“COS/MOS Integrated Circuits,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 629.

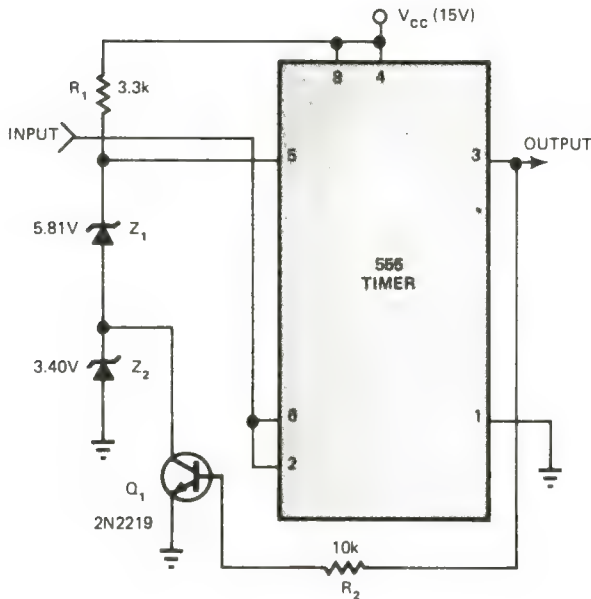


BALANCED LINE DRIVER—National DS75450 dual peripheral driver serves as interface between TTL and twisted-pair line. Output line 1 is terminated to ground through half of line impedance, and line 2 is terminated to +5 V

through half of line impedance. Output current is 300 mA.—“Interface Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 3-20-3-30.

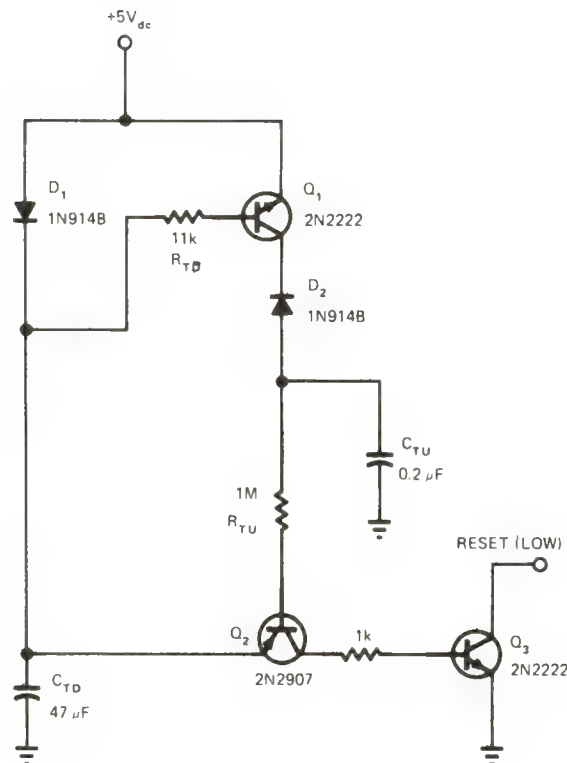
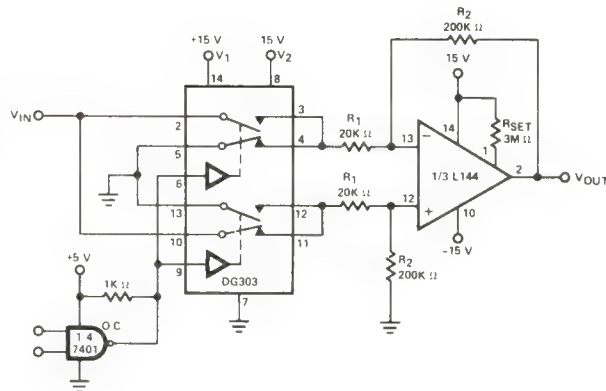


SEQUENCE DETECTOR—Generates output pulse if, and only if, sequence of input pulses is in prescribed order. Any other sequence inhibits output pulse and clears circuit at instant of first out-of-order pulse. Circuit also clears itself at end of correct sequence, by generating sequence-OK pulse. Developed for use in control systems, electronic combination locks, and any other applications requiring sequence of pulses. To detect more than 4 bits in sequence, NAND gates and flip-flops can be added. If TTL input pulses occur in correct T_1 - T_2 - T_3 - T_4 order, 1 state at U_1D_1 will propagate down chain of D flip-flops until U_3Q_2 output is reached. Simultaneously, 0 is propagated in similar manner to hold clear bus at 1. Article traces circuit operation in detail.—M. J. Gallagher, *Self-Clearing Digital Sequence Detector*, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1973, p 88-89.

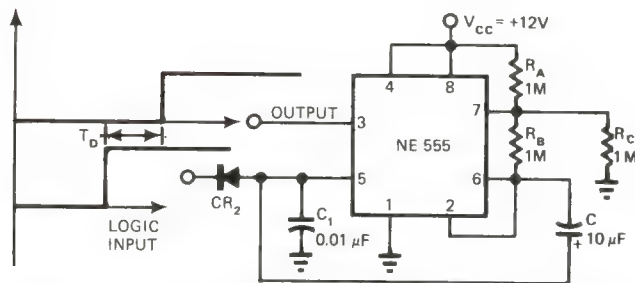


VARIABLE-HYSTERESIS SCHMITT—Uses standard 555 timer with only five additional components to give fully TTL/DTL-compatible Schmitt trigger that responds to slow input ramps as well as straight DC levels. When input is 0, output goes high and turns on Q_1 . When input increases to 5.8 V, output goes low and Q_1 turns off. Decreasing output to 4.7 V (lower threshold point) makes output high again. For values shown, hysteresis is thus 1.1 V. Threshold points and hysteresis value can be adjusted as required by changing zeners used.—M. K. Lalitha and P. R. Chetty, *Variable-Threshold Schmitt Trigger Uses 555 Timer*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1976, p 112 and 114.

POLARITY REVERSER—Logic input controls operation of DG303 low-power analog switch providing polarity reversal for output of opamp. Low input logic gives noninverting operation because input signal then goes to pin 12 of opamp.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-91.

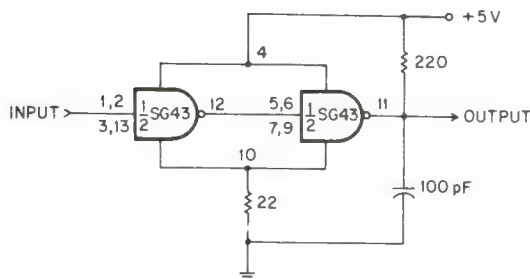


POWER-UP/POWER-DOWN RESET—Output of circuit goes high at end of time interval $R_{TU}C_{TU}$ required for charging of C_{TU} by applied 5-VDC input signal. When 5-V power fails, Q_1 drives Q_2 and Q_3 off, making output low for time interval determined by $R_{TD}C_{TD}$. When C_{TD} is discharged, output goes high again. Interruption of power thus produces negative-going pulse having variable width determined by values chosen for resistors and capacitors.—S. Rummel, *Reset Circuit Detects Power Drop-Out*, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1976, p 94.



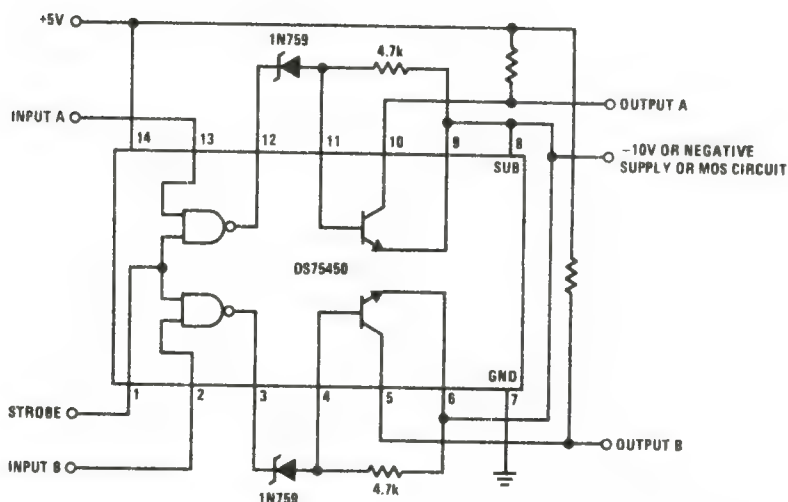
TIME-DELAY SWITCH—Oscillator connection shown for 555 timer provides delay for switching action controlled by logic input. When logic input is 0 V, timer output is low. When logic input goes high, output remains low for delay

of $0.693R_B C$ s and then switches high. Output remains high as long as input is high.—K. D. Dighe, *Rearranged Components Cut 555's Initial-Pulse Errors*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1978, p 82 and 84.



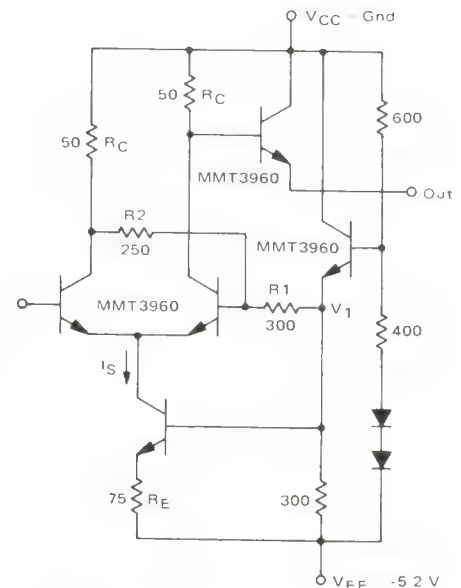
TWO-GATE SCHMITT—TTL inverter gates are connected in series, with small feedback resistor in common ground lead, so gates are always in opposing logic states. Resulting constant voltage drop across 22-ohm resistor produces constant offset voltage that is corrected by 220-

ohm resistor at output terminal. With values shown, positive-going threshold is 2.4 V and negative-going threshold is 2 V.—C. J. Ulrich, *Schmitt Trigger Uses Two Logic Gates*, *EEE Magazine*, Dec. 1970, p 54.

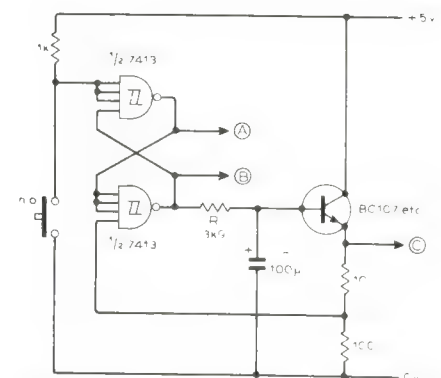


TTL-TO-MOS DRIVER—Uses National DS75450 dual peripheral driver having 300-mA output current capability to provide high-speed switching while providing compatibility between dif-

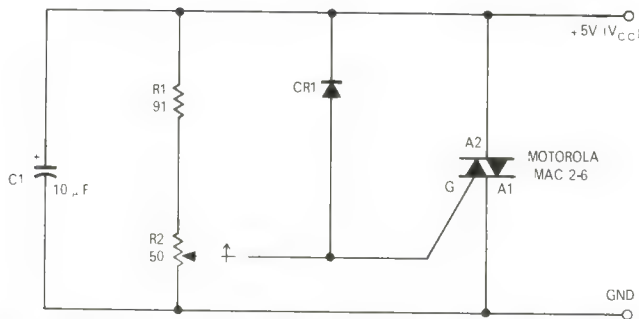
ferent logic types. Operates from single 5-V supply.—"Interface Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 3-20-3-30.



CURRENT-MODE SCHMITT TRIGGER—Motorola MMT3960 transistor array is connected as differential amplifier with feedback to produce Schmitt trigger having input hysteresis of 500 mV. Small rise and fall times make circuit suitable for driving flip-flop over wide range of frequencies.—B. Broeker, "Micro-T Packaged Transistors for High Speed Logic Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-536, p 6.

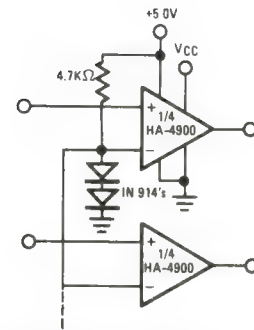


PULSE-COMPLETING SCHMITT—Half of 7413 dual four-input NAND Schmitt trigger forms RS bistable which ensures that cycle is completed after switch is opened. Low-impedance exponential sawtooth output is produced at point C. Point A is high when oscillator is running and can be used as control signal.—T. P. Hopkins, *Improved Schmitt Trigger Oscillator*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1978, p 58.

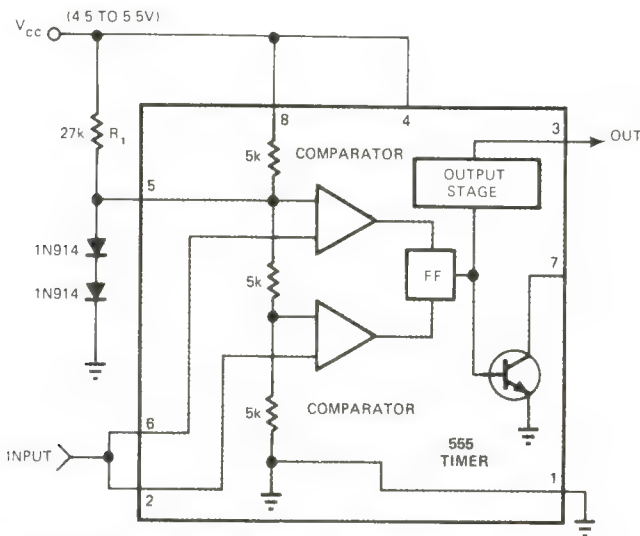


LOGIC PROTECTOR—Simple bidirectional triac crowbar can be set so positive voltages above 6 V and negative voltages greater than 1.5 V cannot reach digital logic. Article covers initial

adjustment of R2.—D. L. Sporre, Bidirectional Crowbar Protects Logic, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 15, 1970, p 37.

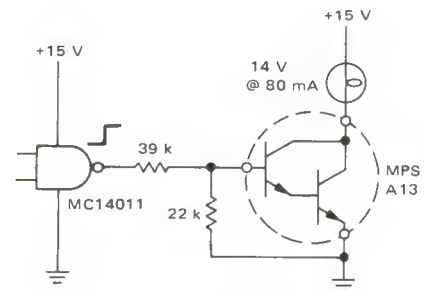


TTL-TO-CMOS TRANSLATOR—Two sections of Harris HA-4900/4905 precision quad comparator provide interface between TTL drive and CMOS output circuits. Supply is ± 15 V.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 2-95.

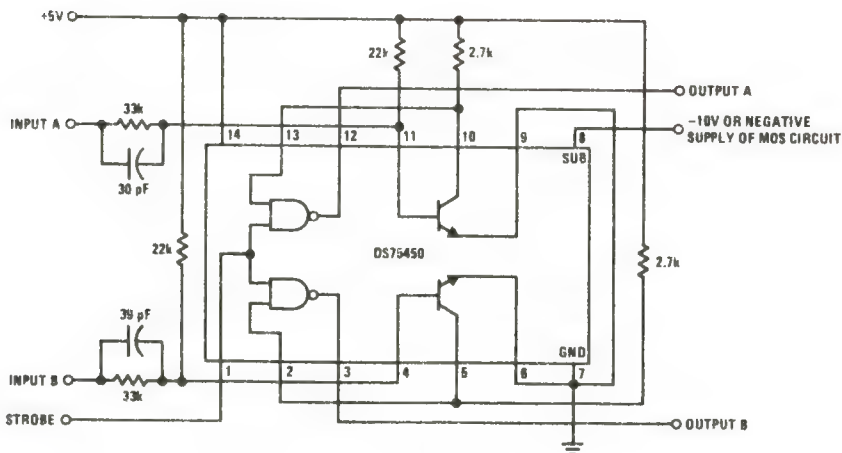


SCHMITT FROM 555 TIMER—Only three additional parts need be added to standard 555 timer to give fully TTL/DTL-compatible Schmitt trigger that responds to slow input ramps as well as straight DC levels. With output initially high, increasing input from 0 to about 1.35 V

drives output low. Conversely, input can decrease to about 0.7 V before output goes high again.—M. K. Lalitha and P. R. Chetty, Variable-Threshold Schmitt Trigger Uses 555 Timer, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1976, p 112 and 114.

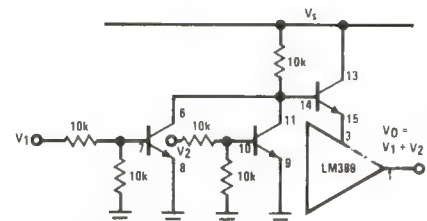


HIGH-LEVEL ACTIVATION BY CMOS—High output of typical CMOS gate drives complementary MPS-A13 Darlington transistor having 80-mA lamp load.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Techniques Between Industrial Logic and Power Devices," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-712A, p 11.

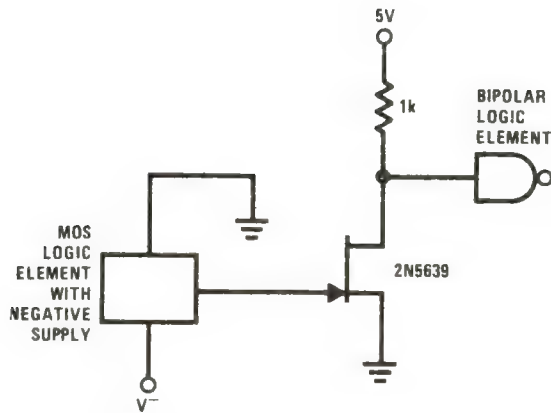


MOS-TO-TTL DRIVER—National DS75450 dual peripheral driver serves as interface between different logic types while providing high-speed switching and 300-mA output current per sec-

tion. Requires only single 5-V supply.—"Interface Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 3-20-3-30.

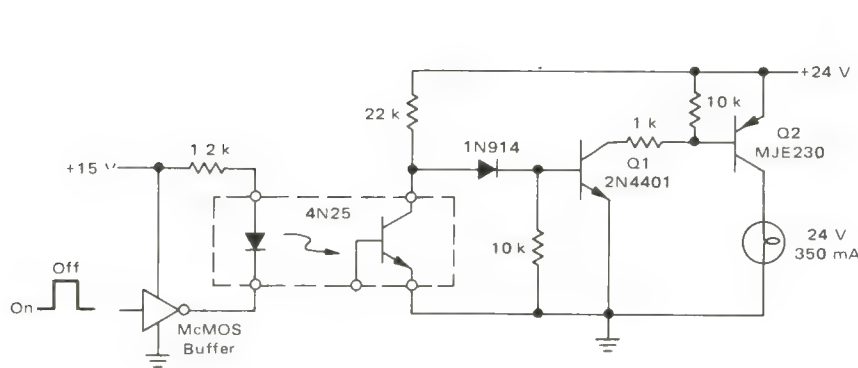


OR LOGIC FOR MUTING—Connection shown for National LM389 combination of three transistors with opamp gives standard OR circuit for controlling muting transistor in audio system. Shorting pin 12 of opamp to ground gives NOR logic.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-33-4-37.



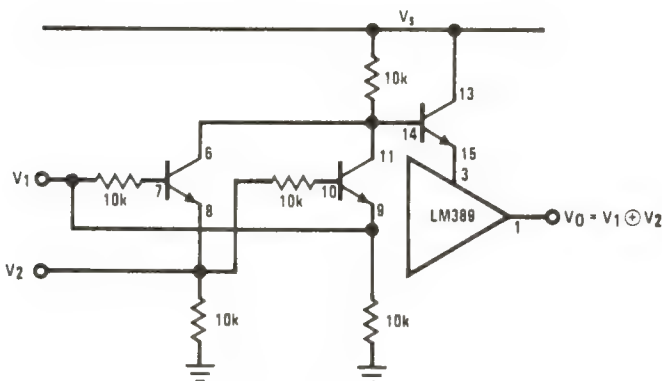
LEVEL AND POLARITY SHIFTER—Simple FET circuit provides for level shifting from MOS logic element having negative supply to TTL or other bipolar logic level operating from positive

supply and ground. Transistor has fast switching time.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.



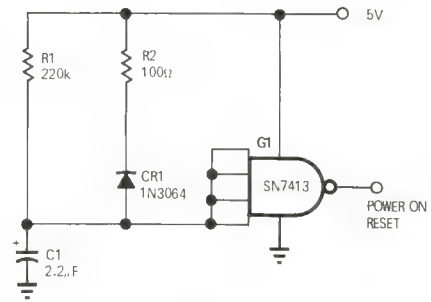
CMOS INTERFACE USING OPTOISOLATOR—Provides logic control of 350-mA lamp. High level on input of typical CMOS inverter energizes 4N25 optoisolator, to clamp Q1 off. This removes drive from Q2, deenergizing load. Logic 0 at input reverses conditions, turning on

lamp. With values shown, 10 mA at optoisolator input controls completely isolated 350-mA load.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Techniques Between Industrial Logic and Power Devices," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-712A, p 16.

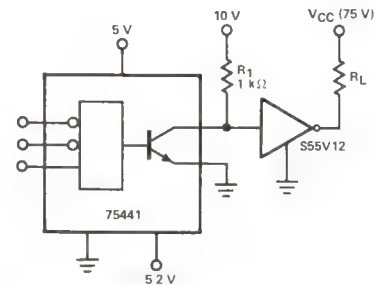


EXCLUSIVE-OR LOGIC FOR MUTING—Connection shown for National LM389 combination of three transistors with opamp gives standard EXCLUSIVE-OR circuit for controlling muting

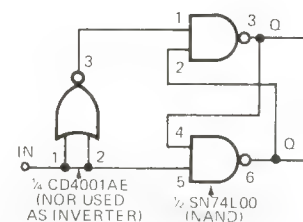
transistor in audio system. Shorting pin 12 of opamp to ground gives EXCLUSIVE-NOR logic.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-33-4-37.



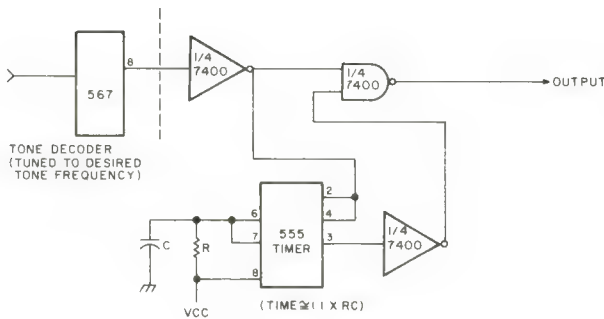
POWER-ON RESET—One Schmitt trigger and three discrete components ensure correct initial state of logic circuits when power is applied. During charge time of C1, output of gate G1 is high. When C1 reaches 1.5 V, gate output goes low and terminates power-on reset.—R. C. Snyder, Single-Voltage Circuit Generates "Power-On" Reset Pulse, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Jan. 1, 1972, p 72.



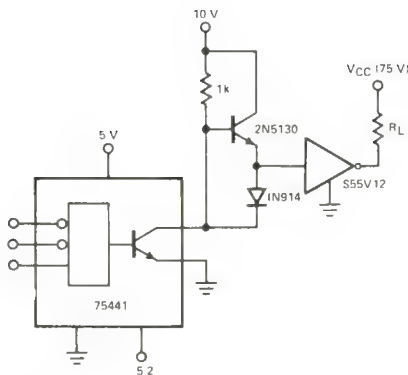
ECL INTERFACE FOR VMOS—S55V12 VMOS (identical to S55V01 except for higher breakdown/saturation voltage) is used to buffer ECL-compatible SN75441 peripheral driver. Combination is capable of handling up to 90 V at 2 A. SN75441 has open-collector output, so interface with VMOS requires only pull-up resistor R_L.—L. Shaeffer, VMOS Peripheral Drivers Solve High Power Load Interface Problems, *Computer Design*, Dec. 1977, p 90, 94, and 96-98.



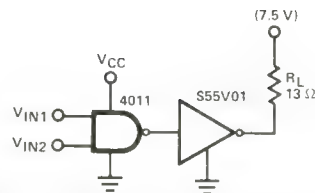
LOW-POWER SCHMITT—Uses two NAND gates from SN74L00 NAND package and one NOR gate (used as inverter) from CD4001AE CMOS package to make low-power Schmitt trigger. NAND gates are connected to form RS flip-flop. Q goes high when input voltage is greater than 2.1 V, and other output does not go low until input voltage is less than 1.2 V. Both polarities of output signal are available.—R. Cox, CMOS and LPTTL Gates Make Low-Power Schmitt Trigger, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1972, p 48.



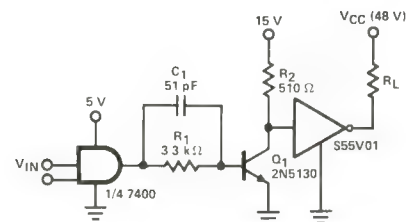
TONE DETECTOR—Output goes low only when input tone has been continuous at desired frequency for interval exceeding duration of pulse from 555 timer. Circuit can be used to reset an alarm system or to detect TTL level that exceeds predetermined time duration.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, April 1977, p 164.



TOTEM-POLE ECL INTERFACE FOR VMOS—Transistor and diode in totem-pole configuration improve performance of SN75441 ECL-compatible peripheral driver for S55V12 VMOS.—L. Shaeffer, VMOS Peripheral Drivers Solve High Power Load Interface Problems, *Computer Design*, Dec. 1977, p 90, 94, and 96–98.



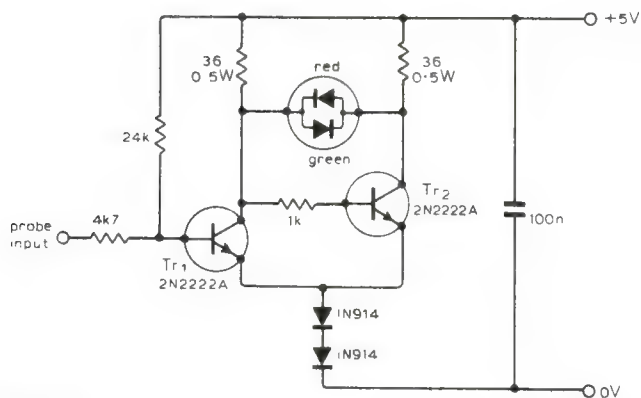
CMOS INTERFACE FOR VMOS—Simple 4011 CMOS gate connection provides required logic interface for S55V01 VMOS that is capable of handling up to 1 A. Switching time is about 25 ns but can be doubled by connecting four CMOS gates in parallel. V_{CC} can be either 10 or 15 V.—L. Shaeffer, VMOS Peripheral Drivers Solve High Power Load Interface Problems, *Computer Design*, Dec. 1977, p 90, 94, and 96–98.



AMPLIFIED TTL INTERFACE FOR VMOS—Bipolar voltage amplifier Q₁ translates TTL output swing of 0.4 to 2.4 V from 7400 interface to 15-V drive signal for S55V01 VMOS peripheral driver. Circuit can be driven by any low-level signal, including ECL, if comparator such as AM686 is used in place of SN7400 quad NAND gate. Switching times of circuit are less than 40 ns in both directions.—L. Shaeffer, VMOS Peripheral Drivers Solve High Power Load Interface Problems, *Computer Design*, Dec. 1977, p 90, 94, and 96–98.

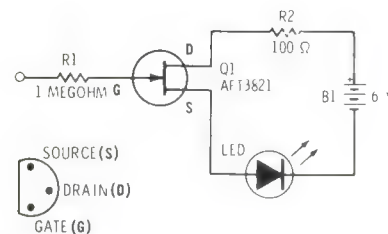
Logic Probe Circuits

Provide LED and/or audible indication of logic-level status at terminal on which test probe is held for troubleshooting or other purposes. One circuit shows status at eight separate terminals on CRO display.

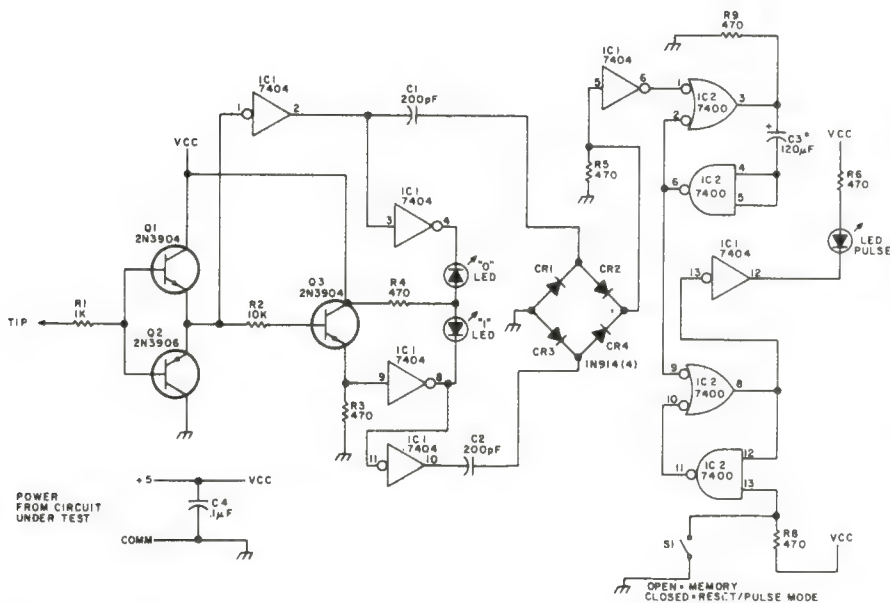


TTL-STATE PROBE—Uses voltage drop of LED in Schmitt trigger to indicate high, low, open-circuit, and pulse-train conditions at probe input. Indicator is Monsanto MV5491 dual red-green LED package. High input saturates T_1 , cuts off T_2 , and turns on red LED. Low input

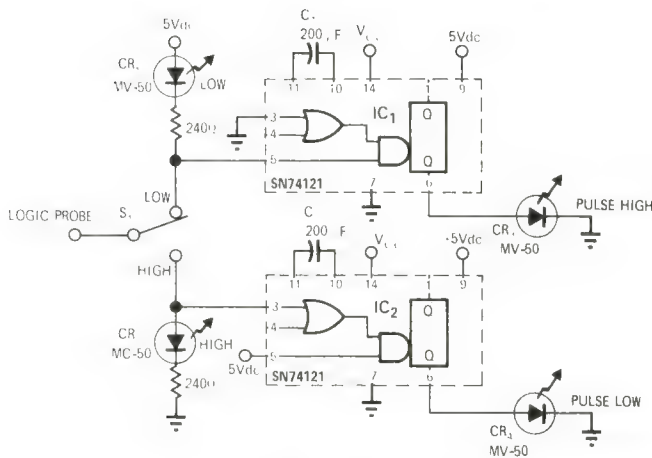
cuts off Tr, and turns on green LED. For high impedance at input, both LEDs are off. Rectangular waves up to about 1 MHz turn on both LEDs, with relative brightness giving rough indication of mark-space ratio.—J. C. Flower, Logic Probe, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1976, p 72.



FET LOGIC PROBE—Field-effect transistor with very high input resistance makes LED glow when logic 1 is present at input, without loading circuit being monitored.—F. M. Mims, "Computer Circuits for Experimenters," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1974, p 35-43.

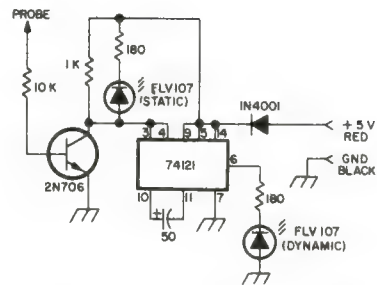


LOGIC PROBE—Provides almost as much information, when working with TTL or DTL digital circuits, as costly CRO or logic analyzer. Can be built into length of plastic tubing, with probe tip projecting at one end and two supply leads coming from other end. One LED flashes for high to low transition, and other for low to high transition. Flash is visible even with very narrow pulses, because probe circuit stretches pulse width. With S1 open (memory mode), pulse LED at right stays on until reset by operator, for capturing any stray pulse. If probe tip is held on open circuit or on chain of floating inputs, no LED will light.—C. W. Andreasen, *Superprobe*, 73 *Magazine*, Holiday issue 1976, p 92-93.



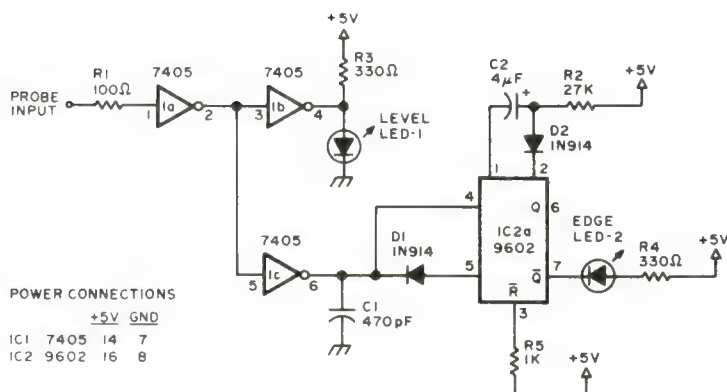
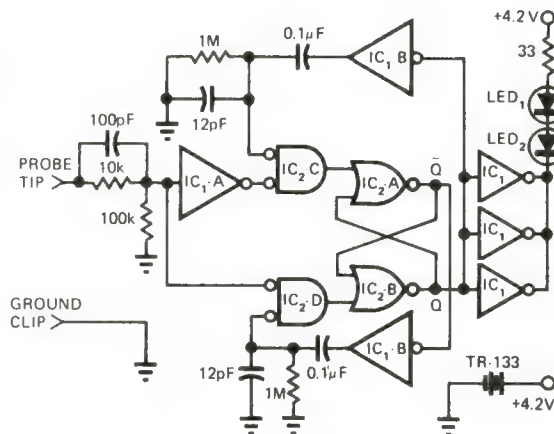
LOGIC-STATE PROBE—Useful for low-repetition-rate applications having single narrow pulses, as in computer interfaces and logic control systems. Pulses as narrow as 50 ns are stretched by mono so they provide clear LED indication. If steady state of circuit under test is low, CR₁ will light when S₁ is in low position. If

steady state is high, CR₂ will light when switch is high. Other two lamps indicate presence of pulse superimposed on steady-state signal. If repetition frequency of pulse is high, pulse light appears on continuously.—J. W. Hamill, Low-Speed Logic Probe, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1971, p 51.



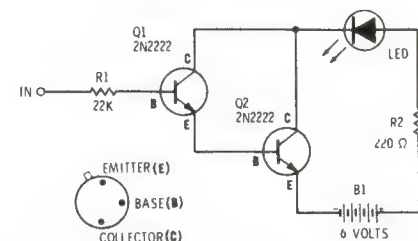
RTL/TTL PROBE—Static LED indicates logic level at probe tip. Dynamic LED indicates presence of high or 1 pulse at probe tip even though momentary, because circuit stretches pulse to about 50 μ s for easy visibility. Pulse stretcher requires at least 100-ns 4-V pulse. 1N4001 diode protects against reversed power leads. Probe requires +5 V from circuit under test. LEDs and transistor are not critical.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, April 1974, p 31.

LOGIC PROBE—Pocket-size battery-powered probe using two inexpensive CMOS ICs has such low standby current drain that ON/OFF switch is unnecessary. Drain is appreciable only when LEDs are on during use. Mallory TR-133 4.2-V mercury battery gives 2-V threshold for TTL compatibility. LEDs come on to indicate logic 1. Pulse-stretching circuit ensures detecting positive or negative pulses as short as 250 ns.—J. Edrington, Battery-Powered Logic Probe Needs No ON/OFF Switch, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1975, p 72 and 74.

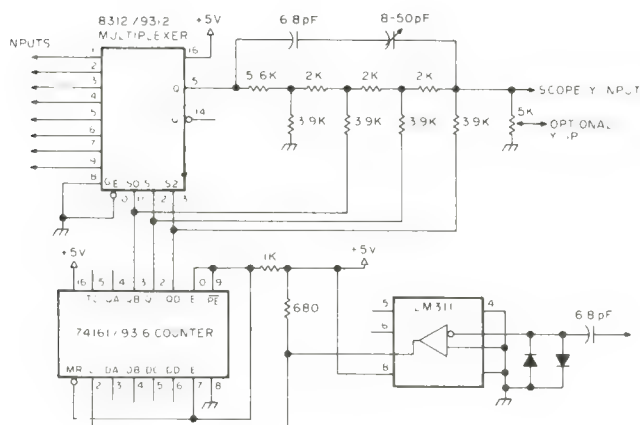


BUILT-IN LOGIC PROBE—Permanently wired LEDs indicate TTL levels and changes in levels. LEVEL LED-1 comes on for TTL 1 input and goes out for TTL 0 input. EDGE LED-2 comes on momentarily for input changes. Will detect levels, steps, single pulses, and pulse trains. Only half of each IC is used, so dual tester can be made if

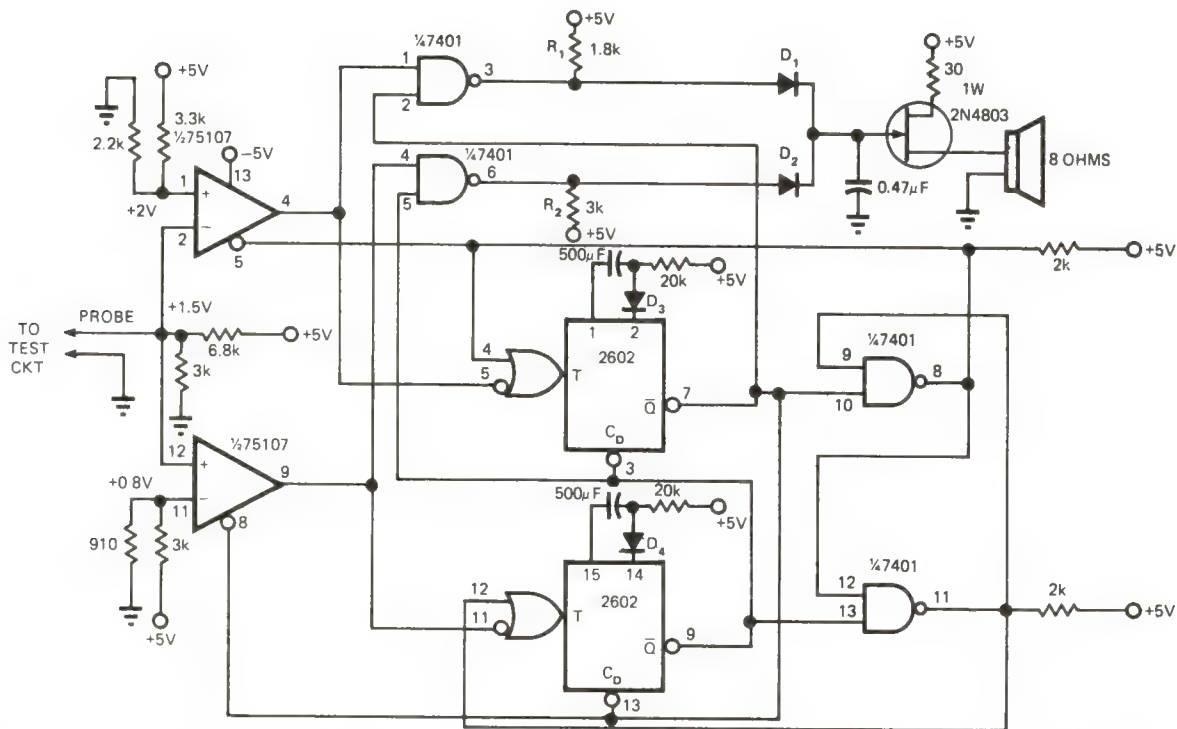
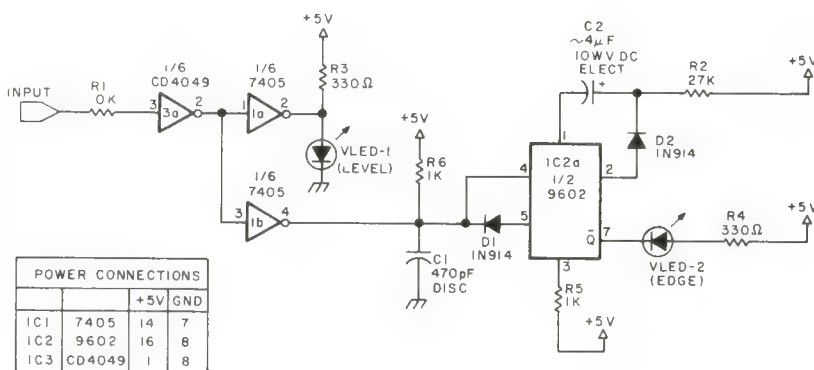
desired. ICs 1a and 1b form noninverting driver for 9602 mono which is triggered on both positive-going and negative-going edges by C1 and D1. Pulse train input having period less than width of flash pulse will keep EDGE indicator on.—K. W. Christner, The Built-In Logic Tester, *BYTE*, Jan. 1977, p 82–83.



DARLINGTON LOGIC PROBE—Two-transistor Darlington connection provides very high input impedance that does not load logic circuit being monitored, while driving LED that glows when logic 1 is present at input.—F. M. Mims, "Computer Circuits for Experimenters," *Radio Shack*, Fort Worth, TX, 1974, p 35–43.

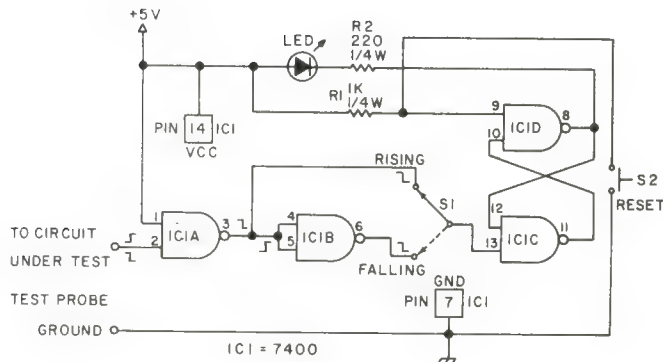


8-TRACE LOGIC DISPLAY—Adapter for standard oscilloscope shows time relationship between pulses at eight different locations in digital circuit, for troubleshooting and isolation of glitches. Almost any general-purpose CRO can be used, but triggered sweep improves usefulness. Multiplexer feeds each input in turn to Y input of CRO, under control of counter. Article covers operation and use of adapter.—R. A. Johnson, *Eight Trace Scope Adapter*, 73 *Magazine*, Sept. 1976, p 108–110.



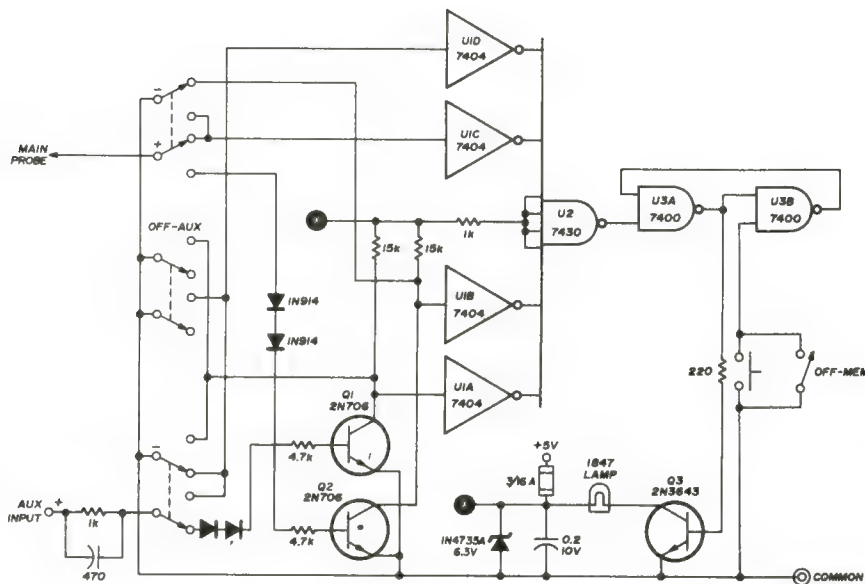
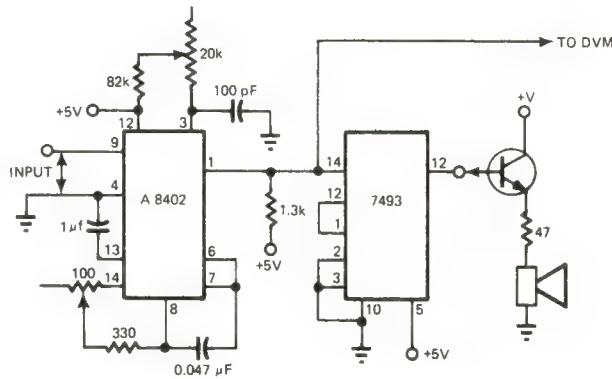
LISTEN TO LOGIC—Gives audio indication of TTL states when probe is held on IC pin. Input level above 2 V makes 2N4803 UJT oscillate at about 400 Hz and give tone from loudspeaker.

Logic 0 at probe input gives lower frequency. Logic pulse transitions trigger 2602 dual monos for 1 s, modulating tones at about 1-s rate. Monos also drive two-gate latch that prevents



FAST TTL PROBE—RS flip-flop wired from NAND gate detects pulses as short as combined gate delays of NAND sections forming flip-flop (about 30 ns). Circuit changes state at start of pulse, with LED monitoring flip-flop output. After pulse has been detected, circuit must be reset with S2. Will work with either positive- or negative-going pulse, as selected by S1.—W. A. Walde, Build a TTL Pulse Catcher, *BYTE*, Feb. 1976, p 58 and 60.

AUDIBLE PROBE—Speeds troubleshooting by eliminating need to look at meter, and prevents possible damage to logic under test by minimizing possibility of shorts occurring if probe slips when looking at meter. Components used with A-8402 IC give 1-kHz output for 6-V input. Binary counter divides this signal to give output in low audio range and converts to square wave more suitable for driving loudspeaker. Probe can also serve as input for digital voltmeter. When probing TTL circuits, probe gives low frequency for 0 state, high frequency for 1, and middle frequency for open circuit. Output transistor type is not critical.—G. E. Row, Audible Logic Probe Doubles as DVM Input Section, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1977, p 82.



TEST PROBE—Checks binary levels and pulse coincidence. Indicator lamp, driven by switching transistor Q3, is bright enough to be seen in sunlight. Close OFF-MEM switch when using probe as binary level indicator, to eliminate

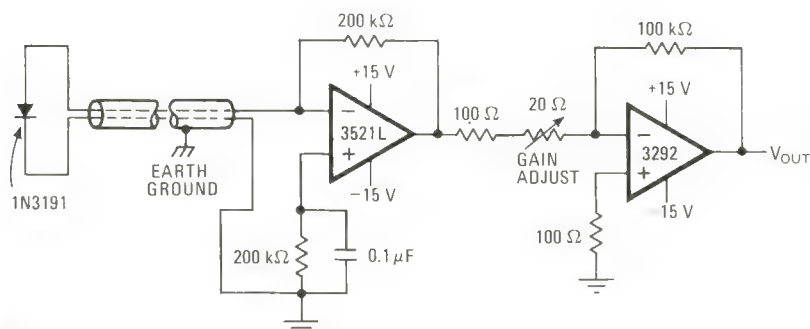
need for pushing button continuously. At AUX position of main switch, two inputs are needed at same time. To check for coincidence, connect patch cord from AUX jack to second point being checked in logic circuit. All signal diodes are

1N914. Probe drain is about 160 mA; changing to LED would cut drain to 60 mA.—R. H. Fransen, Improved Logic Test Probe, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1973, p 53–55.

CHAPTER 49

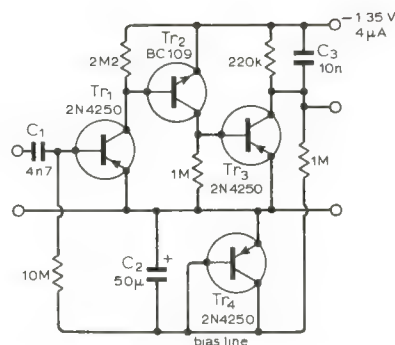
Medical Circuits

Includes circuits for telemetering and processing of heart, brain, muscle, and other bioelectric potentials, recording data from joggers, monitoring therapeutic radiation, synthesizing speech, and providing audible indications for blind persons of light level, voltage, logic status, bridge null, and other measurable parameters.

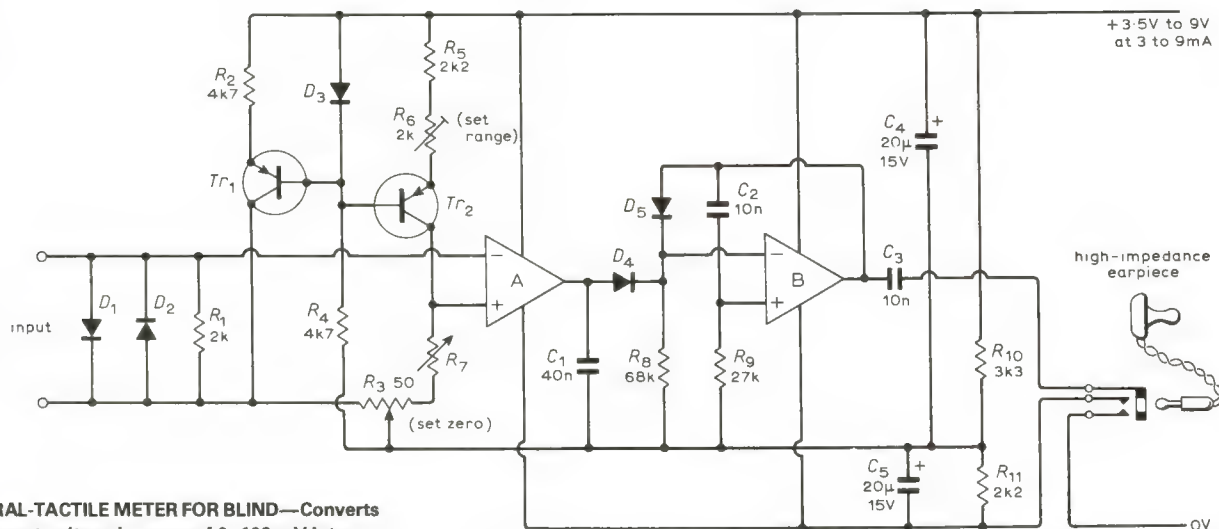


RADIATION MONITOR—1N3191 commercial diode serves as sensor in high-accuracy dosage-rate meter for gamma rays and high-energy X-rays used in radiotherapy. Diode is small enough for accurate mapping of radiation field. Output voltage varies linearly from 0.1 V to 10 V as dose rate increases from 10 to 1000 rads per minute. Low-drift FET-input 3521L opamp

amplifies detector current to usable level for 3292 chopper-stabilized opamp that provides additional gain while minimizing temperature errors.—P. Prazak and W. B. Scott, Radiation Monitor Has Linear Output, *Electronics*, March 20, 1975, p 117; reprinted in "Circuits for Electronics Engineers," *Electronics*, 1977, p 106.



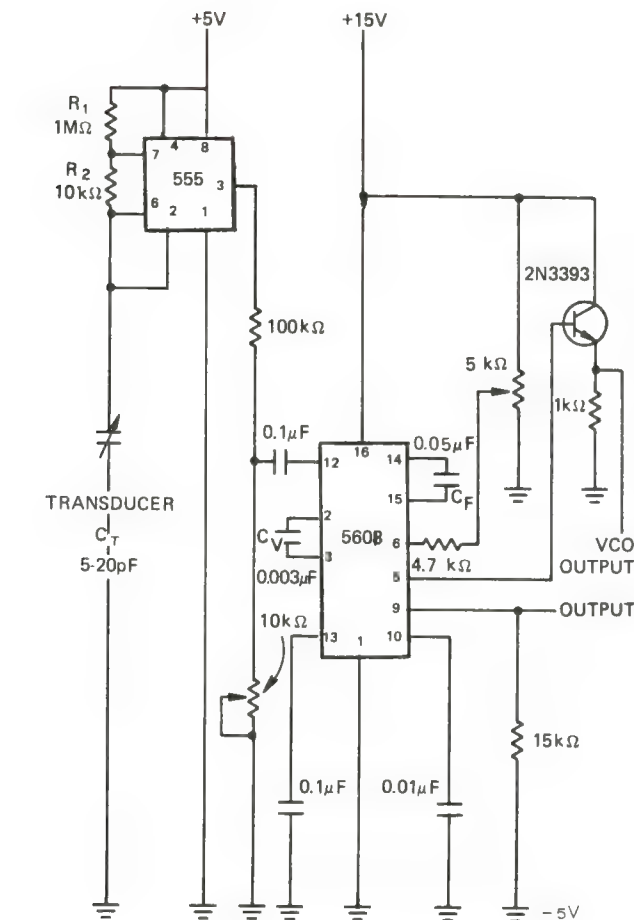
IMPLANT AMPLIFIER—Designed for use in implanted transmitters monitoring brain and heart potentials. Requires only 4 μ A at 1.35 V. Voltage gain is 2000, and equivalent input noise only 10 μ V P-P with 10-megohm source impedance. Tr₁ is current-starved, but resulting limited bandwidth of about 5 kHz is acceptable for biological applications.—C. Horwitz, Micro-power Low-Noise Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1974, p 504.



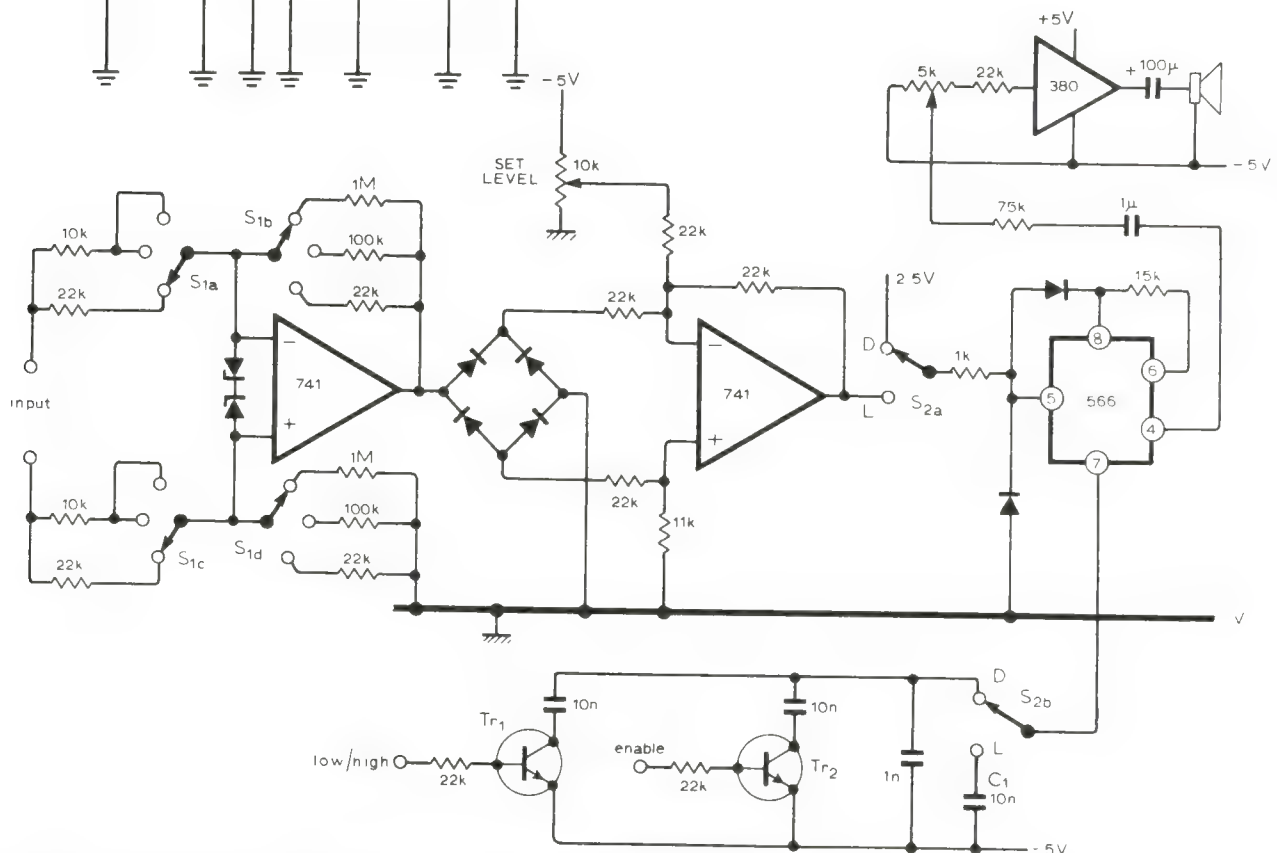
AURAL-TACTILE METER FOR BLIND—Converts DC input voltage in range of 0–100 mV into audible indication that is produced at instant when measured voltage exceeds reference voltage as set by decade switches of R₇. Blind person can then read Braille markings at switch

settings to get input voltage. Opamp B is connected as free-running MVBR that generates AF signal for earpiece. Use germanium transistors such as OC45 or OC71. Opamps are Motorola

1435. Use silicon diodes such as 1N914, BA100, or OA200. R₇ can alternatively be wirewound pot.—R. S. Maddever, Meter for Blind Students, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 36–37.



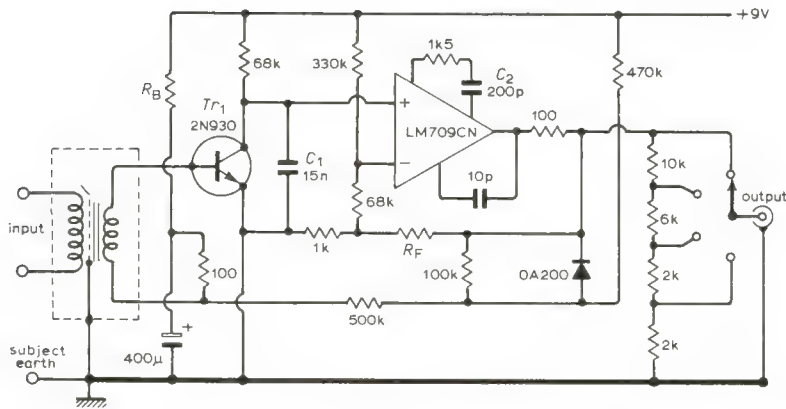
SENSING MUSCLE TENSION—Capacitive transducer of type used for measuring displacement and pressure is used to modulate 555 MVBR. Frequency is detected in NE560B PLL that produces DC output voltage. C_T sets bandwidth of demodulated information. Zero-position frequency of transducer is measured at pin 12 of PLL, and VCO frequency of PLL is measured from pin 5 through 2N3393 emitter-follower stage.—R. M. Wise, Capacitive Transducer Senses Tension in Muscle Fibers, *Electronics*, June 26, 1975, p 97; reprinted in "Circuits for Electronics Engineers," *Electronics*, 1977, p 349.



BINARY TONE GENERATOR FOR BLIND—When low/high input is voltage in binary form, as obtained from converter circuit (also given in article) fed by digital voltmeter, circuit produces low pitch for binary 0 and high pitch for binary 1 when S_2 is set at D for digital voltmeter mode.

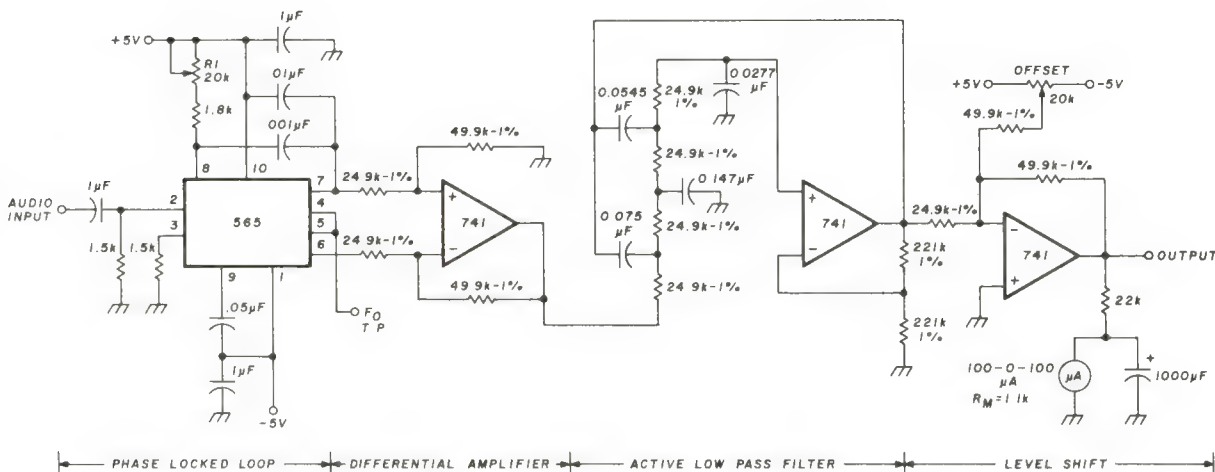
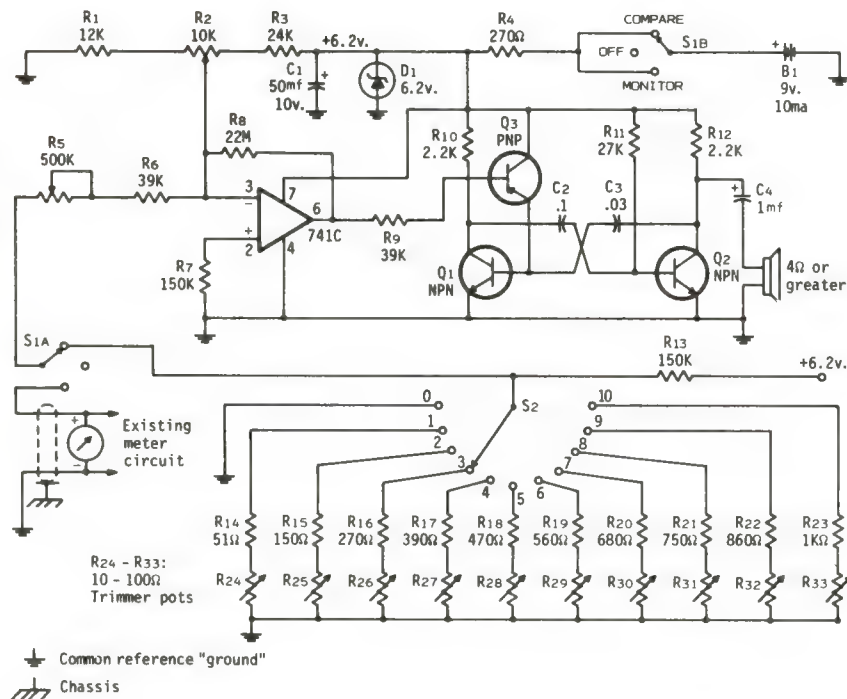
Recognition of binary digits in tone form can be learned by blind person much as learning of Morse code. Uses LM566 IC as tone-generating VCO that feeds loudspeaker through LM380 IC amplifier and 5K volume control. With S_2 at position L, circuit serves as audio null detector for

bridge connected to input terminals; S_1 is used to increase sensitivity of 741 opamp as null is approached. Article covers operation of circuits in detail.—R. A. Hoare, An Audible Voltmeter and Bridge-Indicator, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1976, p 87-89.



ELECTROMYOGRAM AMPLIFIER—Used to amplify voltages in range of several microvolts to several millivolts in frequency spectrum of 20 to 5000 Hz, as picked up with 13-mm thin silver disks placed on skin over muscle being studied. Article also covers electrocardiographic applications involving source impedances as high as 50 kilohms (as with one electrode on each wrist). Maximum output capability is 9 V P-P. Voltage gain is 1000. R_F is 800K pot, adjusted to give 12 dB per octave dropoff above turnover frequency.—R. E. George, Simple Amplifier for Muscle Voltages, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1972, p 495-496.

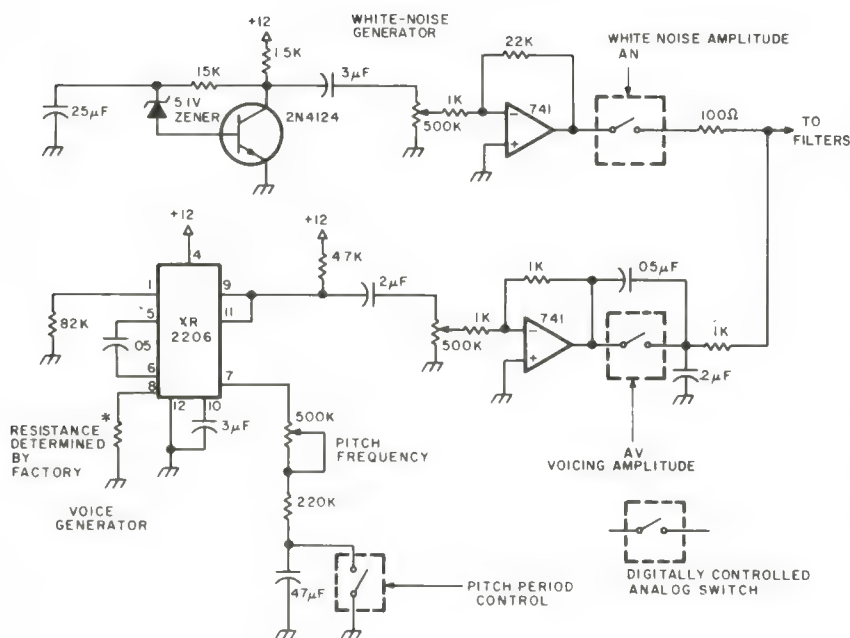
AUDIBLE VOLTMETER—Voltage-controlled audio oscillator produces 400-Hz tone for 0 V, with frequency of tone increasing with voltage over two-octave range to 1600 Hz for maximum or full-scale voltage. Ten-resistor voltage divider produces calibrated reference tones corresponding to main 0-10 divisions of meter scale for aural comparison. Simple square-wave audio oscillator Q_1 - Q_2 is voltage-controlled by Q_3 , which in turn is driven by opamp whose gain is set by R_5 . Article covers adjustment of sensitivity pot R_5 and frequency pots R_{24} - R_{33} so VCO tracks voltage being measured and tones coincide at MONITOR and COMPARE positions of S_1 for each meter division.—H. F. Batie, An Audible Meter for the Blind Amateur, *CQ*, Dec. 1973, p 26-31.



EKG FM DEMODULATOR—Developed as part of system using satellite for relaying electrocardiograms and other medical data having bandwidth of 0.5 to 50 Hz. Audio signal serving as source of FM is applied to voltage-controlled 1-kHz oscillator having $\pm 40\%$ deviation for full-scale input. Corresponding audio signal at

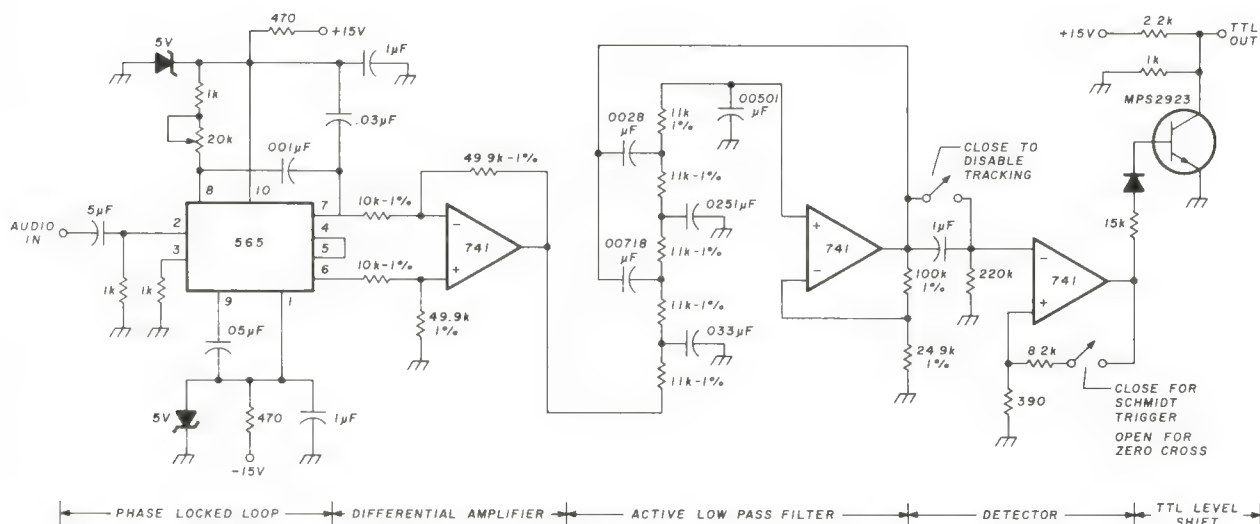
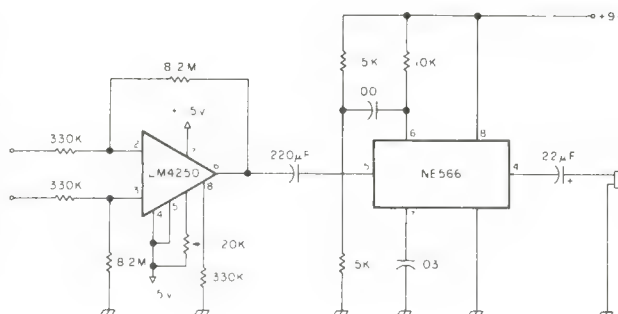
receiving location is fed to input of 565 phase-locked loop. Error voltage of loop, at pin 7, contains data being sought as well as undesirable DC and AC components. DC component of error signal is removed by 741 differential amplifier following PLL. Following four-pole active RC low-pass filter eliminates high-frequency AC

components and determines bandwidth of demodulator. Cutoff frequency is 100 Hz. Final 741 opamp scales and shifts output to reasonable value. Recorded output could not be distinguished from original EKG by doctors.—D. Nelson, Medical Data Relay via Oscar Satellite, *Ham Radio*, April 1977, p 67-73.



SPEECH SYNTHESIZER—Based on analog simulation of vocal tract. Rush of air through vocal passages is simulated by white-noise generator, while action of larynx is simulated in lower branch of circuit. Article covers problems involved in achieving transitions from phoneme to phoneme, along with automatic emphasis of leading or terminating consonants and intonation of rhythm associated with importance or placement of word in speech. ASCII symbols are given for 33 phonemes generated in Ai Cybernetic Systems model 1000 speech synthesizer, which uses circuit shown in combination with 10 active filters composed of 15 opamps, vocal excitation circuits, ASCII character decoders, and phoneme memories.—W. Atmar, *The Time Has Come to Talk*, *Byte*, Aug. 1976, p 26–30 and 32–33.

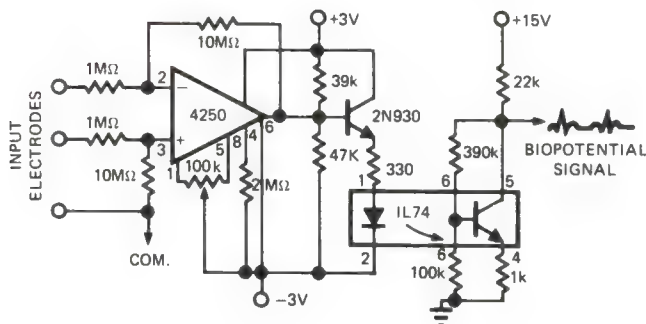
EKG TELEMETER—Developed for experimentation or educational demonstrations in which audience listens to electrocardiograph signal voltage as fed through LM4250 opamp for modulating NE566 connected as VCO driving small loudspeaker. Acoustic output can be picked up by microphone for telemetry purposes if desired. Connection to patient can be made with standard adhesive monitoring electrodes or with small metal disks held on wrists with rubber bands. Tone shifts frequency with each pulse beat.—M. I. Leavey, *Inexpensive EKG Encoder*, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1978, p 20–23.



FSK DEMODULATOR FOR EKG RELAY—Used at receiving end of satellite system for relaying EKGs, to convert received audio FSK signal to TTL level-shifting output from which original EKG can be obtained. Phase-locked loop tracks input signal frequency and feeds appropriate

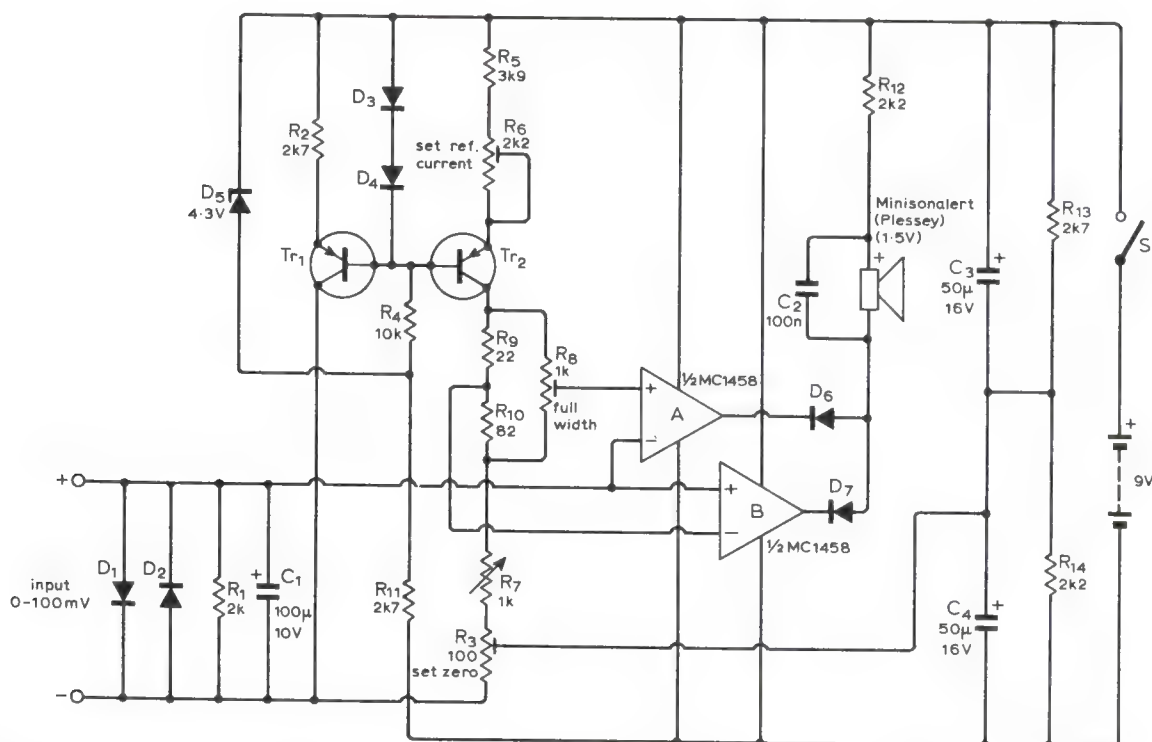
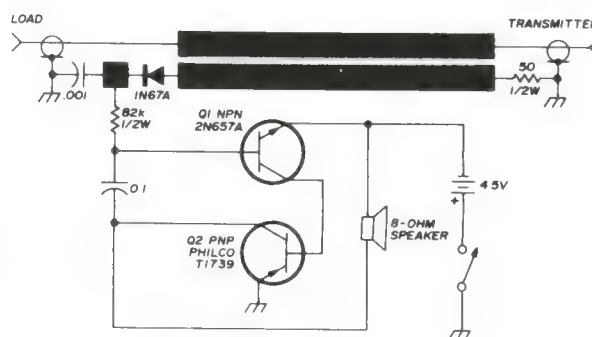
error signal through differential amplifier to five-pole Butterworth low-pass filter having 1500-Hz cutoff. DC offset is removed by capacitor coupling, for use in zero-crossing detector or Schmitt-trigger detector. Signal is next con-

verted into TTL-compatible level. Recorded output could not be distinguished from original EKG by doctors.—D. Nelson, *Medical Data Relay via Oscar Satellite*, *Ham Radio*, April 1977, p 67–73.



ISOLATED PREAMP—Optoisolator in electrocardiograph preamp circuit prevents circulating ground currents from shocking patients under test. Can be used with practically all other types of AC line-operated equipment in medical environments.—R. R. Ady, *Let's Take an Illuminating Look at Latest Developments in LED's*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1975, p 30–35.

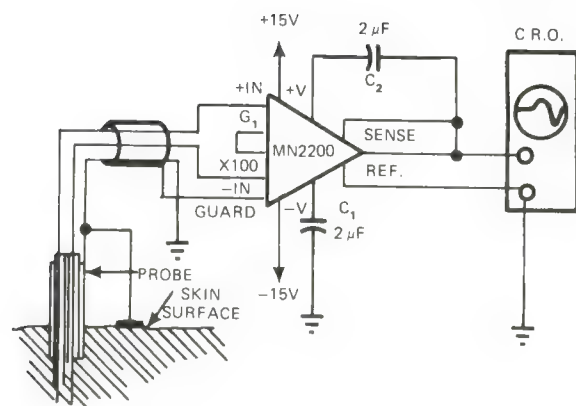
AURAL SWR INDICATOR—Permits blind amateur radio operator to check standing waves on transmission line and adjust for best possible impedance match between source and load. Darkened areas are foil strips 6×70 mm, 1.5 mm apart, forming inductive trough that transfers RF energy from transmission line to simple aural monitor. Rectified RF energy changes bias on base of Q1, which makes tone increase in pitch with increasing voltage. Idling tone is about 500 Hz for values shown. Operates from three penlight batteries. Transmitter is peaked for maximum output on rising pitch, and match-box antenna tuner is adjusted for minimum SWR on descending pitch. To lower audio tone, increase size of 82K resistor.—C. G. Bird, *Aural SWR Indicator for the Visually Handicapped*, *Ham Radio*, May 1976, p 53–53.



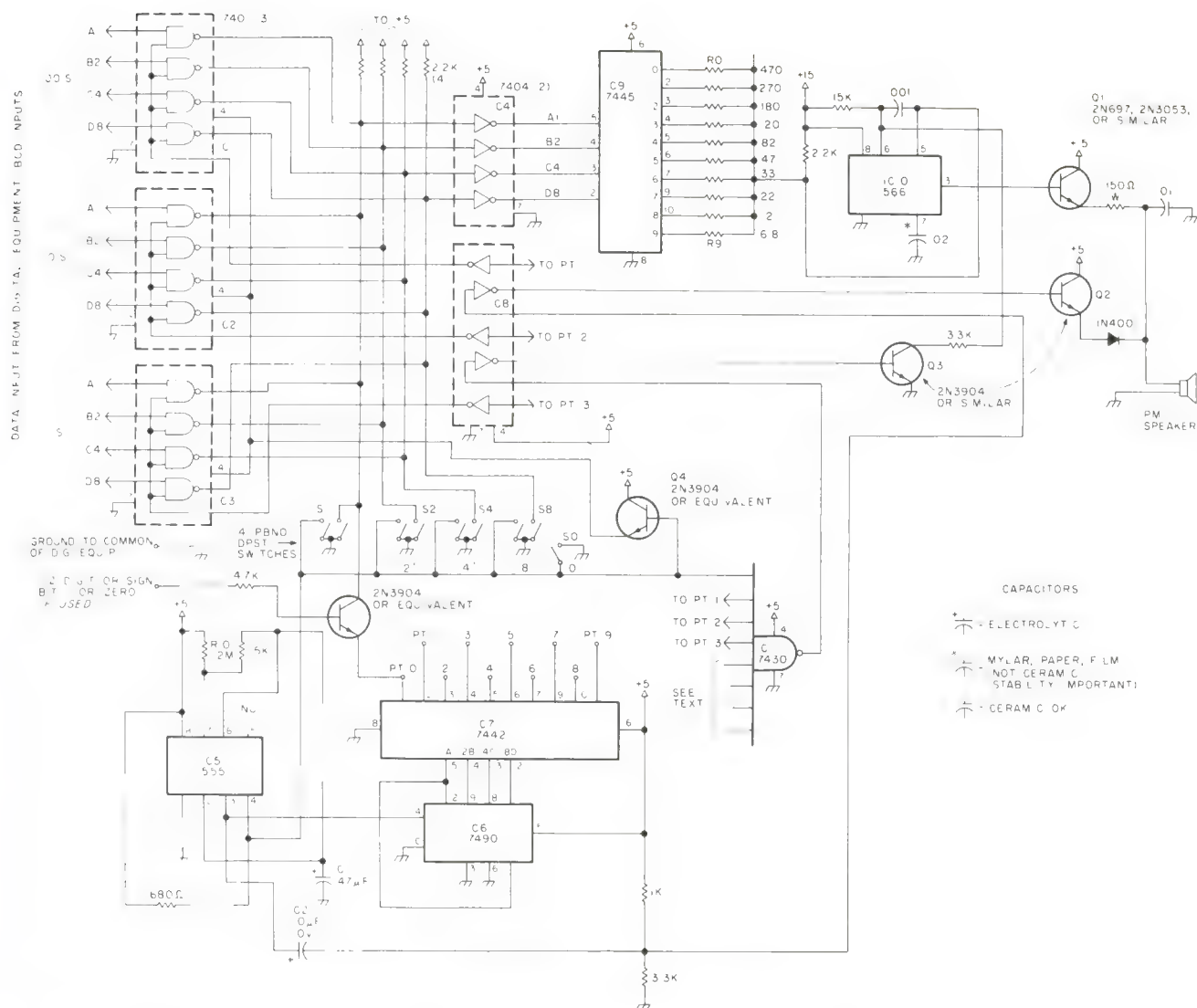
MULTIMETER FOR BLIND—Uses small electric horn to produce sound when DC voltage being measured is different from reference voltage value determined by setting of linear wire-wound pot R_7 . Blind person adjusts R_7 for null

in sound, then reads Braille dots for that setting to get value of voltage being measured. Use PNP silicon transistors, such as BC177 or BC187. D_5 is 4.3-V 400-mW zener, such as BZX79/C4V3.

Other diodes are small-signal silicon, such as BA100 or 1N914A.—G. P. Roberts, *Multimeters for Blind Students*, *Wireless World*, April 1974, p 73–74.



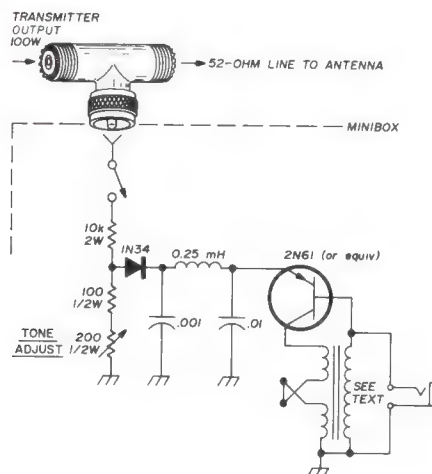
BIOELECTRIC VOLTMETER—Used to measure bioelectric phenomena involving both DC and waveform characteristics with amplitudes of about 10 mV. Since electrodes have impedance of 20,000 to 100,000 ohms, guard terminal must be used to drive input shield. Bias-current return comes from ground plate on skin. Fixed gain of 1000 gives absolute measure of input-voltage magnitude.—R. Duris, *Instrumentation Amplifiers—They're Great Problem Solvers When Correctly Applied*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 133-135.



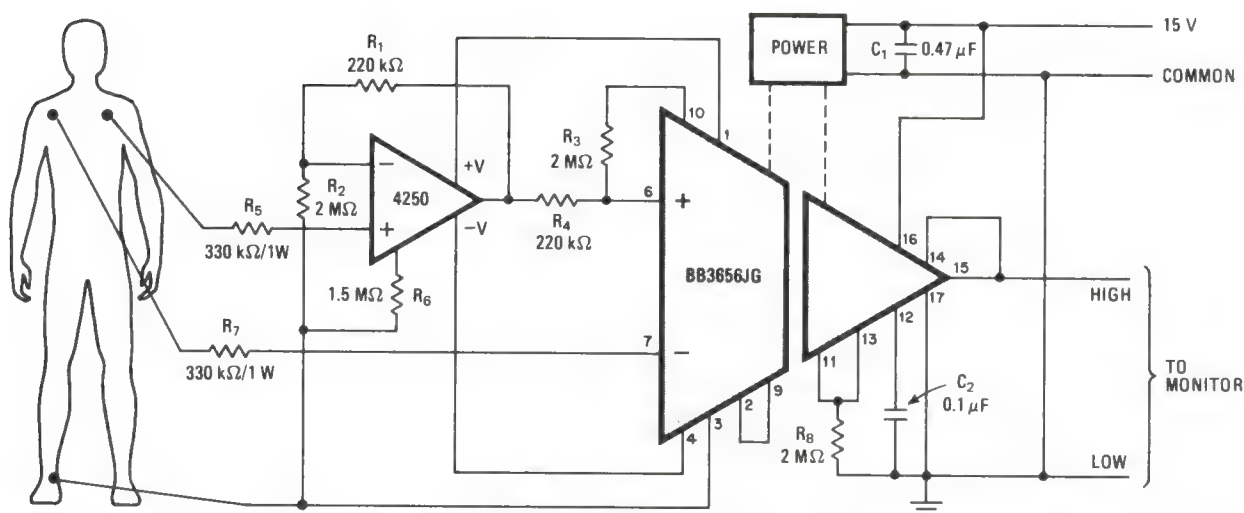
TONE OUTPUT FOR DIGITAL DISPLAY—Converts BCD input from digital test gear to sequence of 10 different tones representing 0 to 9, for recognition of reading on digital display by blind radio operator or experimenter. Length

of tone sequence equals number of digits displayed, plus sign indicator or half-digit if desired. Circuit shown is for 3½ digits. Article describes operation of circuit and gives construction details. Resistors R0-R9 (values in

kilohms from 6.8K to 470K), determining frequencies of generated tones, are switched into VCO IC10 by IC9.—D. R. Pacholok, *Digital to Audio Decoder*, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1977, p 178-180.



AUDIBLE TUNING FOR BLIND—Transmitter or exciter output is sampled at coax line and high-resistance voltage divider. Rectified voltage of divider, which varies during transmitter tuning, is fed to relaxation oscillator whose output varies in pitch with voltage; low voltage gives high-pitched tone, and high voltage gives low-pitched tone. Input divider draws about 1 W from 100-W transmitter; for higher power, such as 1 kW, change 10K to about 100K. Diode feeds about 2 V to emitter of transistor. Any audio-type PNP transistor can be used. For NPN device, reverse diode connections. Transformer is from 5-W transistor amplifier, with 22-ohm high-impedance winding. Other two windings, in series aiding, are 4 ohms each.—D. H. Atkins, *Tuning Aid for the Sightless*, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1976, p 83.



HEART MONITOR—Electrocardiograph amplifier uses Burr-Brown BB3656 isolation amplifier to protect electrocardiograph from inadvertent applications of defibrillation pulses while pa-

tient is being monitored. Heart pulses are accurately amplified over frequency range of DC to 3 kHz. Resistors must be carbon-composition

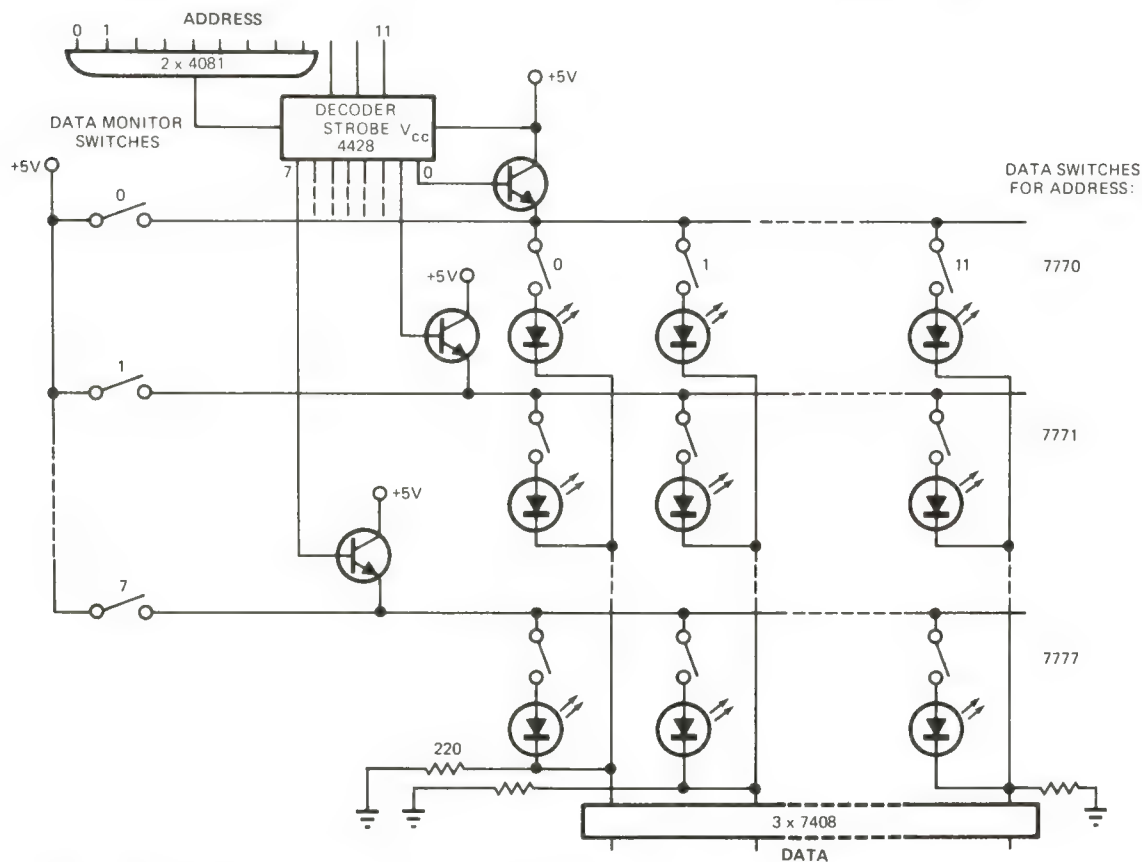
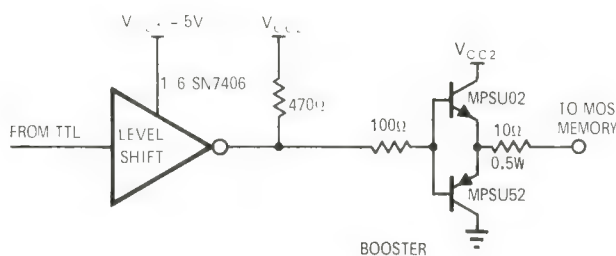
types.—B. Olschewski, Unique Transformer Design Shrinks Hybrid Isolation Amplifier's Size and Cost, *Electronics*, July 20, 1978, p 105–112.

CHAPTER 50

Memory Circuits

Includes circuits for read, write, refresh, one-time programming, and interfacing various types of microprocessor memories, LED display showing PROM status, wave synthesizer, punched-card converter, and addition of memory capacity to calculators. See also Microprocessor chapter.

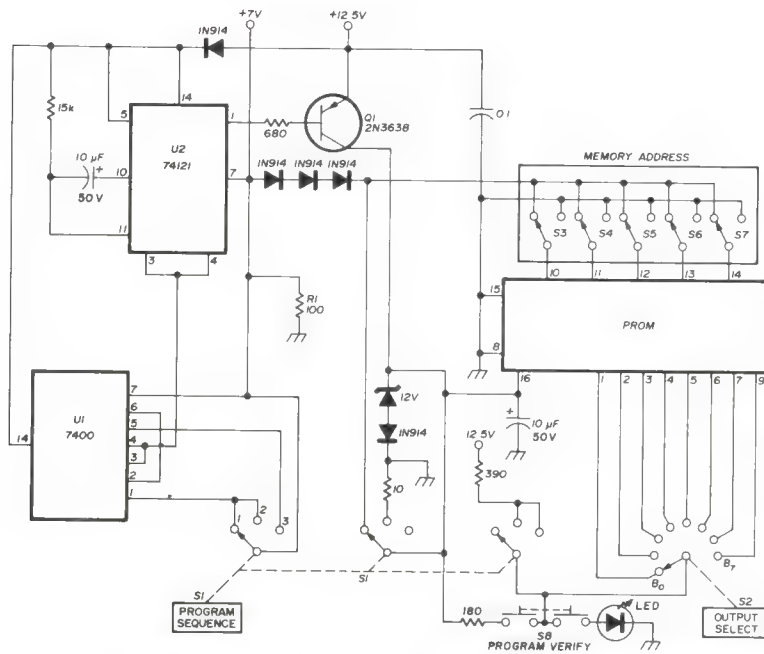
LEVEL SHIFT WITH IC—Level shifter for dynamic MOS random-access memory uses SN7406 IC with two-transistor booster to convert TTL levels to MOS levels. Booster can be omitted for data input lines because they drive such low capacitive loads in typical arrays.—M. E. Hoff, Designing an LSI Memory System That Outperforms Cores—Economically, *Computer Hardware* (section of *EDN Magazine*), Jan. 15, 1971, p 6–15 (p 000110–001111).



PROM WITH LED DISPLAY—Developed for use in debugging small microprocessor systems. Uses LEDs in place of diodes as OR gates of 8 x 12-bit diode matrix memory which displays memory-cell content when word is addressed

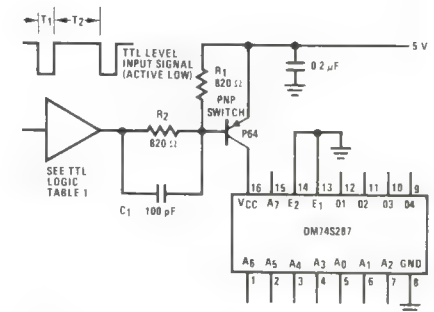
during execution of a program. Monitor switches can be used for data display when program is inserted. System was built to debug Intersil IM6100 μ P. Since voltage output of diode array is too small for direct input to MOS circuit,

7408 gates are used to boost high-level output. Article gives instructions for use of display.—K. S. Hojberg, Light-Emitting Memory Aids μ P Debugging, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1977, p 107.

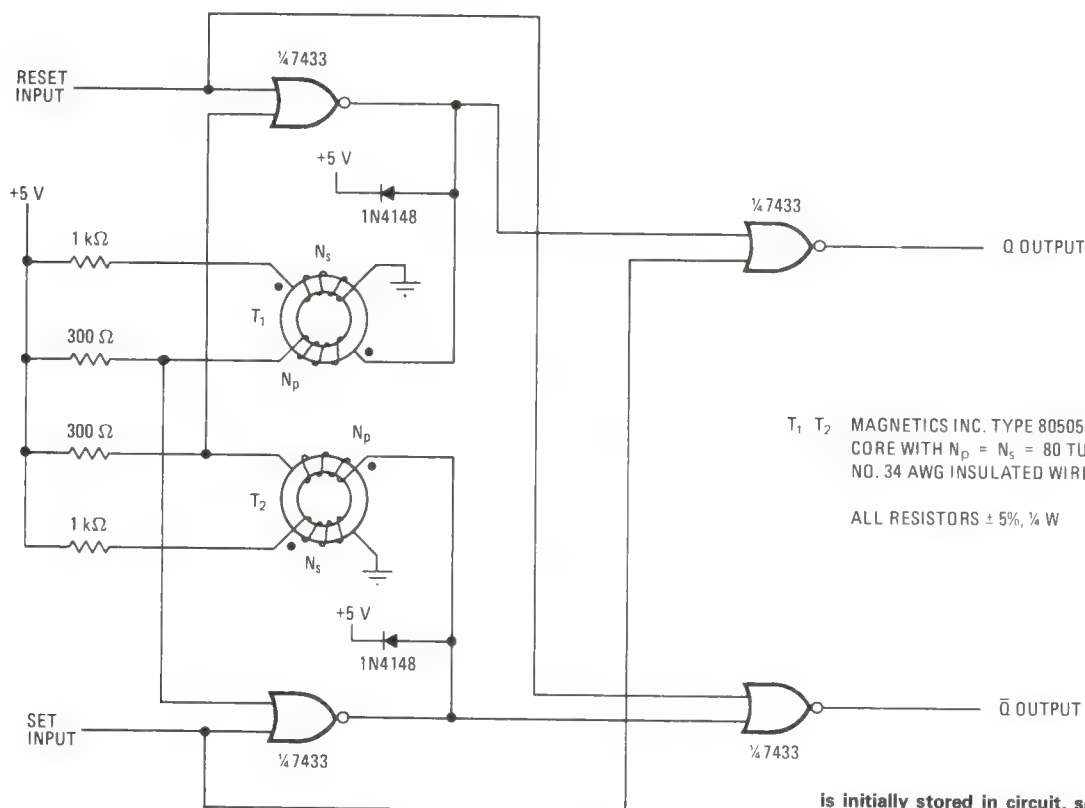


PROGRAMMER FOR SIGNETICS 8223—Bounceless switch U1 triggers mono MVR U2, both operating at 7 V above ground. When Q1 is saturated by pulse from U2, it applies 250-ms 12.5-V programming pulse to V_{CC} terminal (pin 16) of memory chip and opens fuse at previously addressed bit to make it logic 1. Separate regulators are required for 7 V and 12.5 V. Used with alphameric display having five 7-segment

digits in circuit serving as function/units indicator for interval timer/counter, where it forms simulation of abbreviations for time and frequency units. Article gives step-by-step instructions for mistake-free operation of programmer.—J. W. Springer, Function/Units Indicator Using LED Displays, *Ham Radio*, March 1977, p 58-63.



PROM POWER-DOWN—Conserves power in applications when data is required from PROM for only small percentage of system cycle. Circuit turns PROM off automatically when not needed, with access time increased only by 80-ns delay of power-down circuit. PNP switch can be PN4313 or 2N3467 pass transistor. With two 74S04 sections in series at input, active low selection is obtained. 74S00 at input gives active high selection. When logic input to R_2 goes low, PNP switch is turned on and +5 V is applied to National DM74S287 256 \times 4 PROM.—"Memory Applications Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 5-9-5-12.



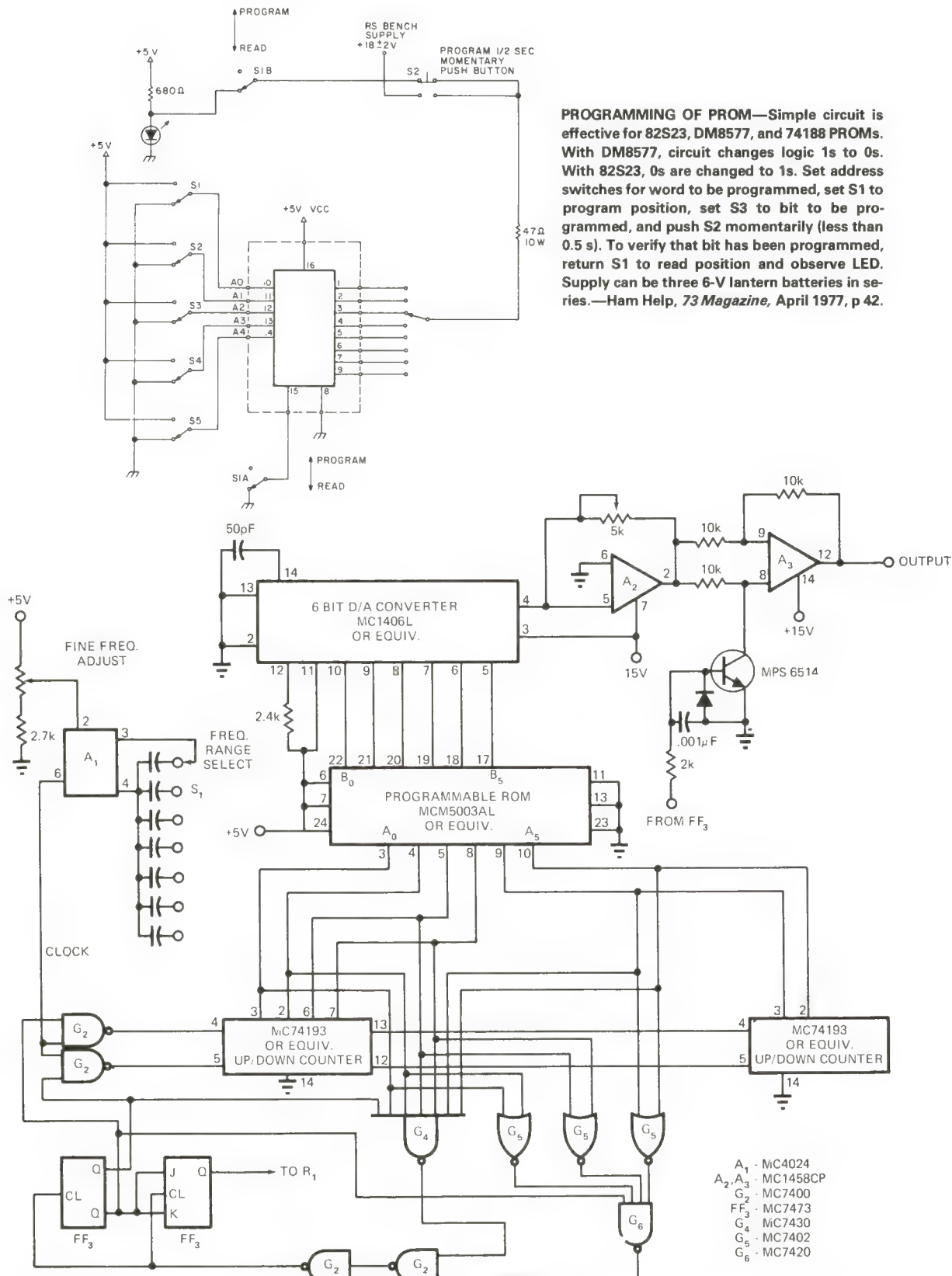
LATCH MEMORY—Use of saturable transformers makes memory nonvolatile and immune to false command signals. Transformers

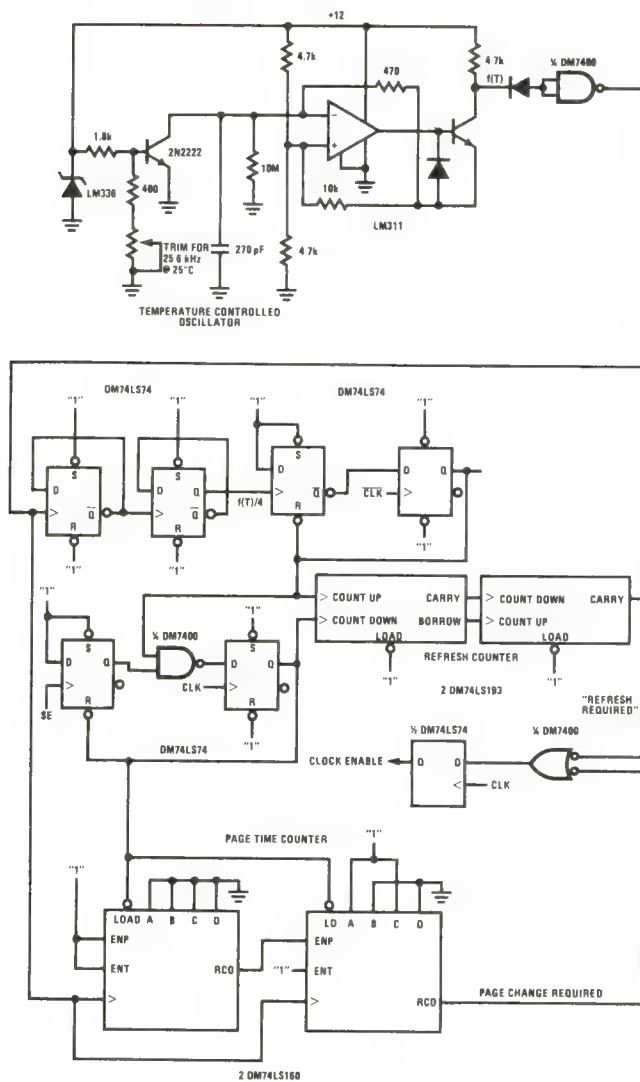
stay magnetically biased without voltage supply to provide reference state to which memory latch returns when power is reapplied. When bit

T_1 T_2 MAGNETICS INC. TYPE 80505 — $\frac{1}{2}$ DMA CORE WITH $N_p = N_s = 80$ TURNS OF NO. 34 AWG INSULATED WIRE.

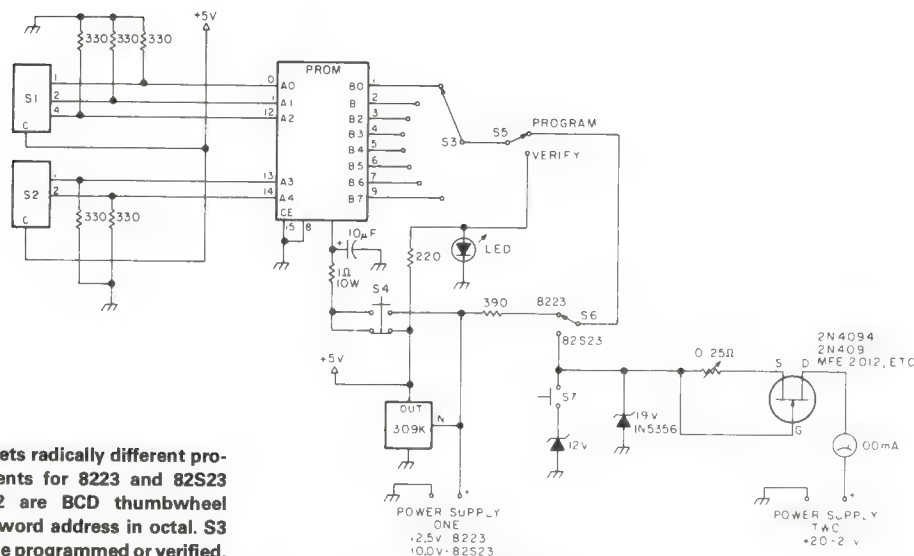
ALL RESISTORS $\pm 5\%$, $\frac{1}{4}$ W

is initially stored in circuit, set or reset pulse must have minimum width of 35 μ s and minimum separation of 65 μ s.—G. E. Bloom, Saturable Core Transformers Harden Latch Memories, *Electronics*, March 31, 1977, p 104-105.





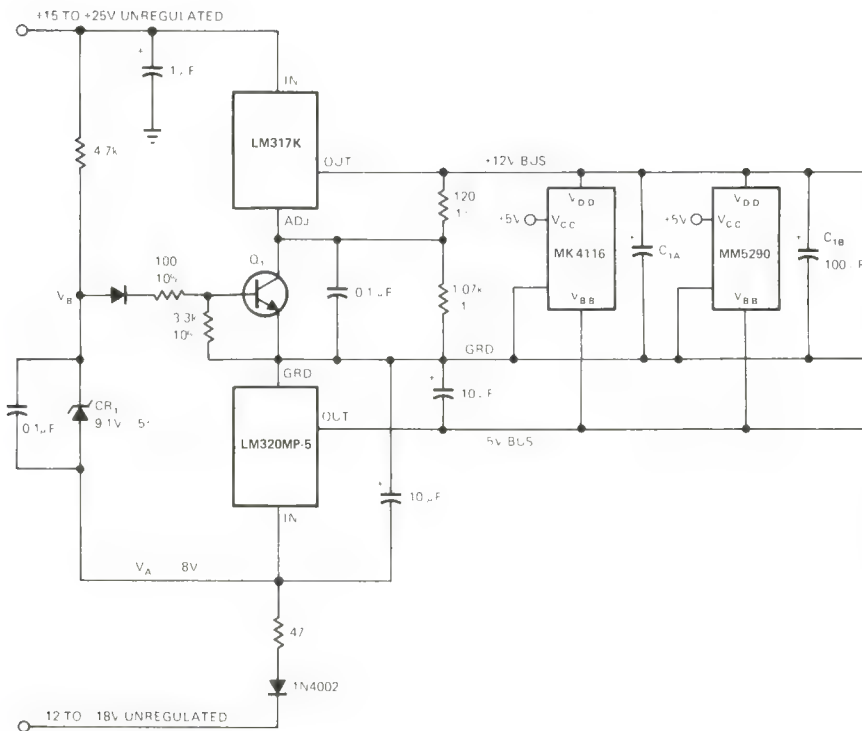
ADAPTIVE REFRESH—Circuit monitors system utilization of National MM2464 64-kilobit charge-coupled device (CCD). Refresh time and maximum page times are determined by two counters that obtain clock signals from temperature-controlled oscillator.—"Memory Applications Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, p 7-1-7-10.



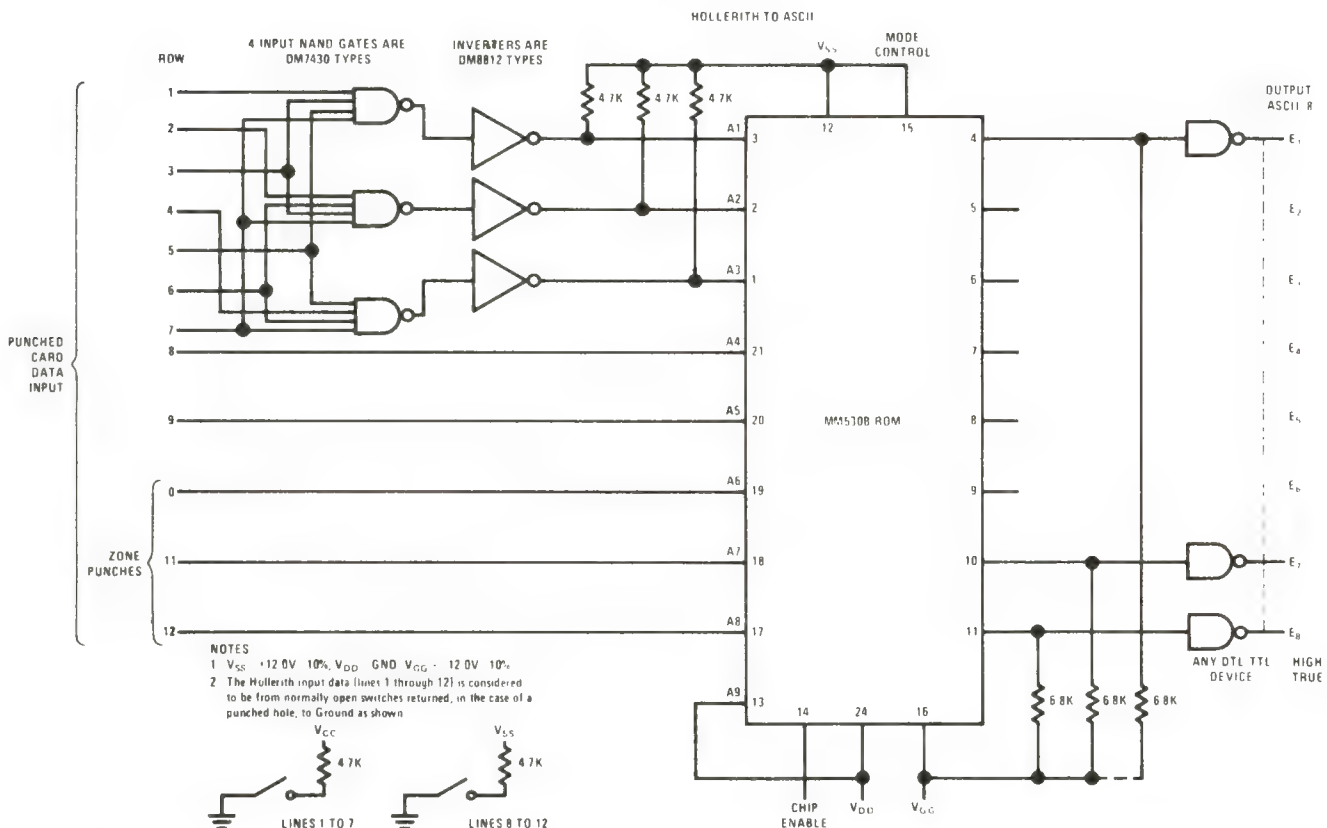
PROM BURNER—Meets radically different programming requirements for 8223 and 82S23 PROMs. S1 and S2 are BCD thumbwheel switches that select word address in octal. S3 selects output bit to be programmed or verified. S4 is pushed momentarily to burn out programmed bit, and S5 verifies programming. S6 is set to PROM type, and S7 puts 12-V zener

across 19-V zener for current calibration. For 82S23, adjust power supplies to 10 and 21 V and adjust 25-ohm pot to give meter reading of 65

mA when S7 is closed.—W. J. Hosking, Finally! A Simple PROM Burner!, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1977, p 186-187.



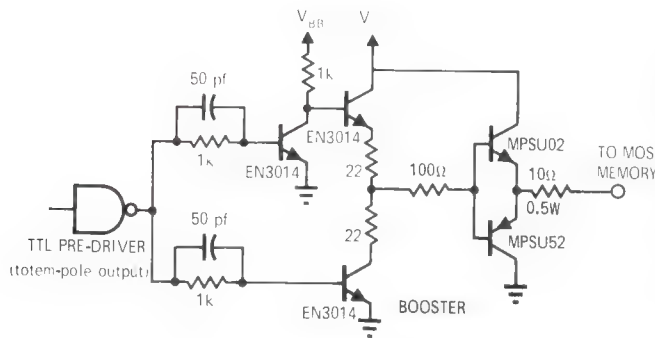
MEMORY-PROTECTING REGULATOR—Developed for MOS RAM in which accidental removal of -5 V bias supply would allow buildup of currents flowing between $+12$ V and ground to value sufficient to open up metal paths and destroy memory. Protection is achieved by feeding unregulated negative voltage to on-card local regulator using LM320MP-5 to provide -5 V regulated bias for all memory chips. LM317K is used as $+12$ V regulator for delivering up to 1.5 A. If -12 V gradually drops out of regulation, Q_1 turns on and pulls LM317K adjust pin to ground so output of this regulator drops to $+1.3$ V and logic circuits are undamaged. If -12 V shorts to ground, capacitors on -5 V line hold up for several hundred microseconds so Q_1 has time to turn off $+12$ V regulator. Use heatsinks for regulators.—R. Pease, Safe Supply Manages MOS Memories, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1978, p 82 and 84.



CARD CONVERTER—National MM530B ROM forms basis for conversion of 12-line Hollerith punched-card code to 8-line ASCII. All 12 inputs from cards are presented to programmable logic array (PLA). Invalid input produces all-high

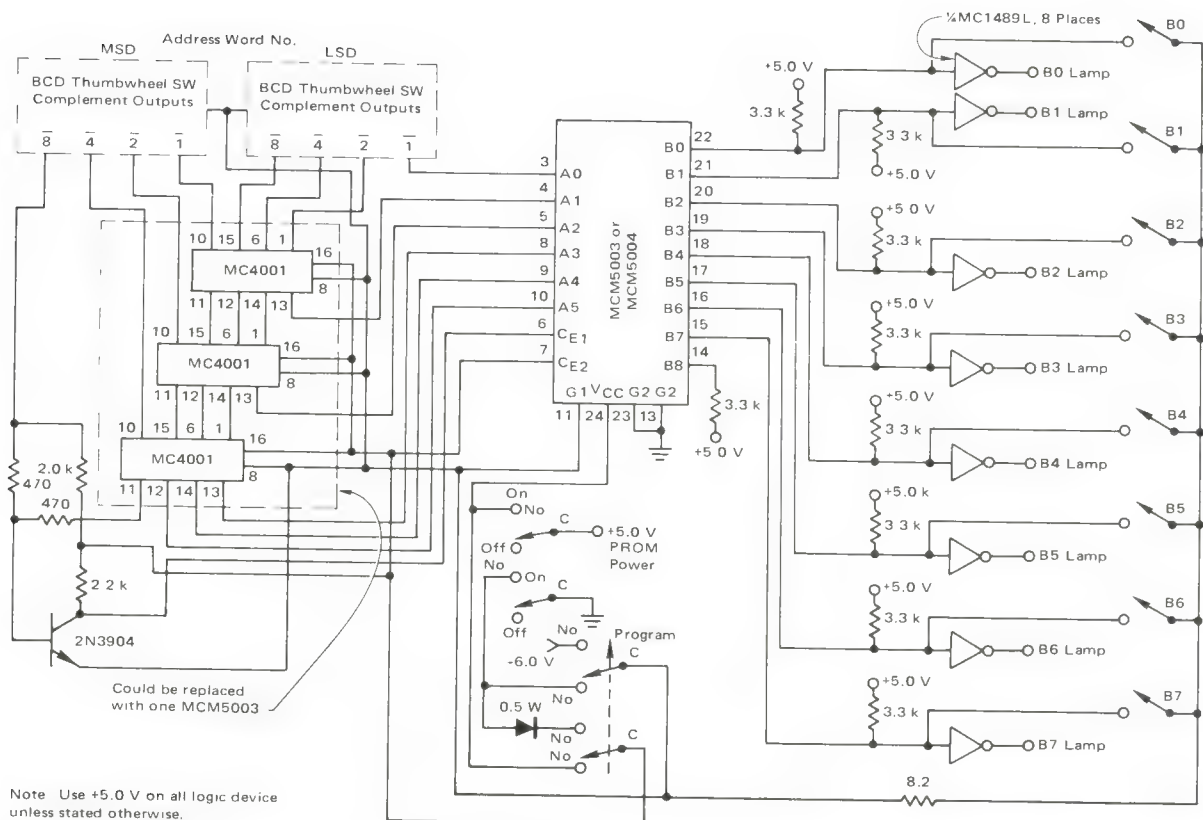
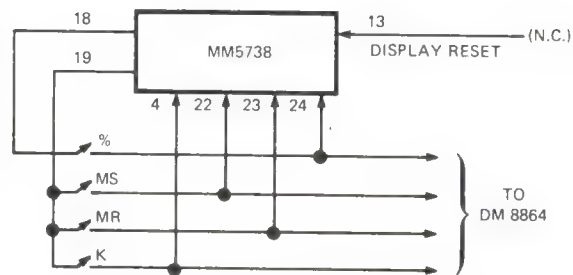
output state because it is not recognizable product term. First 7 Hollerith lines, which are ordinary decimally coded lines, are encoded to 3 binary lines with additional logic elements

shown, before being presented into common 8-input ROM.—"Memory Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 11-49-11-56.



LEVEL SHIFTER FOR RAM—Uses predriver with three transistors, followed by two-transistor booster, to convert TTL levels to those required by dynamic MOS random-access memory. Booster can be omitted for data input lines because they drive such low capacitive loads in typical arrays.—M. E. Hoff, *Designing an LSI Memory System That Outperforms Cores—Economically*, *Computer Hardware* (section of *EDN Magazine*), Jan. 15, 1971, p 6-15 (p 000110-001111).

ADDING FOUR FUNCTIONS—Capability of 8-digit four-function Novus 850 calculator made by National Semiconductor (also marketed as Montgomery Ward P50) can be doubled by adding four SPST switches and connecting as shown. These provide additional functions of memory store, memory recall, percent, and constant. Switches can be put on front panel above display, at corners of battery. Cutler Hammer SA1BV20 SPST switches with SW53AA1 caps can be squeezed in.—D. Arnett, *Add Memory, Constant and % to a 4-Function Calculator*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1975, p 82.

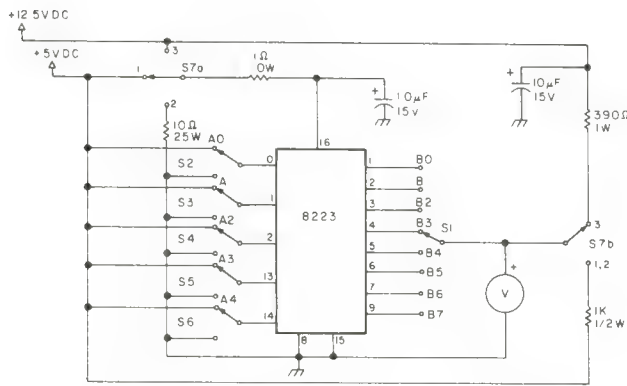


Note: Use +5.0 V on all logic device unless stated otherwise.

512-BIT PROM PROGRAMMER—Simple manual programmer requires minimum equipment for fusing memory links of Motorola MCM5003 or MCM5004 programmable read-only memory. One link is fused at a time. MC1489 quad line

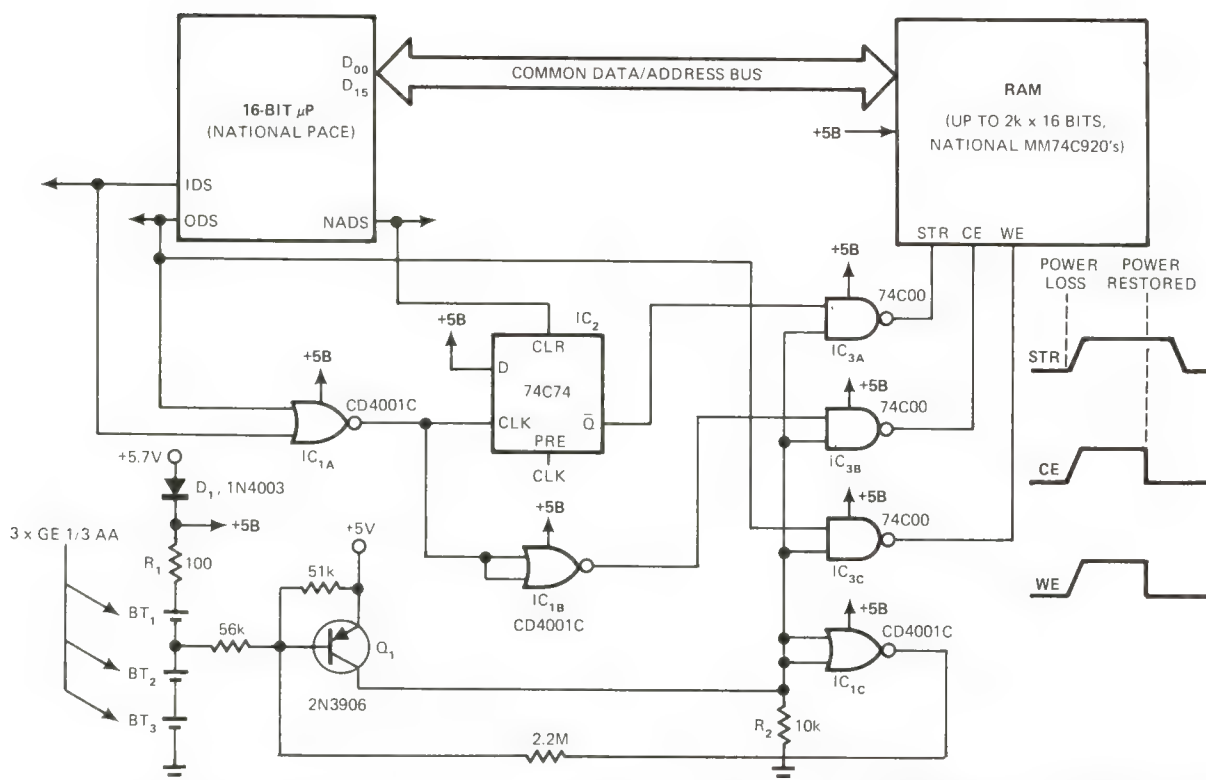
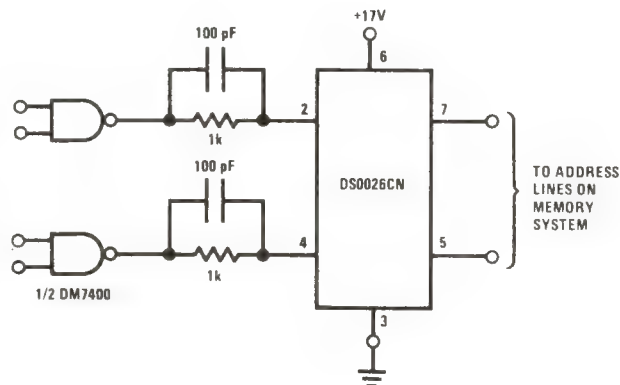
receivers show contents of output bits by driving 5-V 20-mA lamps. Address word number is selected with two BCD thumbwheel switches. Three MC4001 ROMs convert BCD code to that required at address inputs. Program/verify

switch must simultaneously be set along with proper output switch for each used bit.—J. E. Prioste, "Programming the MCM5003/5004 Programmable Read Only Memory," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-550, p 4.



PROM PROGRAMMER—Can be used to blow links one by one, as required, on 8223 programmable read-only memory and on 82S23 Schottky version. Article covers construction, pretesting, and operation.—R. M. Stevenson, *An 82S23 PROM Programmer*, 73 Magazine, June 1977, p 82-83.

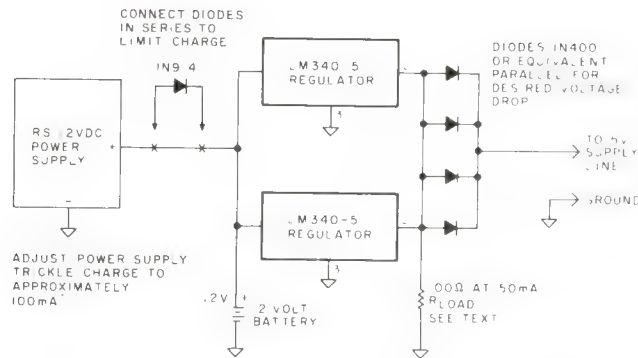
CLOCK DRIVER—Circuit uses National DS0026CN monolithic clock driver as direct-coupled driver for address or precharge lines on MM1103 RAM at frequencies above 1 MHz. Can be driven by standard TTL gates and flip-flops.—"Memory Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 11-27-11-36.



ON-BOARD SUPPLY PROTECTION FOR RAM—To prevent loss of memory data when RAM is removed from microprocessor control system during system design or maintenance, three

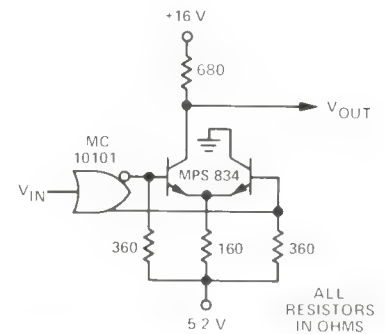
miniature nickel-cadmium batteries are mounted directly on memory board. Data-protection circuit senses loss of 5.7-V main supply and disables STR, CE, and WE lines of RAM to

prevent memory loss. Batteries specified provide protection for up to 40 days.—F. R. Quinlivan, *On-Board Backup Supply Protects Volatile RAM Data*, EDN Magazine, April 5, 1978, p 120 and 122.

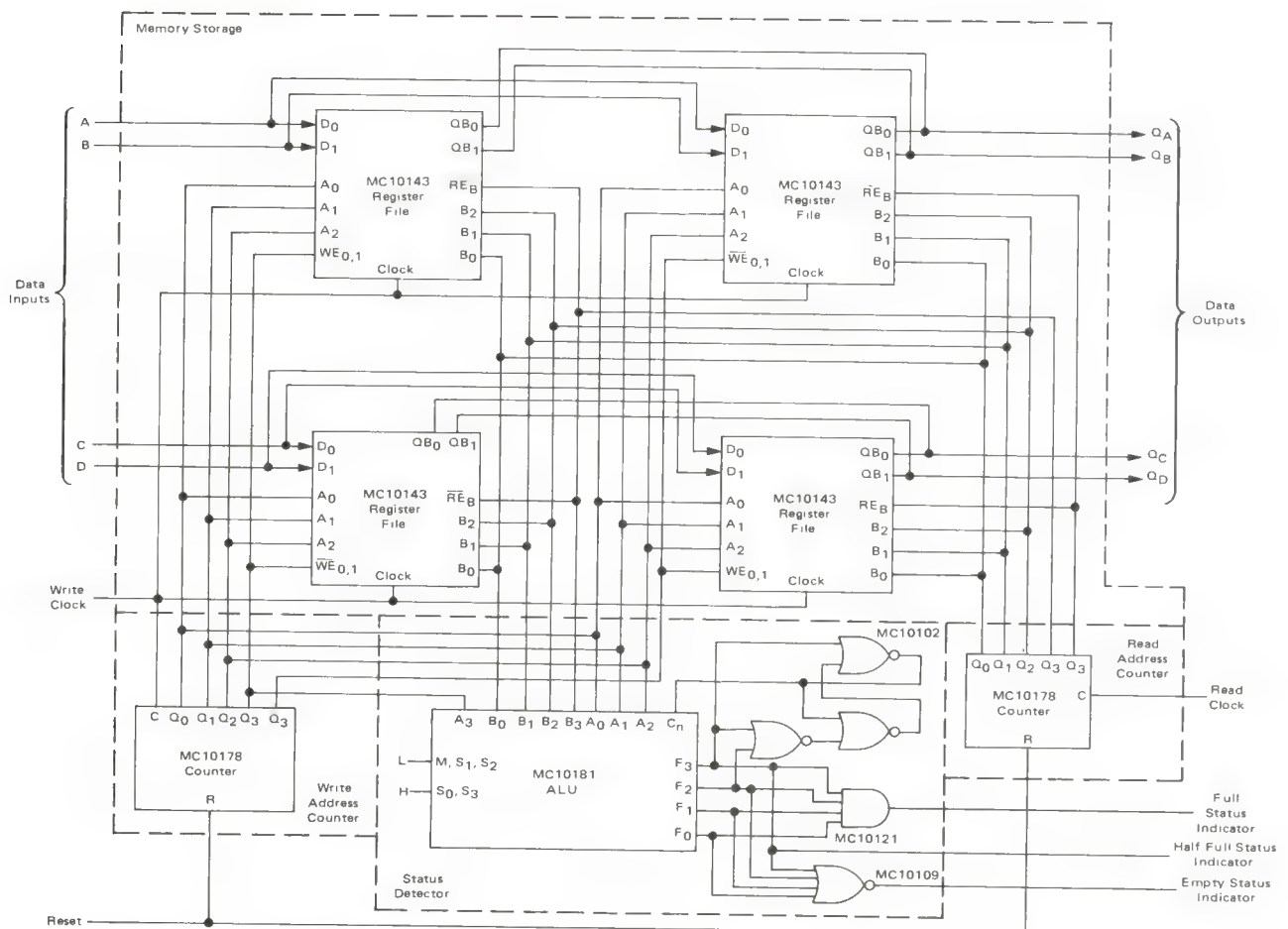


MEMORY SAVER—Standby battery takes over automatically during power failure to prevent memory loss. Use any rechargeable battery that can handle load. Connect one LM340-5 regulator in circuit for each 1.2 A of load current drawn by circuits to be protected. In normal operation, output diodes are biased off by slightly higher voltage from computer. During power failure,

they are switched on by removal of bias. Current is then supplied by battery. Output should be loaded with resistor drawing about half of trickle-charge current, so battery has small continuous current flow and stays charged.—C. R. Carpenter, *Protect Your Memory Against Power Failure*, *Kilobaud*, March 1978, p 73.



LOW-CAPACITANCE DRIVER FOR RAM—Suitable for data input lines of memory system operating from 16-V supply with memory input logic swing of 16 V. Used with Motorola 1103 dynamic RAM for which transition times of data input signals should be 20 ns to give maximum memory speed. Suitable for maximum capacitances per line as high as 20 pF.—D. Brunner, "A MECL 10,000 Main Frame Memory System Employing Dynamic MOS RAMs," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-583, p 13.

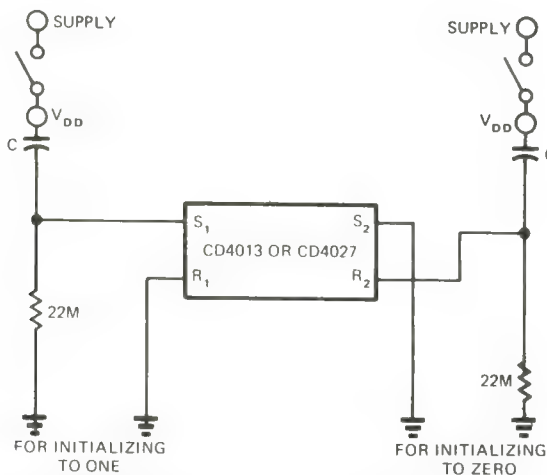
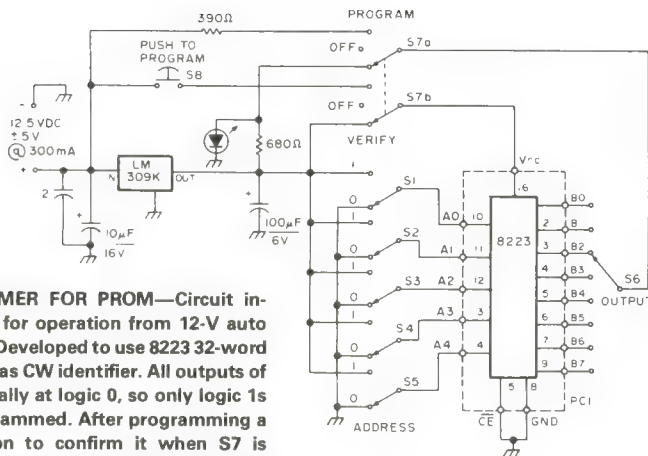


HIGH-SPEED FIFO—Design is based on Motorola MC10143 register file, with each IC holding 8 words by 2 bits. Circuit includes write and read enable inputs for cascading two register file packages to memory depth of 16 words. Full master-slave flip-flop operation allows simul-

taneous read and write. Reset is applied initially to drive both address counters to empty state. To enter data, write clock input is enabled with negative-going pulse. Write addressing is controlled by MC10178 binary counter. Used for stack registers of computing systems when reg-

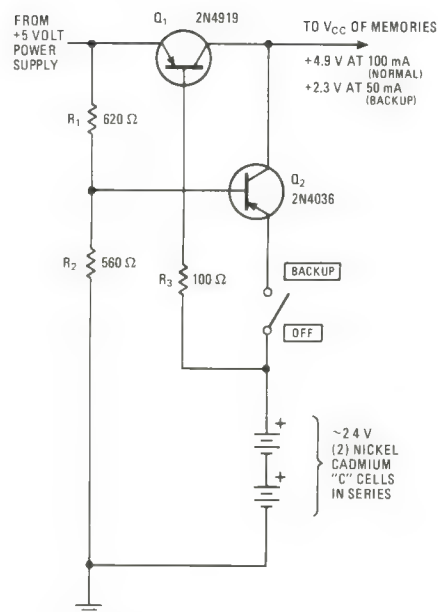
ister outputs are read sequentially in same order that data was entered (first-in-first-out).—B. Blood, "A High Speed FIFO Memory Using the MECL MC10143 Register File," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-730, p 5.

12-V PROGRAMMER FOR PROM—Circuit includes regulator for operation from 12-V auto storage battery. Developed to use 8223 32-word by 8-bit memory as CW identifier. All outputs of memory are initially at logic 0, so only logic 1s need to be programmed. After programming a 1, LED comes on to confirm it when S7 is switched to VERIFY. Do not hold S8 down longer than 1 s.—G. W. Kufchak, *The PROM Zapper*, 73 Magazine, Sept. 1976, p 112.

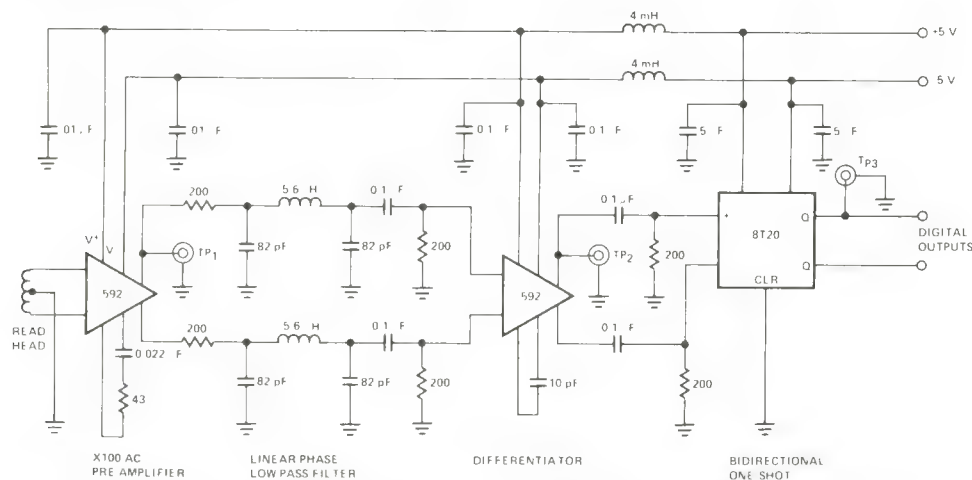


INITIALIZING CMOS STORAGE—Simple RC circuit initializes all storage elements (flip-flops, registers, and counters) of CMOS system to all 1s (switch at left) or all 0s (switch at right) when power supply is turned on. For most CMOS storage elements, 30 pF for C ensures setting or resetting when power is applied by closing switch. If power supply is turned on while sup-

ply line is directly connected, C should be 1000 to 1500 pF. Article also shows how to get set or reset function after initialization by using pair of CD4016A or CD4066A transmission gates.—O. Bismarck, *A Simple Method for Initializing CMOS Storage Elements*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1974, p 83.



BATTERY BACKUP—Delivers 2.3 V to microprocessor memory automatically in event of supply failure, to prevent loss of data. On standby, batteries receive charge of about 20 mA through R₃ and Q₁. When power supply fails, Q₁ isolates it from load and Q₂ conducts to provide change-over to battery power. Standby switch (optional) permits defeating battery backup.—R. N. Bennett, *2.4-V Battery Backup Protects Microprocessor Memory*, *Electronics*, Feb. 3, 1977, p 109; reprinted in "Circuits for Electronics Engineers," *Electronics*, 1977, p 304.

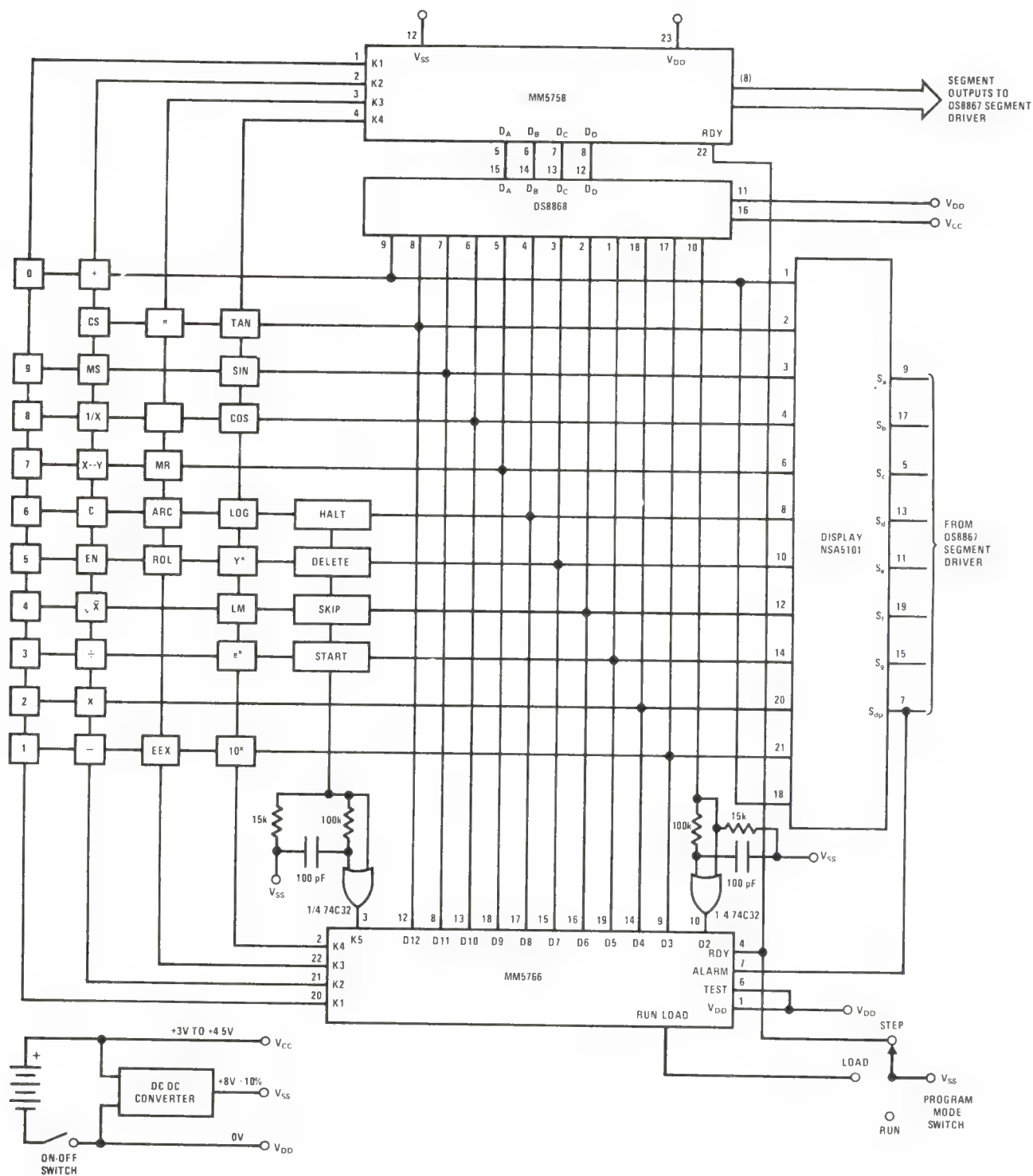


DISK-FILE DECODER—Provides preconditioning of readback data from disk or drum files by using NE592 video amplifier coupled to 8T20 bidirectional mono MVB through low-pass fil-

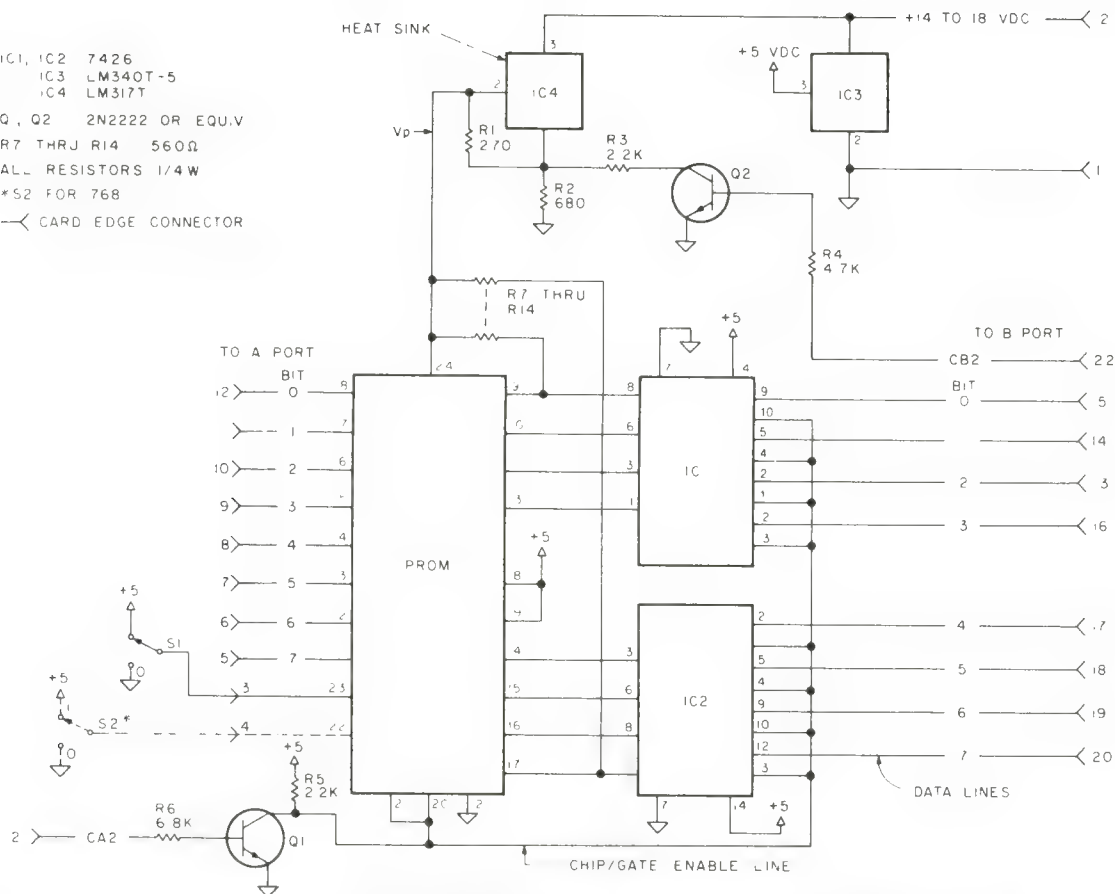
ter and second 592 serving as low-noise differentiator/amplifier. Mono provides required output pulses at zero-crossing points of differentiator. Designed for reading 5-MHz

phase-encoded data.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 708-710.

PROGRAMMER FOR SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR—National MM5766 dynamic key sequence programmer can be added to MM5758 scientific calculator chip to provide learn-mode programmability. Circuit memorizes any combination of key entries up to 102 characters while in load mode, then automatically plays back programmed sequence as often as desired in run mode. Halt key programs variable data entry points at which control is temporarily returned to operator in run mode.—"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 8-76-8-79.



IC1, IC2 7426
 IC3 LM340T-5
 IC4 LM317T
 Q1, Q2 2N2222 OR EQUIV
 R7 THRU R14 560Ω
 ALL RESISTORS 1/4W
 *S2 FOR 768
 — CARD EDGE CONNECTOR



PROM PROGRAMMER—Developed specifically for programming Harris 7641-5 and 7681-5 PROMs, which come with logic 1 in all bit positions. Programmer is used to burn bit at each

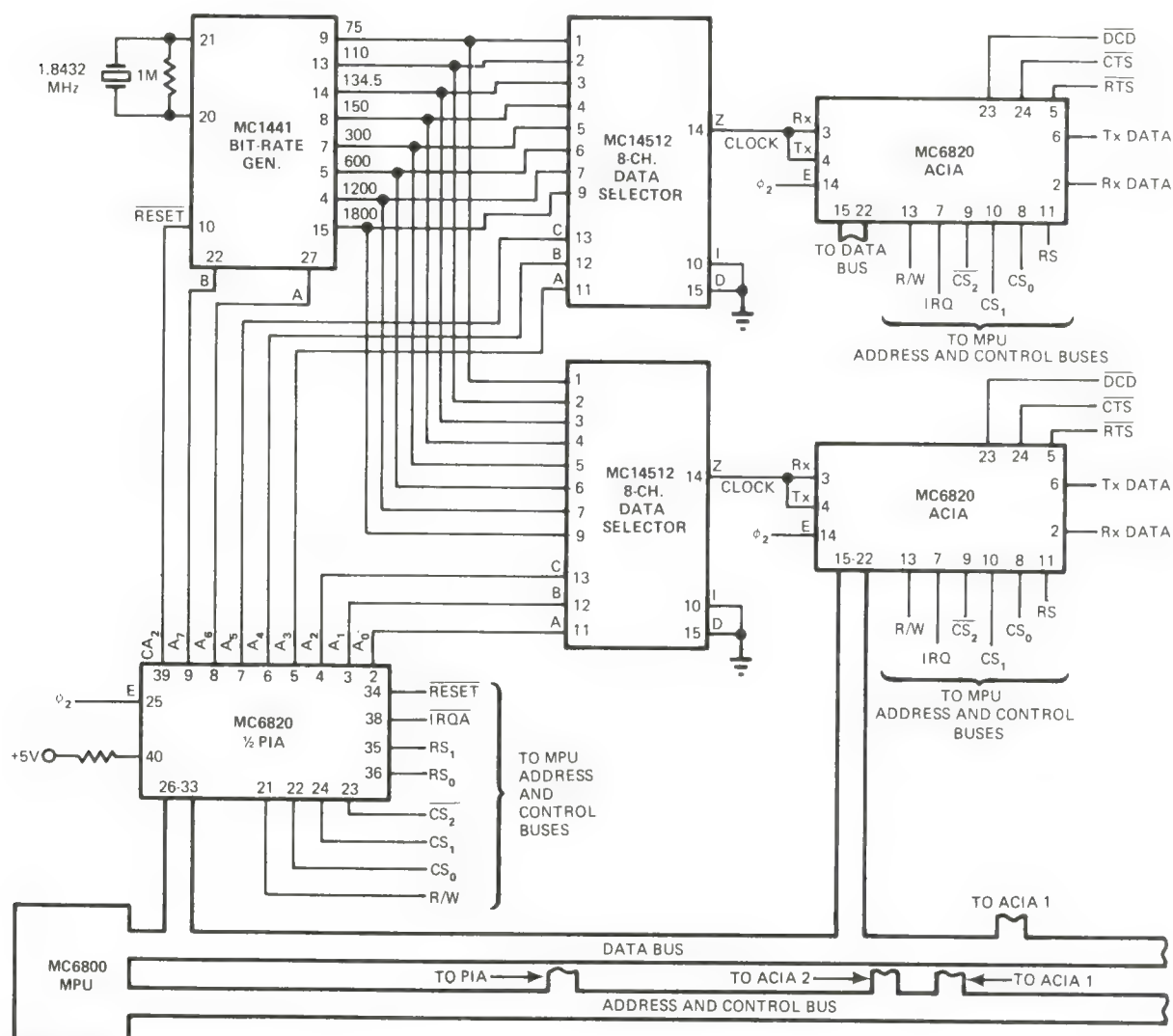
position requiring logic 0 by process equivalent to blowing fusible link on PROM chip. Process is not reversible, so one error ruins PROM. Circuit uses two regulator ICs (IC3 and IC4) and two TTL gates (IC1 and IC2). Article gives program-

ming procedure in detail. Software for generating critical timing and control signals with microprocessor is also given.—T. Hayek, Simple and Low-Cost PROM Programmer, *Kilobaud*, July 1978, p 94-96 and 98-99.

CHAPTER 51

Microprocessor Circuits

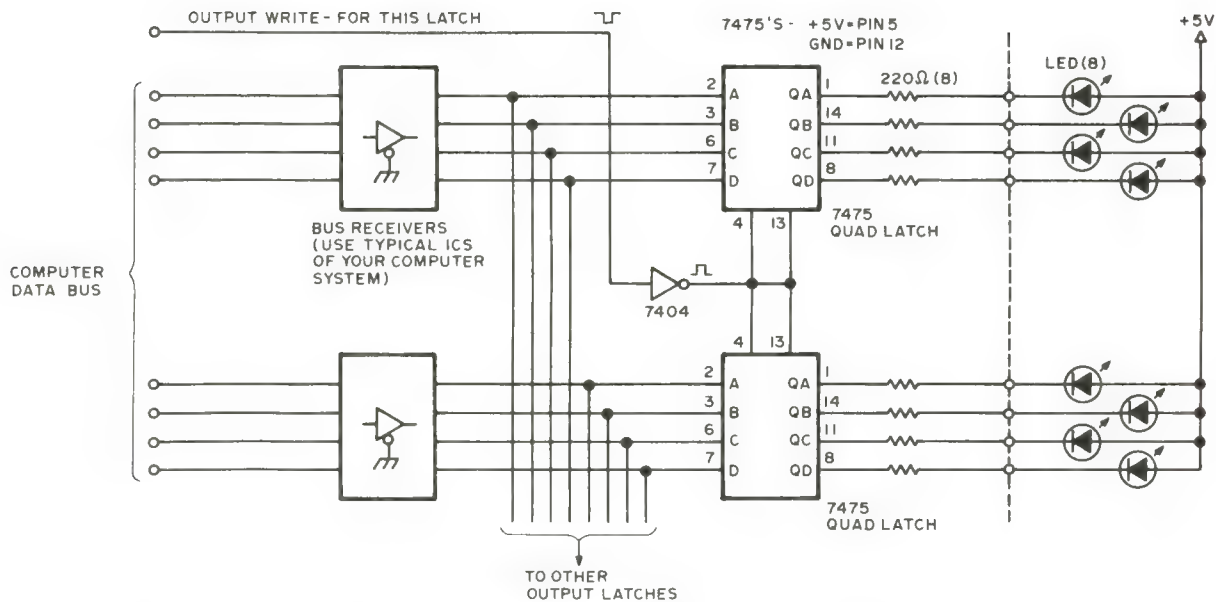
Includes handshaking, time-logging, power-failure alarm, motor control, light pen, interface, and troubleshooting circuits for microcomputers, minicomputers, and computers as well as for microprocessors. See also Clock Signal, Game, Keyboard, and Programmable chapters.



PROGRAMMED BIT RATES—Choice of 37 different bit rates in range from 75 to 1800 b/s, each multiplied by 1, 8, 16, or 64, can be obtained from Motorola MC1441 bit-rate generator, two 8-channel data selectors, half of peripheral in-

terface adapter (PIA) and two asynchronous communication interface adapters (ACIA) by appropriate programming of Motorola MC6800 microprocessor used in data communication system. Article gives operating details and ex-

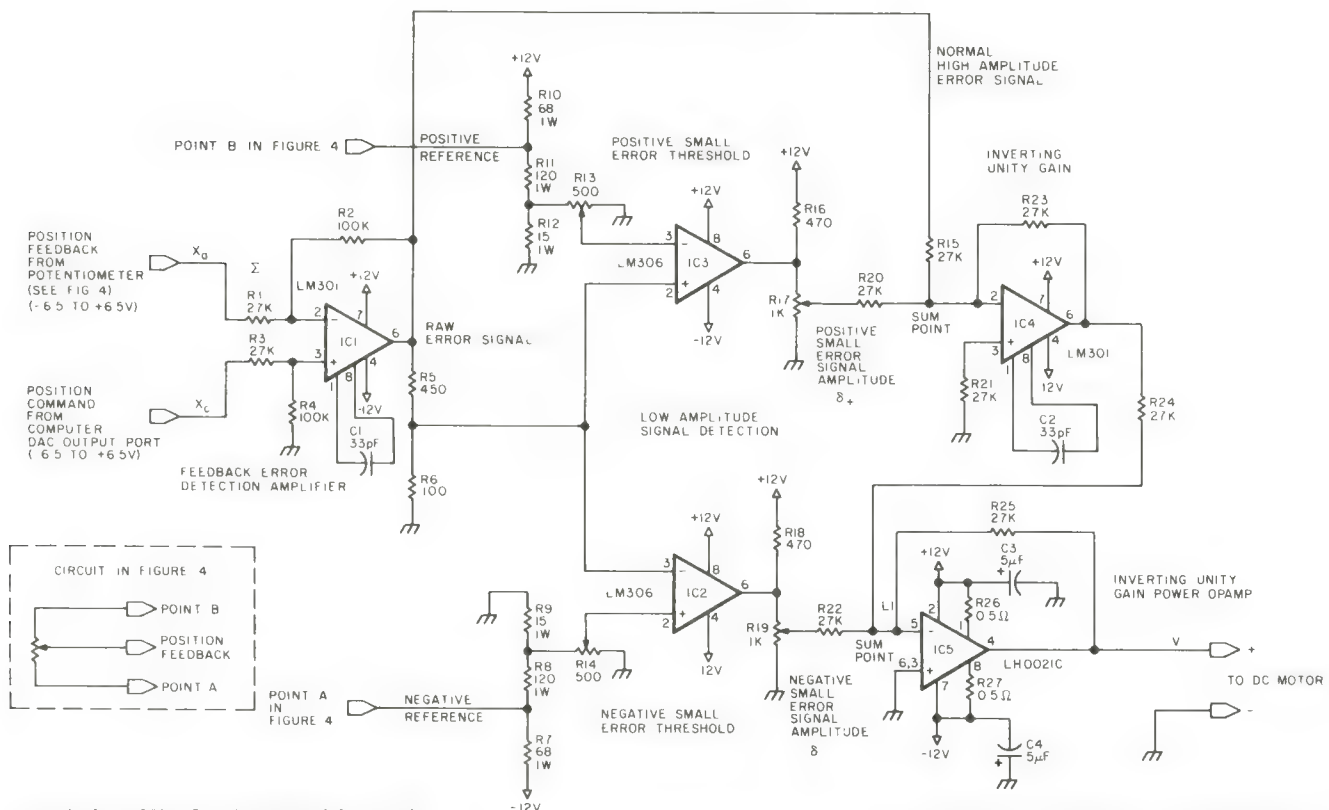
ample of initialization program.—G. Nash, *Microprocessor Software Programs Bit-Rate Generator*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1977, p 134, 136, and 137.



MOVING-LIGHT DISPLAY—Computer-controlled blinking of LEDs arranged in circle or other pattern gives illusion of motion. One section of quad 7475 latch is assigned to each of several output ports of microprocessor. Decoding logic of output port determines when latch

is addressed for output. Decoded WRITE signal latches data presented at bus receivers. Interface can be extended to many registers in groups of eight, limited only by input/output addressing capability and power available for

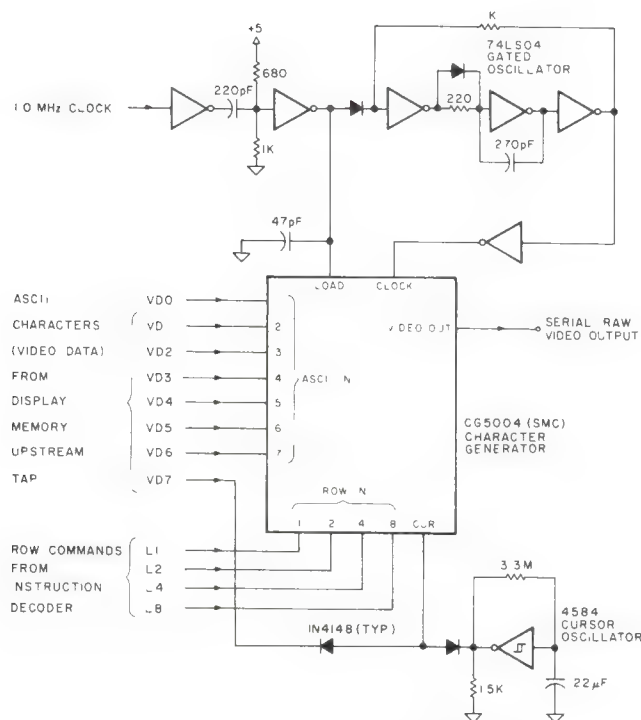
LEDs. Software is written to turn on LEDs in desired sequence and provide desired variable delays between blinks.—C. Helmers, *There's More to Blinking Lights than Meets the Eye*, *BYTE*, Jan. 1976, p 52–54.



DC MOTOR CONTROL—Developed for use in realistic lunar lander simulation display. Throttle signal and altitude signal serve as inputs to microprocessor. Feedback position-measuring pot is geared to 12-VDC motor so full travel of pot shaft occurs while lunar module traverses full altitude range. Circuit provides minimum

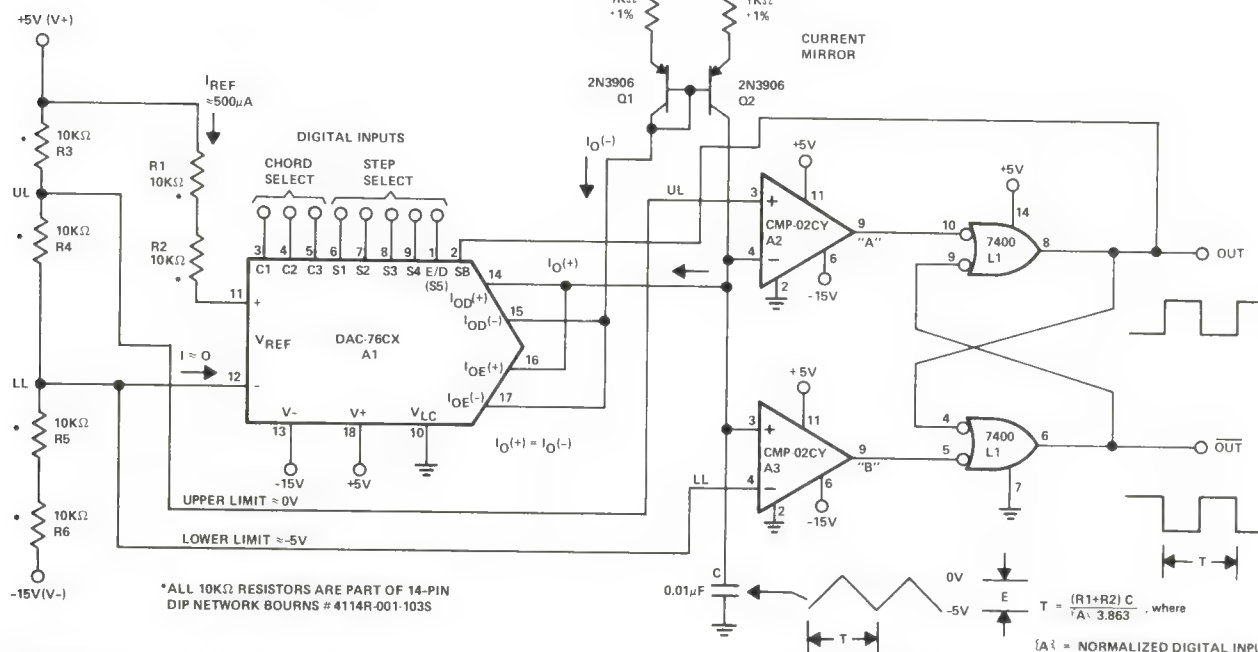
drive voltage required by DC motor for motion to occur. Output of difference amplifier IC1 goes to summing amplifier IC4 as one component of final motor voltage. Comparators IC2 and IC3 sense when difference voltage is larger than small positive voltage set by R13 or smaller than

small negative voltage set by R14. Comparator output then becomes 12 V, and portion of this (about 2 V) drives motor into operating range. IC5 is high-power opamp delivering 1 A at 12 V.—L. Sweer, T. Dwyer, and M. Critchfield, *Controlling Small DC Motors with Analog Signals*, *BYTE*, Aug. 1977, p 18–20, 22, and 24.



UPPERCASE/LOWERCASE DRIVE FOR TV—

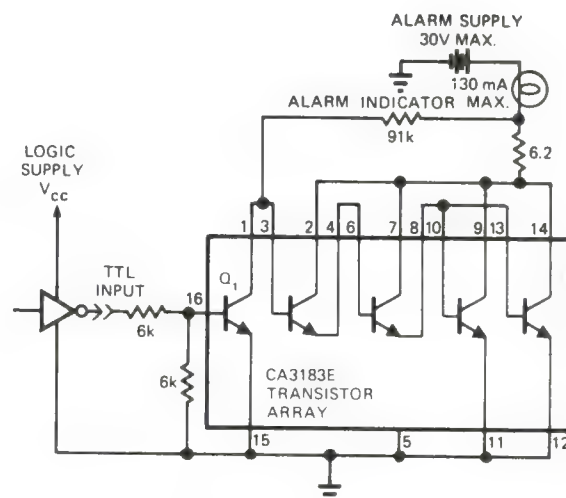
Standard Microsystems CG5004 alphameric data-to-video converter provides both uppercase and lowercase characters and all numerals in serial video form for display as 7 × 9 character matrix on TV screen under microprocessor control. IC requires only single +5 V supply. Winking underline cursor is produced automatically by cursor oscillator. Internal shift register is part of IC. Raw video requires predistorting for clarity and addition of sync pulses before it can be fed to TV set.—D. Lancaster, TVT Hardware Design, *Kilobaud*, Jan. 1978, p 64–68.



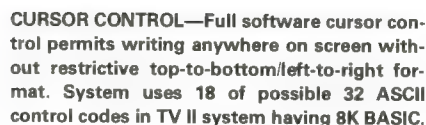
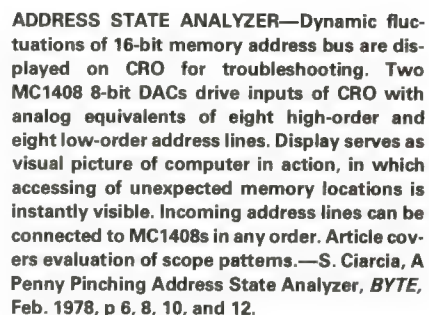
OSCILLATOR CONTROL—Digital inputs from microprocessor to Precision Monolithics DAC-76CX 8-bit companding D/A converter provide 8159:1 frequency range for AF oscillator, from 2.5 to 20,000 Hz. DAC functions as program-

mable current source that alternately charges and discharges capacitor between precisely controlled upper and lower limits. Since both limits are derived by dividing power supply voltages, frequency is independent of changes in

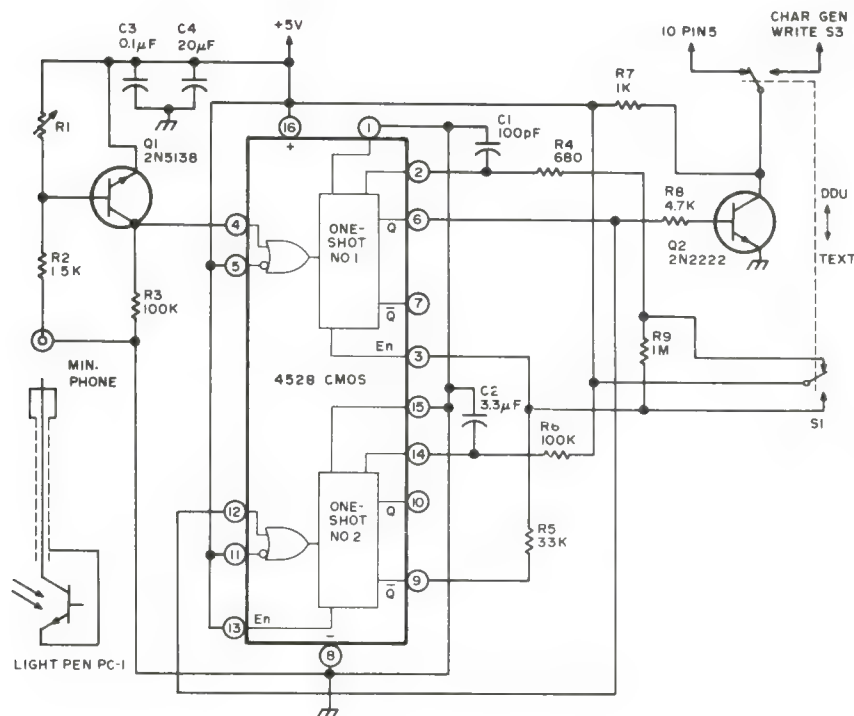
supply voltage. Design equations are given.—D. Soderquist, "Exponential Digitally Controlled Oscillator Using DAC-76," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, AN-20, p 1.



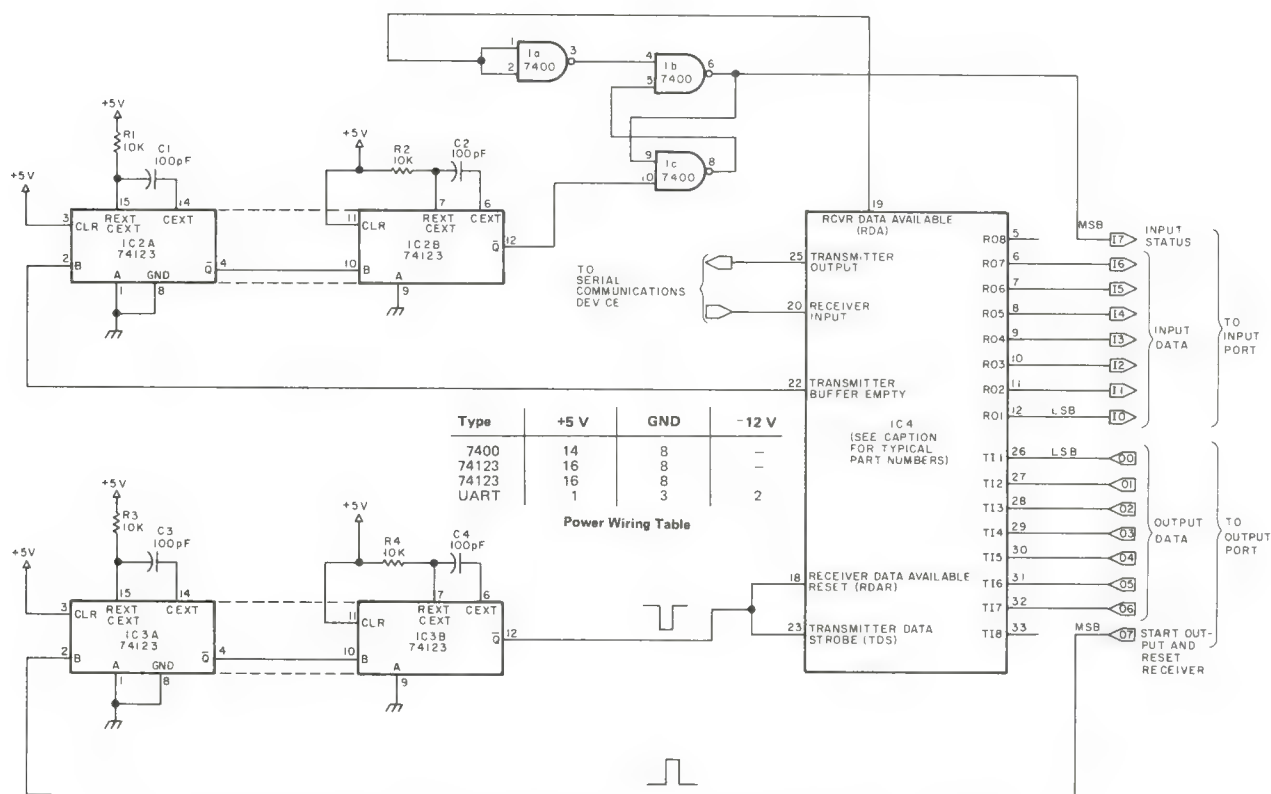
FAIL-SAFE ALARM—Circuit monitors status of microprocessor system and energizes lamp or other alarm indicator to indicate when CPU halts or power is lost. Input is TTL-compatible, and output can drive loads up to 130 mA at 30 V.—J. Elias, Alarm Driver Is Fail-Safe, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1975, p 76.



eight outputs will go low.—R. Wright, *Utilize ASCII Control Codes*, *Kilobaud*, Oct. 1977, p 80-83.



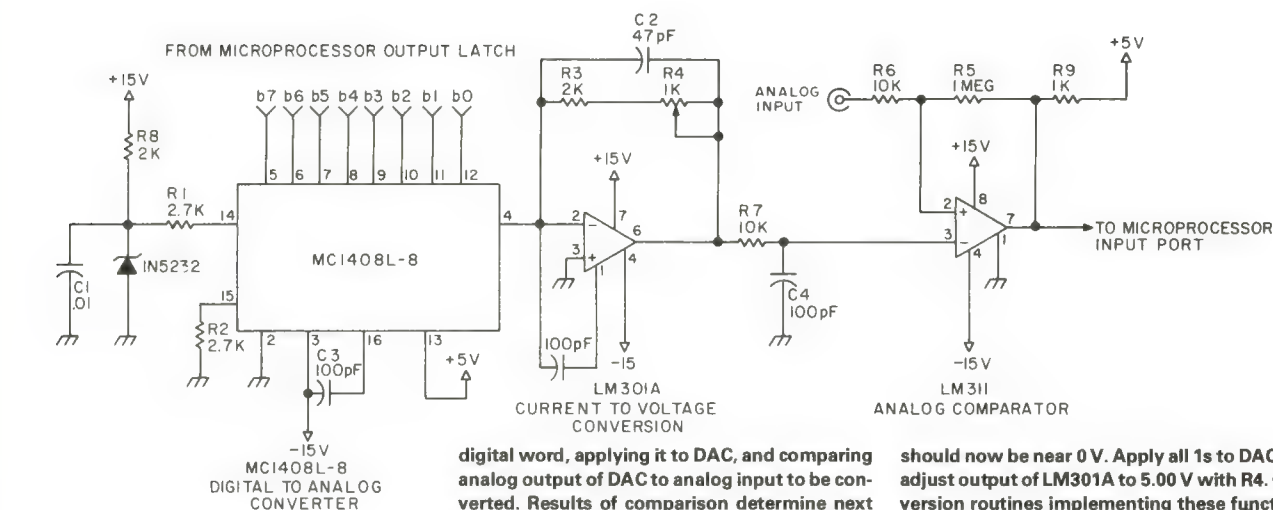
PICTURE-DRAWING LIGHT PEN—Circuit improves ability to draw pictures on display screen with light pen by using short data lock-out period to avoid smearing. Value of R1 depends on light pen; use 1 megohm for Texas Instruments H-35. One-shot No. 1 produces constant-amplitude 200-ns pulse for storing 1 or 0 bit in 2102 memory of CRO graphics interface. One-shot No. 2 delays generation of another write command 0.25 s, giving operator time to withdraw or move pen before double dot is formed. R4 and C1 control length of write pulse, while R5 and C2 control wait time.—S. S. Loomis, Let There Be Light Pens, *BYTE*, Jan. 1976, p 26–30.



HANDSHAKING—Circuit sets up operating connection between computer and UART (universal asynchronous receiver-transmitter). Eighth bits of I/O ports indicate when data has been successfully transmitted and system is ready to transmit more information. Can be adapted to

any 8-bit computer. IC4 is standard UART such as Signetics 2536, General Instruments AY 5 1012, Texas Instruments TMS 6011, or American Microsystems S1883. Receiver of UART has seven data lines connected to input port. Article covers handshaking operation in detail and

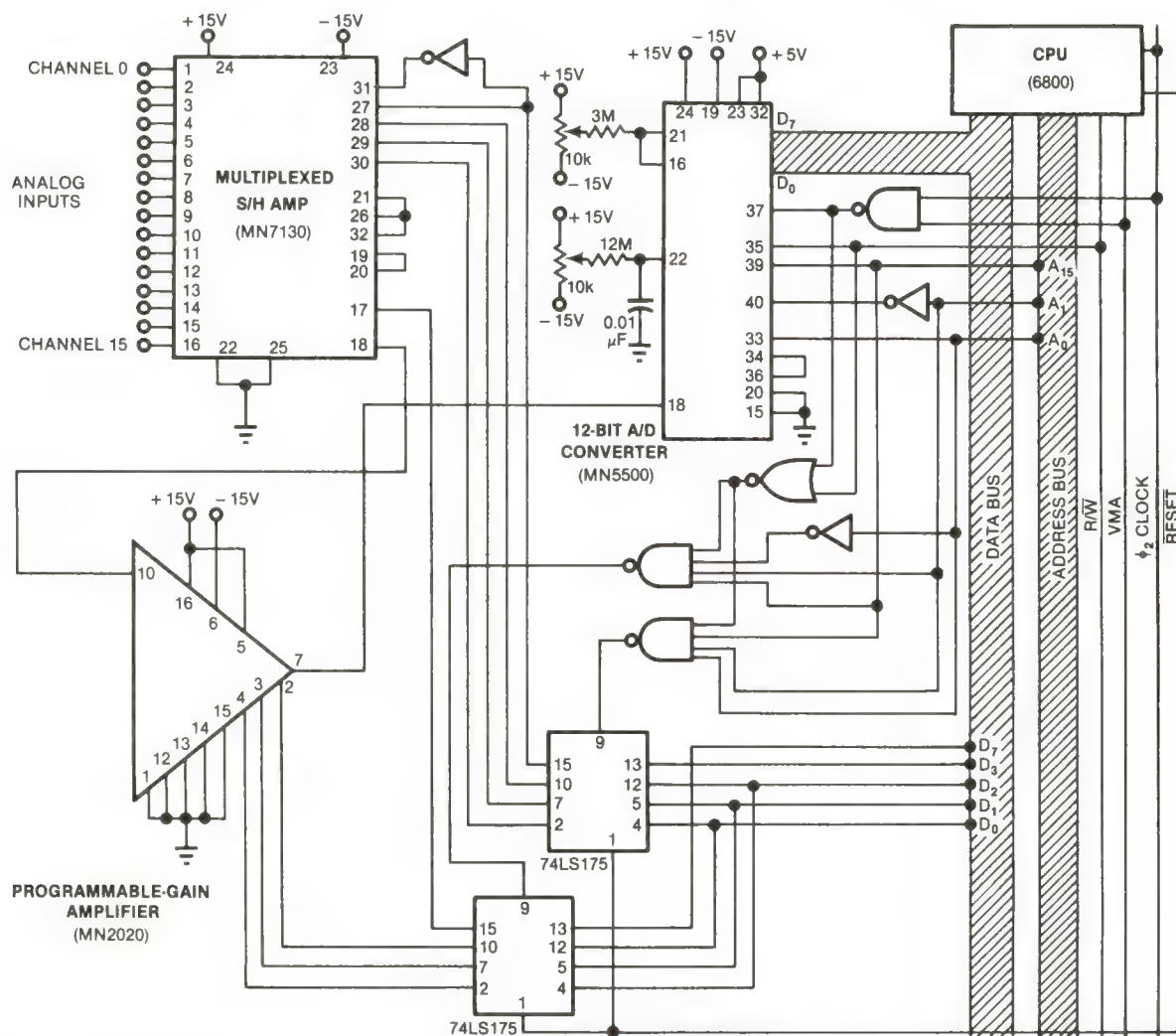
gives typical software routines for parallel I/O handshaking. Technique permits running UART at any desired clock speed, as long as all clocks in system are matched.—T. McGahee, Save Software: Use a UART for Serial I/O, *BYTE*, Dec. 1977, p 164–166.



ANALOG/DIGITAL CONVERSION—Circuit can be used for either ramp or successive-approximation method of converting analog input to

digital word, applying it to DAC, and comparing analog output of DAC to analog input to be converted. Results of comparison determine next digital word to be generated for DAC by microprocessor. LM301A changes 0–2 mA output of DAC into 0–5 V for LM311 comparator. To calibrate, apply all 0s to DAC; pin 6 of LM301A

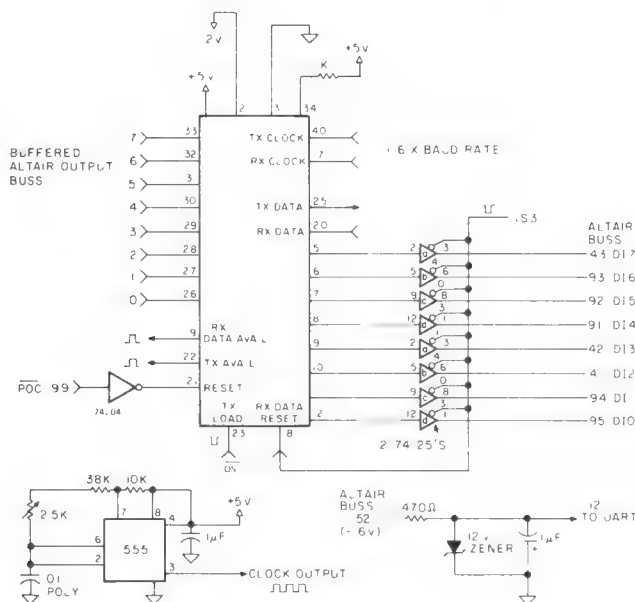
should now be near 0 V. Apply all 1s to DAC and adjust output of LM301A to 5.00 V with R4. Conversion routines implementing these functions are given for Motorola MC6800 and Intel 8008 microprocessors.—R. Frank, Microprocessor Based Analog/Digital Conversion, *BYTE*, May 1976, p 70–73.



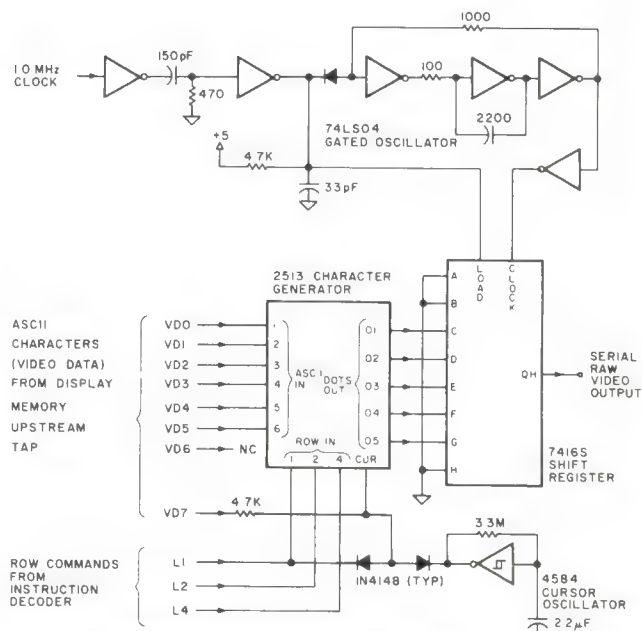
AUTORANGING FOR DATA ACQUISITION—Circuit accepts up to 16 channels of analog information and provides full-scale input ranges from ± 78 mV to ± 10 V when used with 6800 CPU. Resolution is 0.01%. MN7130 multiplexed sample-and-hold amplifier includes eight full-

differential multiplexers for 16 channels and instrumentation opamp. MN2020 programmable-gain amplifier provides choice of eight gains ranging from 1 to 128 in binary progression. Autoranging operation of data acquisition system allows channel-sampling plans that depend on

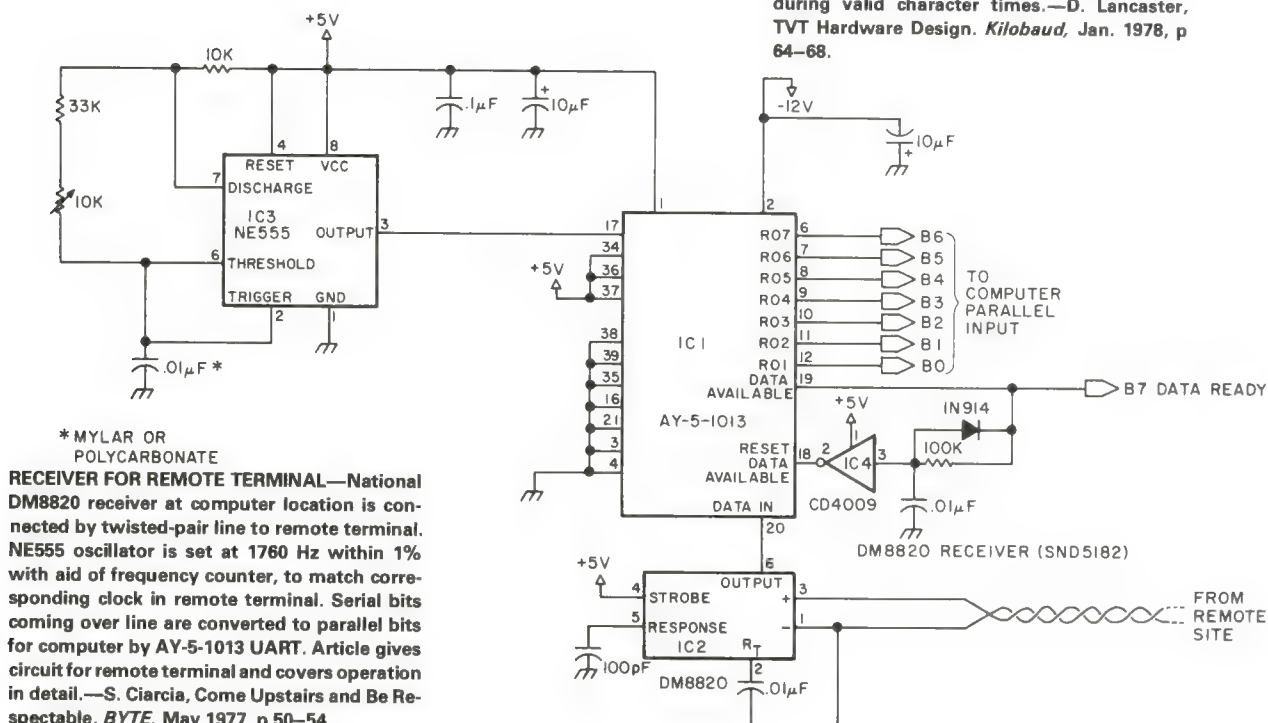
random events. With known input signal levels, required gain information can be stored in microprocessor memory for use in place of autoranging.—R. Duris and J. Munn, PGA's Give Your DAS Designs Autoranging, *Wide Dynamic Range*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1978, p 137–141.



UART INTERFACE—Uses TMS-6011 UART to convert parallel data into serial data and back again for Altair 8800 microprocessor. UART mates directly to computer bus, because all outputs from UART are three-state buffers with separate enable lines provided for status bits and 8 bits of parallel output. Pin 22 is high when UART can accept another character for conversion. Pin 18 must be pulsed low to reset pin 19 so it can signal receipt of another character. Connections to pins 35–39 depend on I/O devices used, as covered in article.—W. T. Walters, Build a Universal I/O Board, *Kilobaud*, Oct. 1977, p 102–108.

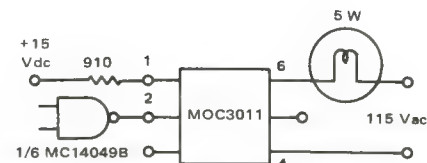


UPPERCASE DRIVE FOR TV GRAPHICS—Alphanumeric data-to-video converter using 2513 character generator accepts ASCII words from microprocessor memory and three line commands from instruction decoder. Five dots are outputted simultaneously, corresponding to one row on 5 × 7 dot-matrix character. 7416S eight-input one-output shift register converts dots into serial output video. Input repeats to generate all seven dot rows in row of characters. Shift register is driven by high-frequency timing circuit that delivers LOAD pulse once each microsecond along with CLOCK output running continuously at desired dot rate. Optional cursor uses 4584 5-Hz oscillator for cursor winking rate. If ASCII input bit 8 is high, cursor input goes high and output is white line on leads 01 through 05. Right diode makes this line blink, while left diode allows winking cursors only during valid character times.—D. Lancaster, TVT Hardware Design, *Kilobaud*, Jan. 1978, p 64–68.



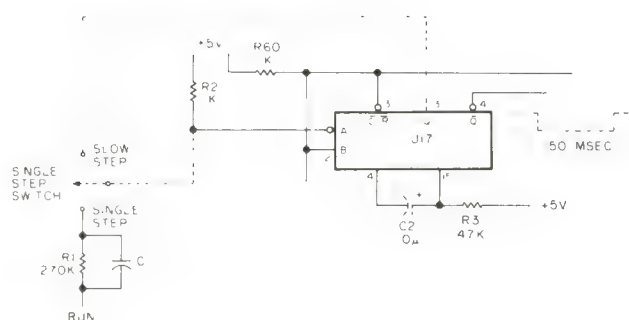
* MYLAR OR POLYCARBONATE

RECEIVER FOR REMOTE TERMINAL—National DM8820 receiver at computer location is connected by twisted-pair line to remote terminal. NE555 oscillator is set at 1760 Hz within 1% with aid of frequency counter, to match corresponding clock in remote terminal. Serial bits coming over line are converted to parallel bits for computer by AY-5-1013 UART. Article gives circuit for remote terminal and covers operation in detail.—S. Ciarcia, Come Upstairs and Be Respectable, *BYTE*, May 1977, p 50–54.



SERIAL ASCII GENERATOR—Provides choice of two different words in standard serial ASCII asynchronous data format for troubleshooting and testing code converters and other computer peripherals. S19 gives choice of four data output patterns. R gives logic high for all 8 bits. A gives pattern determined by settings of S1-S8. B gives pattern determined by settings of S9-S16. A/B alternates words A and B. S20 gives choice of three different output modes. Mode B generates words 1 bit at a time. Mode W produces single word at rate of 110 bauds. Mode C produces continuous output of selected word pattern, for testing teleprinters and other output devices. Article covers construction and operation of circuit. IC power (+5 V) and ground pins are: 74150—24 and 12; 74157, 74161, and 74265—16 and 8; 555—8 and 1; 7474 and 7400—14 and 7.—R. J. Finger, *Build a Serial ASCII Word Generator*, *BYTE*, May 1976, p 50-53.





SLOW STEPPER—Addition of slow-stepping switch position to single-step circuit of micro-processor eliminates need for pushing single-step switch repeatedly while executing endless loop program and watching address and data lights to see where program or hardware fails during debugging run. Circuit uses 74123 mono MVBK to give 1.5-ms pulses on single step and 150-ms on slow step.—H. R. Bendrot, The Slow-Stepping Debugger, *Kilobaud*, April 1977, p 60.

PC-1 PHOTOCELL

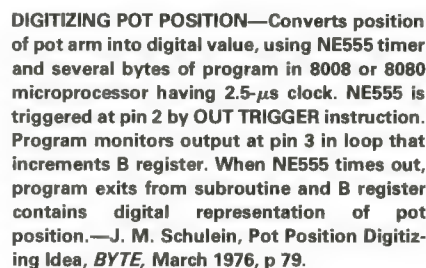
MFG	PC-1 PHOTOCELL	R-1 CONTROL
T1	H-35	1M
T1	H-38	2M
T1	L-63	5K
CLAIRE	903	20K

Component Values:

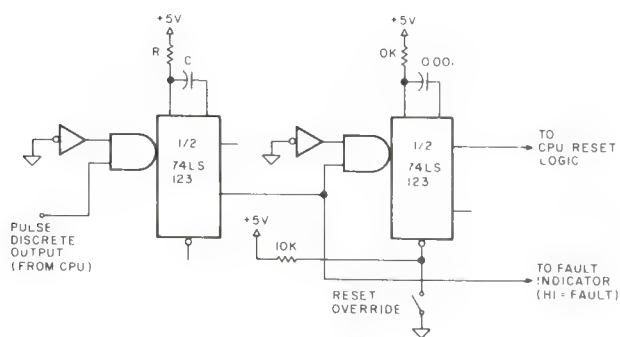
- R1: 2.2K
- R2: 1K
- R3: 5K
- R4: 220K
- R5: 1K
- R9: 390-22K
- C1: 0.01μF
- C1: 0.1μF

Connections:

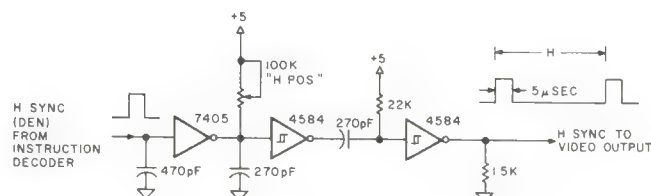
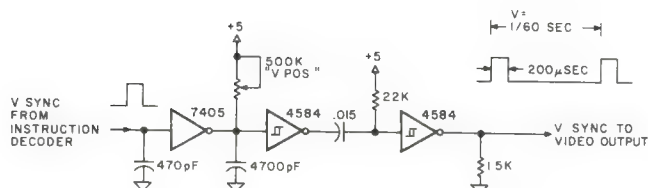
- MINI PHONE JACK
- LIGHT PEN PC-1
- LIGHT-PEN OUTPUT
- IO PIN 5
- SI DDU DEPOSIT SPST
- FROM DDU CARD Z OUTPUT
- 12V
- TO OSCILLOSCOPE Z INPUT
- FOOT SWITCH SI



		Software	
POTPOS:	MVI	B,0	
	OUT	TRIGGER	
CONT:	INR	B	
	IN	STATUS	
	ANA	A	;Sets sign flag
	JM	CONT	
	RET		



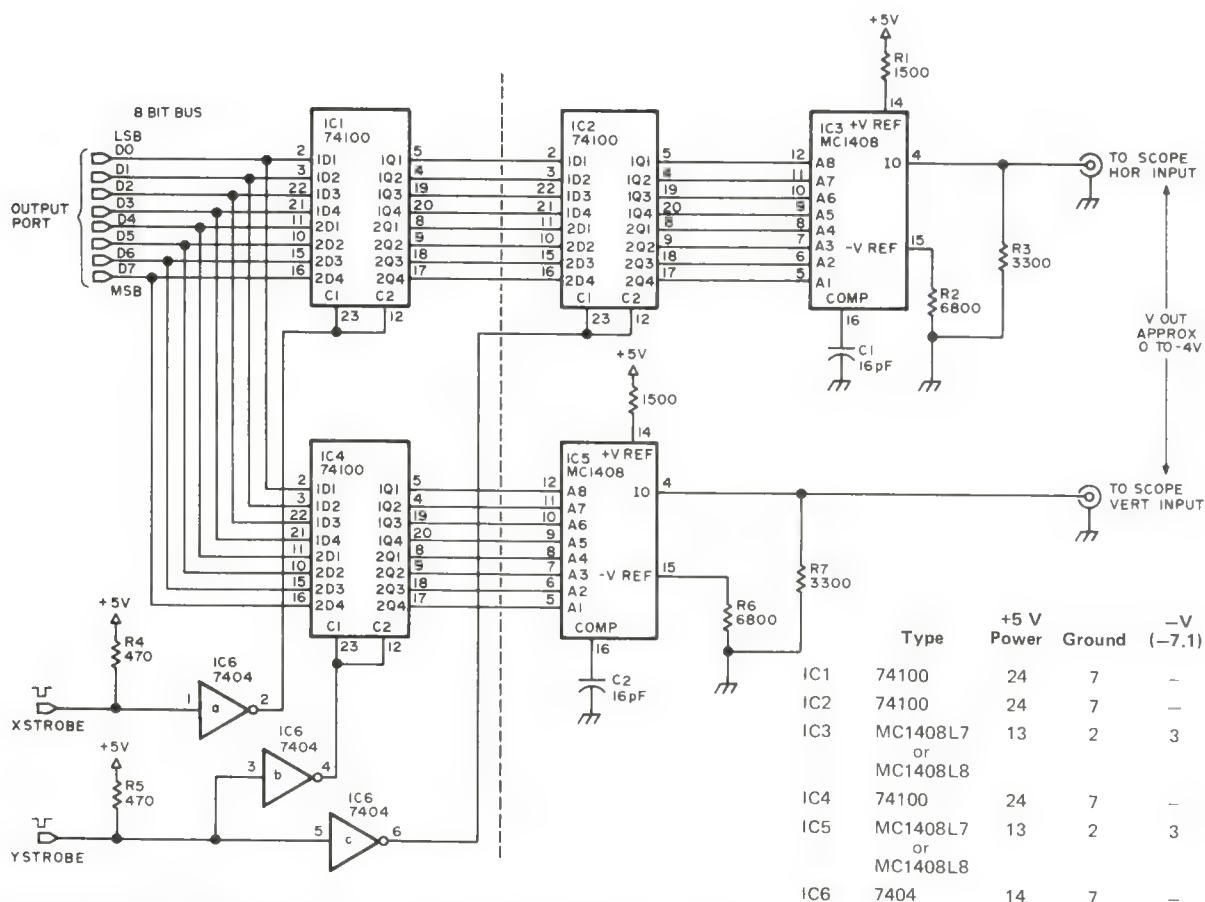
SOFTWARE MONITOR—Detects large percentage of random faults, such as overflow conditions. Based on fact that part of program passes through reentry on predictable repeat basis. For each reentry, pulse is fed from CPU to input of 74LS123 retriggerable mono MVBR. On each pass through program, programmer sets and then resets MVBR. Period of mono is made longer than longest normal time between programmed pulse outputs, to prevent false alarms. Any system fault that makes program repeat instructions endlessly or lose control will give false indication.—D. Brickner, *Get a Watchdog to Monitor Those Real-Time Operations*, *Kilobaud*, April 1978, p 118–119.



POSITION CONTROL FOR GRAPHICS—Six inverters serve for moving entire character display to any position on TV screen. Display is pro-

duced by microprocessor through alphameric data-to-video converter. Circuit requires continuous feed of H and V signals from instruction

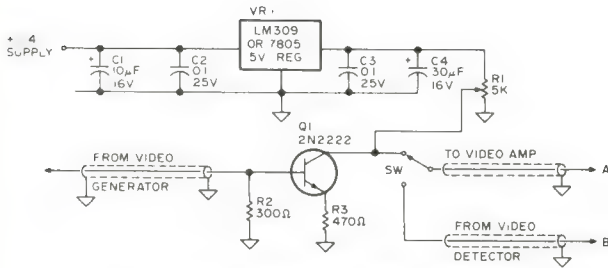
decoder of microprocessor.—D. Lancaster, *TVT Hardware Design*, *Kilobaud*, Jan. 1978, p 64–68.



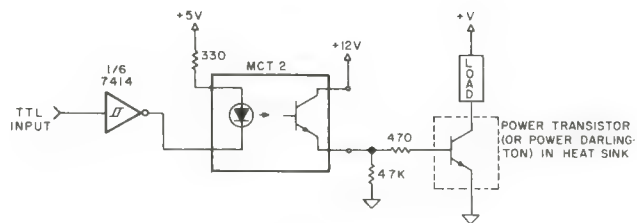
GRAPHICS INTERFACE—Used between computer and ordinary CRO to create images with array of 512 × 512 dots stored in computer memory. Location of each dot is specified by two voltages, for application to V and H inputs of CRO. Computer provides voltage values by

outputting two binary words to pair of DACs giving voltages proportional to numerical values of words. Dot pattern is repeated many times per second to give steady nonflickering image. Dot brightness can be increased by storing in several locations so it is refreshed more

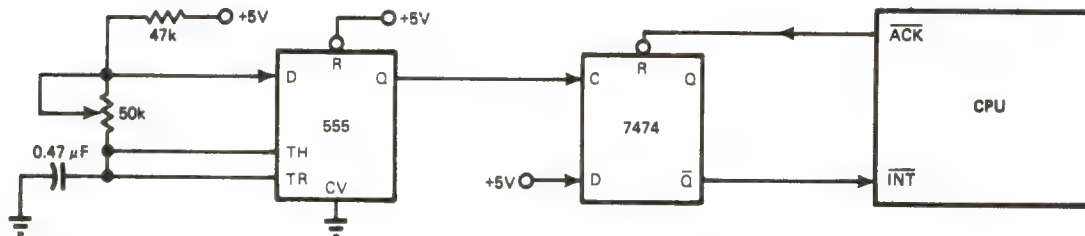
often than other points. Article gives listing for Intel 8080 graphics drive program. Program provides for interrupts once per scan to give keyboard-controlled drawing mode.—P. Nelson, *Build the Beer Budget Graphics Interface*, *BYTE*, Nov. 1976, p 26–29.



TV AS DISPLAY TERMINAL—Simple switch inserted in ordinary TV receiver serves for feeding video output of microprocessor directly into video amplifier of set, to give low-cost display terminal. TV must have transformer-type power supply. Excellent set for monitor use is 12-inch Hitachi model P-04, having Hitachi SX chassis. This set has very wide bandwidth, giving sharp display with line widths up to 80 characters.—G. Runyan, *The Great TV to CRT Monitor Conversion*, *Kilobaud*, July 1977, p 30–31.



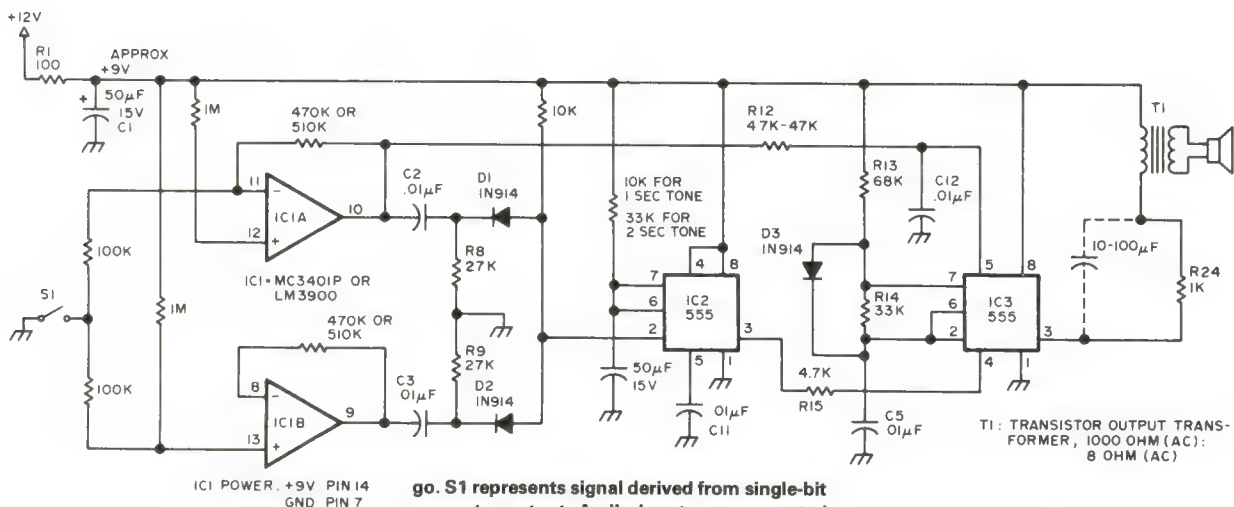
DC CONTROL BY TTL I/O—Output of microprocessor drives LED of photocoupler through one section of 7414 hex Schmitt-trigger-input inverter. Phototransistor switches power transistor or power Darlington on and off for control of direct current through load. With transistor having current gain of 30 and 20-mA control current, load current can be 500 mA. With power Darlington having higher current gain, load can be several amperes. Since power device is either off or saturated, heatsink can be small.—M. Boyd, *Interfacing Tips*, *Kilobaud*, Feb. 1978, p 72–74.



LOGGING EXACT TIME—Used in microcomputer applications requiring recording of exact time of each event by data-logging printer. Uses 555 timer and 7474 D flip-flop to produce inter-

rupt request every 16.67 ms. Requires use of software routine that acknowledges interrupt, increments counter in known location to serve as time-of-day clock, and resumes interrupted

program. Article diagrams software routine required.—Real-Time Software Keeps Program Segments on Schedule, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1976, p 277–283.



TWO-TONE ALARM—Provides audible backup for visual display in microprocessor-controlled system that requires human intervention under certain conditions, to alert operator who may be watching machinery rather than display. When input line goes high, device emits 1-s beep that means stop. When input goes low, 1-s lower-frequency boop sounds to indicate

go. S1 represents signal derived from single-bit computer output. Audio bursts are generated by 555 timers. IC2 is wired as mono MVBR to determine tone duration, set by C4 and R11. Negative-going pulse on pin 2 triggers mono on. If microprocessor circuit creates pulse rather than level change, input should go to pin 2. Tone frequency is set by C5, R13, and R14 of IC3. Trigger uses IC1A as inverting opamp and IC1B as noninverting opamp. Trigger outputs

are differentiated to give negative-going spike for each input level change. Spikes are ORED by D1 and D2 for trigger input of IC2. Different tones are achieved by using IC1A to change input voltage to pin 5 of tone generator IC3. Optional electrolytic capacitor across R24 will increase volume.—C. F. Douds, *Audible Interrupts for Humans*, *BYTE*, Feb. 1977, p 54 and 58.

[illegible]

1 SEC ON-TIME WITH THESE COMPONENTS

100K

10µF

555

3

LED

330Ω

276-611

CDS

GATE

ANODE

SCR 276-1020

CATH

LOAD

DECODER OUT

(-) INPUT VOLTAGE

(CKT WILL RECTIFY AC)

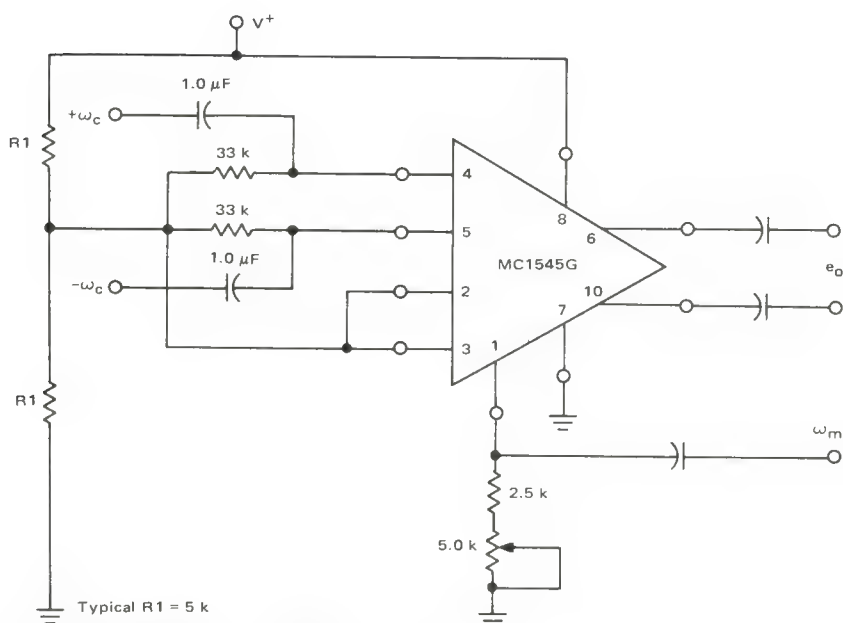
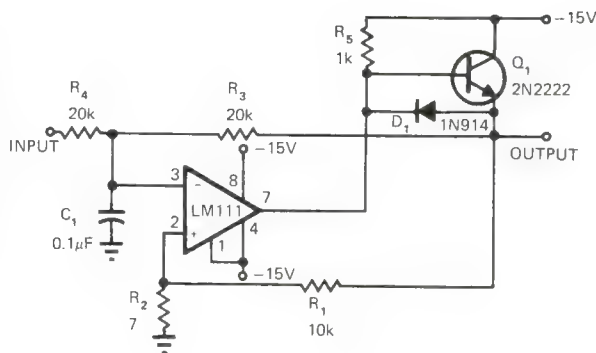
AC/DC CONTROL WITH SCR—Decoder output of microprocessor feeds 555 timer driving LED that is mounted in light shield with cadmium sulfide photocell. Combination serves as optocoupler for triggering gate of SCR to energize load for short time interval determined by value of resistor and capacitor used. Serves to control small DC motor such as is used to raise or lower transmitter power in small increments.—R. Wright, Utilize ASCII Control Codes!, *Kilobaud*, Oct. 1977, p 80–83.

CHAPTER 52

Modulator Circuits

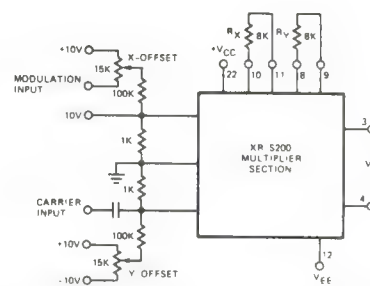
Covers circuits that vary amplitude or some other characteristic of carrier signal or pulse train in accordance with information contained in modulating signal. Includes PCM, PDM, PPM, duty-cycle, and other types of pulse modulators, light-beam modulators, delta modulators, and various types of AM, SSB, and suppressed-carrier modulators. See also Frequency Modulation, Transceiver, and Transmitter chapters.

PULSE-RATIO MODULATOR—LM111 comparator serves with single transistor to provide pulse-train output whose average value is proportional to input voltage. Frequency of output is relatively constant but pulse width varies. Pulse-ratio accuracy is 0.1%. Circuit can be used to drive power stage of high-efficiency switching amplifier, or as pulse-width/pulse-height multiplier. Article tells how circuit works.—R. C. Dobkin, *Comparators Can Do More than Just Compare*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 34-37.

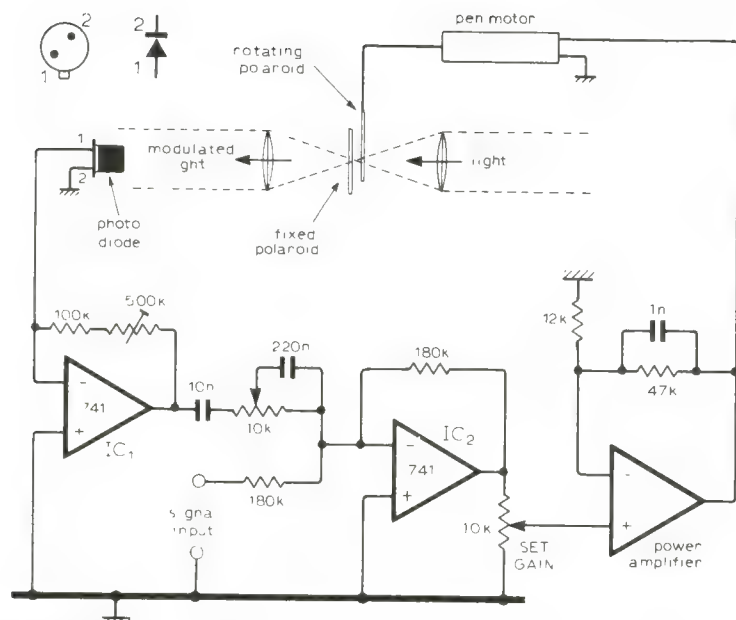


SINGLE-SUPPLY AM—Motorola MC1545 gated video amplifier is connected as amplitude modulator operating from single supply. Artificial ground is established for IC at half of supply voltage by 5K resistors R1, which should draw much more than bias current of 15 μ A. All sig-

nals must be AC coupled to prevent application of excessive common-mode voltage to IC.—**"Gated Video Amplifier Applications—the MC1545,"** Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-491, p 15.

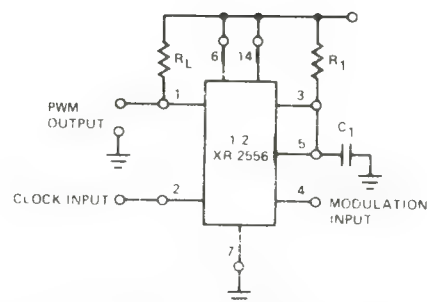


DOUBLE-SIDEBAND AM—Connection shown for multiplier section of Exar XR-S200 PLL IC gives double-sideband AM output. X-offset adjustment for modulation input sets carrier output level, and Y-offset adjustment of carrier input controls symmetry of output waveform. Modulation input can also be used as linear automatic gain control (AGC) for controlling amplification with respect to carrier input signals.—“Phase-Locked Loop Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 9–16.

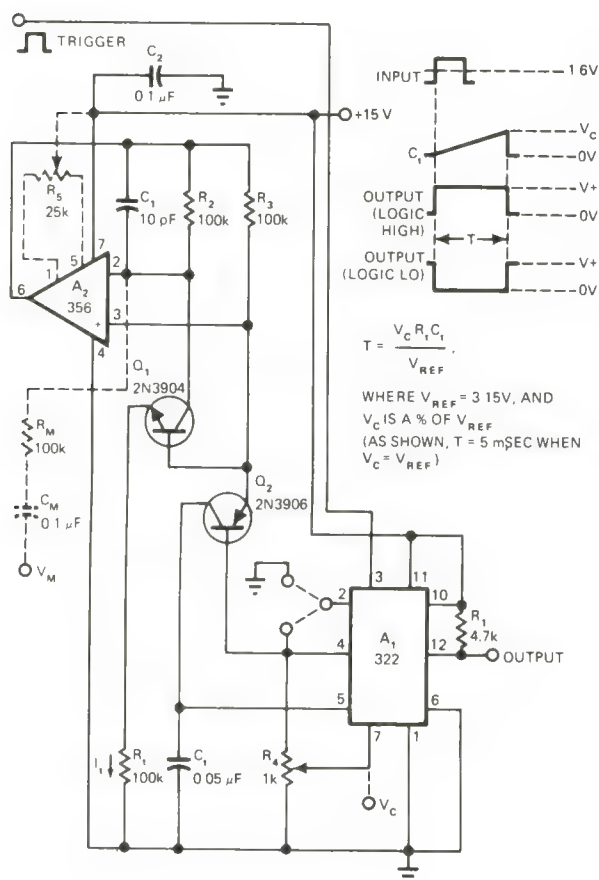


LIGHT-BEAM MODULATOR—Intensity of light beam is modulated by rotating Polaroid vane driven by small motor. Since amplitude is not constant with change in frequency between 10 and 100 Hz, compensation is provided by sampling modulated beam with silicon photodiode that is linearized by IC₁. Input and feedback sig-

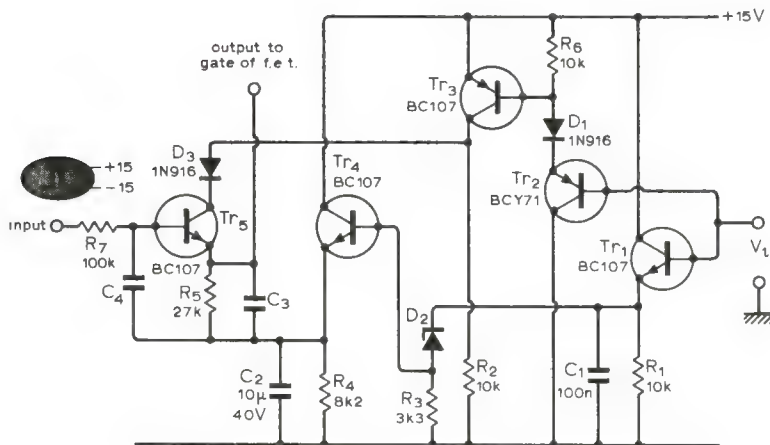
nals are mixed by summing amplifier IC₂ which drives noninverting power amplifier consisting of 741 opamp driving two OC28 power transistors connected in closed feedback loop having gain of 5. Power amplifier drives pen motor of modulator.—R. F. Cartwright, Constant Amplitude Light Modulator, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1976, p 73.



PULSE-DURATION MODULATOR USES TIMER—Half of Exar XR-2556 dual timer is connected to operate in monostable mode, for triggering with continuous pulse train. Output pulses are generated at same rate as input, with pulse duration determined by R₁ and C₁. Supply voltage is 4.5–16 V.—"Timer Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 23–30.

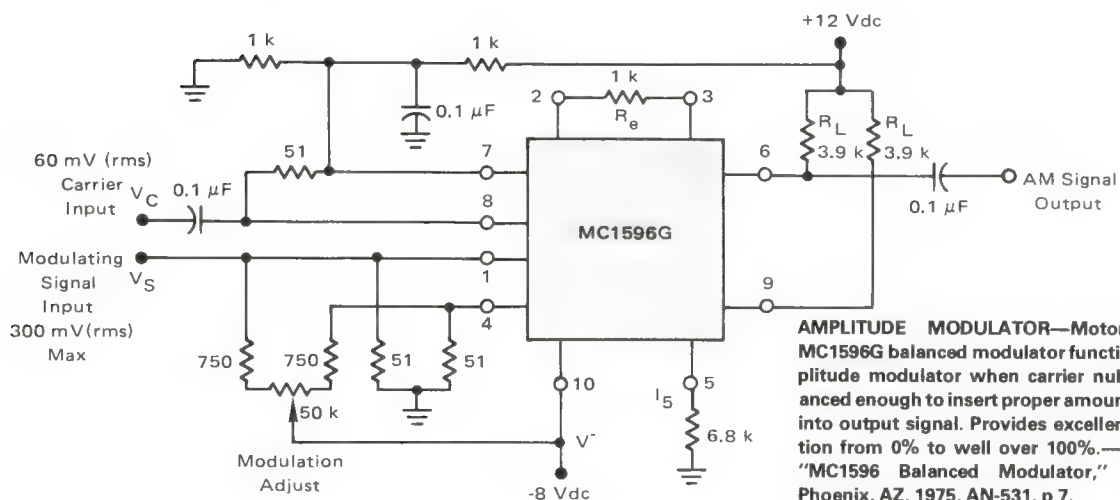
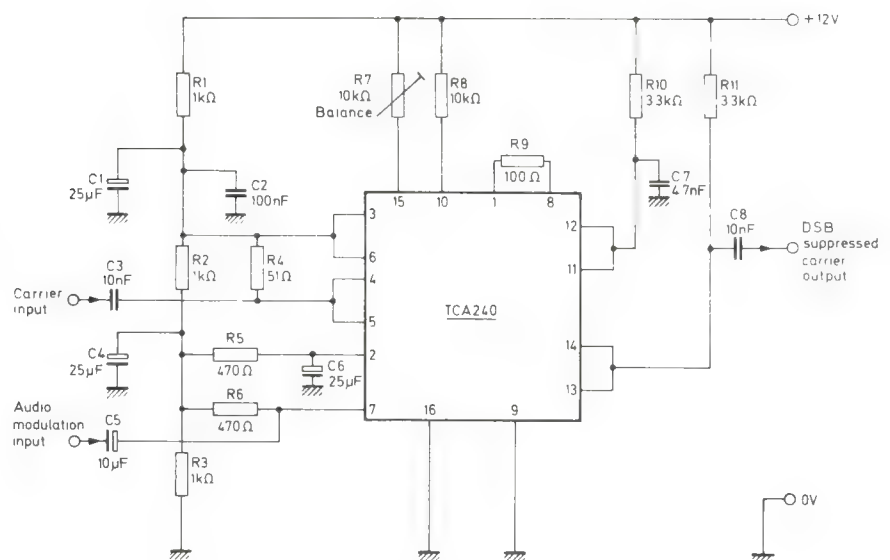


VOLTAGE TO PULSE WIDTH—Constant-current source Q₂ produces linear timing ramp across C₁ in circuit of 322 IC timer A₁, for comparison internally with 0–3.15 V applied to pin 7. Pulse is thus linearly variable function of control voltage V_c over dynamic range of more than 100:1. Circuit is highly flexible, permitting use of many other operational modes as covered in article. When AC waveform is applied to V_m, circuit operates as linear pulse-width modulator.—W. G. Jung, Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127–135.

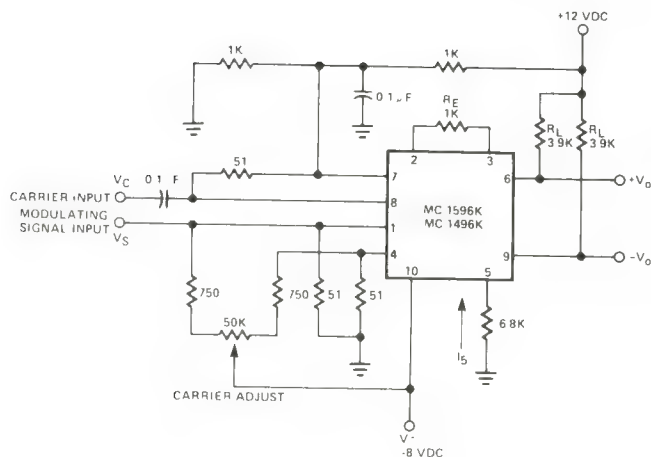


PULSE HEIGHT MODULATOR—Used ahead of FET gate to reduce spike feedthrough. Voltage swing on FET gate is limited to difference between V_1 and pinchoff voltage of FET. Zener D_2 is matched to measured pinchoff voltage of FET in use.—M. D. Dabbs, Pulse Height Modulator, *Wireless World*, April 1975, p 176.

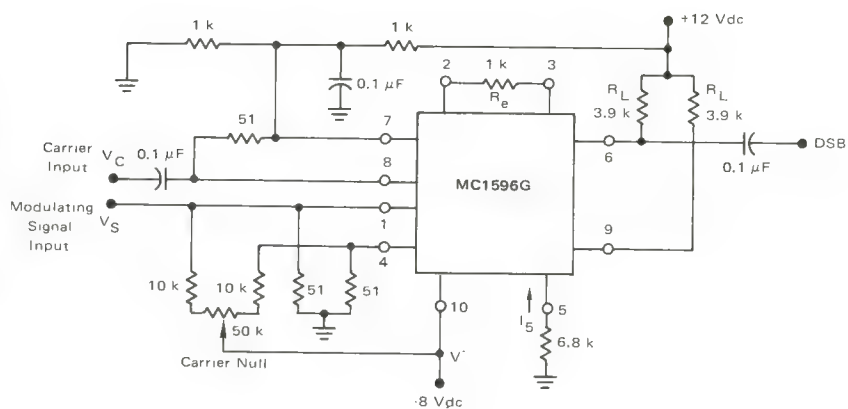
SUPPRESSED-CARRIER MODULATOR—Mullard TCA240 dual balanced modulator-demodulator provides suppression of carrier frequency at output, as required for SSB or DSB operation of transmitter. Bias resistor R_7 is adjusted for minimum carrier output to correct imbalance. Can be used as conventional AM modulator if biasing of circuit sections is deliberately unbalanced.—"Applications of the TCA240," Mullard, London, 1975, Technical Note 18, TP1489.



AMPLITUDE MODULATOR—Motorola type MC1596G balanced modulator functions as amplitude modulator when carrier null is unbalanced enough to insert proper amount of carrier into output signal. Provides excellent modulation from 0% to well over 100%.—R. Hejhall, "MC1596 Balanced Modulator," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-531, p 7.



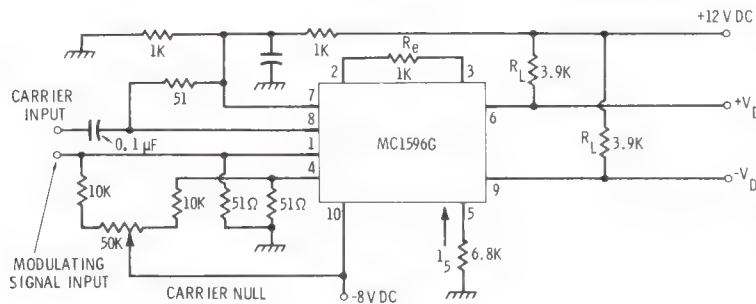
SINGLE-IC AM—Adjustable carrier offset is added to carrier differential pairs to provide carrier-frequency output that varies in amplitude with strength of modulation signal.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 757.



PPM WITH ANALOG CONTROL OF DELAY—Opamp, UJT, and two TTL packages generate pulse whose delay, following sync pulse, is controlled by amplitude of analog input signal at

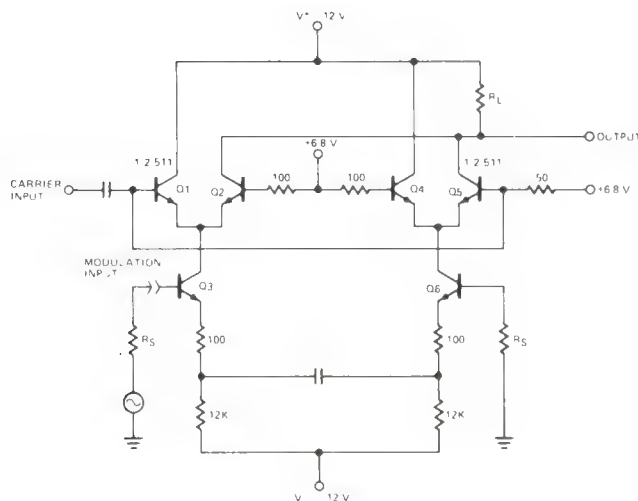
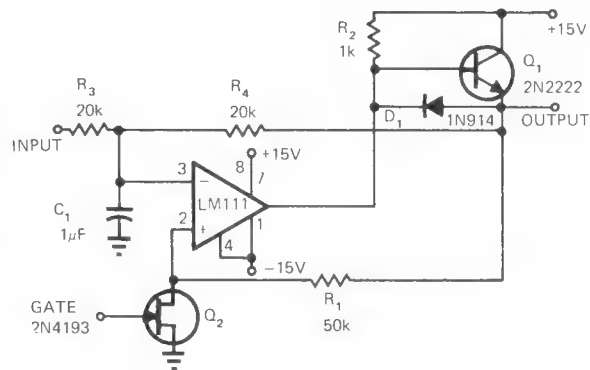
time of sync pulse. Opamp precharges timing capacitor to level depending on analog signal. Sync pulse disconnects opamp, after which timing capacitor charges up to UJT firing point.

UJT output pulse then resets circuit, giving desired delayed output pulse through 9601 mono MVBR.—J. Taylor, Analog Signal Controls Pulse Delay, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1974, p 96.



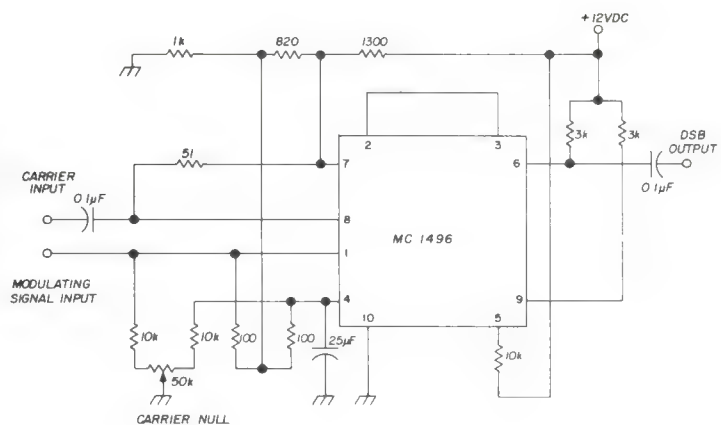
DOUBLE-SIDEBAND SUPPRESSED-CARRIER—Motorola MC1596G double-balanced modulator has carrier input between pins 8 and 7 and modulation between pins 1 and 4. Balancing carrier-null circuit, also connected between pins 1 and 4, contributes to excellent carrier rejection at output. For unbalanced output, ground one of push-pull output terminals. Requires two supplies.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 138–139.

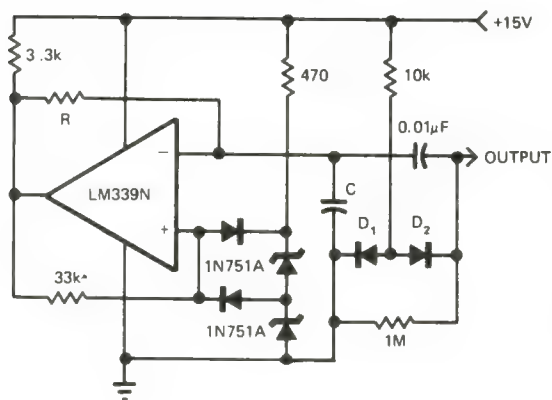
DELTA MODULATOR—Uses LM111 comparator in basic pulse-ratio modulator circuit, with output pulse width and transition time fixed by external clock signal applied to gate of JFET switch Q_2 . Average value of output is always proportional to input voltage.—R. C. Dobkin, "Comparators Can Do More than Just Compare," *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 34–37.



SUPPRESSED-CARRIER AM—Double-balanced modulator using Signetics 511 transistor array gives output consisting of sum and difference frequencies of carrier and modulation inputs along with related harmonics. Circuit is self-balancing, eliminating need for pots. Output includes small amounts of carrier and modulating signal. Capacitor between emitters of Q_3 and Q_6 is selected to have low reactance at lowest modulating frequency.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 750–751.

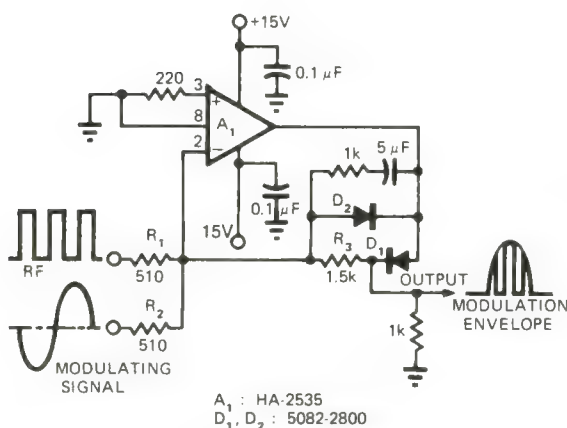
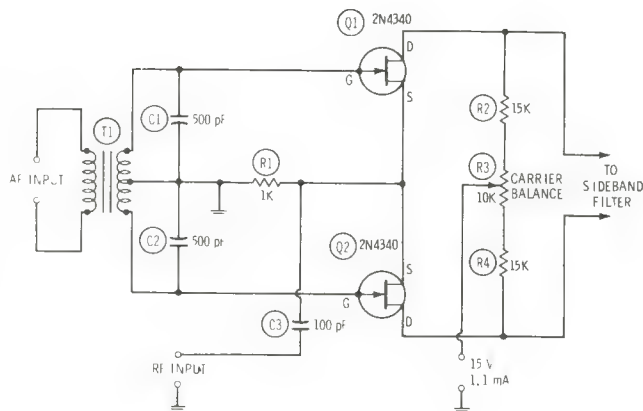
BALANCED MODULATOR—High-performance balanced modulator for 80-meter SSB transceiver uses Motorola MC1496 IC. Adjust 50K pot for maximum carrier suppression of double-sideband output.—D. Hembling, "Solid-State 80-Meter SSB Transceiver," *Ham Radio*, March 1973, p 6–17.





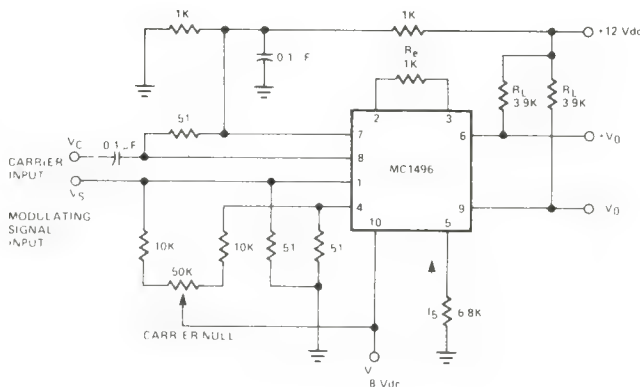
DUTY-CYCLE MODULATOR—Uses half of LM339N or LM3302N quad comparator. With no modulation signal, output is symmetrical square wave generated by one of comparators. Constant-amplitude triangle wave is generated at inverting input of second comparator, and is relatively independent of supply voltage and frequency changes. Modulating signal varies switching points to produce duty-cycle modulated wave for such applications as class D amplification for servo and audio systems.—H. F. Stearns, Voltage Comparator Makes a Duty-Cycle Modulator, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1975, p 76-77.

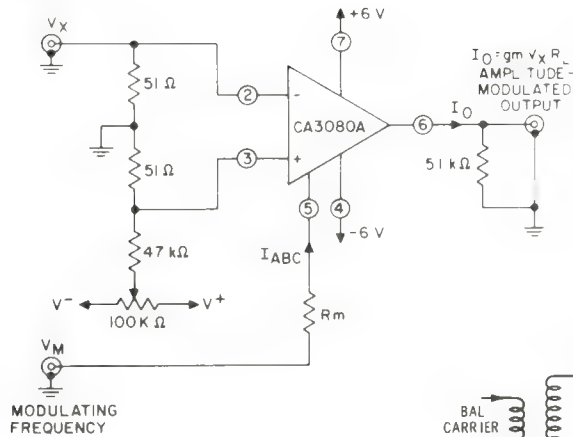
FET BALANCED MODULATOR FOR SSB—AF modulating signal is applied to gates of matched FETs in push-pull through T1 having accurately center-tapped secondary, and RF carrier is applied to sources in parallel through C3. Carrier is canceled in output circuit, leaving two sidebands. R3 is adjusted to correct for unbalance in circuit components.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 90-91.



100% MODULATION OF DIGITAL SIGNALS—Developed to produce positive-going half-sine envelope modulated 100% by digital RF signal. Modulator uses loop gain of opamp to reduce diode drops very nearly to ideal zero level. D₂ prevents opamp output terminal from swinging more negative than diode drop of 0.3 V, which is not apparent at output. RF input amplitude must be sufficient to provide 100% modulation; this can be achieved by providing about 20% overdrive to give safety factor. Use hot-carrier diodes such as HP-2800 series.—D. L. Quick, Improve Amplitude Modulation of Fast Digital Signals, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1975, p 68 and 70.

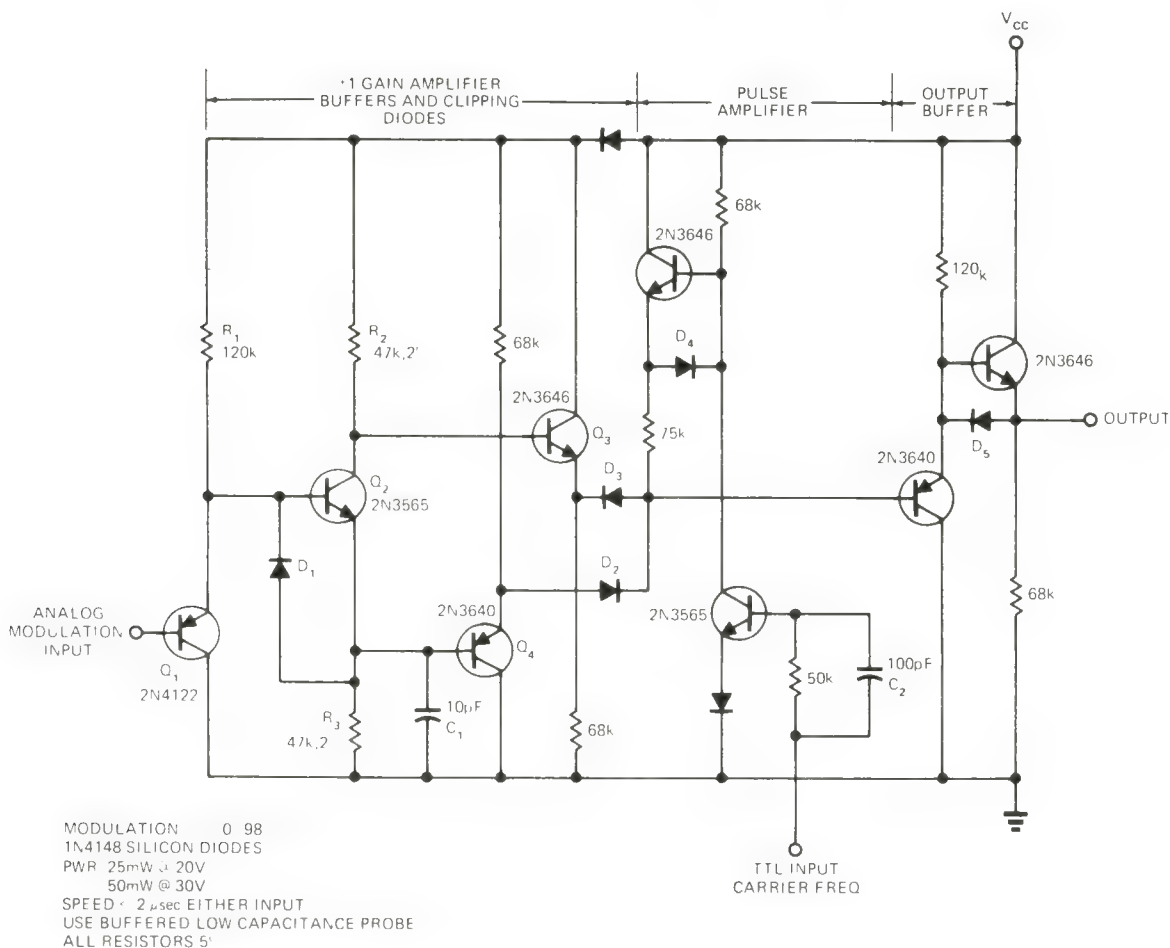
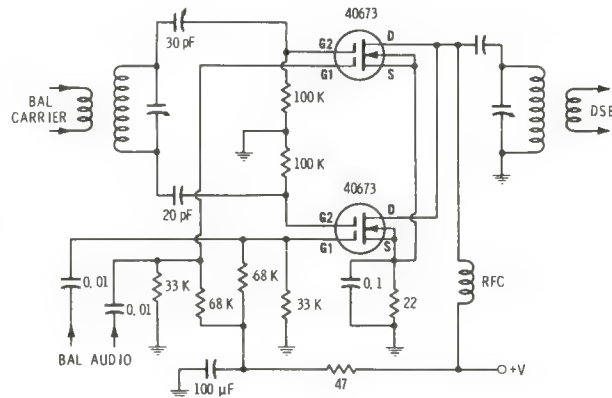
DOUBLE-SIDEBAND SUPPRESSED-CARRIER—Signetics MC1496 balanced modulator-demodulator transistor array provides carrier suppression while passing sum and difference frequencies. Gain is set by value used for emitter degeneration resistor connected between pins 2 and 3. Output filtering is used to remove unwanted harmonics.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 756-757.



CARRIER
FREQUENCY

AMPLITUDE MODULATOR—Uses controlled variation of amplifier bias current I_{ABC} in CA3080A variable opamp to obtain effective gain control of signal. Variations in amplitude of modulating voltage V_m change bias current through R_m to give amplitude modulation of carrier.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 15.

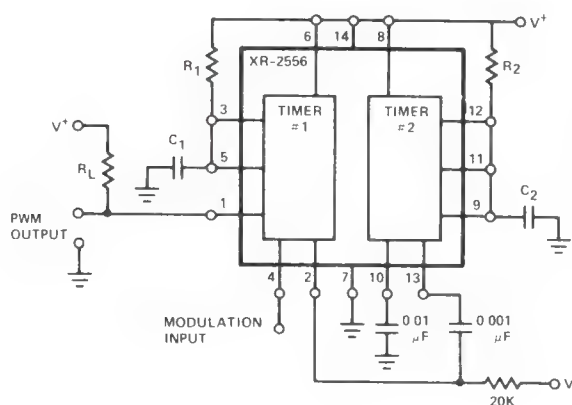
MOSFET BALANCED MODULATOR—Balanced carrier is fed to G2 gates and balanced audio to G1 gates. Both carrier and audio are canceled in output, leaving desired double-sideband signal.—E. M. Noll, “FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 195.



SQUARE-WAVE MODULATOR—Analog modulation input goes through buffer Q_1 - R_1 to amplifier Q_2 - R_2 - R_3 . Outputs of Q_2 are buffered by separate emitter-followers Q_3 and Q_4 and fed to clipping diodes D_2 and D_3 acting on top and bot-

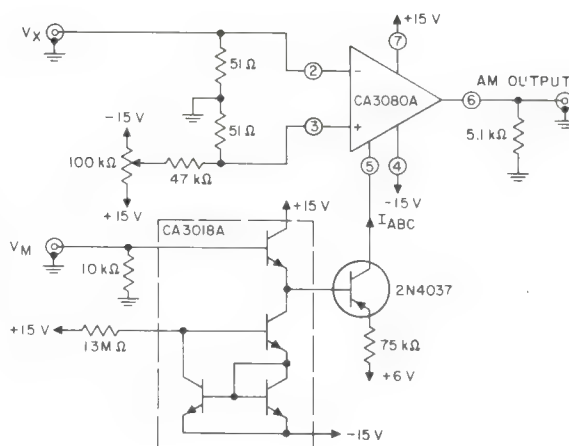
tom of amplified carrier wave. Following pulse amplifier converts TTL signal to square wave. Two opposed emitter-followers and D_5 form buffer that can either source or sink current from load. Other three diodes are used to speed

up circuit operation. Provides modulation range of 0-98%.—E. Burwen, Low-Power Square-Wave Modulator Is TTL Compatible, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1973, p 91 and 93.



PDM WITH CLOCK—First section of Exar XR-2556 dual timer operates as pulse-duration modulator and second section as clock generator, eliminating need for external clock. Supply voltage is 4.5–16 V. Values of R and C determine frequency and pulse duration of output.—“Timer Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 23–30.

FOUR-QUADRANT MULTIPLIER—Provides amplitude modulation for applications where low power consumption is more important than accuracy. Uses CA3080A variable opamp in combination with transistors of CA3018A array and 2N4037 amplifier for bias current of opamp. Accuracy is within 7% full scale.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 15.

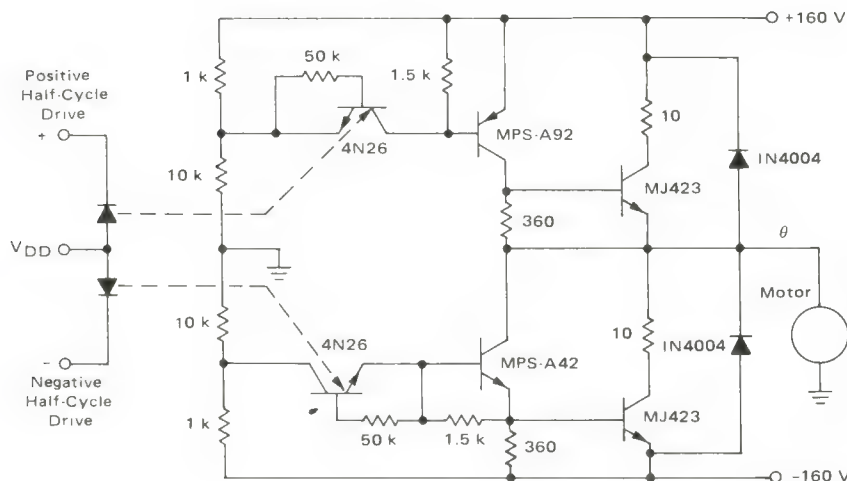
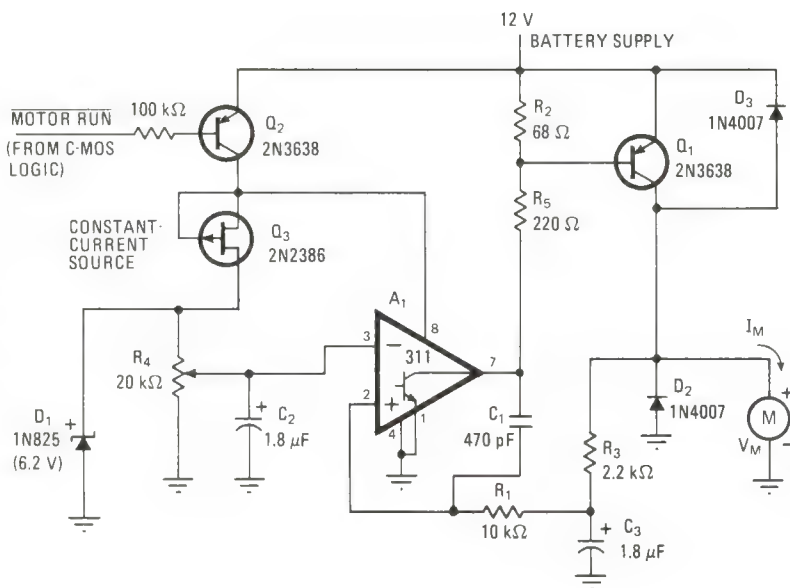


CHAPTER 53

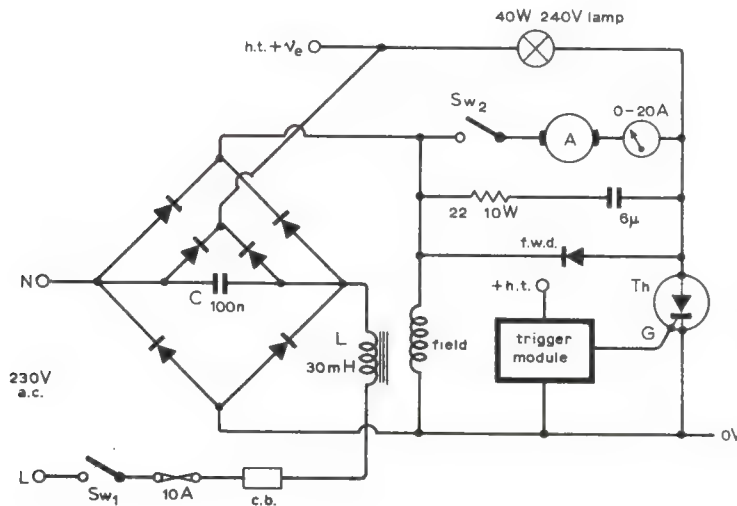
Motor Control Circuits

Speed control circuits for various types and sizes of AC and DC motors, including three-phase motors. Some use tachometer feedback to maintain desired constant speed. Includes stepper motor drives, phase sequence detector, braking control, facsimile phase control, and revolution-counting control. Many respond to logic inputs. See also Antenna, Lamp Control, Power Control, Servo, and Temperature Control chapters.

SWITCHING-MODE CONTROLLER—Developed for driving 0.01-hp motor M at variable speeds with minimum battery drain. Circuit uses pulses with low duty cycle to set up continuous current in motor approximating almost 200 mA when average battery drain is 100 mA for output voltage of 3.5 V. Voltage comparator A₁ serves as oscillator and as duty-cycle element of controller. C₁ and R₁ provide positive feedback giving oscillation at about 20 kHz, with duty-cycle range of 10% to 70% controlled by feedback loop Q₁-R₁-C₃-R₃. D₂ is used in place of costly large capacitor for filtering.—J. C. Sinnett, Switching-Mode Controller Boosts DC Motor Efficiency, *Electronics*, May 25, 1978, p 132.

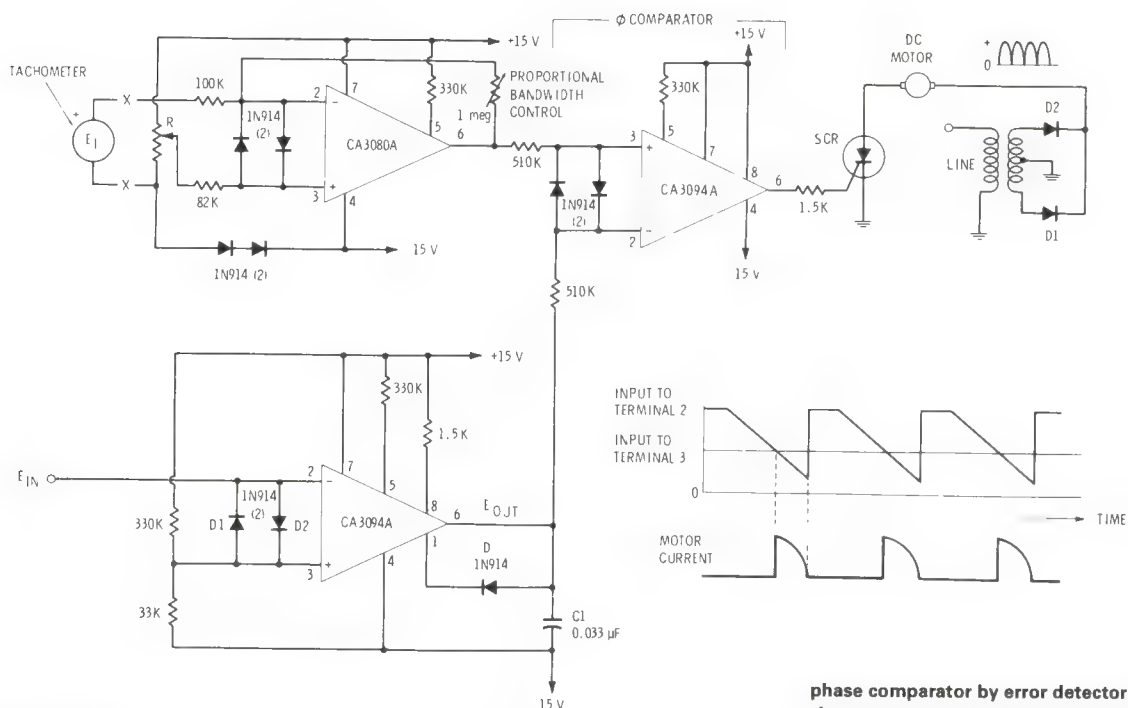
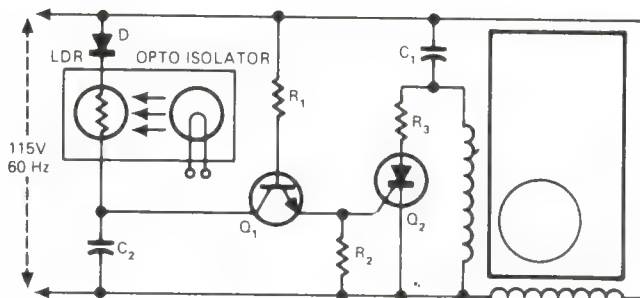


PWM SPEED CONTROL—Power stage using Motorola 4N26 optoisolators and push-pull transistors drives fractional-horsepower single-phase AC motor over speed range of 5% to 100% of base speed. Input drives are provided by pulse-width modulation inverter using stored program in ROM to generate sine-weighted pulse trains to provide variable-frequency drive.—T. Mazur, "A ROM-Digital Approach to PWM-Type Speed Control of AC Motors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-733, p 12.



2-hp THYRISTOR CONTROL—Provides smooth variation in speed of shunt-wound DC motor from standstill to 90% of rated speed. Use thyristor rated 30 A at 600 V. Outer diodes of bridge are 35-A 600-PIV silicon power diodes, as also is thyristor diode, and inner diodes are 5-A 600-V silicon power diodes. Article gives complete circuit of trigger pulse generator used to control speed by varying duty cycle of thyristor. Larger motors can be controlled similarly by uprating thyristor and diodes. Controller will also handle other types of loads, including lamps and heaters.—F. Butler, *Thyristor Control of Shunt-Wound D.C. Motors*, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1974, p 325-328.

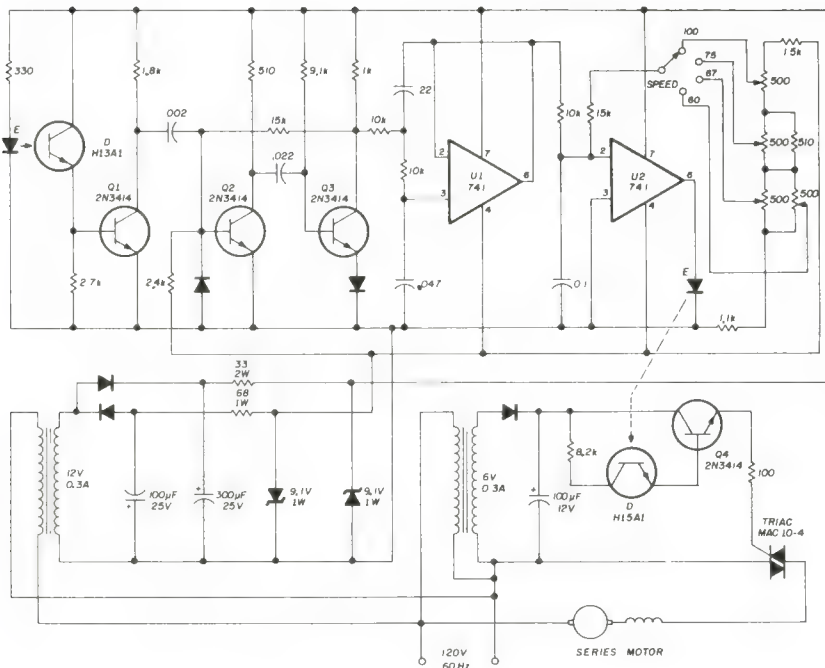
TAPE-LOOP SPEED CONTROL—Shunt rectifier-capacitor circuit was developed for speed control of permanent split-capacitor fractional-horsepower induction motor used in some motion-picture projectors. Light-dependent resistor LDR makes Q_2 conduct when light from lamp is not blocked by tape loop. Split capacitor C_1 for motor provides both run and speed-control functions without switching. Values are: C_2 0.01 μ F; D 1N4004; Q_1 2N4987; Q_2 C106B; R_1 330K; R_2 100; R_3 10.—T. A. Gross, *Control the Speed of Small Induction Motors*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1977, p 141-142.



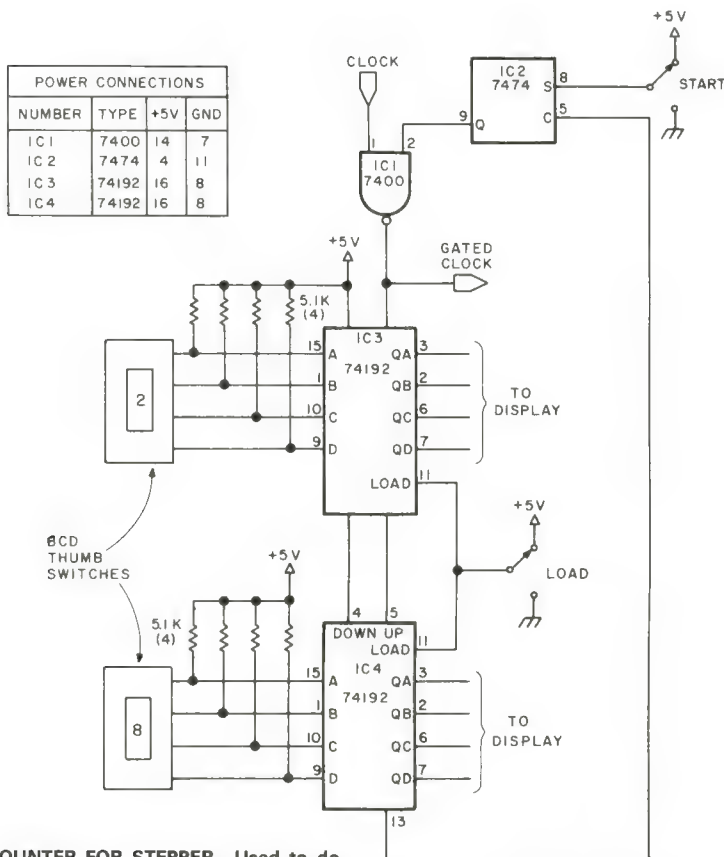
DC MOTOR SPEED CONTROLLER—Tachometer driven by motor produces output voltage proportional to speed for application to CA3080A voltage comparator after rectification and filtering. Output of CA3080A is applied to upper CA3094A phase comparator that is re-

ceiving reference voltage from another CA3094A connected as ramp generator. Output of phase comparator triggers SCR in motor circuit. Amount of motor current is set by time duration of positive signal at pin 6, which in turn is determined by DC voltage applied to pin 3 of

phase comparator by error detector. Circuit action serves to maintain constant motor speed at value determined by position of pot R. Input to ramp generator is pulsating DC voltage used to control rapid charging of C_1 and slower discharging to form ramp.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 321-323.

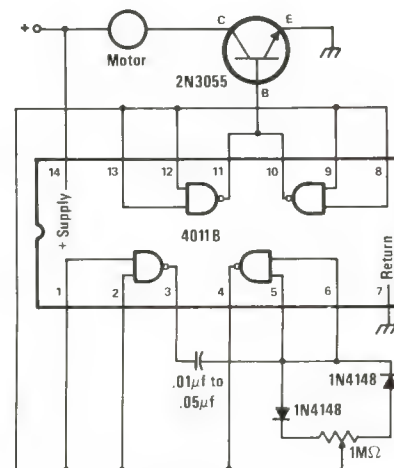


SERIES-MOTOR SPEED CONTROL—Adjustable-speed solid-state motor drive replaces governor in Kleinschmidt RTTY page printer, to give knob-controlled speed range of 60 to 100 WPM. Notched (33-slot) sheet-aluminum disk serving as pulse wheel is mounted on motor shaft and rotates in gap between LED and phototransistor of GE H13A1 optical coupler to form motor-speed sensor or tachometer. Pulses from tachometer, squared by Q1, trigger mono MVBR Q2-Q3 which converts signal to constant-amplitude constant-width pulses having repetition rate proportional to motor speed. Opamp U1 forms three-pole Butterworth active filter that develops required average DC voltage from pulse train. Output current of U1 is compared to reference current derived from speed control circuit, for switching U2 sharply on and off as speed varies above and below desired value. U2 in turn switches motor on and off through H15A1 optical coupler and Q4 in gate circuit of triac. Second coupler isolates control circuit from AC line.—K. H. Sueker, *Electronic Speed Control for RTTY Machines*, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1974, p 50-54.

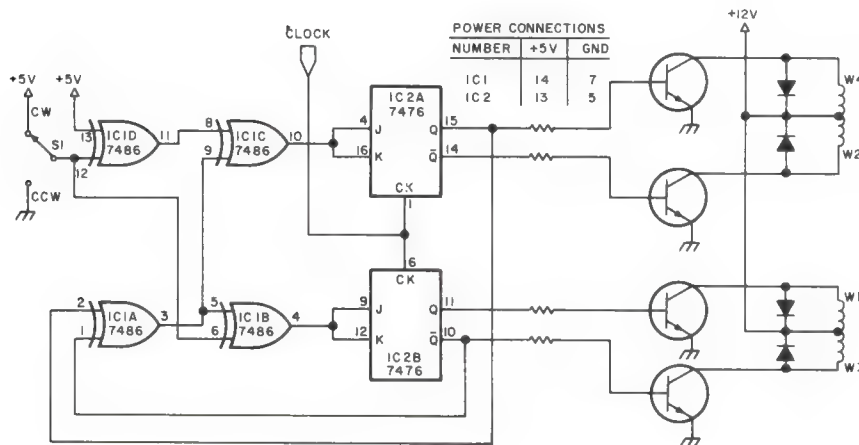


STEP COUNTER FOR STEPPER—Used to deliver selected number of pulses to stepper motor when start button is pushed, in microprocessor application where number of steps is more important than precise speed. Thumb-wheel switch inputs can be I/O port lines of microprocessor. **LOAD** line transfers into counter

the desired count as set up by switches. Article gives flowcharts and software routines for microprocessor to be used for controlling stepper motor.—R. E. Bober, *Taking the First Step*, *BYTE*, Feb. 1978, p 35–36, 38, 102, 104, 106, and 108–112.

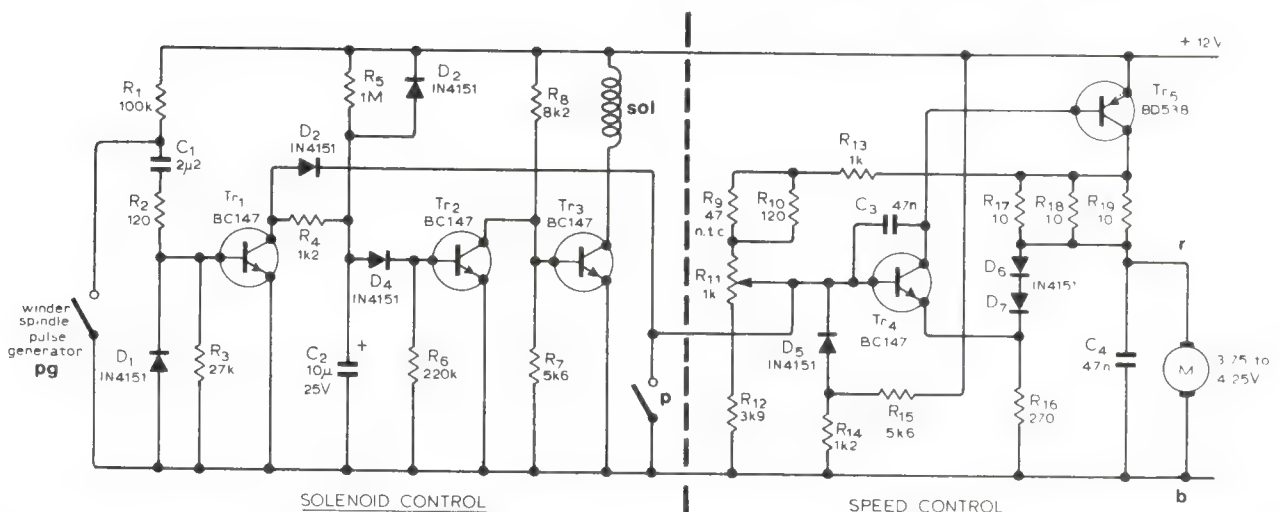
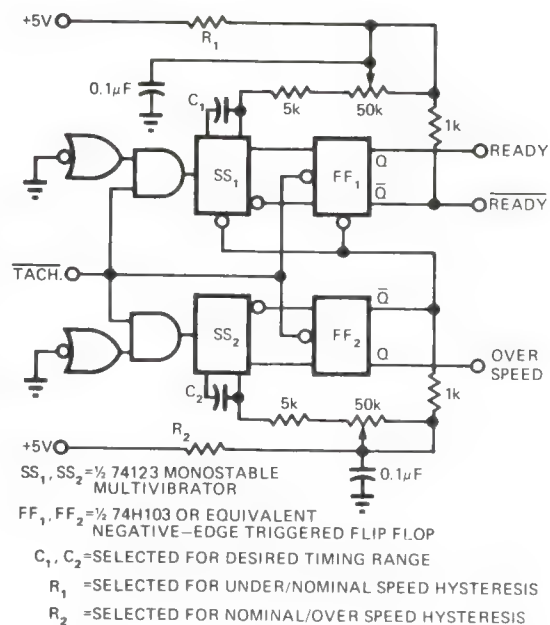


SPEED CONTROL FOR 3-V MOTOR—Designed for use with hobby or toy motors running at about 10,000 rpm and powered by 3-V to 6-V batteries. Uses 4011 CMOS NAND gate with diodes and power transistor to provide variable duty cycle, so adjustment of 1-megohm speed control varies average voltage applied to motor without affecting peak voltage. Motor battery is connected between + terminal and ground of circuit.—J. A. Sandler, 11 Projects under \$11, *Modern Electronics*, June 1978, p 54-58.



FOUR-PHASE STEPPER DRIVE—EXCLUSIVE-OR gates of 7486 provide steering, while 7476 flip-flops provide memory for generating drive patterns of bidirectional logic stepper motor that is controlled by microprocessor. Output transistors, diodes, and resistors are chosen to meet power requirements for each phase of motor. Speed is controlled by frequency of clock input. Use 555 for coarse control or crystal oscillator for accurate control. S1, which can be an I/O line of microprocessor, controls direction of rotation. Frequency can be obtained from digitally controlled oscillator whose setting is determined by DAC.—R. E. Bober, Taking the First Step, *BYTE*, Feb. 1978, p 35–36, 38, 102, 104, 106, and 108–112.

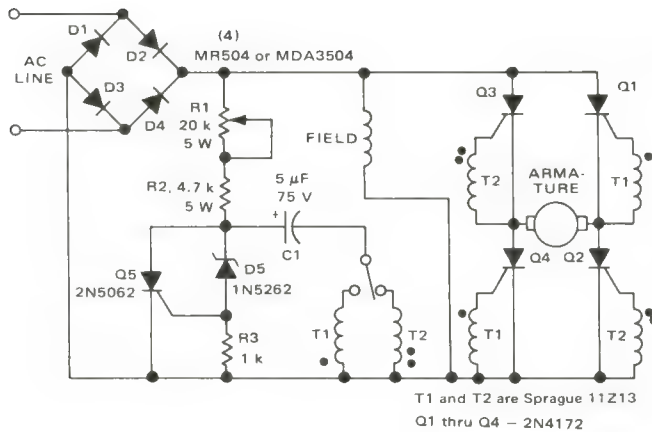
UNDER/OVERSPEED LOGIC—Provides signal (READY output high) only when tachometer pulses from motor are within specific upper and lower limits. Also provides overspeed output signal when upper limit has been exceeded. Single-action triggering eliminates instability at decision point. Article covers circuit operation in detail and gives timing diagram.—W. Bleher, Circuit Indicates Logic "Ready," *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1974, p 72 and 74.



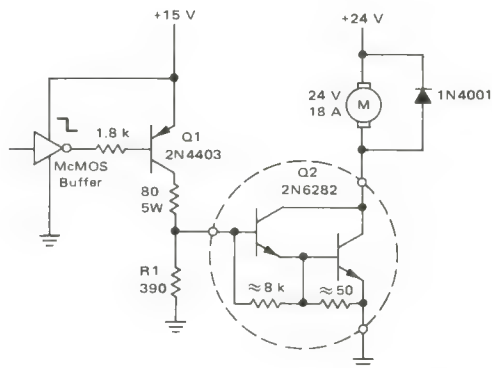
CASSETTE DRIVE CONTROLLER—Used in high-quality stereo cassette deck operating from AC line or battery. Combines current source for cassette-retaining solenoid with speed control for drive motor. As motor turns, associated motor-driven pulse-generating switch keeps Tr₁ conducting; this cuts off Tr₂ and allows current to flow through Tr₃ for en-

energizing solenoid. When motor stops, pulse-generating switch also stops and Tr₁ stops conducting. After 3-s delay determined by C₂ and R₅, Tr₂ conducts and solenoid is deenergized, releasing cassette. In speed control circuit, Tr₅ acts as constant-current source for motor, using feedback from its collector to base of Tr₄. Back EMF developed by motor is applied to emitter

of Tr₄, reducing its forward bias and reducing current in the base of Tr₅ so as to stabilize motor. Article gives all other circuits of cassette deck and describes operation in detail.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Low-Noise, Low-Cost Cassette Deck, *Wireless World*, Part 3—Aug. 1976, p 55–56 (Part 1—May 1976, p 36–40; Part 2—June 1976, p 62–66).

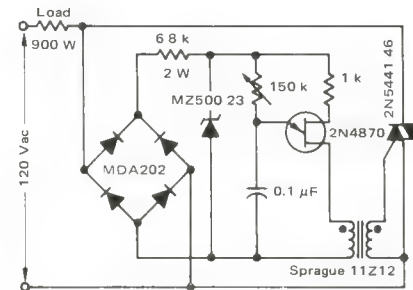


SHUNT-WOUND MOTOR—Switch provides direction control and R1 controls speed of fractional-horsepower shunt-wound DC motor. Field is placed across rectified supply, and armature windings are in four-SCR bridge circuit. Switch determines which diagonal pair of SCRs is turned on, to control direction of rotation. Triggering circuit consisting of Q5, D5, and C1 is controlled by R1, for changing conduction angle of triggered SCR path.—“Direction and Speed Control for Series, Universal and Shunt Motors,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-443.

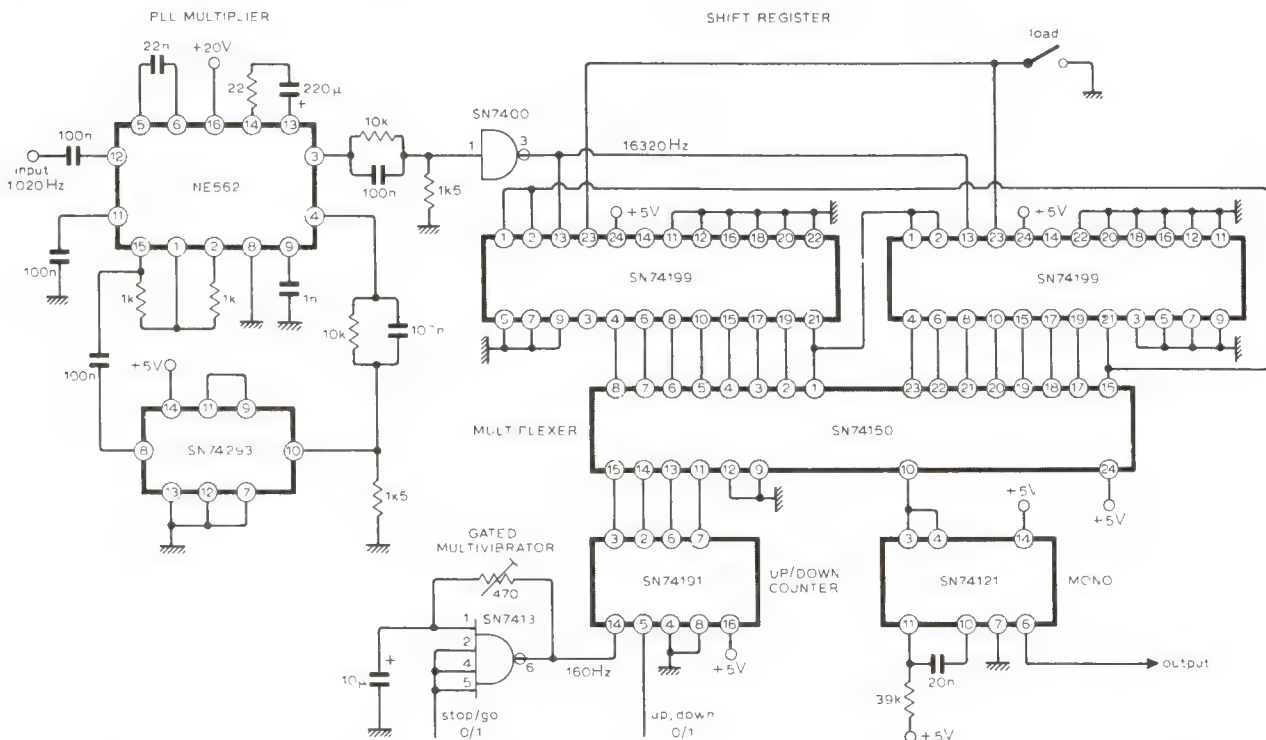


LOW-LEVEL CMOS CONTROL—Low-level output of CMOS buffer turns on DC motor through Q1 and 20-A Darlington power transistor Q2.—

A. Pshaenich, “Interface Techniques Between Industrial Logic and Power Devices,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-712A, p 18.



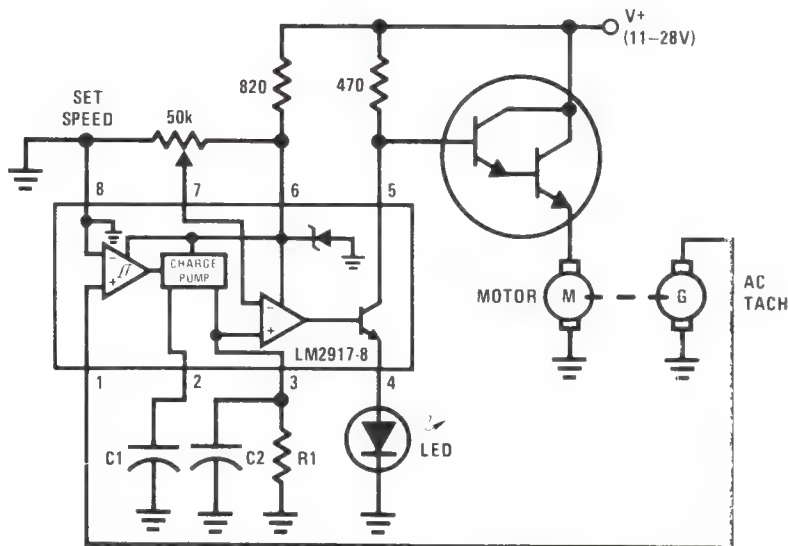
900-W FULL-WAVE TRIGGER—Uses UJT for phase control of triac. Suitable for control of shaded-pole motors driving loads having low starting torque, such as fans and blowers.—D. A. Zinder, “Electronic Speed Control for Appliance Motors,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-482, p 4.



FACSIMILE PHASE CONTROL—Circuit provides accurate phasing of 51-pole-pair phonic/synchronous motor in facsimile transmitter, and can readily be adapted for similar applications. A 16-stage shift register loaded with 1 bit and connected as ring counter is clocked at 16 times

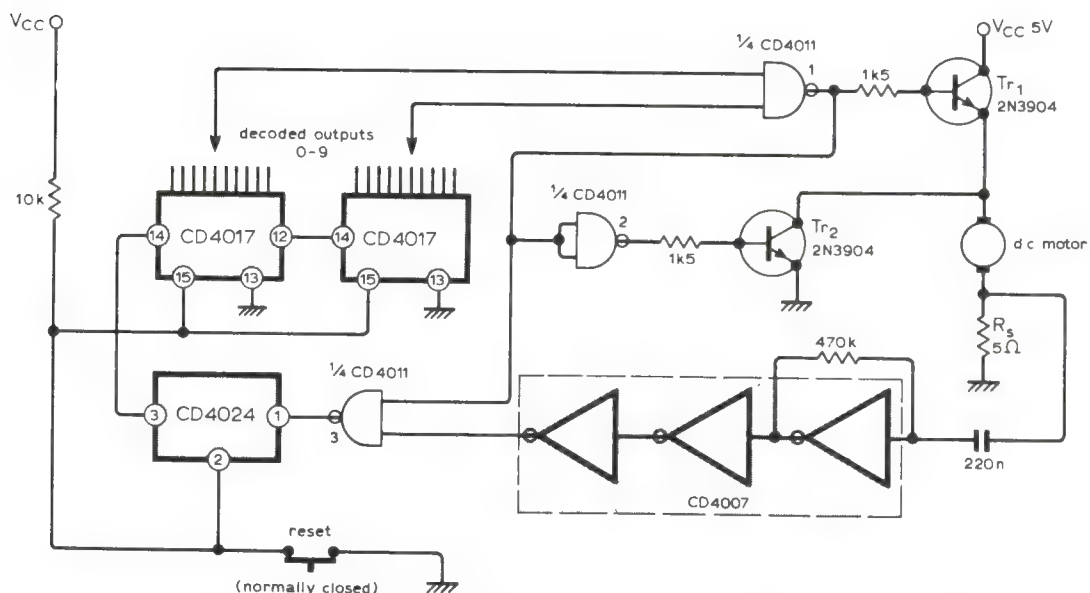
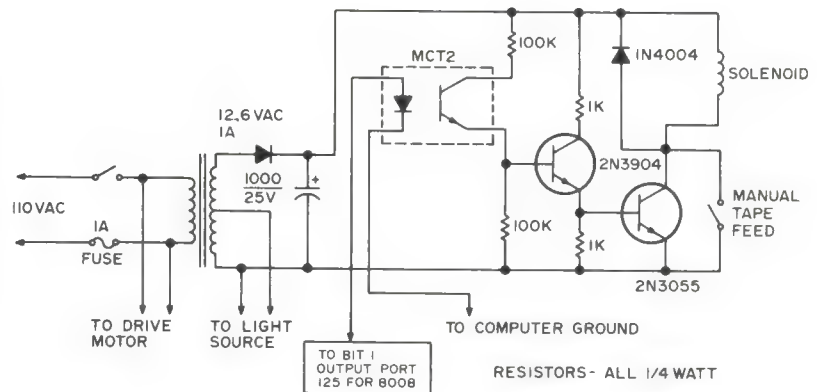
required drive motor frequency. This gives pulse train with 1:15 mark-space ratio and repetition rate equal to drive frequency. Multiplexer used as single-pole 16-way switch can select output for any stage of shift register;

each clockwise switch step gives 360/16 or 22.5° phase advance. Article describes circuit operation in detail.—P. E. Baylis and R. J. Brush, Synchronous-Motor Phase Control, *Wireless World*, April 1976, p 62.



SHUNT-MODE SPEED CONTROL—AC tachometer on shaft of DC motor serves as input for National LM2917N-8 IC acting as shunt-mode regulator with LED indicator. Output of Darlington power transistor provides analog drive to motor. As motor speed approaches reference level set by values chosen for R1, C1, and C2, current to motor is proportionately reduced so motor comes gradually up to speed and is maintained there without operating in switching mode. Advantage of this arrangement is absence of electric noise normally generated during switching-mode operation.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-162, p 10-11.

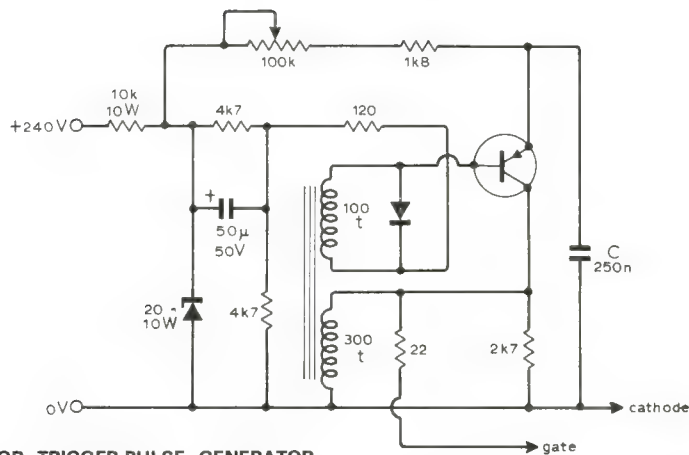
PAPER-TAPE FEED—High or 1 bit at output port of microprocessor turns on LED of optocoupler to energize solenoid of pinch-roller drive for paper tape of tape reader. Circuit will control reader from computer keyboard. Optoisolator is essential to keep grounds separate, since mechanical devices are electrically noisy and can generate garbage in computer. Article gives software for tape input routine on 8008 microprocessor.—D. Hogg, *The Paper Taper Capar*, *Kilobaud*, March 1977, p 34-40.



REVOLUTION-COUNTING CONTROL—When desired number of revolutions is reached by DC motor, as determined by preset counter, Tr₁ is turned off to interrupt path to 5-V motor supply, while Tr₂ is turned on to brake motor rapidly.

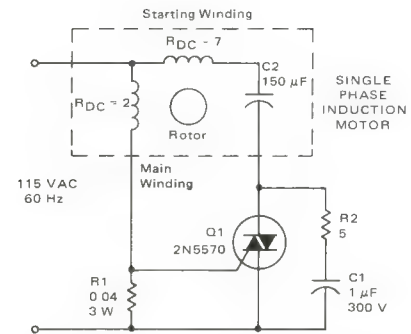
Voltage developed across 5-ohm resistor R_s in series with motor contains frequency component related to speed of rotation and number of armature coils. This signal is amplified by CD4007 CMOS inverter for feeding to counters

through signal-squaring inverters. Counter outputs are decoded by gate 1. Motor slowdown by heavy loads does not affect accuracy of revolution-counting.—R. McGillivray, *Motor Revolutions Control*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1977, p 76.

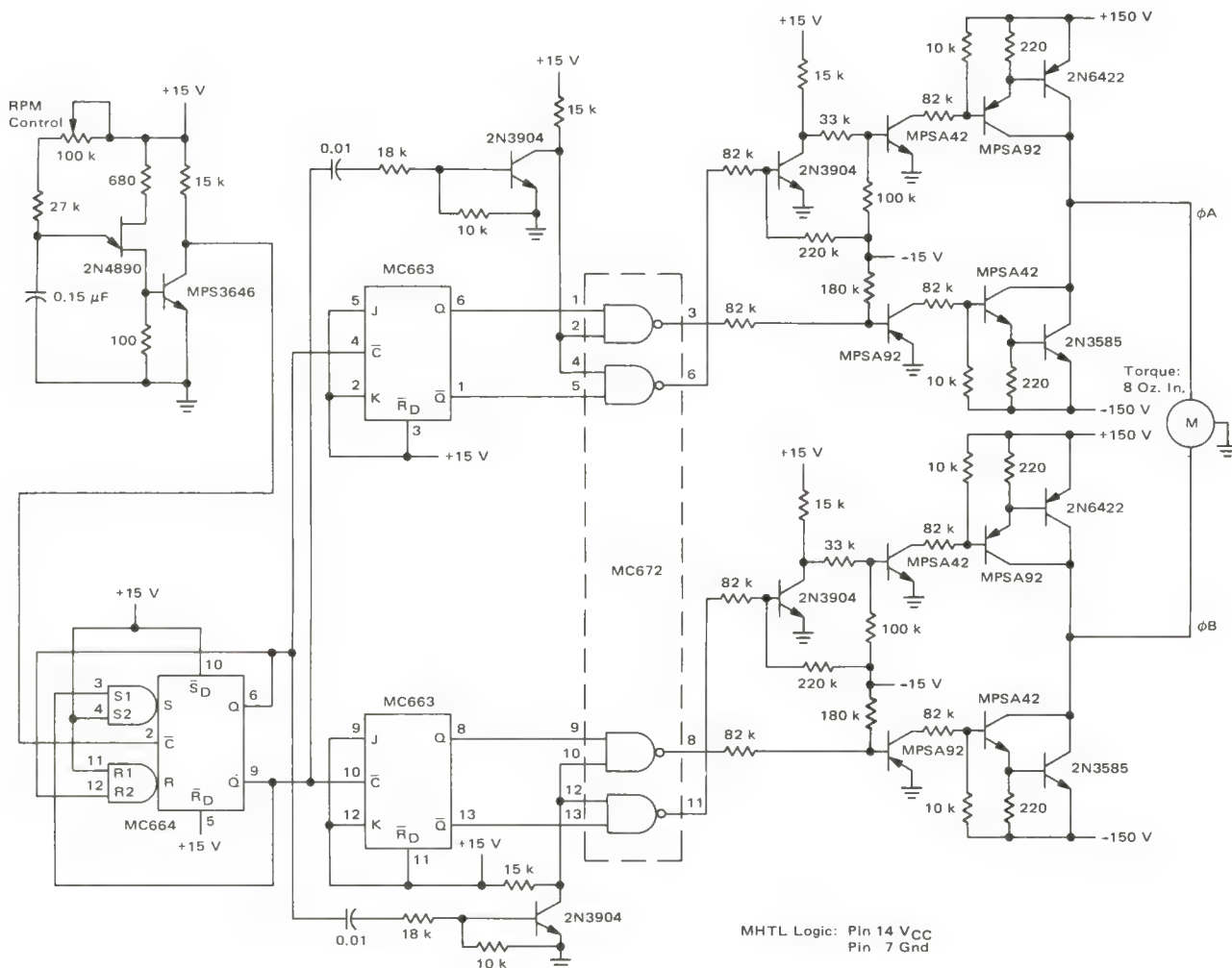


THYRISTOR TRIGGER-PULSE GENERATOR—Used with thyristor speed control for 2-hp shunt-wound DC motor. Circuit provides train of pulses with variable delay with respect to zero-crossing instants of AC supply, for feeding to cathode and gate of thyristor to vary duty cycle. Use Mullard BFX29 silicon PNP transistor

or equivalent, and any small-signal silicon diode. Output pulses are suitable for triggering all types of thyristors up to largest. Article also gives motor control circuit.—F. Butler, *Thyristor Control of Shunt-Wound D.C. Motors*, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1974, p 325–328.



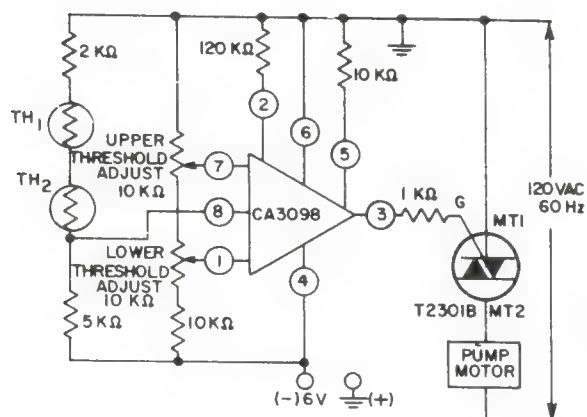
TRIAC STARTING SWITCH FOR 1/2-hp MOTOR—Triac replaces centrifugal switch normally used to control current through starting winding of single-phase induction motor. Value of R1 is chosen so triac turns on only when starting current exceeds 12 A. When motor approaches normal speed, running current drops to 8 A and triac blocks current through starting winding.—“Circuit Applications for the Triac,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-466, p 8.



INDUCTION-MOTOR SPEED—Uses variable-frequency UJT oscillator at upper left to toggle MC664 RS flip-flop which in turn clocks MC663 JK flip-flops. Quadrature-phased JK outputs are combined with fixed-width pulses in MC672 to provide zero-voltage steps of drive signals for

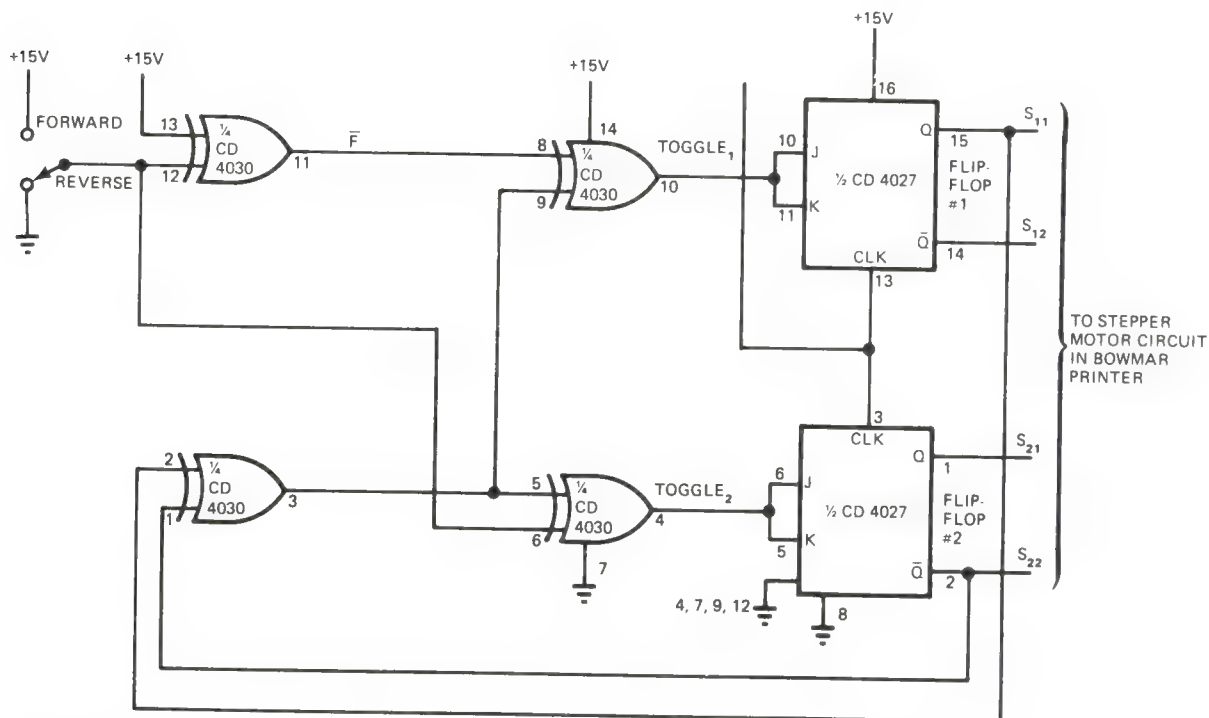
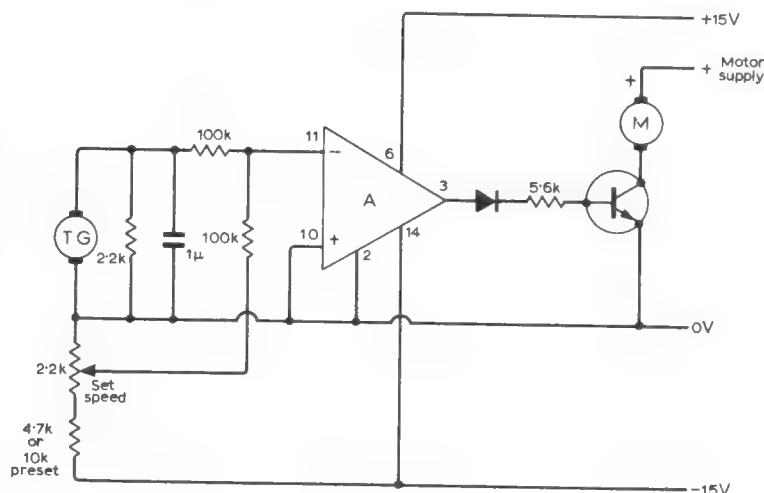
phase A and phase B. Outputs of RS flip-flops are differentiated and positive-going transitions amplified by pair of 2N3904 transistors, with pulse width of about 500 μs. NAND-gate outputs are then translated by small-signal amplifiers to levels suitable for driving final tran-

sistors having complementary NPN/PNP pairs. Circuit will provide speed range of 300 to 1700 rpm for permanent-split capacitor motor.—T. Mazur, “Variable Speed Control System for Induction Motors,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-575A, p 6.



WATER-LEVEL CONTROL—Two thermistors operating in self-heating mode are mounted on sides of water tank. Thermistors change resistance when water level rises so liquid rather than air conducts heat away. Threshold adjustment pots are set so RCA CA3098 programmable Schmitt trigger turns on pump motor when water level rises above thermistor mounted near upper edge of tank, to remove water from tank and prevent overflow. Motor stays on to pump water out of tank until water level drops below location of lower thermistor inside tank.—“Linear Integrated Circuit and MOS/FET’s,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 218–221.

OPAMP SPEED CONTROL—Provides fine speed control of DC motor by using 0.25-W 6-V motor as tachogenerator giving about 4 V at 13,000 rpm. Opamp (RCA 3047A or equivalent) provides switching action for transistor in series with controlled motor, up to within a few volts of supply voltage. Choose transistor to meet motor current requirement.—N. G. Boreham, D.C. Motor Controller, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1971, p 386.

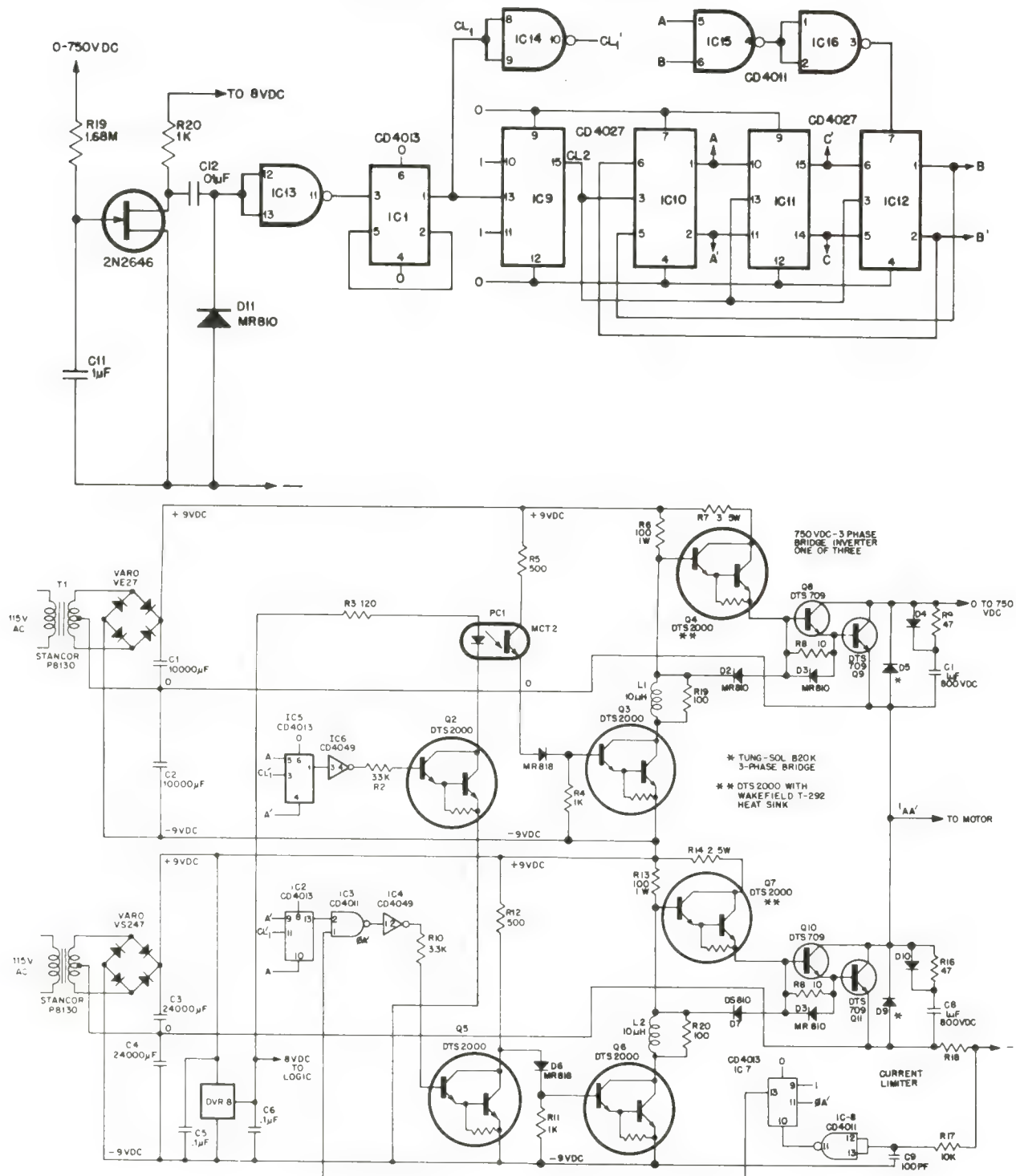


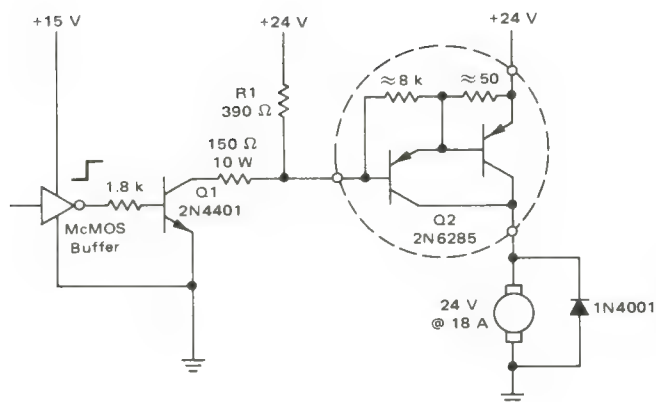
STEPPER MOTOR DRIVE—Two CMOS packages provide the four feed signals required for controlling forward/reverse drive of stepper motor for carriage drive and paper advance of

Bowmar Model TP 3100 thermal printer. Outputs of flip-flops are above 10 V, enough to drive stepper motor directly. Each clock pulse to JK flip-flop advances carriage one step in direction

commanded.—R. Bober, Stepper Drive Circuit Simplifies Printer Control, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1976, p 114.

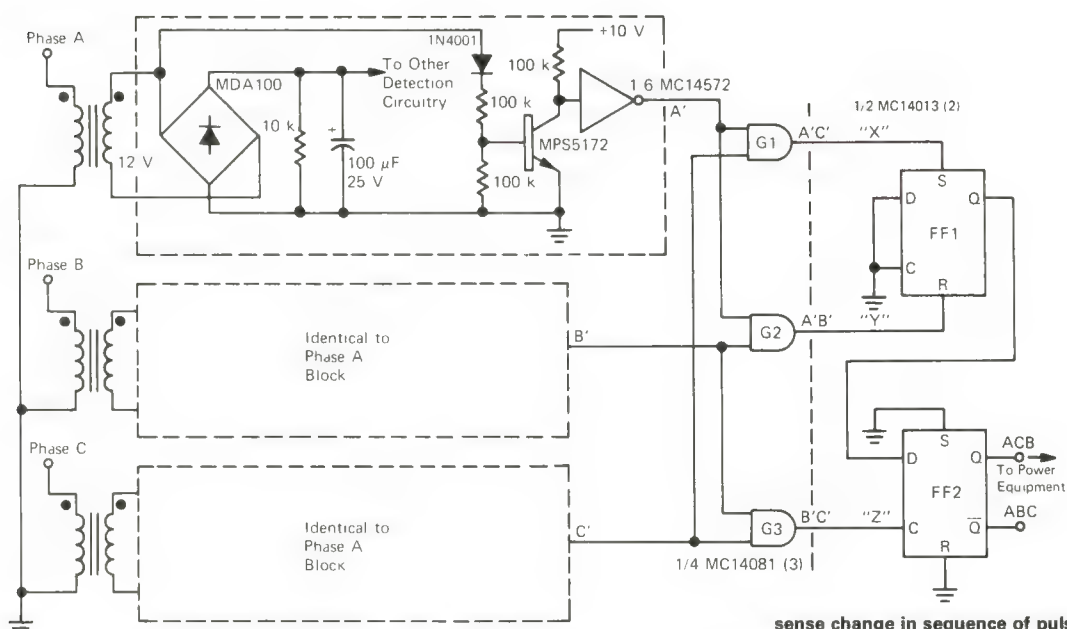
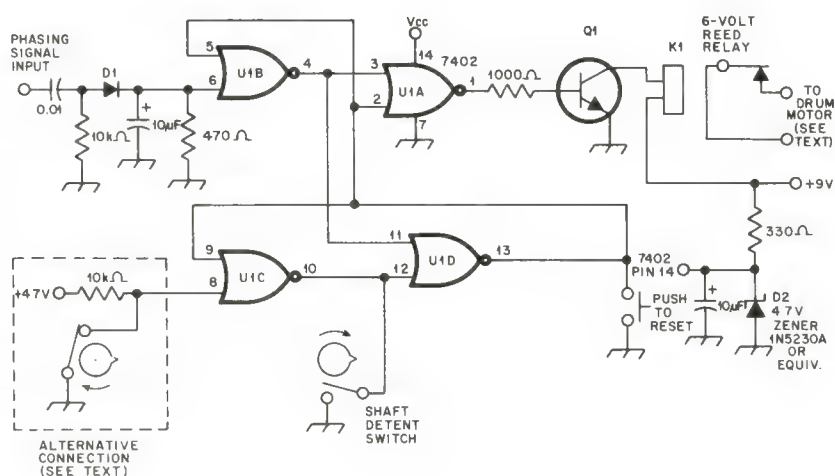
2-hp THREE-PHASE INDUCTION—Speed is controlled by applying continuously variable DC voltage to VCO of control circuit for 750-VDC 7-A bridge inverter driving three sets of six Delco DTS-709 duolithic Darlington's. Bridge inverter circuit for other two phases is identical to that shown for phase AA'. VCO output is converted to three-phase frequency varying from 5 Hz at 50 VDC to 60 Hz at 600 VDC for driving output Darlington's. Optoisolators are used for base drive of three switching elements connected to high-voltage side of inverter.—"A 7A, 750 VDC Inverter for a 2 hp, 3 Phase, 480 VAC Induction Motor," Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1977, Application Note 60.





HIGH-LEVEL CMOS CONTROL—When output of CMOS buffer goes high, Q1 turns on and sinks 150-mA base current of power Darlington Q2, to activate motor load. Used in logic-controlled industrial applications.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Techniques Between Industrial Logic and Power Devices," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-712A, p 18.

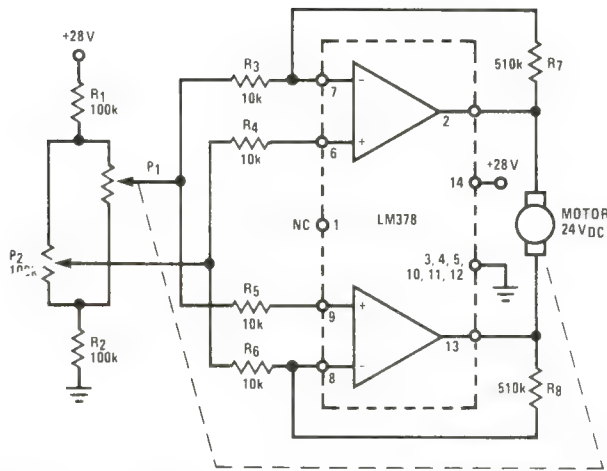
TELEFAX PHASING—Simple coincidence circuit provides reliable synchronization of Telefax machine in which 2500-Hz signal is generated by photoelectric scanning of paper placed on revolving drum. Circuit uses 7402 quad two-input NOR gate. If alternate connection enclosed in dashed line is not used, connect pin 8 to ground at pin 7. Q1 is S0014 silicon or equivalent. If relay contacts will handle motor voltage and current, they can be connected directly across points of test switch on machine, with switch left open for phasing circuit to work.—W. C. Smith, A Logic Circuit for Phasing the Telefax, *QST*, Nov. 1978, p 33–34.



PHASE-REVERSAL DETECTOR—Used in three-phase applications in which direction of rotation of phases is critical, as in three-phase motors where reversal of two phases can provide disastrous reversal of motor. Line voltages are stepped down and isolated by control-type

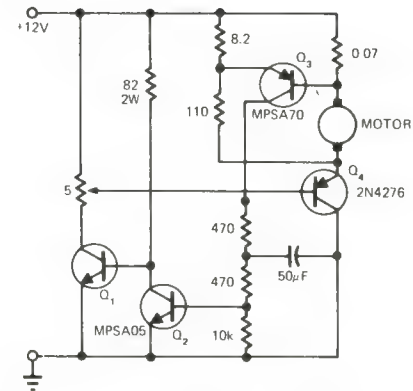
transformers. Each phase is half-wave rectified and shaped by 1N4001 diode and MPS5172 transistor, with additional shaping by MC14572 inverter. Shaped outputs of all three phases are combined in AND gates G1-G3 to give pulse outputs sequentially. D flip-flops are connected to

sense change in sequence of pulses caused by reversal of one or more input phases. Flip-flop output can be used to trip relay or other protective device for removing air conditioner or other equipment from line before it is damaged.—T. Malarkey, "A Simple Line Phase-Reversal Detection Circuit," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, EB-54.



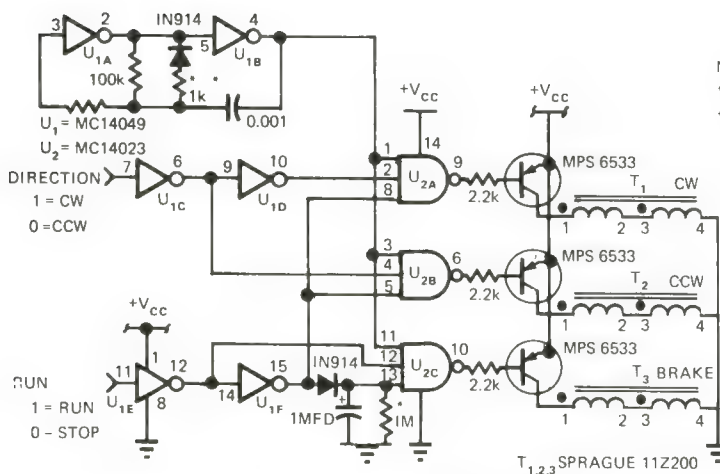
24-VDC PROPORTIONAL SPEED CONTROL—National LM378 amplifier IC is basis for low-cost proportional speed controller capable of furnishing 700 mA continuously for such applications as antenna rotors and motor-controlled valves. Proportional control results from error signal developed across Wheatstone bridge R₁-

R₂-P₁-P₂. P₁ is mechanically coupled to motor shaft as continuously variable feedback sensor. As motor turns, P₁ tracks movement and error signal becomes smaller and smaller; system stops when error voltage reaches 0 V.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-8-4-20.



MOTOR VOLTAGE	TRANSISTOR VOLTAGE	Q ₃ EMITTER VOLTS	LIMIT CURRENT
0	12	0	10A
6	6	0.42	16A
11.5	0.5	0.20	21.4A

STALLED-MOTOR PROTECTION—Modification of basic speed control circuit for small DC permanent-magnet motors provides maximum current limit under normal conditions and reduced current limit under stall conditions, to limit dissipation of series transistor Q₄ to safe value. When motor stalls, motor voltage falls, reducing voltage and motor current required to turn on Q₃ and thereby limiting stalled-motor current.—D. Zinder, Current Limit and Foldback for Small Motor Control, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1974, p 77 and 79.

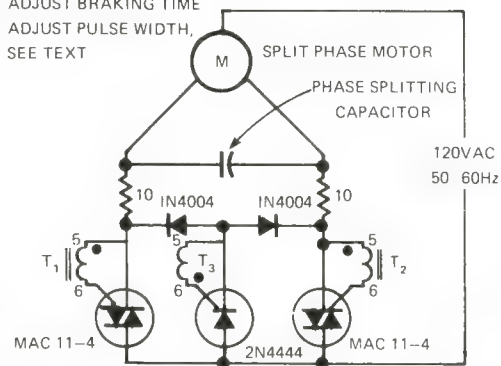


SPLIT-PHASE CONTROL WITH BRAKING—Use of CMOS logic to gate direction-controlling triacs and turn on SCR for braking provides low-cost switchless control of split-phase motor used in place of brush-type DC motor. Applications include control of ball valves and other throttling functions in process control. With

shaft-position encoders, circuit generates feedback information. Overshoot and other stability problems are easily controlled by strong braking function. CMOS logic provides complete noise immunity. Oscillator pulse width is adjusted with 1K resistor in series with 1N914, and

NOTES:

- * ADJUST BRAKING TIME
- ** ADJUST PULSE WIDTH, SEE TEXT

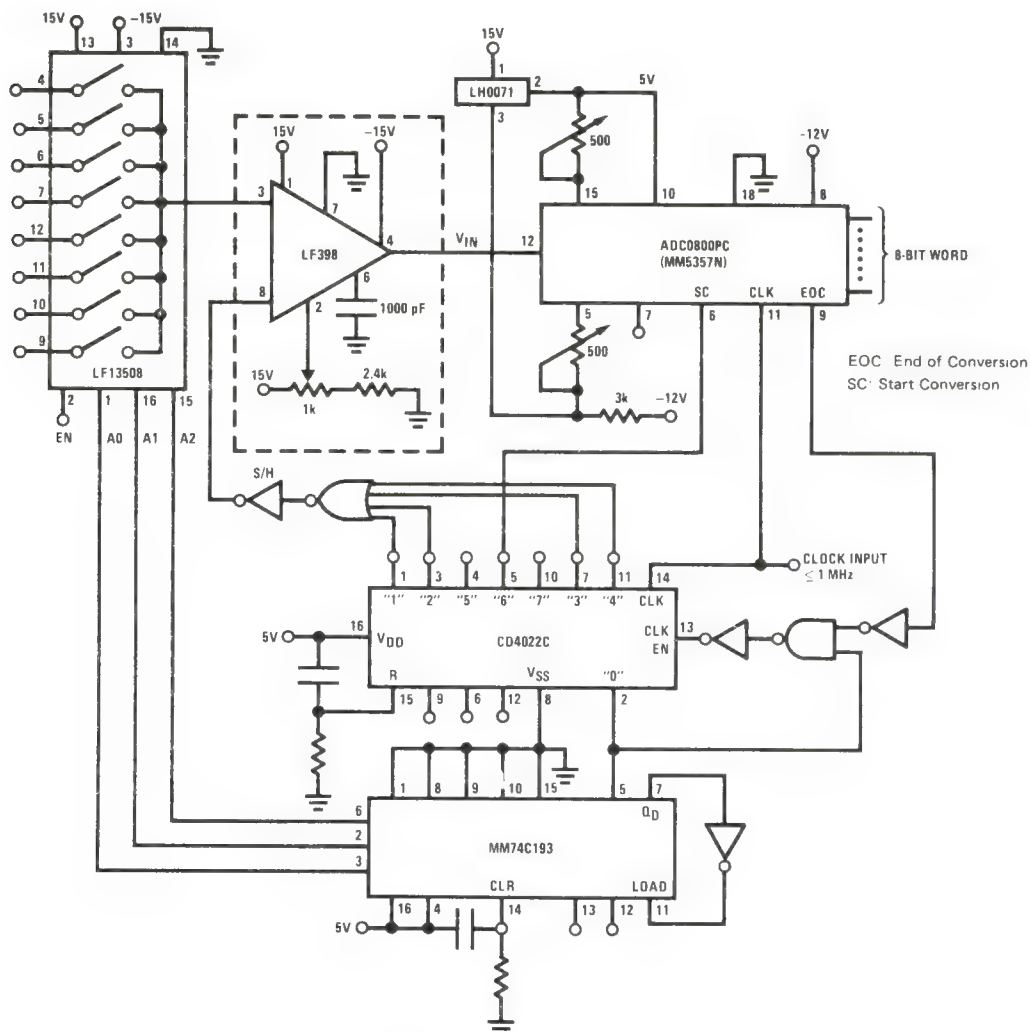


brake duration is controlled by 1-megohm resistor at input of U_{2C}. With values shown, brake is applied for about 1 s. Circuit works reliably on supply voltages of 5 to 15 V.—V. C. Gregory, Split-Phase Motor Control Accomplished with CMOS, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1974, p 65-67.

CHAPTER 54

Multiplexer Circuits

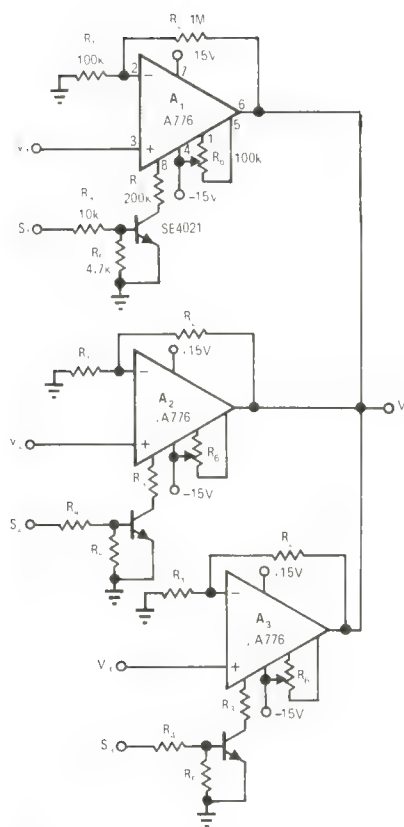
Includes circuits for multiplexing of data or communication channels, analog switches, filters, displays, and sensor channels under control of logic signals. See also Cathode-Ray, Data Transmission, Display, Instrumentation, and Logic chapters.



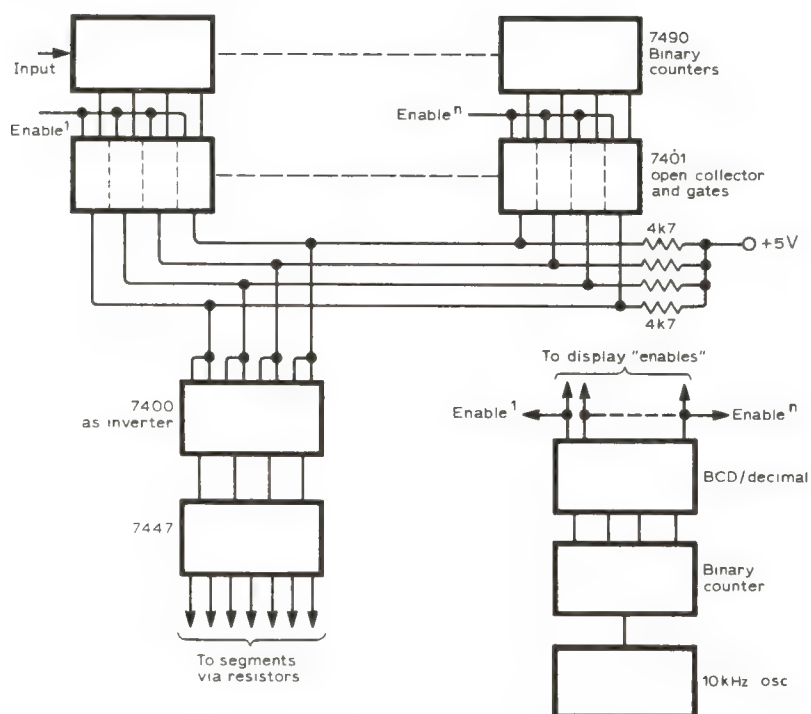
EIGHT-CHANNEL SEQUENTIAL—Eight different analog inputs are sampled by National LF13508 multiplexer and converted into digital

words for further processing. Maximum throughput rate of system is 2800 samples per second per channel. Output will settle to ± 0.05

mV in $1 \mu\text{s}$ after hold command.—"FET Data-book," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-77-5-78.

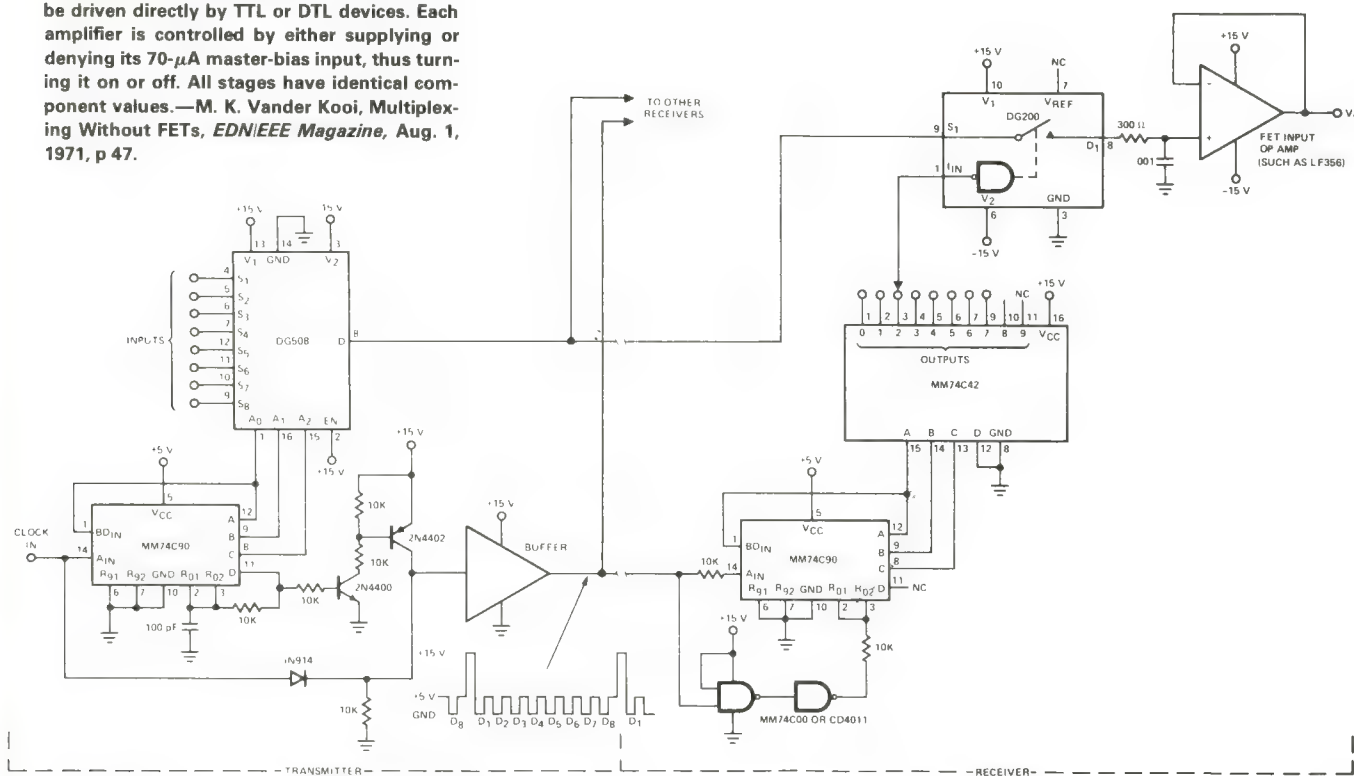


LOGIC SIGNALS CONTROL TDM—Use of μ A776 opamps eliminates need for FET switches in time-division multiplexing and signal conditioning. Multiplex inputs S_1 - S_2 - S_3 can be driven directly by TTL or DTL devices. Each amplifier is controlled by either supplying or denying its 70- μ A master-bias input, thus turning it on or off. All stages have identical component values.—M. K. Vander Kooi, Multiplexing Without FETs, *EDN/EEE Magazine*, Aug. 1, 1971, p 47.



MULTIPLEXING OF DISPLAYS—Three or more displays can be multiplexed simply by gating 7490 counter output via 7401, then using OR connection for outputs. 7401s are switched on in rotation by positive enable signal which also switches displays on in turn. If using common-

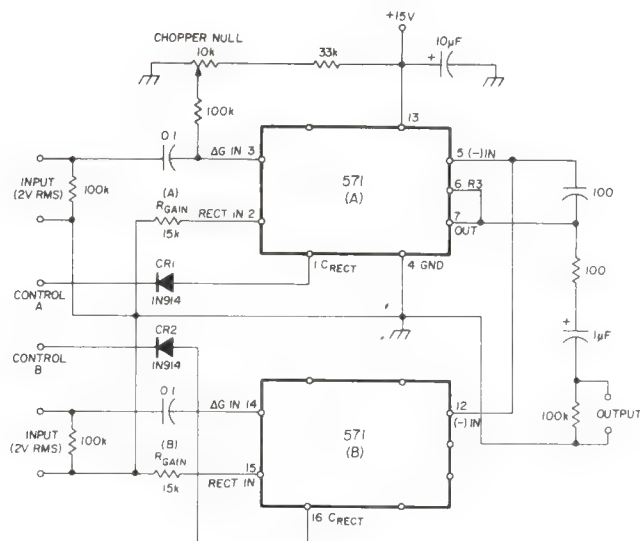
cathode displays, segment and display enable signals must be inverted. With individual display units, segments must be paralleled.—G. A. Bobker, *Simplified Multiplexing*, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1978, p 59.



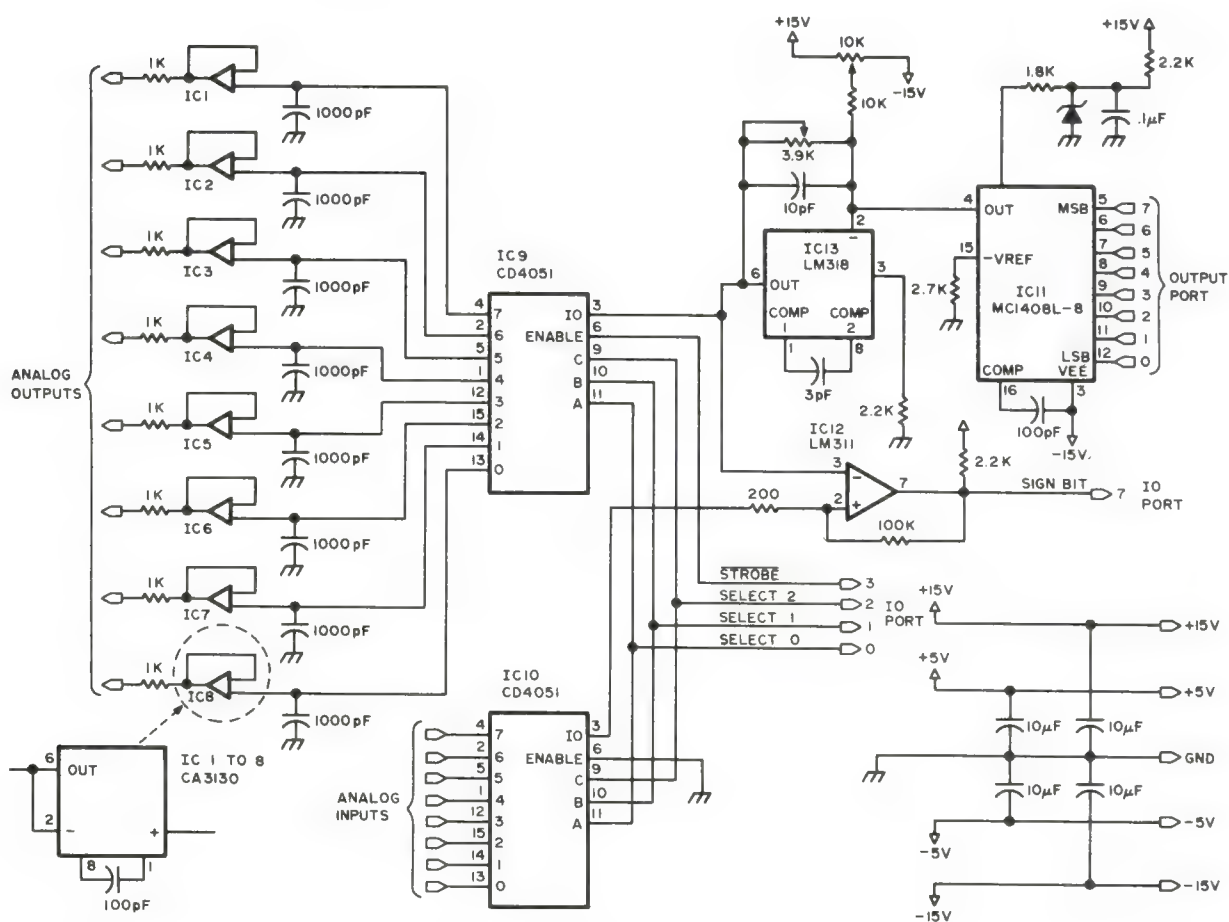
EIGHT-CHANNEL TELEMETER—Multiplex transmission system permits monitoring eight different inputs at remote location. 5-V pulse train is sent down separate channel to receiving

location to perform timing and synchronizing functions for outputs of MM74C42 BCD-to-decimal decoder. 15-V reset pulse is superimposed on 5-V clock. Other receivers can be added if

monitoring is desired at more than one location.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-71-7-72.



TWO-INPUT FSK MULTIPLEXER—Uses Signetics NE571 or NE570 analog comparators. Gain of each channel is unity, as determined by R_{GAIN} value for channel. When complementary control signals are provided, FSK generator switches between the two signal inputs. Outputs, when on, are summed by opamp in IC. Each channel is gated off by low control logic input. For FSK or alternate-channel use, CONTROL A and CONTROL B signals should be complementary. Control signal suppression is optimized with chopper null pot. Suppression is better than 60 dB after trimming. Circuit can also be used as summing switch, with both signals on at any given instant.—W. G. Jung, Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47–53.

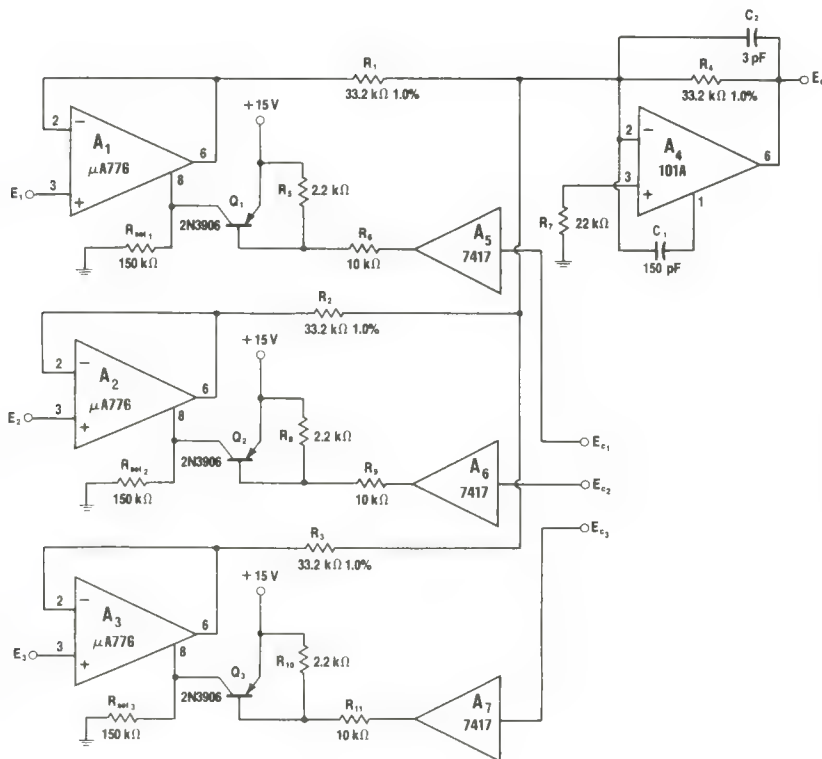


Number	Type	+5 V	GND	-15 V	+15 V	-5 V
1 to 8	CA3130	7				4
9	CD4051	16	8			7
10	CD4051	16	8			7
11	MC1408L-8	13	2			
12	LM311		1	4	8	
13	LM318			4	8	

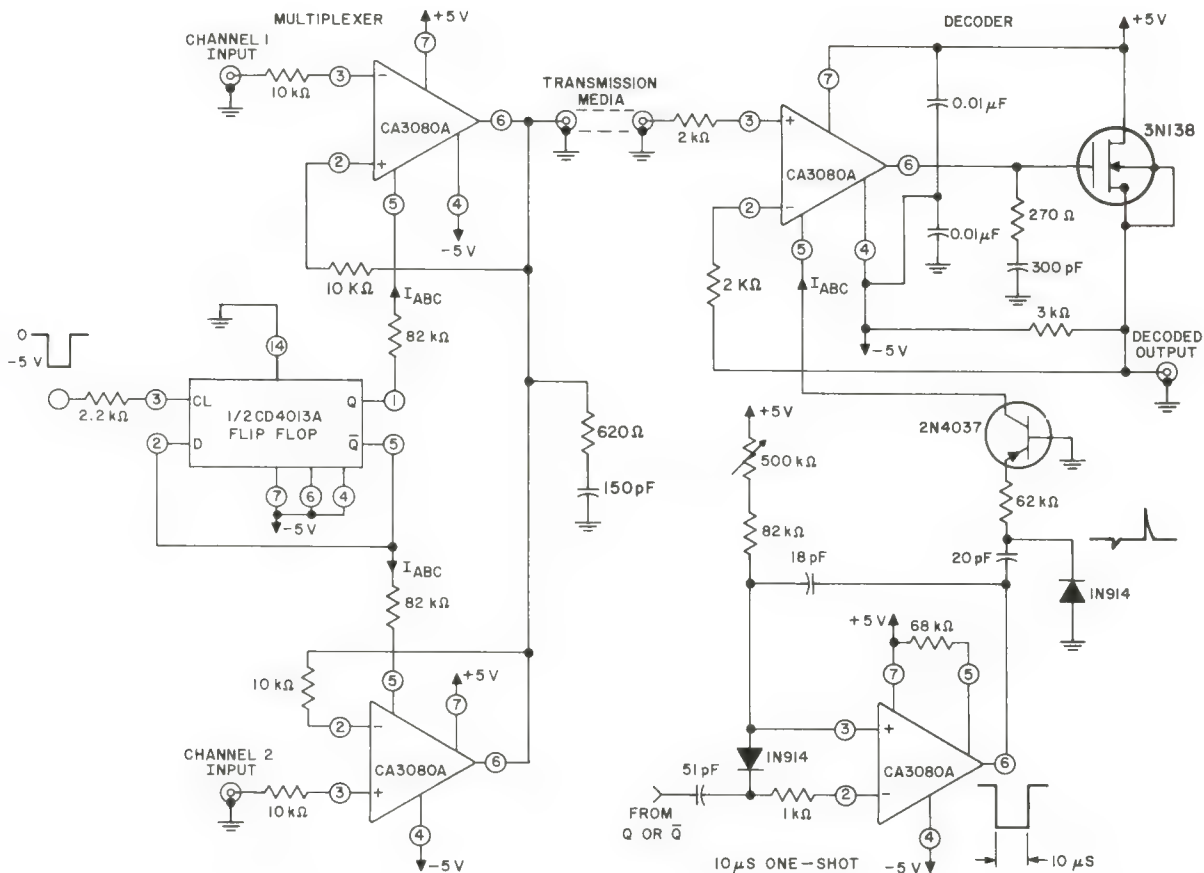
MULTIPLEXED A/D-D/A CONVERTER INTERFACE—Time-multiplexed interface minimizes hardware required for applications of personal

computer system. Useful in interactive games, equipment testing, and electronic music. Optimized for 0.1–100 Hz signals. Bypass each power

pin with 0.01 μ F to suppress stray spikes caused by power surges. Use of LM318 opamp minimizes response time of MC1408L-8 DAC.—D. R. Kraul, Designing Multichannel Analog Interfaces, *BYTE*, June 1977, p 18–23.



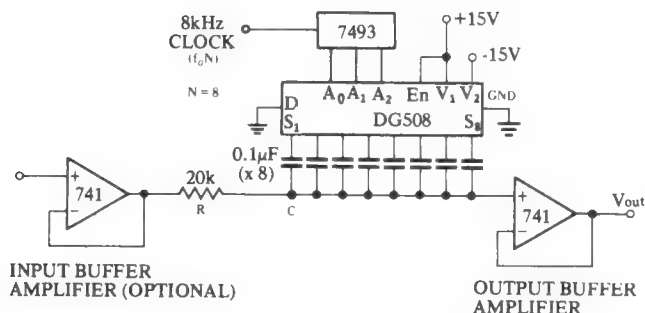
ANALOG SUMMING—ON/OFF programming of $\mu A776$ opamps allows any or all inputs to be on at given time. Switched outputs are combined in summing inverter A_4 . Voltage followers A_1 - A_3 are programmed from on to off by Q_1 - Q_3 and A_5 - A_7 . Noise gain of stage A_4 is minimized when input channel is switched off. If sign inversion by A_4 is undesirable, add inverter stage following A_4 . Any number of additional channels can be added. Programming pulses are applied to inputs of A_5 , A_6 , and A_7 .—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 419-421.



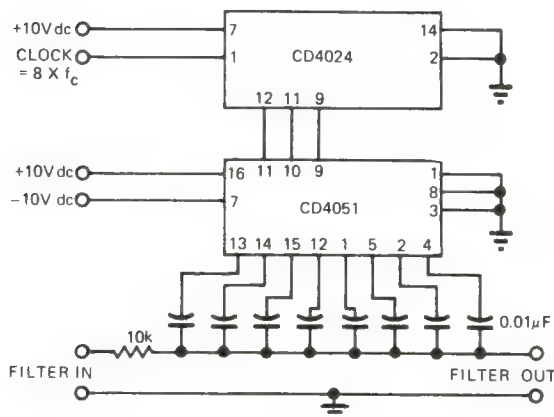
DATA MULTIPLEXER/DECODER—CD4013A flip-flop switches channel opamps alternately to transmission line under control of $-5V$ clock pulses for multiplexing of inputs to line. Any

number of input channels can be added by extending circuit. At receiving end, one CA3080A variable opamp is used as mono MVBR to provide $10\text{-}\mu s$ delay for input signal to settle before

being sampled by sample-and-hold decoder. Either output of flip-flop can be used to trigger MVBR.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 15.

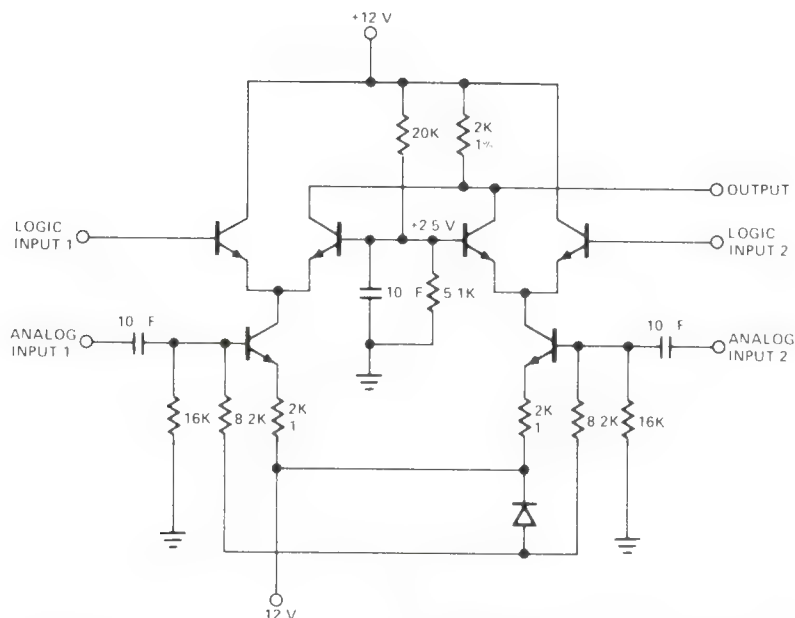


1-kHz COMB FILTER—DG508 eight-channel CMOS multiplexer is used in comb filter having fundamental frequency of 1 kHz. Sampling action provides response at each harmonic multiple except at 8 and 16 kHz (no response at Nf_0 or $2Nf_0$). Used in selective filtering of periodic signals from background of nonperiodic noise interference. 7493 TTL binary counter provides necessary 3-bit binary count sequence from 8-kHz clock. Q is 50.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 5-17-5-18.



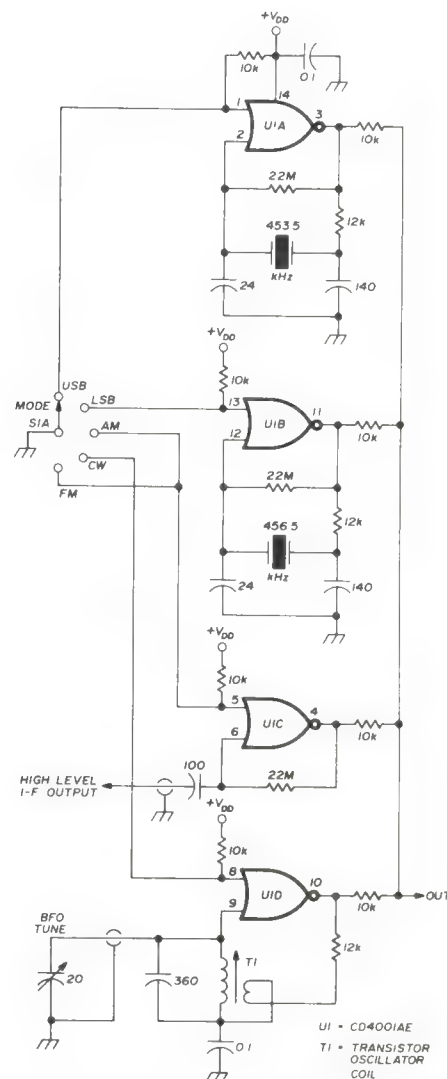
COMMUTATING BANDPASS FILTER—CD4051 analog multiplexer serves for commutation and switching of eight low-pass filter sections. Multiplexer is driven by CD4024 binary counter that is clocked at 8 times desired 100-kHz center fre-

quency. Can be tuned by varying commutating frequency.—J. Tracy, CMOS Offers New Approach to Commutating Filters, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1974, p 94-95.



ANALOG SWITCH—Circuit using Signetics 511 transistor array provides digital selection of either of two analog signals. When logic input at left is zero, signal at analog input 1 goes to output and other analog input signal is rejected. Similarly, when logic 0 is applied to logic input

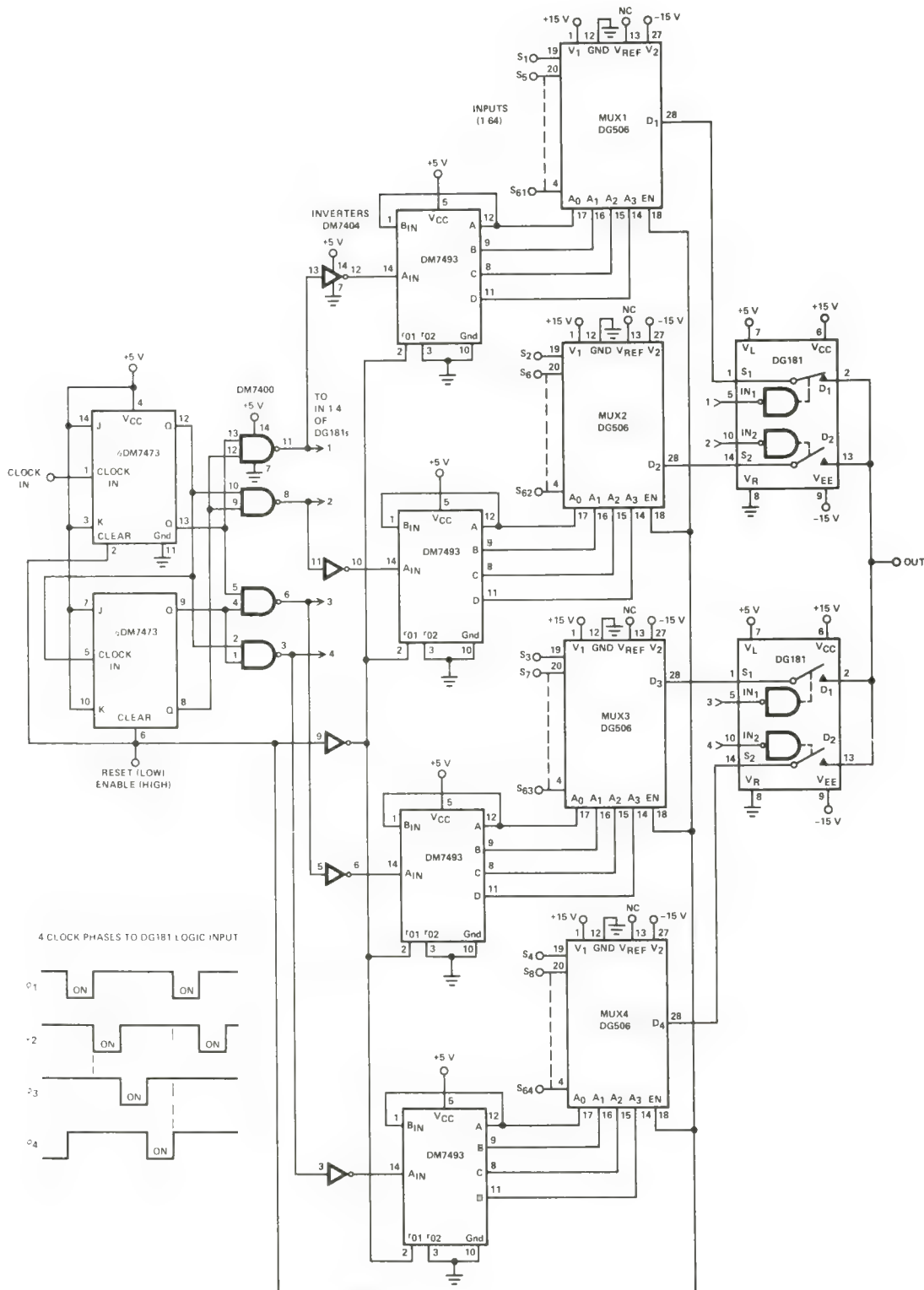
2, analog input 2 goes to output. Eight-channel analog multiplex switch can be formed by combining four 511 analog switches with Signetics 8250 binary-to-octal decoder. Analog signals up to 200 kHz are switched without amplitude degradation.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 753-754.



BFO MULTIPLEXER—Signal 455-kHz multi-mode detection system using RCA CD4001AE quad NOR gate functions as upper-sideband or lower-sideband crystal oscillator, tunable BFO for CW, or limiter of IF signal for FM or synchronous AM reception. Desired oscillator or limiter is gated on by grounding its digital control line with S1A. Multimode reception occurs when multiplexed output of oscillators and limiter is applied to product detector.—J. Regula, BFO Multiplexer for a Multimode Detector, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1975, p 52-55.

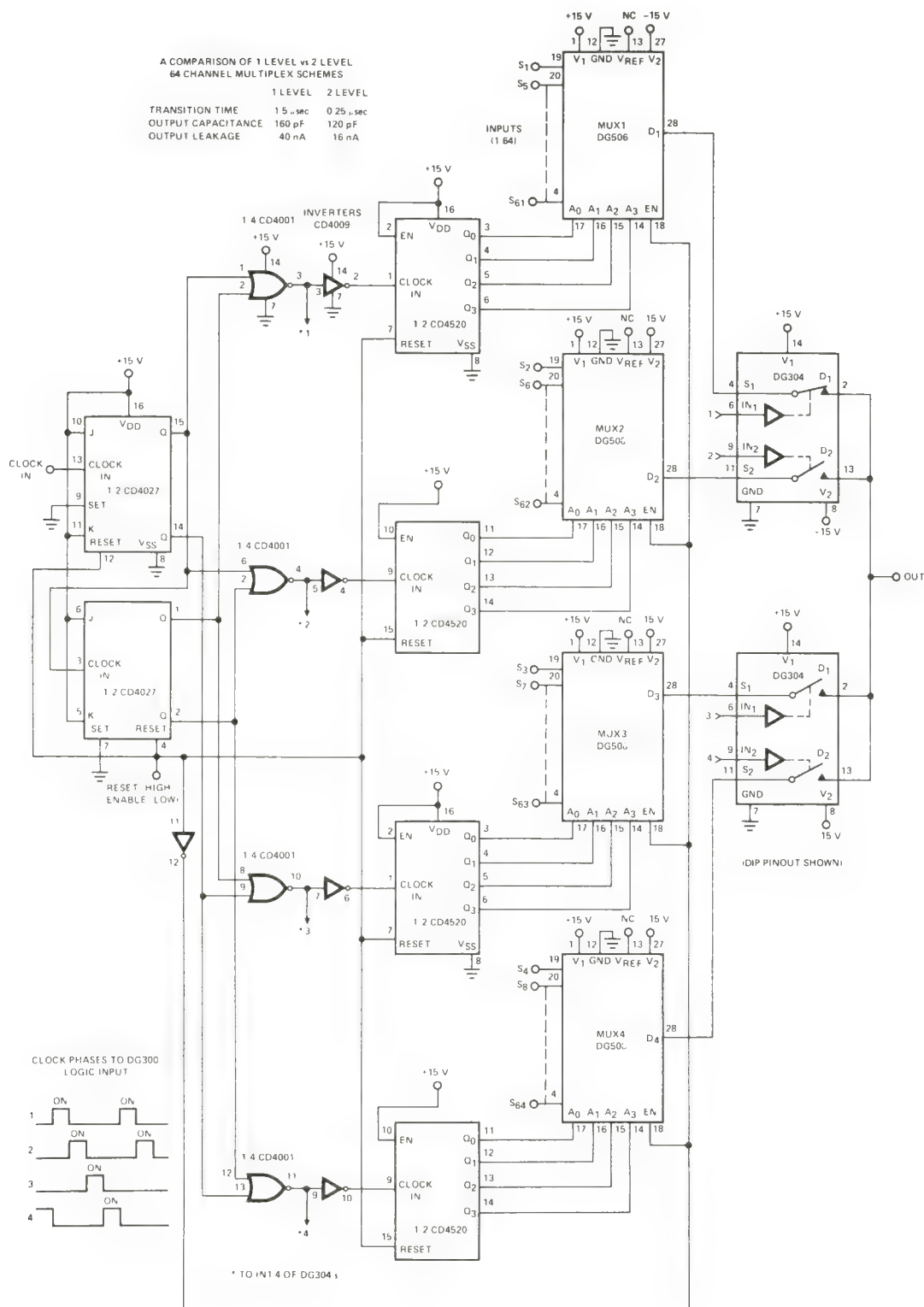
64-CHANNEL TWO-LEVEL—Two-level multiplexing system increases effective switching speeds when transmitting 64 analog signals on single transmission line. Four clock phases are generated with DM7473 2-bit counter that toggles on high-to-low clock edge. DM7400 NAND gates decode flip-flop outputs into required four clock phases. As clock phase goes from low to

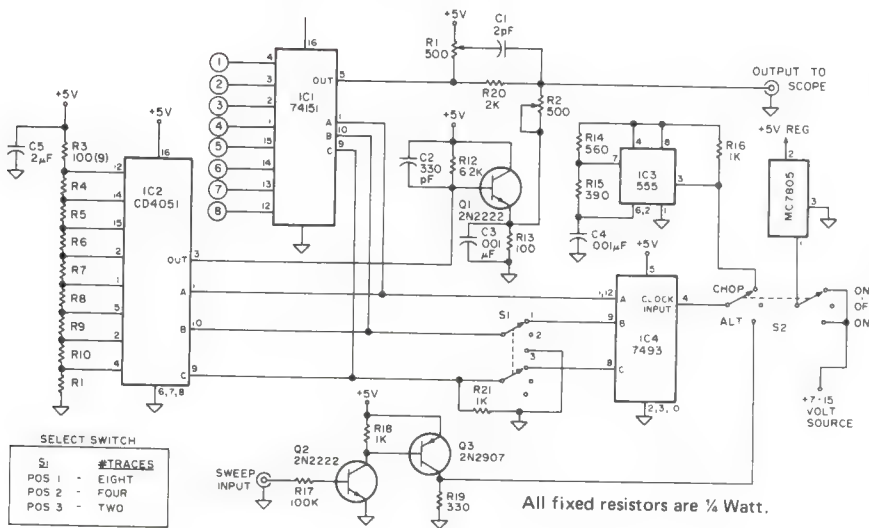
high state, DG181 analog switch fed by it turns off and corresponding DM7493 4-bit binary counter is triggered to next address state for sampling of that input channel at output. Reset is used to set system for starting on first channel when power is applied.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-11–7-13.



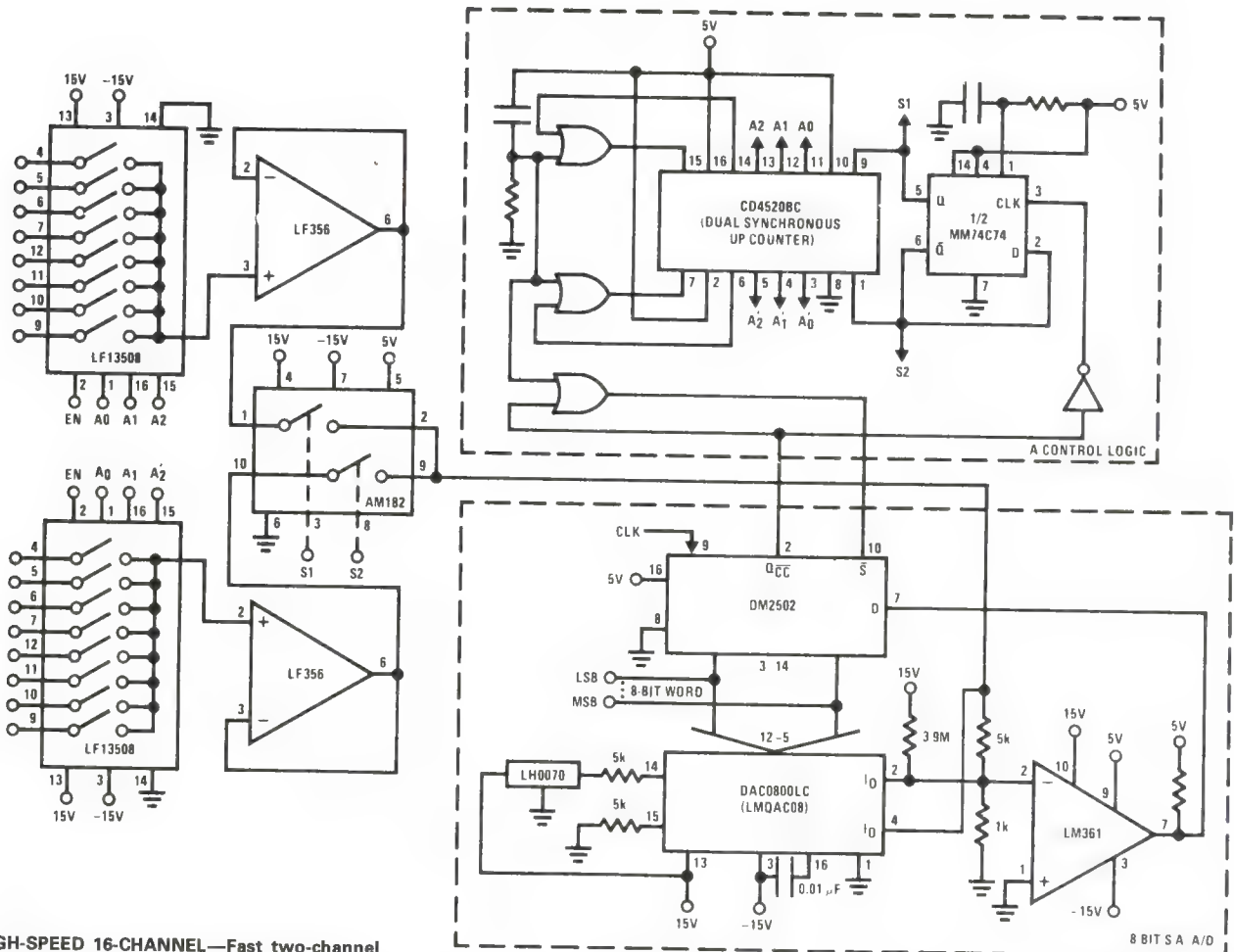
64-CHANNEL TWO-LEVEL HIGH-SPEED—Four DG506 16-channel multiplexers serve for first multiplexer level, and two DG304 high-speed dual analog switches serve in second level for switching DG506 outputs to single output of multiplexer. As one multiplexer is being sampled at output, other multiplexers are being

switched to next address line; this shortens overall system transition time from 1.5 μ s to 0.25 μ s. Two-level system also lowers output node capacitance and output leakage. CMOS digital logic controls entire system.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-82-7-84.





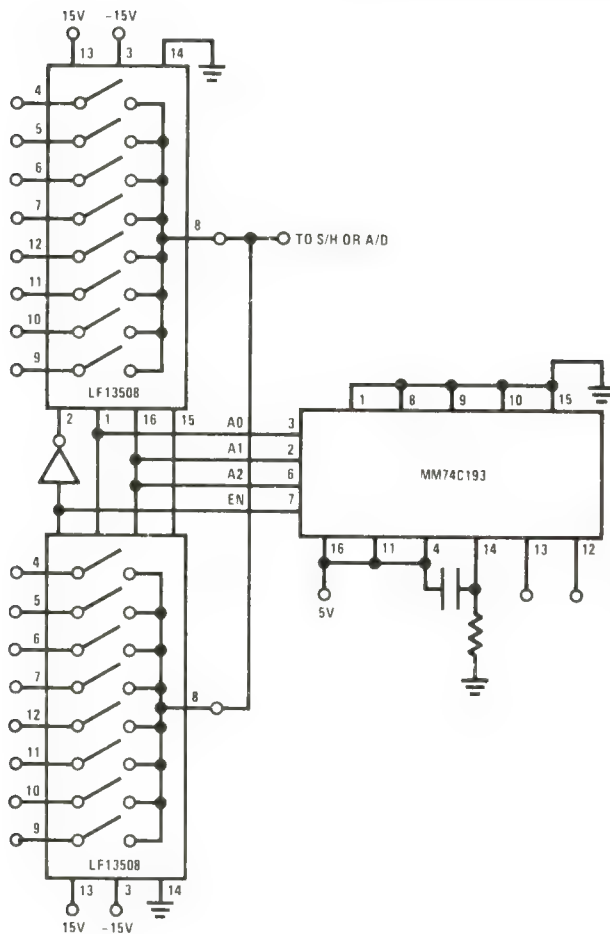
8-CHANNEL CRO MULTIPLEXER—Simple adapter converts any single-trace oscilloscope into professional 8-channel model by multiplexing eight input signals into one output for vertical amplifier. Discrete voltages are picked off resistor divider chain sequentially and added to digital input signal so trace is shifted fast enough to produce eight individual traces. Addressing for 74151 digital multiplexer requires 3 bits of binary code to address all eight channels in sampling sequence. As each channel is sampled, its logic level (1 or 0) appears at pin 5 of 74151 for feed to vertical input of CRO. Developed for troubleshooting in digital circuits.—W. J. Prudhomme, *Build an Eight Channel Multiplexer for Your Scope*, *Kilobaud*, April 1977, p 29-32.



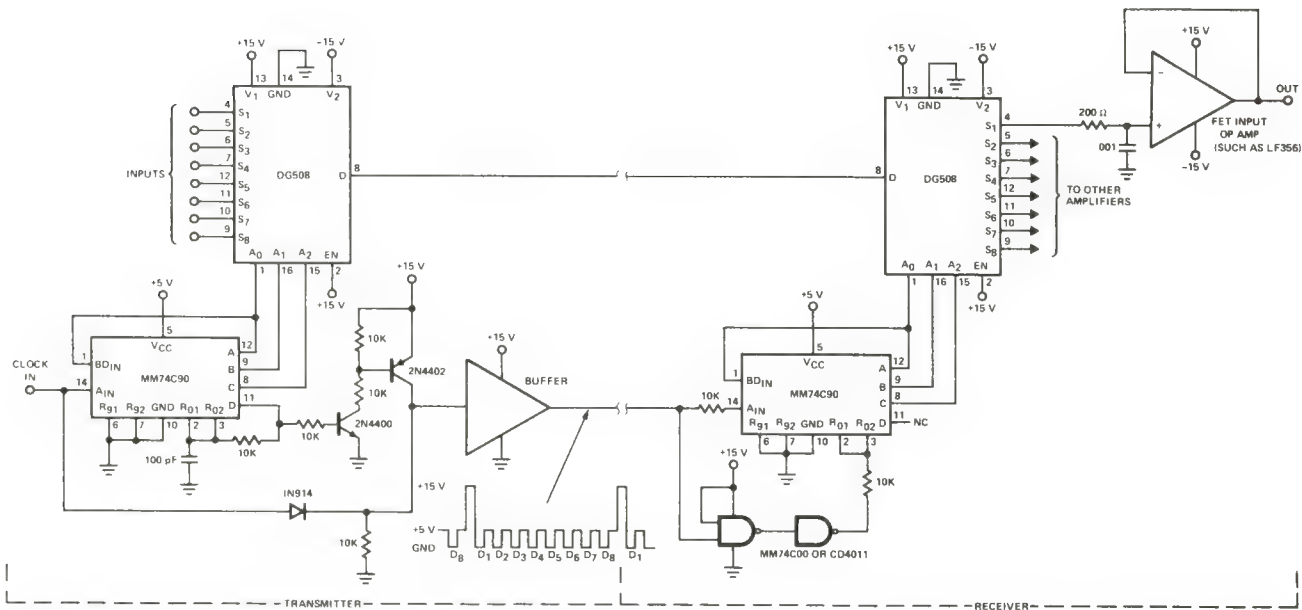
HIGH-SPEED 16-CHANNEL—Fast two-channel multiplexer using National AM182 dual analog switch provides second-level multiplexing by accepting outputs of each LF13508 eight-channel multiplexer and feeding these outputs se-

quentially into 8-bit successive-approximation A/D converter. Technique makes throughput rate of system independent of analog switch speed. With maximum clock frequency of 4.5

MHz, throughput rate is 31,250 samples per second per channel.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-79-5-80.



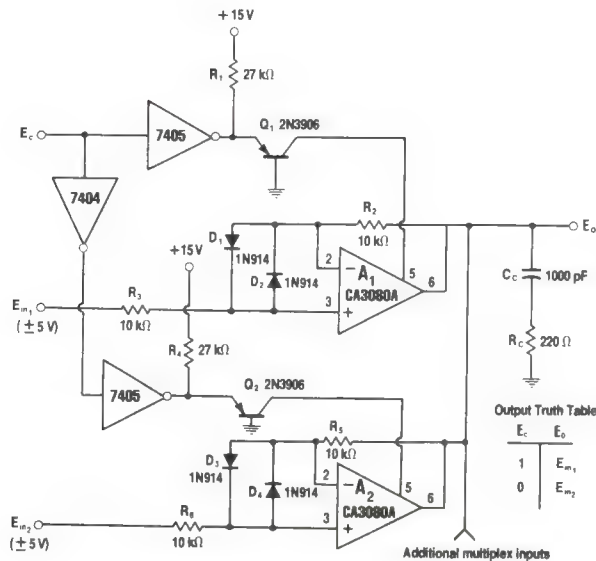
16-CHANNEL SIMPLIFIED SEQUENTIAL MULTIPLEXING—Two National LF13508 eight-channel multiplexers are connected so enable pins are used to disconnect one multiplexer while the other is sampling. Any number of eight-channel multiplexers can be connected in this way if speed is not prime system requirement.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-79-5-81.



EIGHT-CHANNEL MUX/DEMUX—Provides for monitoring of all eight channels continuously at remote location instead of scanning channels at receiver. Each output of DG508 eight-channel analog multiplexer in receiver feeds its own

opamp for driving readout. Similar DG508 at transmitter feeds inputs over single-wire line under control of MM74C90 presettable decade counter which also feeds pulse train over separate channel to receiver for timing and syn-

chronization. 15-V reset pulse superimposed on 5-V clock pulses keeps channels synchronized.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-71-7-74.

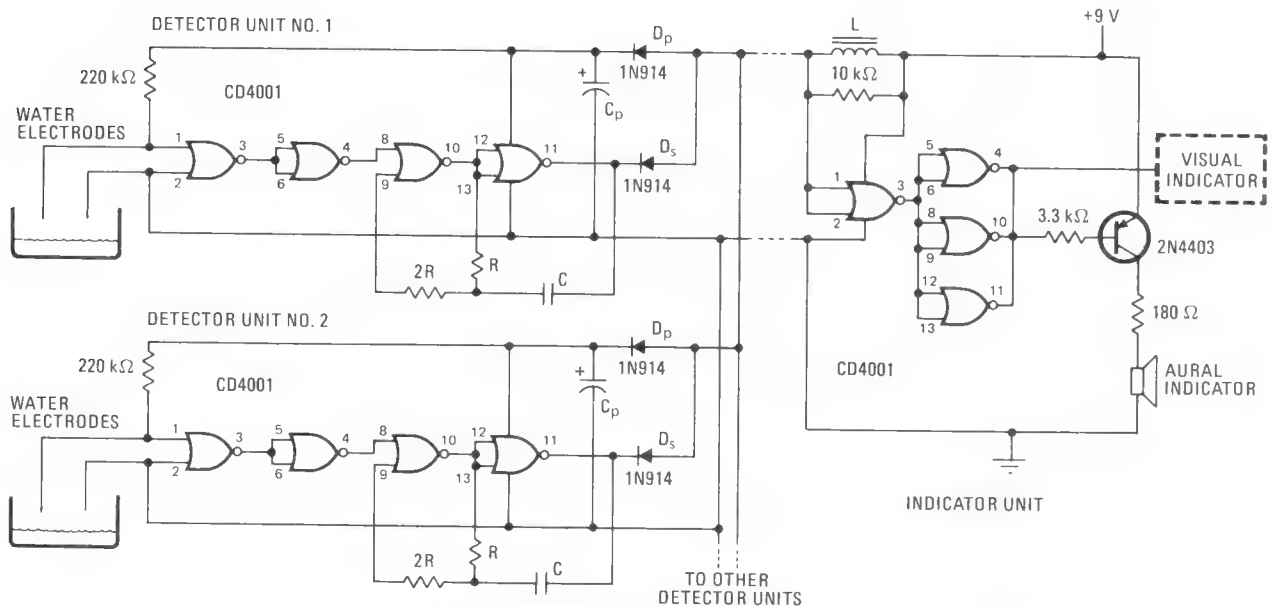
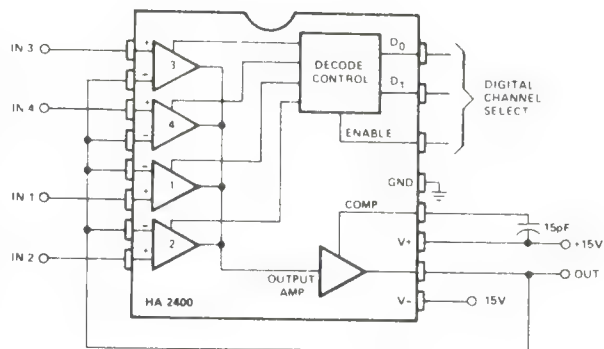


TWO-CHANNEL LOGIC-CONTROLLED—Two CA3080A operational transconductance amplifiers are programmed on and off alternately by control logic, for multiplexing two inputs each up to ± 5 V into single output. When control line E_c is high or 1, input 1 appears at output; for logic 0, input 2 appears at output. Both channels operate at unity gain. Control logic is TTL-compatible.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 458–462.

Output Truth Table

E_c	E_o
1	E_{m1}
0	E_{m2}

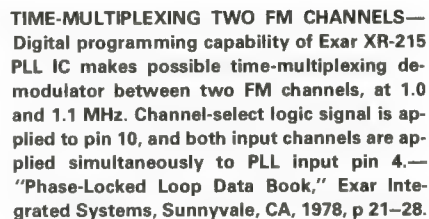
FOUR-CHANNEL ANALOG MULTIPLEXER—Buffered input and output provide very high input impedance and low output impedance for analog signal selection or time-division multiplexing with Harris HA-2400/HA-2405 IC that combines functions of analog switch and high-performance opamp. Bandwidth is about 8 MHz. Signal is fed back from output to digitally selected input channel to place that channel in voltage-follower configuration with noninverting unity gain.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 7-36–7-38 (Application Note 514).



WATER-LEAK ISOLATOR—Master indicator monitors large number of two-electrode water-leak detectors simultaneously, with each detector indicating presence of water by producing unique tone signal. Only two wires are needed between detectors and master indicator unit. Each detector location has quad NOR gate. First

gate is water sensor, second is inverter, and last two form astable MVBR. When sensing electrodes are dry, resistance between them is above 500K and MVBR is disabled. When water drops resistance below 100K, MVBR oscillates at audio frequency determined by its RC time constant, equal to $1/1.4RC$ where R is in ohms

and C is in farads. C_p value in farads should be $1/1000$ of lowest frequency used by detectors. L in henrys is about $1/600$ of lowest frequency.—F. E. Hinkle, "Multiplexed Detectors Isolate Water Leaks," *Electronics*, Dec. 11, 1975, p 116–117.

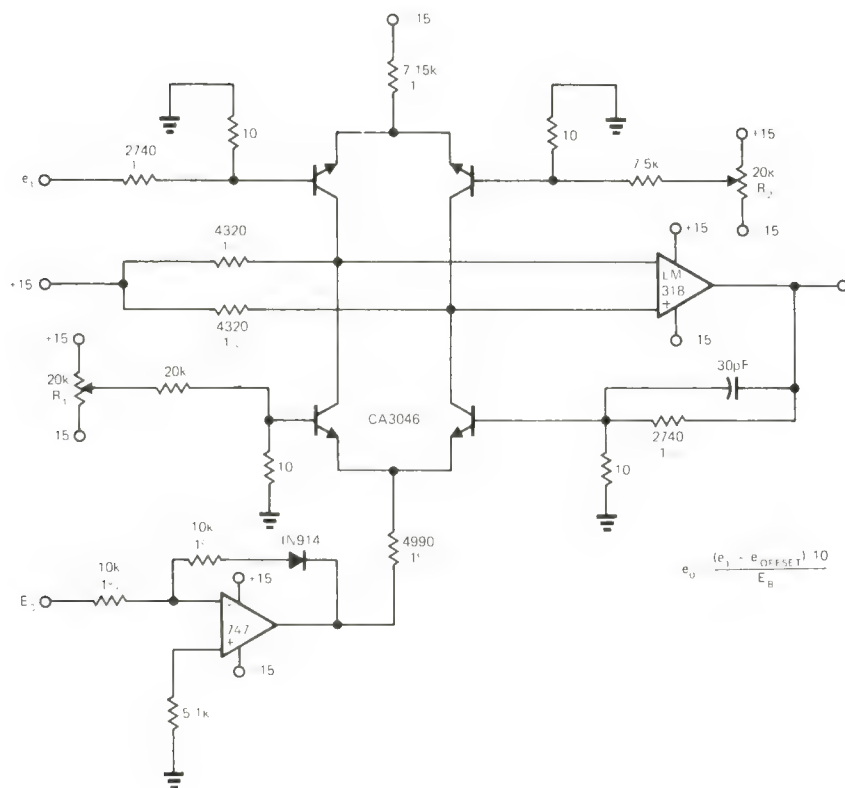
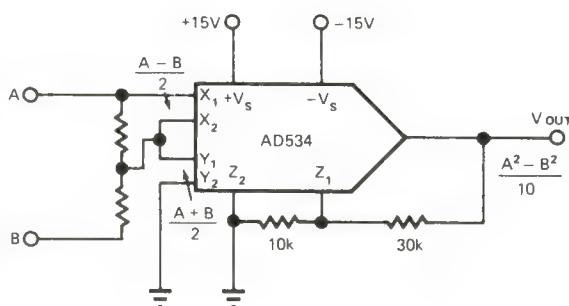


CHAPTER 55

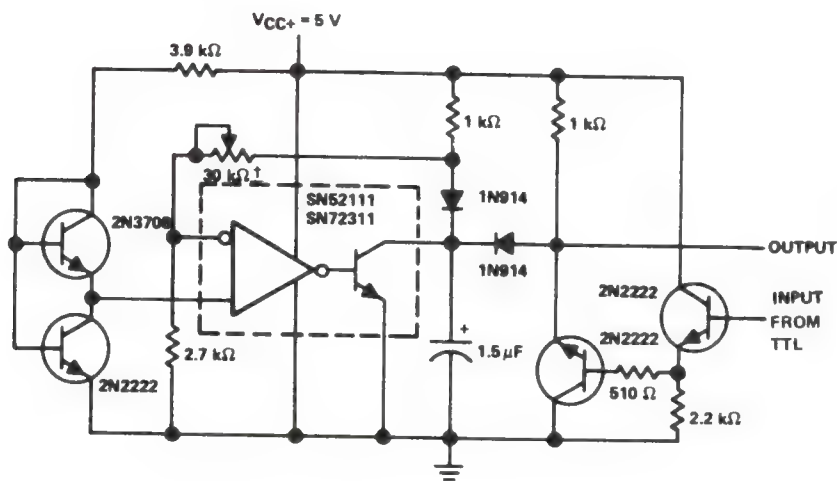
Multiplier Circuits

Opamps and analog-multiplier ICs are used separately or together to provide a variety of operations involving multiplication, including analog product, square, square root, root-sum-square, difference of squares, trigonometric approximations, and vector sum. See also Frequency Divider, Frequency Multiplier, and Logarithmic chapters.

$A^2 - B^2$ —Transfer function $V_{OUT} = (A^2 - B^2)/10$ is easily generated by AD534 analog multiplier. Differential inputs on Z terminals permit addition of feedback attenuator to decrease scale factor (or increase signal gain) from 40 to nominal value of 10. Feedback attenuation increases output offset proportionally; to make offset adjustment, connect 4.7-megohm resistor between Z_1 and wiper of 50K pot connected across power supplies.—R. Frantz, Analog Multipliers—New IC Versions Manipulate Real-World Phenomena with Ease, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 125–129.

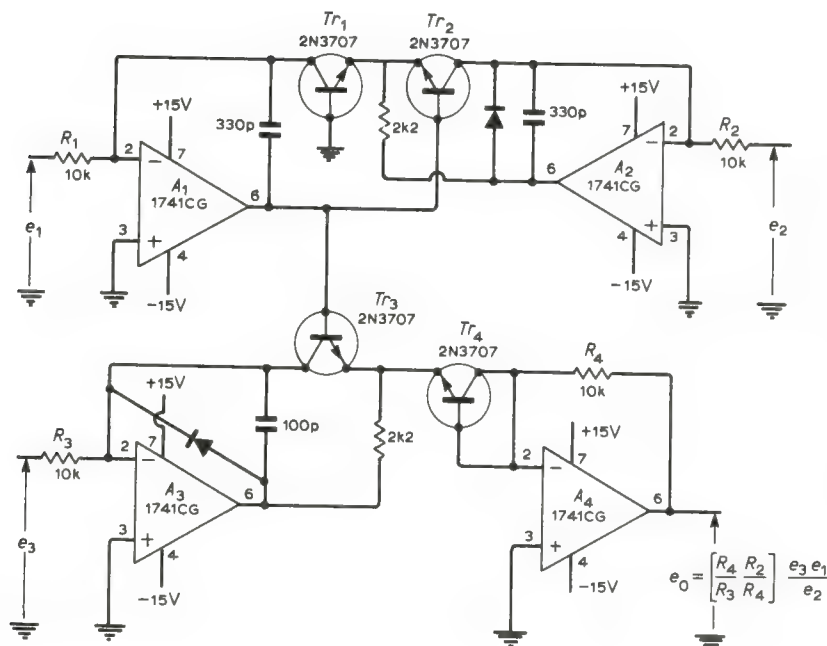
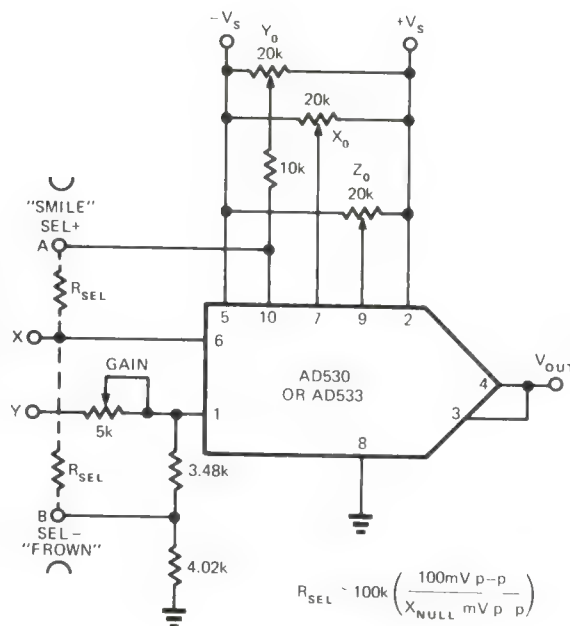


XY + Z CIRCUIT—Developed for controlling amplitude of video signal from photodiode over 2 to 1 range. Circuit provides 3-dB bandwidth of 3 MHz, using CA3046 transistor array combined with LM318 opamp connected as analog divider, with half of 747 opamp serving as current source. Article covers initial adjustments of circuit. Basic circuit may be used as full XY + Z multiply/divide element with differential bipolar signals on one numerator input.—A. R. Kopp, An Analog Multiplier/Divider Circuit, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1973, p 74–75.

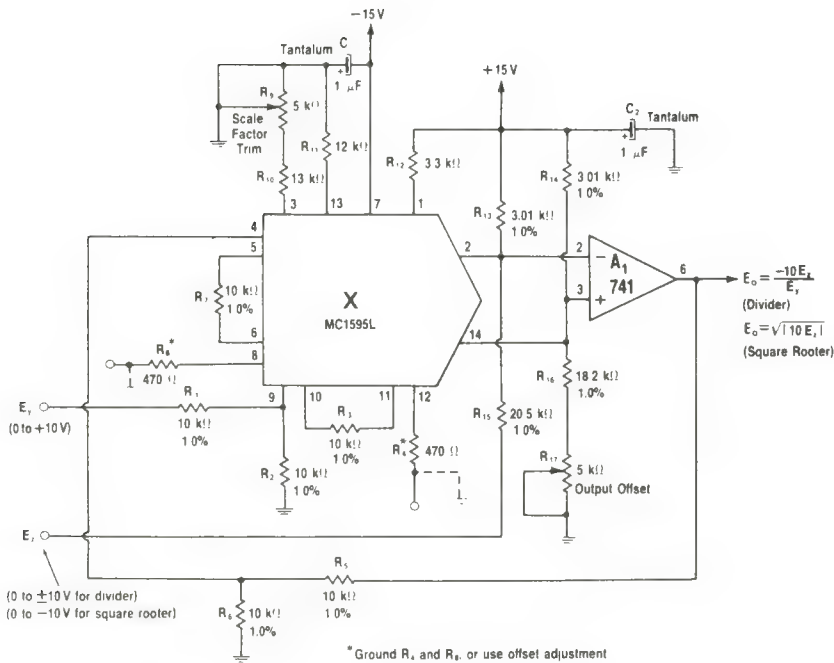


PRECISION SQUARER—Circuit using differential comparator IC accepts input from TTL and delivers square of input signal voltage to output. Adjust 30K pot to set clamp level.—“The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers,” Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 6-16.

LINEARIZING X INPUT—Adding resistors as shown to IC transconductance multiplier gives major improvement in X-input linearization. Article gives adjustment procedure. SMILE and FROWN terminal notes refer to X feedthrough pattern observed on CRO during setup, telling which position requires addition of R_{SEL} resistor.—L. Counts, Reduce Multiplier Errors by up to an Order of Magnitude, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1974, p 65-68.

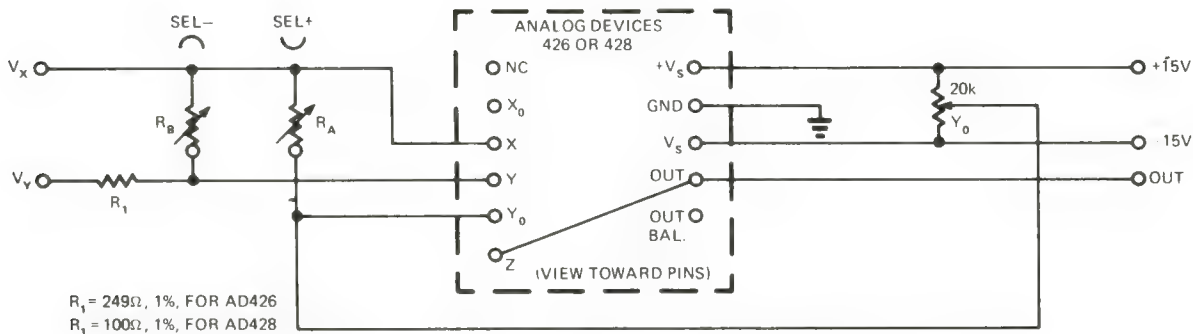
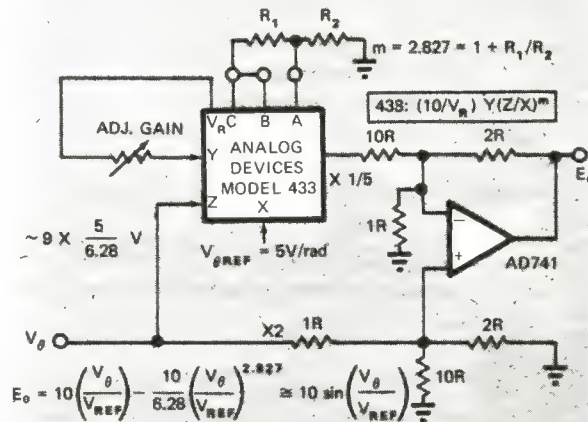


MULTIPLIER/DIVIDER—Combination opamp-transistor circuit may be used for either multiplication or division. All signals must be of same polarity (positive). For multiplication, use inputs e_1 and e_3 . For division, use e_1 and e_2 , with e_3 being adjusted to give desired scaling factor. Log output at base of Tr_2 is connected directly to antilog circuit at base of Tr_3 . Article gives design equations. Circuit shown was developed to measure current gain of PNP transistor over range of operating currents.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1973, p 91-93.



DIVIDER/SQUARE-ROOTER—Modification of multiplier circuit gives divider in which negative output voltage is equal to 10 times ratio E_1/E_2 . To use as square-rooter for E_2 , connect pins 4 and 9 together and omit R_1 and R_2 at E_2 input. Circuit uses multiplier block driving 741 current-to-voltage converter.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 257–258.

APPROXIMATING SINES—Analog Devices 433 multiplier/divider IC approximates sine of angle to less than 0.25% in just two terms (one quadrant). Arrangement requires only single opamp. Article gives analysis of theoretical errors and shows error curve.—D. H. Sheingold, Approximate Analog Functions with a Low-Cost Multiplier/Divider, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 50–52.

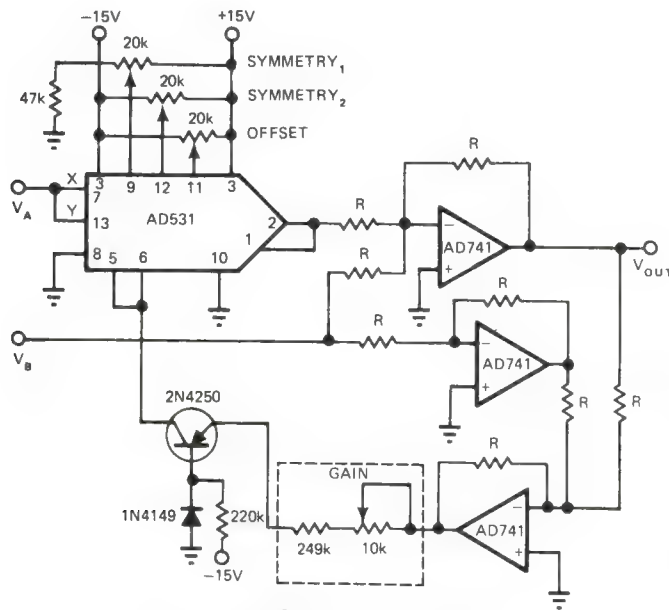


TYPICAL RANGE OF $R_A + R_B$: 25k Ω TO 200k Ω , 1%, METAL FILM RESISTOR

LINEARIZING MODULAR MULTIPLIER—Adding three external resistors to conventional transconductance multiplier reduces feedth-

rough, decreases average nonlinearity, and cuts overall error in half. Article gives adjustment procedure.—L. Counts, Reduce Multiplier Er-

rors by up to an Order of Magnitude, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1974, p 65–68.



$$-V_{OUT} = \frac{V_A^2}{-(-V_B + V_{OUT})} + V_B = \frac{V_A^2}{V_B - V_{OUT}} + V_B$$

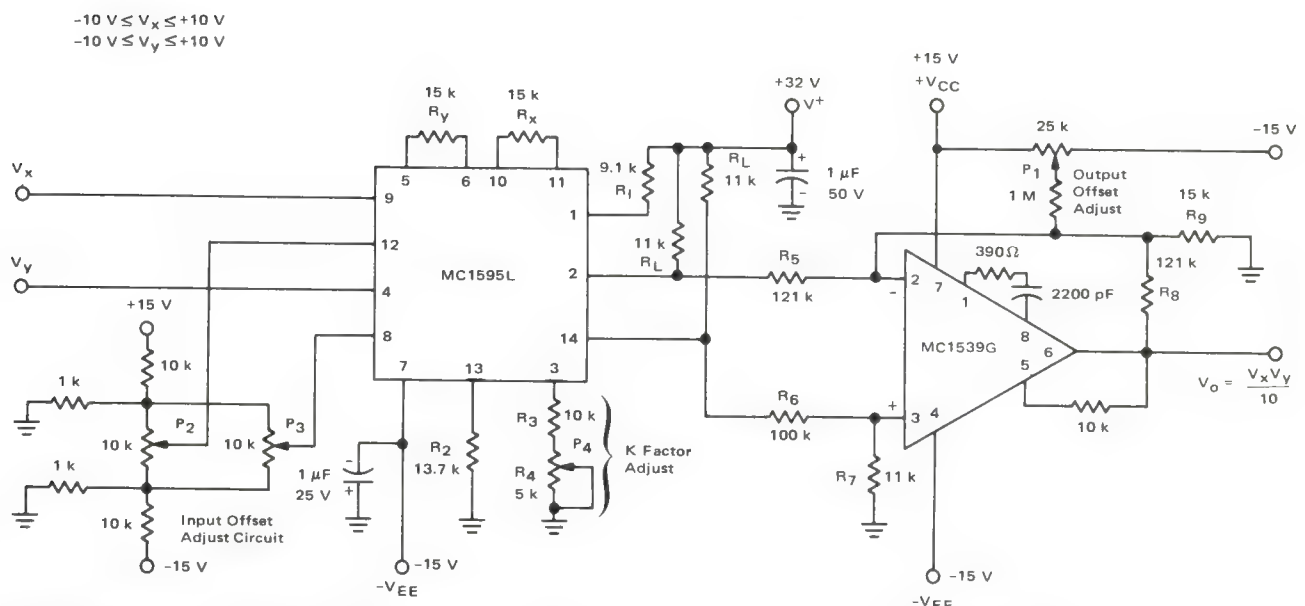
$$V_A^2 - V_{OUT} V_B = V_A^2 + V_B^2 - V_{OUT} V_B$$

$$|V_{OUT}|^2 = V_A^2 + V_B^2$$

$$|V_{OUT}| = \sqrt{V_A^2 + V_B^2} = \text{ROOT SUM SQUARED (RSS)}$$

ROOT-SUM-SQUARED—Vector summation circuit uses AD531 variable-gain analog multiplier. Starting with trimpots centered and input V_B grounded, apply specified DC voltages to input V_A and adjust trimpots for output specified in table.—R. Frantz, *Analog Multipliers—New IC Versions Manipulate Real-World Phenomena with Ease*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 125–129.

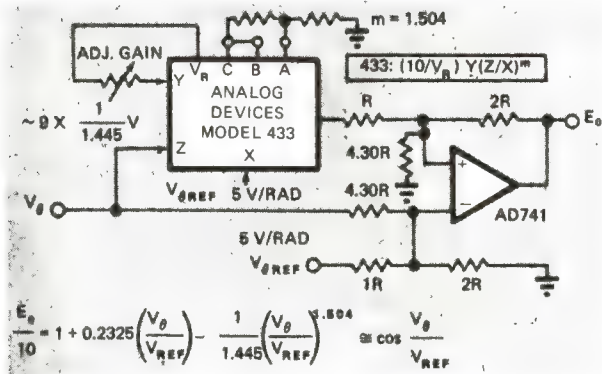
ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURE			
STEP	V_A	ADJUST	V_{OUT}
1	+10.0V, -10.0V	SYMMETRY ₁	EQUAL OUTPUTS FOR \pm IN
2	+1.0V, -1.0V	SYMMETRY ₂	EQUAL OUTPUTS FOR \pm IN
3	+1.0V	OFFSET	+1.0V
4	+10.0V	GAIN	+10.0V



FOUR-QUADRANT WITH OPAMP LEVEL SHIFT—Connections shown for Motorola MC1595L linear four-quadrant multiplier are used in applications requiring level shift to ground reference. Common-mode voltage is re-

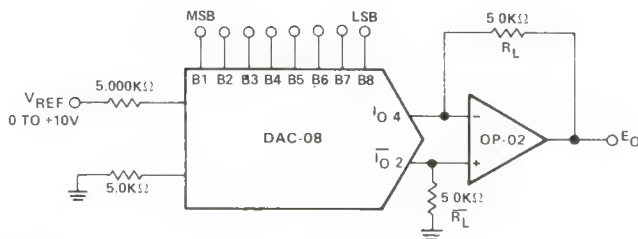
duced by 10:1 attenuation networks, and differential output voltage is fed to opamp having closed-loop gain of 10. Resulting output is still $V_X V_Y / 10$, which appears single-ended above ground reference. Each input can be between

-10 V and +10 V. Frequency limit of circuit is about 50 kHz for signal swings approaching ± 10 V.—E. Renschler, "Analysis and Basic Operation of the MC1595," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-489, p 9.



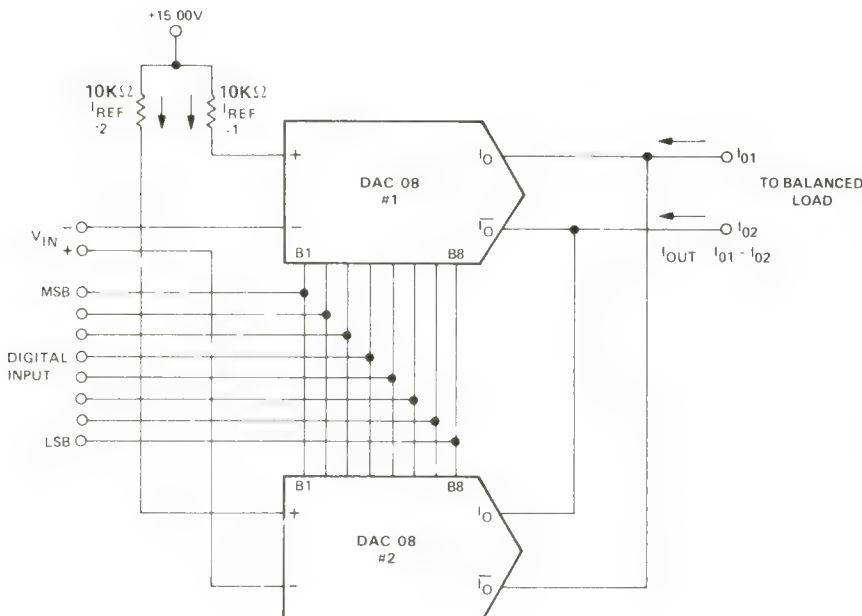
APPROXIMATING COSINES—Analog Devices 433 multiplier/divider IC approximates cosine of angle to better than 1%, by computing nonintegral exponents. Only one opamp is needed. Approximation uses arbitrary exponent as one

term of cosine θ plus a linear term and a constant term, as described in article.—D. H. Sheingold, Approximate Analog Functions with a Low-Cost Multiplier/Divider, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 50–52.

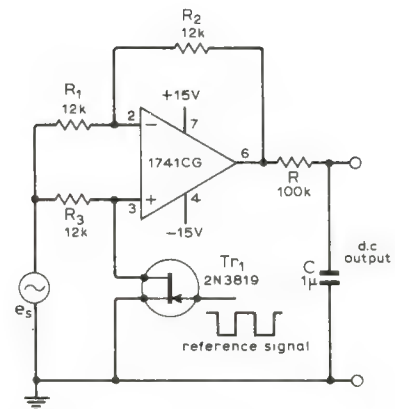


TWO-QUADRANT—Bipolar digital multiplier has output polarity controlled by offset-binary coded digital input word. Precision Monolithics DAC-08 D/A converter drives OP-02 opamp. Output is symmetrical about ground.—J. Schoeff

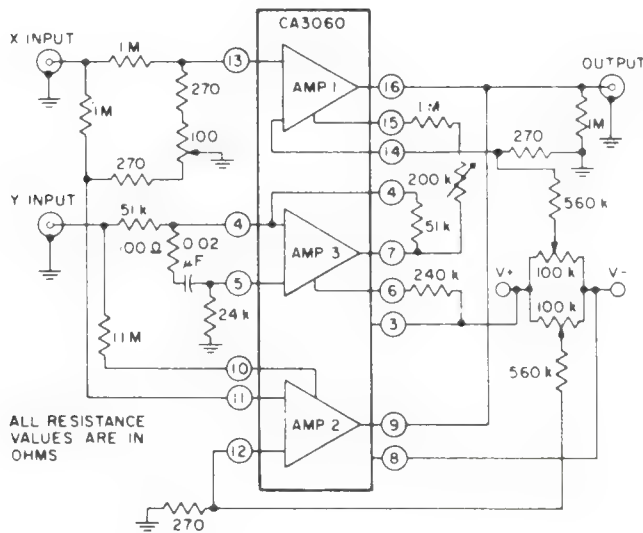
and D. Soderquist, "Differential and Multiplying Digital to Analog Converter Applications," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-19, p 2.



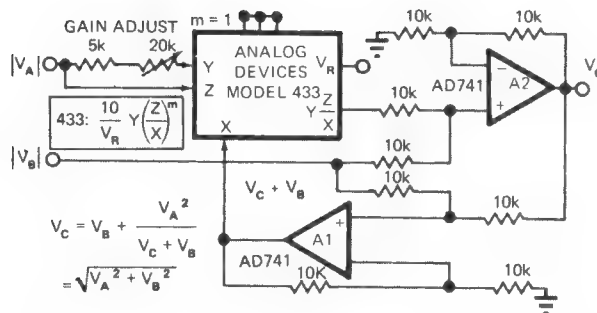
FOUR-QUADRANT MULTIPLYING DAC—Combination of two Precision Monolithics DAC-08 D/A converters accepts differential input voltage and produces differential current output. Output opamp is not normally required. Output analog polarity is controlled by analog input reference or by offset-binary digital input word. Common-mode current present at output must be accommodated by balanced load. Differential input range is 10 V.—J. Schoeff and D. Soderquist, "Differential and Multiplying Digital to Analog Converter Applications," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-19, p 3.



PHASE-SENSITIVE DETECTOR—Circuit using single opamp produces DC output proportional to both amplitude of AC input signal and cosine of its phase angle relative to reference signal. Can be used as synchronous rectifier in chopper-type DC amplifier or for accurate measurement of small AC signals obscured by noise. Article gives design equations.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, July 1973, p 355–356.

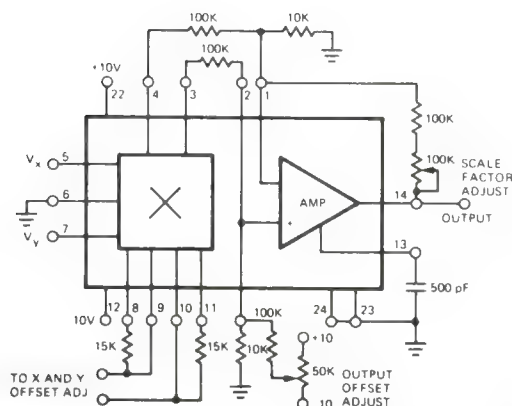


FOUR-QUADRANT WITHOUT LEVEL SHIFT—CA3060 three-opamp array provides four-quadrant multiplication without level shift between input and output. Circuit includes adjustments associated with differential input and adjustment for equalizing gains of amplifiers 1 and 2. Amplifier 3 is connected as unity-gain inverter.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 153.



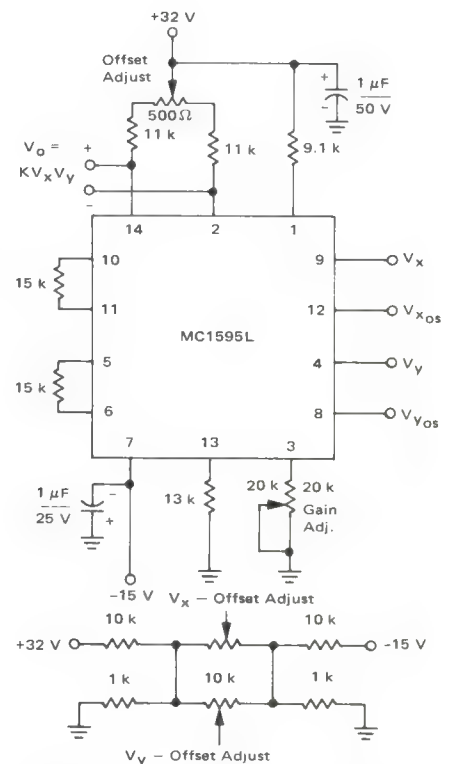
APPROXIMATING VECTOR SUMS—Combination of two opamps and Analog Devices 433 multiplier/divider IC provides output voltage equal to vector sum of two input voltages, by

computing square root of sum of squares.—D. H. Sheingold, Approximate Analog Functions with a Low-Cost Multiplier/Divider, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 50–52.

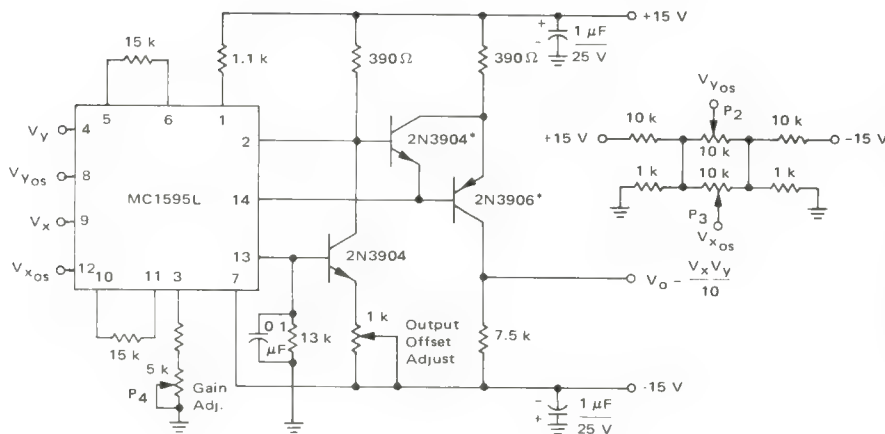


ANALOG MULTIPLIER—Multiplier and amplifier sections of Exar XR-S200 PLL IC are combined to perform analog multiplication without need for DC level shifting between input and

output. Single-ended output is at ground level.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 9–16.

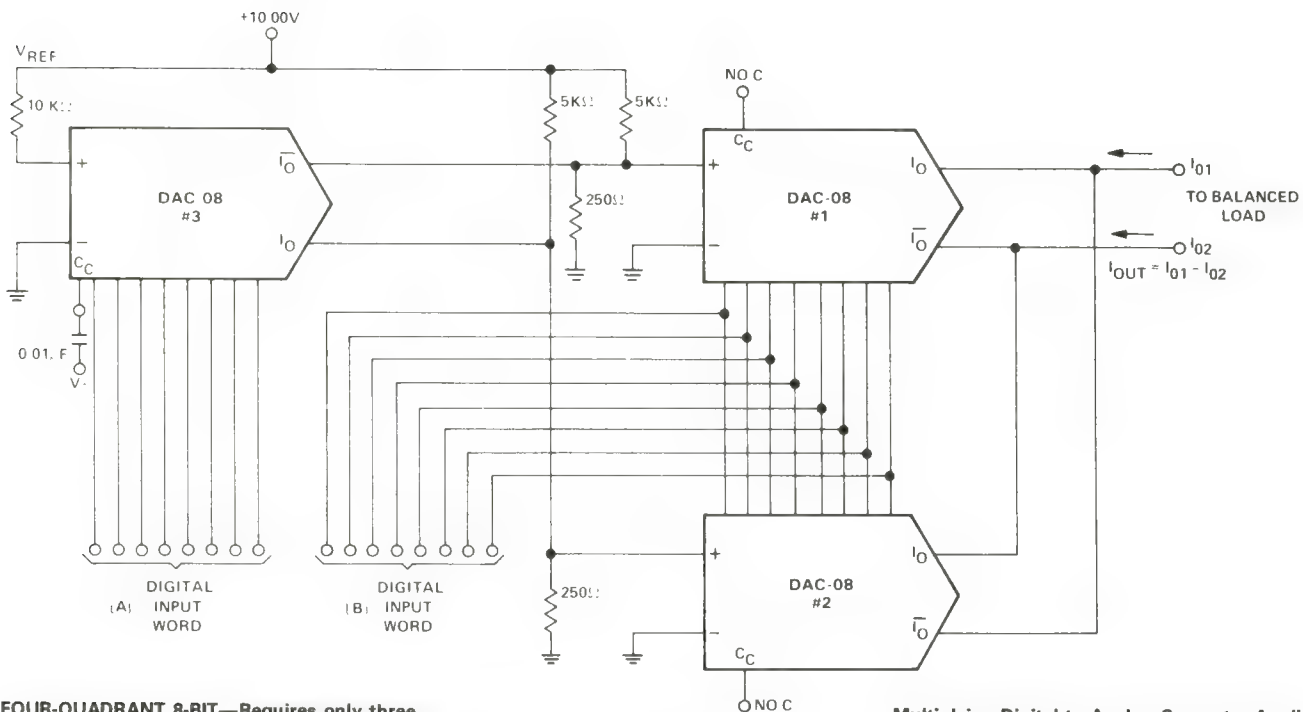
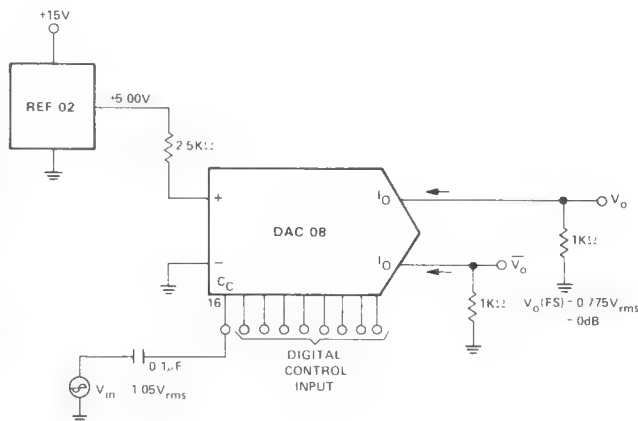


FOUR-QUADRANT—Motorola MC1595L linear four-quadrant multiplier takes two different input voltages, each between –10V and +10V, and gives output equal to one-tenth of their product. Circuit can be operated in either AC or DC mode. Design and setup procedures are given.—E. Renschler, "Analysis and Basic Operation of the MC1595," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-489, p 8.



OUTPUT LEVEL SHIFTER—Transistors connected to Motorola MC1595L linear four-quadrant multiplier perform level shifting for applications requiring output having ground reference. Temperature sensitivity of circuit is minimized by using complementary transistors in same package, such as MD6100, in place of upper two transistors. If high output impedance and low current drive are drawbacks, opamp can be connected as source-follower output stage.—E. Renschler, "Analysis and Basic Operation of the MC1595," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-489, p 10.

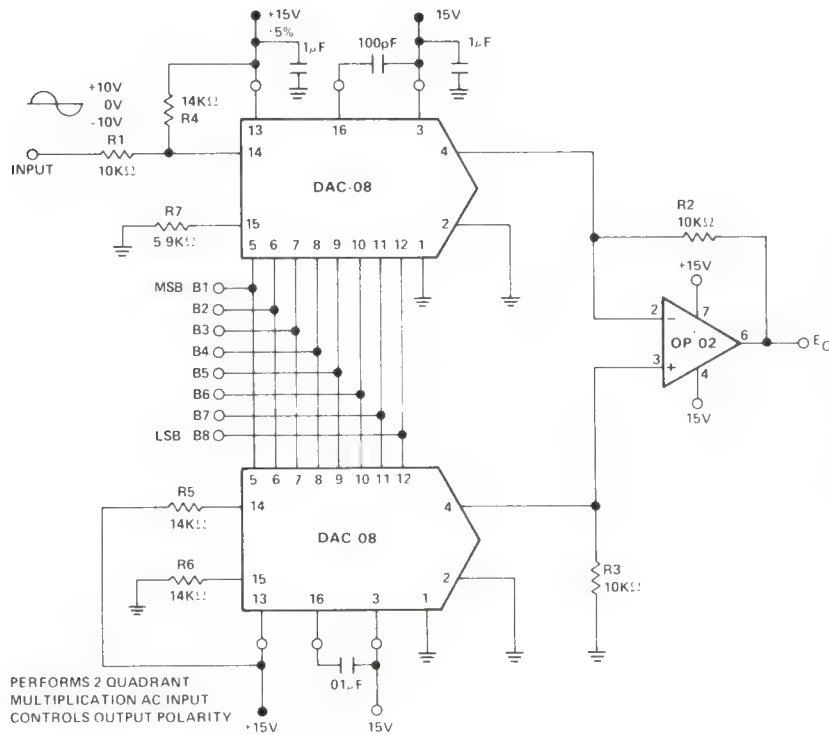
AC-COUPLED MULTIPLICATION—Combination of Precision Monolithics REF-02 voltage reference and DAC-08 D/A converter uses compensation capacitor terminal C_C as input. With full-scale input code, output V_O is flat to above 200 kHz and 3 dB down at 1 MHz, for multiplying applications far beyond audio range. Circuit has high input impedance, as often required to avoid loading high source impedance. Dynamic range is greater than 40 dB.—J. Schoeff and D. Soderquist, "Differential and Multiplying Digital to Analog Converter Applications," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-19, p 4.



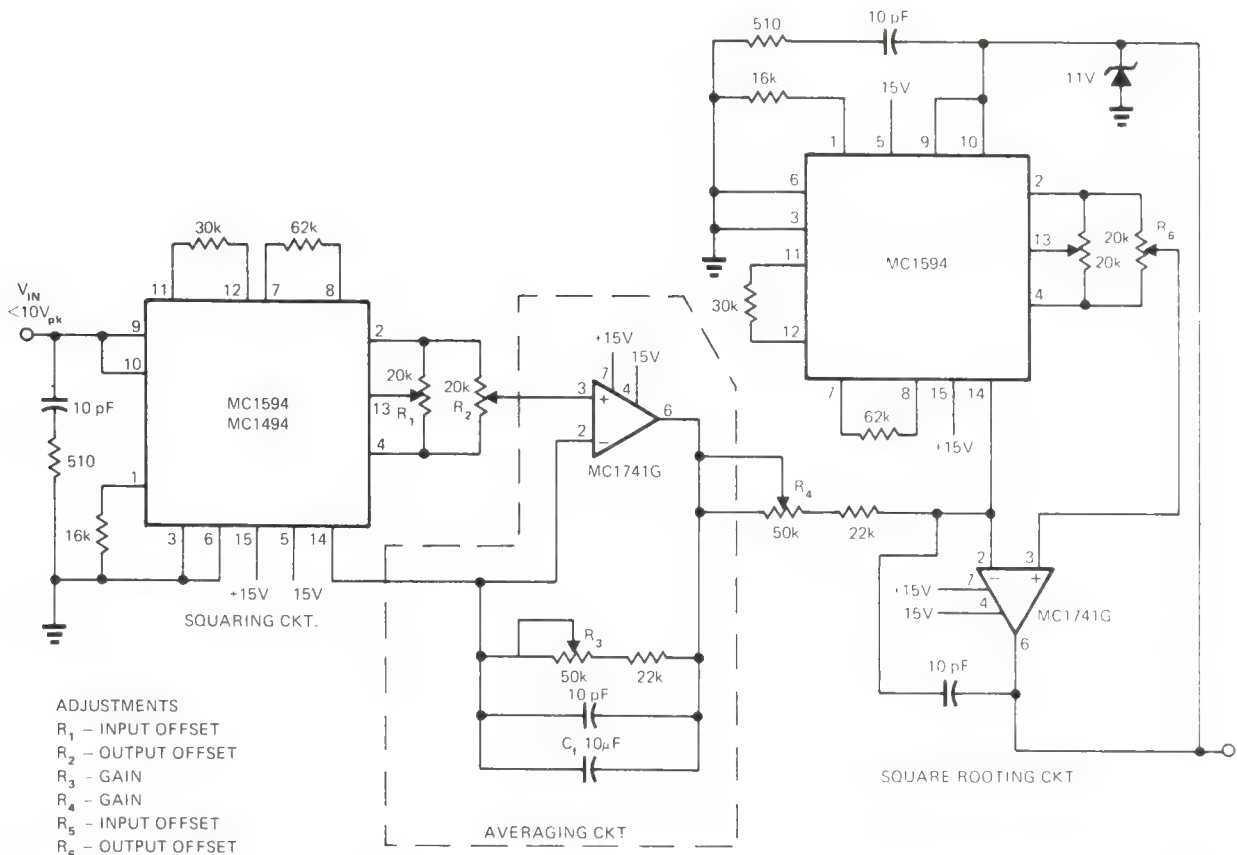
FOUR-QUADRANT 8-BIT—Requires only three Precision Monolithics DAC-08 D/A converters to provide high-speed multiplication of two 8-bit

digital words and give analog output.—J. Schoeff and D. Soderquist, "Differential and

Multiplying Digital to Analog Converter Applications," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-19, p 7.



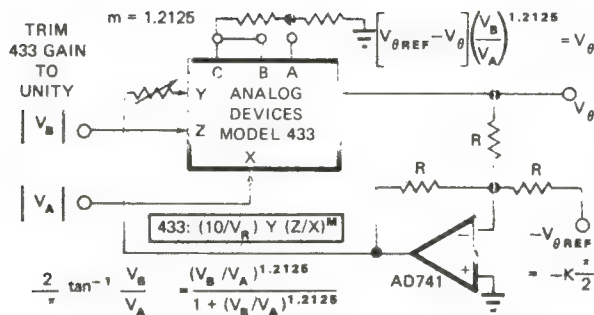
BIPOLAR ANALOG TWO-QUADRANT—Bipolar reference voltage for upper Precision Monolithics DAC-08 D/A converter modulates reference current by ± 1.0 mA around quiescent current of 1.1 mA. Lower DAC-08 has same 1.1-mA reference current and effectively subtracts out quiescent 1.1 mA of upper reference current at all input codes since voltage across R3 varies between -10 V and 0 V. Output voltage E_O is thus product of digital input word and bipolar analog reference voltage.—J. Schoeff and D. Soderquist, "Differential and Multiplying Digital to Analog Converter Applications," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-19, p 3.



SQUARING FOR RMS—Combination of two MC1594 multipliers and two opamps gives RMS detector for squaring instantaneous input values, averaging over time interval, then taking square root to give RMS value of input waveform. First multiplier, used to square input waveform, delivers output current to first

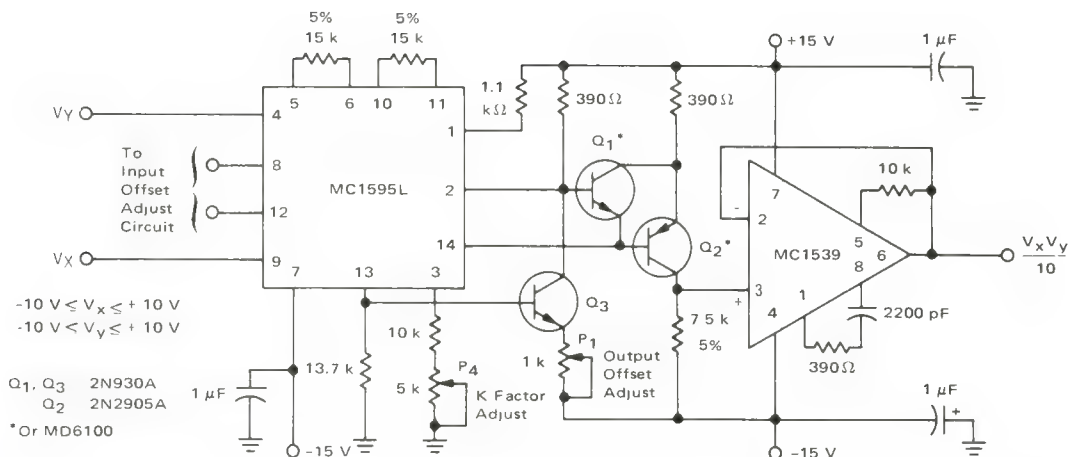
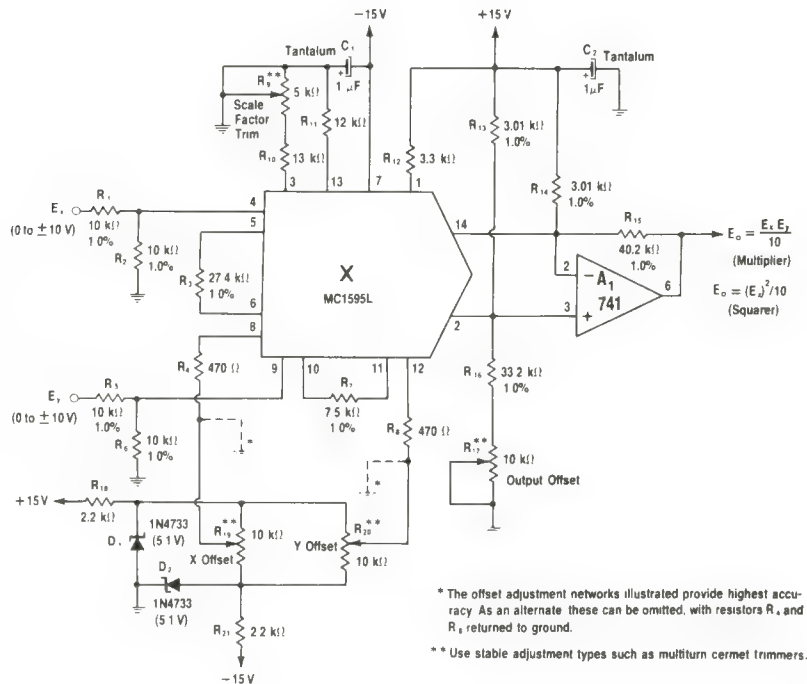
opamp for conversion to voltage and for averaging by means of capacitor in feedback path. Second opamp is used with second multiplier as feedback element for taking square root. Technique eliminates thermal response time drawback of most other RMS measuring circuits. Input voltage range for circuit is 2 to 10 V

P-P; for other ranges, input scaling can be used. Since direct coupling is used, output voltage includes DC components of input. Maximum input frequency is about 600 kHz, and accuracy is about 1%.—K. Huehne and D. Aldridge, True RMS Measurements Using IC Multipliers, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1973, p 85-86.



APPROXIMATING ARC TANGENTS—Analog Devices 433 multiplier/divider IC approximates arc tangent to 0.75%. Article presents mathematical basis for approximation used.—D. H. Sheingold, *Approximate Analog Functions with a Low-Cost Multiplier/Divider*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 50–52.

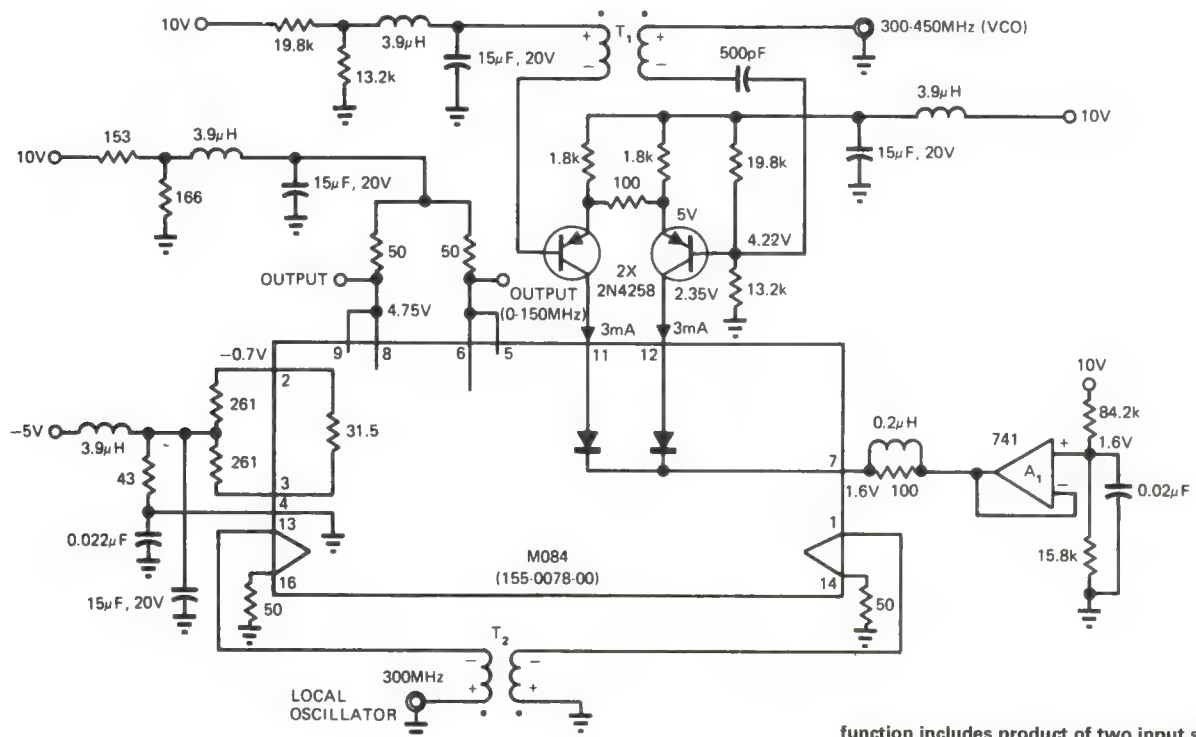
FOUR-QUADRANT MULTIPLIER/SQUARER—Basic 1595 multiplier block and 741 current-to-voltage converter convert input voltages E_x and E_y to output equal to one-tenth of their product when connected as shown for multiplier use. To operate as squarer of E_x , connect pins 4 and 9 together and omit R_5 and R_6 at E_y input. Output is then one-tenth of square of E_x .—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 255–257.



LEVEL SHIFTER WITH HIGH CURRENT DRIVE—Motorola MC1539 opamp is used as source-follower output stage for three-transistor level shifter of MC1595L linear four-quadrant multi-

plier, to improve current drive capabilities. Output voltage is in range of ± 10 V. Input offset adjusting circuits are 10K pots in series with 10K resistors between ± 15 V, with 1K to ground

from each side of paralleled pots.—E. Renschler, "Analysis and Basic Operation of the MC1595," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-489, p 11.



BROADBAND MIXER—Uses Tektronix M084 multiplier as broadband mixer having linear output within -3 dB limit from 2 MHz to above

150 MHz. Current-gain cell in multiplier takes advantage of logarithmic relationship between current and voltage in a semiconductor. Output

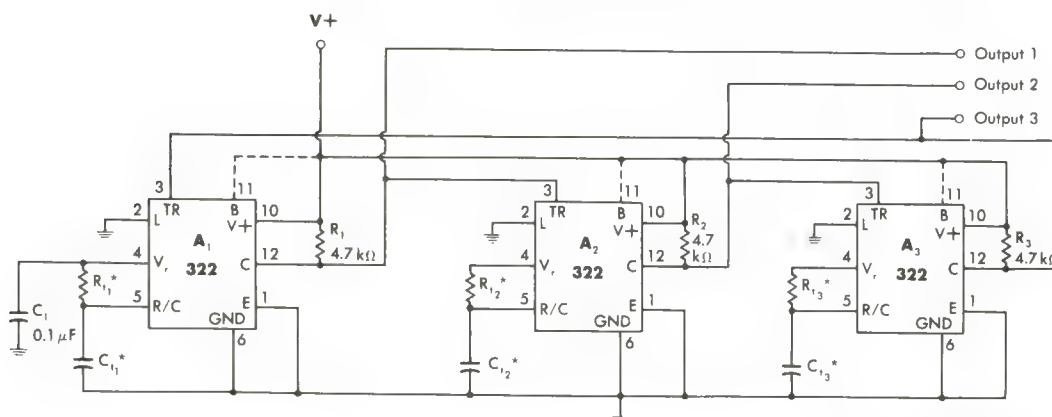
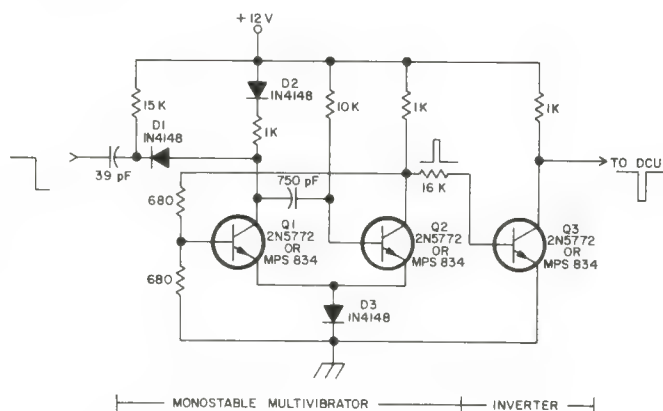
function includes product of two input signals, a 300-450 MHz swept VCO signal and a 300-MHz local oscillator signal.—M. Jaffe, Build a Low-Cost Wideband Mixer with a Monolithic Multiplier, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1975, p 63-64.

CHAPTER 56

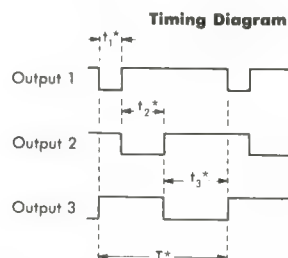
Multivibrator Circuits

Includes circuits in which one section is cut off when the other conducts. In an astable or free-running MVBR, frequency of spontaneous transition is determined by time and/or external control voltage. In a monostable MVBR, external trigger signal forces circuit into unstable state, with circuit constants determining time for return to stable state. In a bistable MVBR or flip-flop, external trigger is required for each transition. Use chiefly for generating square-wave pulses and signals.

1- μ s PULSE—Monostable MVBR converts negative-going event signal into pulses having standardized width of about 1 μ s, inverted by Q3 for use as input to counter.—T. E. Hutchinson, *Inexpensive Decimal Counting Unit*, 73 *Magazine*, Jan. 1974, p 47–51.



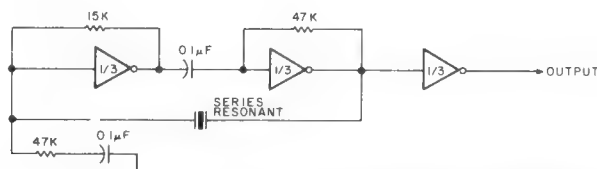
$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= R_1 C_1 \\ t_2 &= R_2 C_2 \\ t_3 &= R_3 C_3 \\ T &= t_1 + t_2 + t_3 \\ f &= \frac{1}{T} \end{aligned}$$



CHAINED ASTABLES—Cross-connected 322 mono MVBRs, operating as astables, are interconnected so individual timing periods are generated in sequence as shown. Total period T is

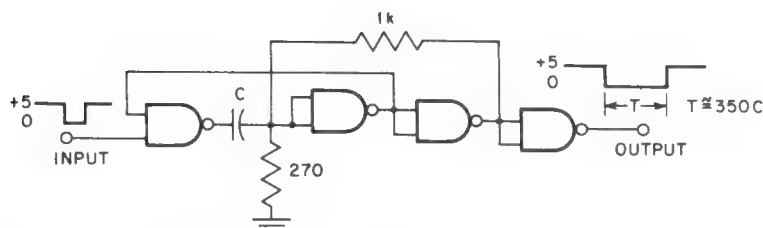
sum of three individual periods, after which cycle repeats itself. Chain may be extended further if desired. Useful when prescribed sequence of timing events is required. Equations

give values of R and C for timing periods ranging from 10 μ s to several minutes.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 125–128.



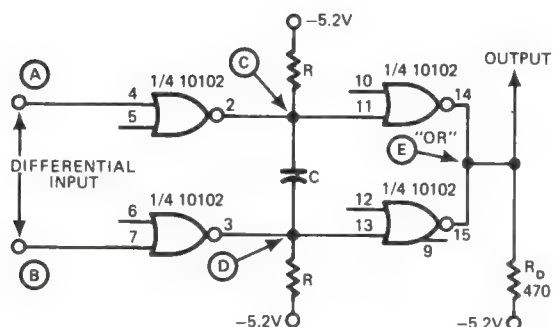
CRYSTAL MONO USING INVERTERS—Uses all three sections of CD4049 triple inverter, with series-resonant crystal connection. Supply can

be in range of 3 to 15 V. Serves as compact low-power portable RF oscillator having low battery drain.—W. J. Prudhomme, CMOS Oscillators, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 60–63.

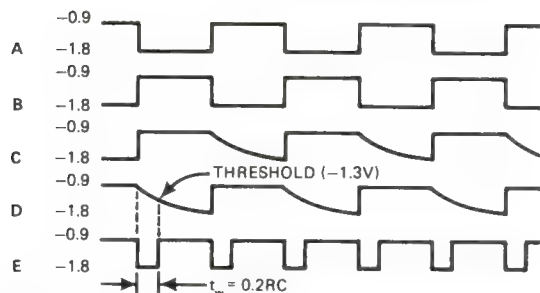


FOUR-GATE MONO—NAND-gate mono using Texas Instruments SN7400 package provides cleaner, more stable output. Feedback resistor eliminates tendency to oscillate. Output pulse width T is equal to $1.3 RC$; when R is 270 ohms.

T is 350 C. Input pulse widths over 30 ns can initiate output. C can be 100 pF to 100 μ F.—J. E. McAlister, Single NAND Package Improves One-Shot, *EEE Magazine*, Aug. 1970, p 78.

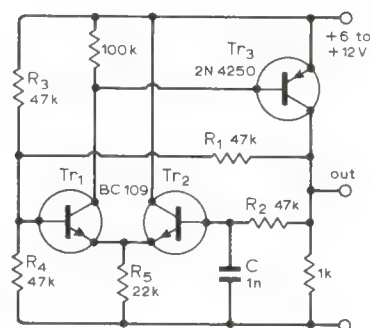


PINS 1 AND 16 ARE GND
PIN 8 IS $-5.2V_{dc}$
BYPASS PIN 8 TO GND WITH $0.1\ \mu F$

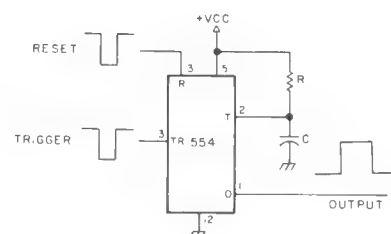


BIDIRECTIONAL MONO—Requires only one IC, three resistors, and one capacitor. Will trigger on both positive- and negative-going transitions, as required in critical timing applications involving pulses narrower than 50 ns. Capacitor alternately discharges through one pulldown

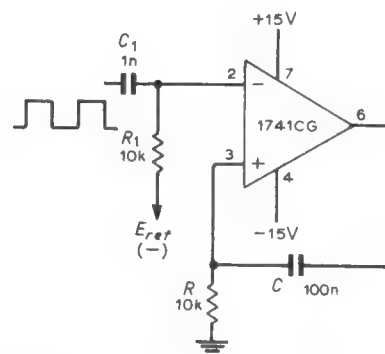
resistor to threshold, then the other. Output gates are tied together to form common output. Width of pulse is defined by values of components.—W. A. Palm, Bidirectional ECL One-Shot Uses a Single IC, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1977, p 41-42.



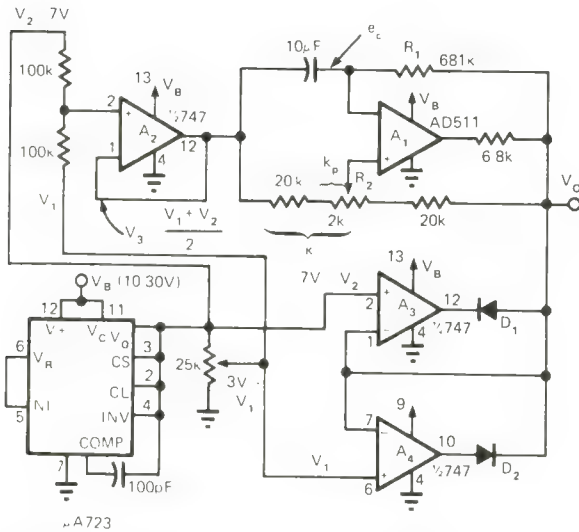
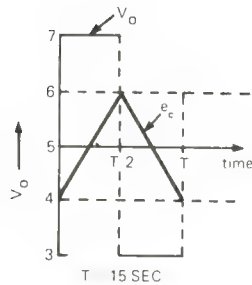
20-kHz ASTABLE—Single-capacitor circuit is reliable over wide range of temperatures, voltages, and transistor gains. Frequency varies only by 0.05% for supply voltage changes between 6 and 12 V. Timing can be changed with R_1 , R_2 , and C. Duty cycle depends on ratio of R_3 to R_4 , and is 50% for values shown.—C. Horwitz, Tolerant Astable Circuits, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1975, p. 93.



554 MONO—Uses one section of 554 quad monostable timer, connected to give output pulse for negative-going trigger pulse. Width of output pulse in seconds is equal to RC. Trigger must be narrower than output pulse. VCC is 4.5–16 V at 3–10 mA.—H. M. Berlin, IC Timer Review, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1978, p 40–45.

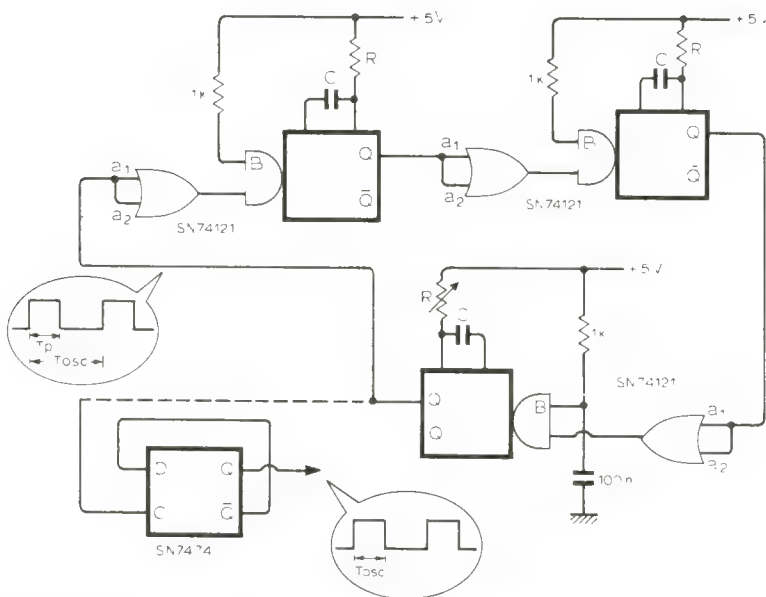


VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED MONO—Timing period of opamp operating as monostable multivibrator is controlled by magnitude of DC reference voltage. With square-wave input shown, differentiating action by C_1 - R_1 gives positive pulses that cause mono to make transitions. Article gives design equation and typical waveforms.—G. B. Clayton, *Experiments with Operational Amplifiers*, *Wireless World*, May 1973, p 241-242.



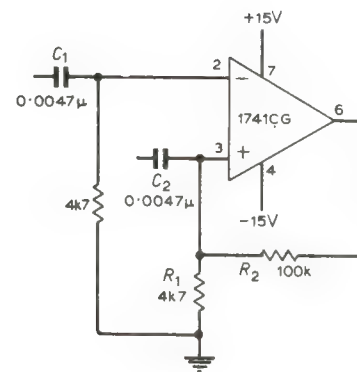
15-s ASTABLE—Precision opamp/diode clamp circuit simulating zener reduces cost of astable multivibrator having long time constant and good temperature stability. Circuit operates from single-ended supply, with $\mu A723$ providing 7-V reference for clamp amplifiers A_3 and A_4 .

A_2 provides oscillator with reference voltage V_3 halfway between V_1 and V_2 . R_2 allows frequency of oscillator to be adjusted about $\pm 6\%$. Article gives design equations.—L. Drake, Long Time-Constant Oscillator Uses Precision Clamps, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 20, 1974, p 51–52.

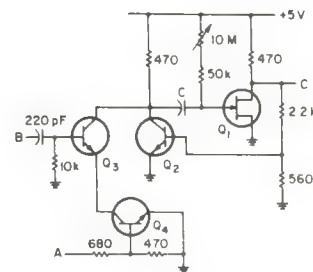


0.01 Hz to 7 MHz—Generates square waves suitable for clock signals in sequential digital circuits, with values of RC pairs determining period in range from about 150 ns to 120 s. To obtain equal mark-space ratio, set oscillator to half

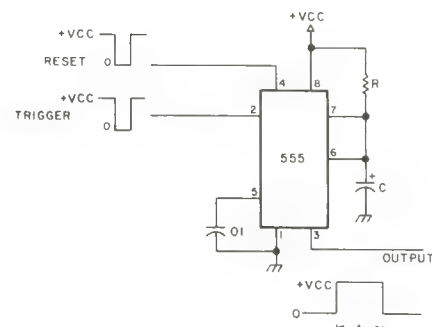
the required period and add bistable SN7474 divider as shown by dashed line.—P. J. Best, Monostable Ring Oscillator, *Wireless World*, March 1976, p 89.



TRIGGERED BISTABLE—Positive feedback applied to opamp through R_2 and R_1 causes amplifier output to remain at either its positive or negative saturation limit. Triggering pulses for changing state of output may be applied to either input terminal, through C_1 or C_2 ; pulse polarity required to produce transition depends on state of circuit, which should be verified experimentally.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, May 1973, p 241–242.

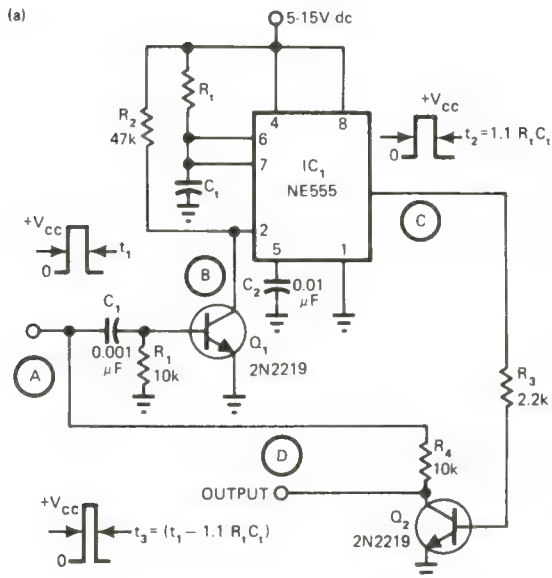
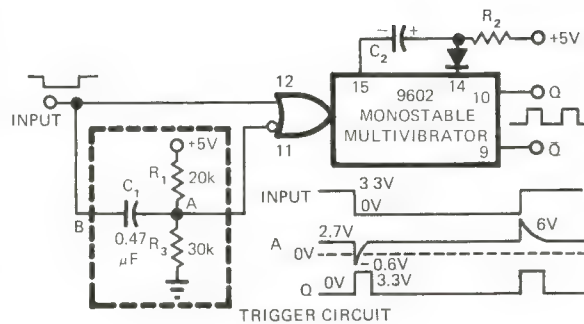


VERSATILE MONO—Uses standard digital IC voltage levels as inputs, and can be enabled or inhibited at any time without causing output pulse. Input gate Q_3 – Q_4 is enabled with logic 1 at point A and inhibited with logic 0. Logic 1 at B starts timing cycle. Q_1 is 2N3819 JFET, and all other transistors are 2N3704.—R. Tenny, Versatile One-Shot, *EEE Magazine*, Sept. 1970, p 89.

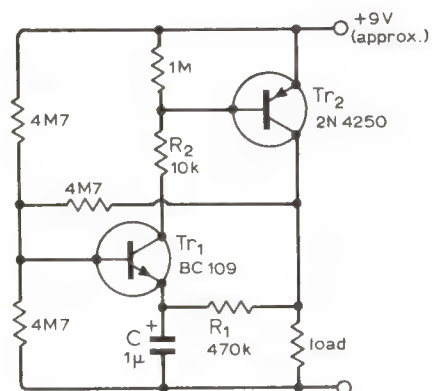
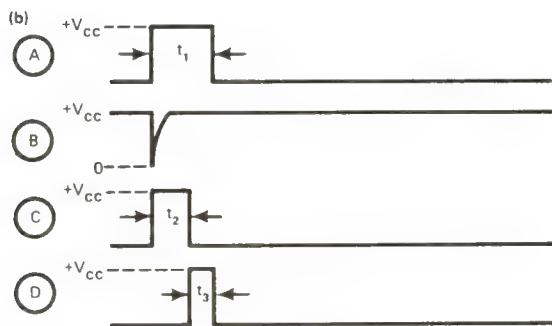


POSITIVE-OUTPUT MONO—Timer is triggered by negative-going pulse to give positive output pulse whose width t in seconds is $1.1RC$. VCC is 4.5–16 V at 3–10 mA.—H. M. Berlin, IC Timer Review, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1978, p 40–45.

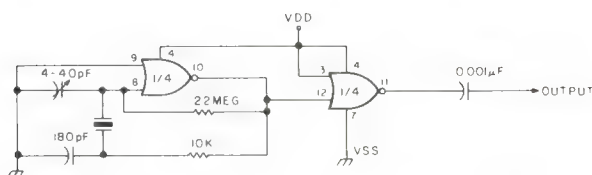
DUAL-EDGE TRIGGERING—Although 9602 multivibrator IC can be triggered normally either on leading or falling edge of square wave, but not on both, addition of two resistors and one capacitor provides double-edge triggering. When input goes low, negative-going pulse through C_1 triggers 9602 and makes it deliver one output pulse. When input goes high again, high-going pulse is delivered directly to pin 12 of 9602, triggering it again so it produces another pulse.—J. P. Yang, *Circuit Triggers One-Shot on Both Edges of Square Wave*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1972, p 49.



PULSE-WIDTH DETECTOR—Connections as shown for 555 timer give output only if trigger pulse width is greater than time constant ($t_2 = 1.1R_1C_1$) of mono MVBR circuit. Q_1 is normally off. Pin 2 of 555 is then high. At start of trigger pulse, output at point C is low. Positive trigger drives Q_1 on for time determined by R_1C_1 , feeding negative-going pulse to trigger pin 2. Timer then acts as normal mono, driving Q_2 on for time t_2 . If input pulse is still high at end of t_2 , it appears at output D since Q_2 is now off. Output pulse width is thus equal to input trigger width less $1.1R_1C_1$. For greater accuracy, insert delay between point A and R_1 equal to inherent propagation delay of timer.—S. Sarpangal, *Build a Pulse-Width Detector with a 555 Timer*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1977, p 93 and 96.

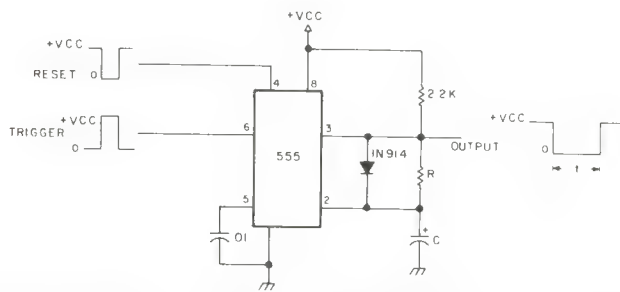


2-Hz ASTABLE PULSER—Single-capacitor circuit operates at very low duty cycles, in range of 10% to 1%. Battery drain is low because off current is about $1 \mu A$ for 50-mA on current. R_2 and C determine on time, while R_1 and C set off time. Circuit pulses about twice per second, which is suitable for animal temperature and heart-rate studies. Can be used with implanted transmitters operating from single mercury button cell for more than one year with suitable resistor values.—C. Horwitz, *Tolerant Astable Circuits*, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1975, p 93.



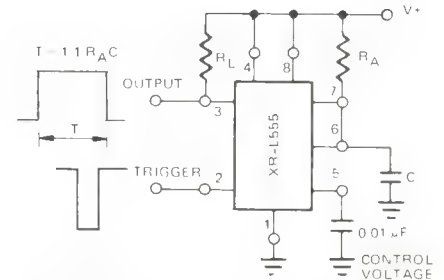
CRYSTAL WITH NOR GATES—Uses two sections of CD4001 quad NOR gate to give mono multivibrator operating in frequency range from 10 kHz up to top limit of about 10 MHz,

with exact frequency depending on values used for R and C .—W. J. Prudhomme, *CMOS Oscillators*, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 60–63.

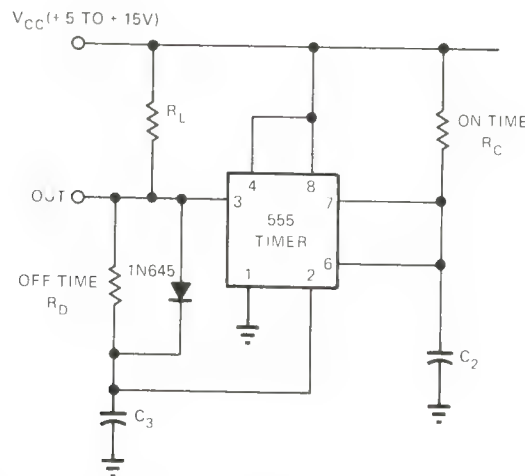


NEGATIVE-OUTPUT MONO—Timer is wired to give negative output pulse for positive-going input trigger pulse. Width of output pulse in seconds is $1.1RC$. Input pulse must be narrower than desired output pulse width. When reset

pin is momentarily grounded, output returns to stable state. V_{CC} is 4.5–16 V at 3–10 mA.—H. M. Berlin, IC Timer Review, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 40–45.

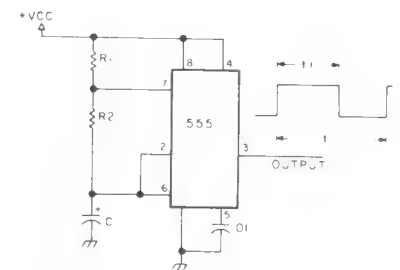


MICROPOWER MONO—Uses Exar XR-L555 having typical power dissipation of only 900 μ W at 5 V, serving as direct replacement for 555 timer in micropower circuits. Time delay is controlled by one external resistor and one capacitor (R_A and C) which determine output pulse duration. Can be triggered or reset on falling waveform. Output will drive TTL circuits or source up to 50 mA.—"Timer Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 7–8.



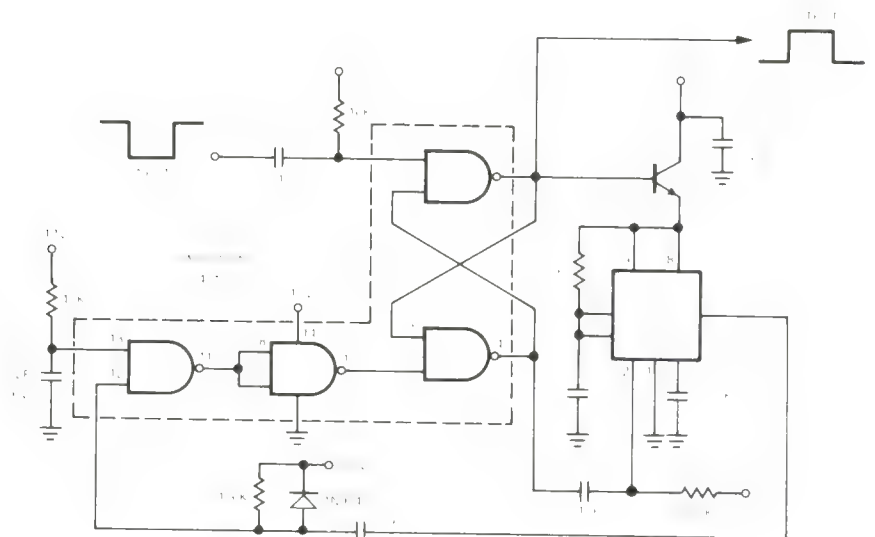
ASTABLE OSCILLATOR—Circuit for astable operation of 555 timer provides completely independent ON and OFF times. Time constant for one mode is $1.1 R_C C_2$ and for other mode is 1.1

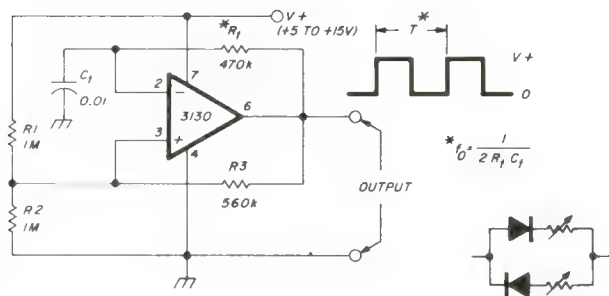
$R_C C_3$. Free-running period is sum of these time constants.—J. P. Carter, Astable Operation of IC Timers Can Be Improved, EDN Magazine, June 20, 1973, p 83.



555 ASTABLE—Produces repetitive rectangular output at frequency equal to $1.443/(R_1 + 2R_2)C$ hertz. Duty cycle is determined by values of R_1 and R_2 ; R_2 must be much larger than R_1 to obtain nearly a 50% duty cycle. Normal range for duty cycle is 51 to 99%. V_{CC} is 4.5–16 V at 3–10 mA.—H. M. Berlin, IC Timer Review, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 40–45.

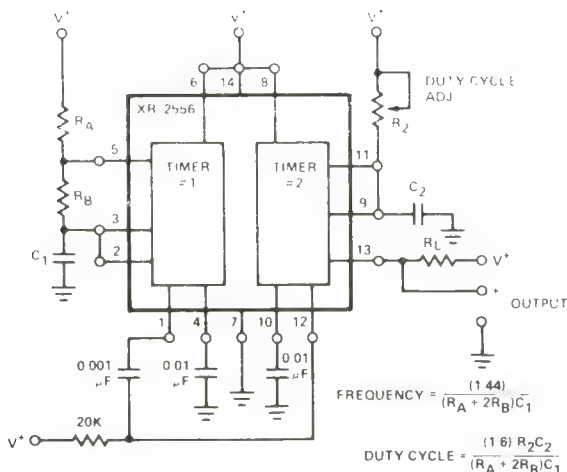
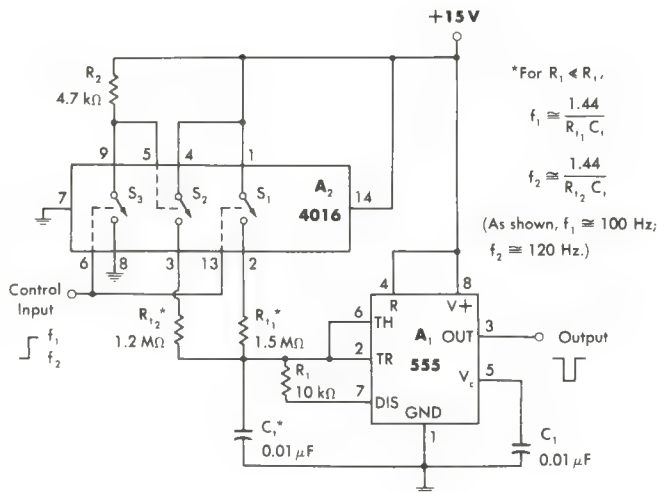
LOW-POWER MONO—555 timer provides low-drain monostable operation suitable for interfacing with CMOS 4011B NAND gates. Standby drain is less than 50 μ A. When mono is on, current drawn is 4.5 mA for pulse duration of $T = 1.1RC$.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 733.





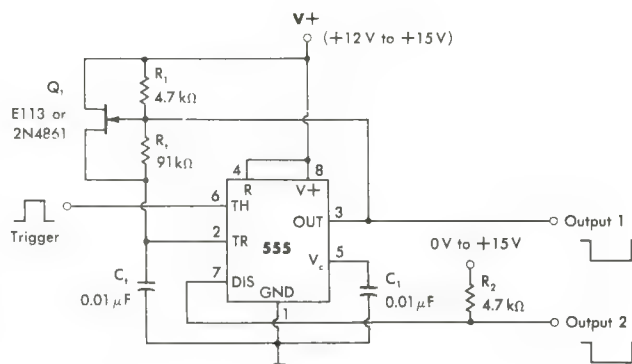
1 Hz TO 1 MHz—Opamp-based astable MVBR generates square waves over extremely wide range, with suitable changes in circuit values. RCA 3130 opamp has CMOS output stage for driving either 5-V TTL or 10–15 V CMOS logic stages directly. Values are for 100 Hz. R_1 and C_1 can be readily scaled for different ranges. To control symmetry, replace R_1 with two resistors in series with reverse-connected diodes as at lower right.—W. Jung, *An IC Op Amp Update*, *Ham Radio*, March 1978, p 62–69.

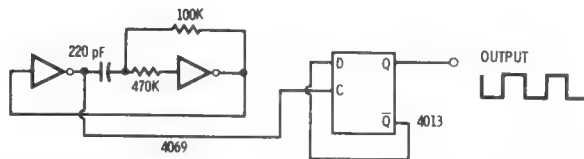
PROGRAMMABLE ASTABLE—4016 CMOS analog switch selects 1.5-megohm timing resistor R_{11} when control input line is high, to give negative-going 100-Hz output pulses. When input is low, CMOS switch S_2 is on, selecting 1.2-megohm timing resistor R_{12} to give 120-Hz output.—W. G. Jung, *“IC Timer Cookbook,”* Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 136–137.



VARIABLE DUTY CYCLE—First section of Exar XR-2556 dual timer operates as astable MVBR whose frequency is equal to $1.44/(R_A + 2R_B)C_1$, with output used to trigger timer 2 connected in monostable mode. Time delay T_2 of timer 2 is made less than period of timer 1 waveform, so both timers have same frequency. Duty cycle is determined by timing cycle of timer 2, adjustable from 1% to 99% with R_2 . Supply voltage is 4.5–16 V.—*“Timer Data Book,”* Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 23–30.

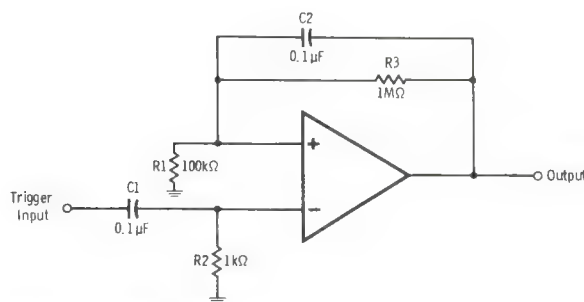
INVERTED MONO—Connection shown for 555 timer accepts positive trigger pulses and delivers negative output pulses. Duty cycles above 99% are possible without jitter. Heavy loads can be driven from pin 7 without loss of accuracy, but excessive loading of pin 3 can affect timing accuracy. Width of output pulse is 1 ms for values of R_1 and C_1 shown. Trigger must be held below two-thirds of supply voltage for standby and raised above two-thirds of supply momentarily (not longer than pulse width) for triggering.—W. G. Jung, *“IC Timer Cookbook,”* Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 89.





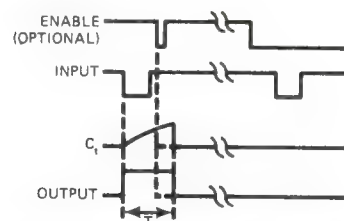
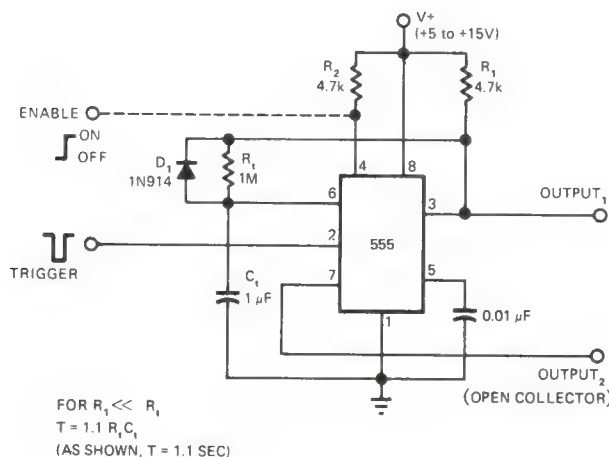
DIVIDING FOR SYMMETRY—4013 dual D flip-flop is used as binary divider at output of astable MVBR to give 50/50 symmetry for output fre-

quency half that of MVBR.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 232–234.



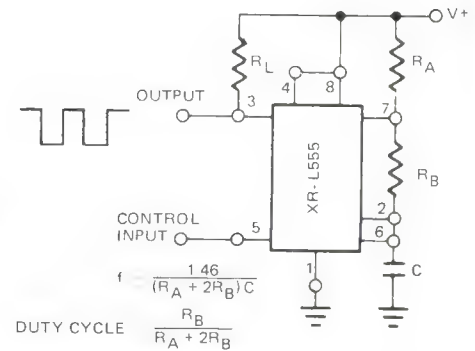
AC-COUPLED FLIP-FLOP—When leading edge of 2-V positive trigger pulse is applied to negative input of 741 or equivalent opamp, this input becomes more positive than positive input and opamp swings into negative saturation. This condition is held by positive feedback until trailing edge of next trigger pulse makes opamp swing back into positive saturation. C2 pre-

vents trailing edge of first pulse from driving opamp back into positive saturation. Value shown for C2 should be increased if pulses are longer than 50 ms.—R. Melen and H. Garland, "Understanding IC Operational Amplifiers," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1978, p 118–119.

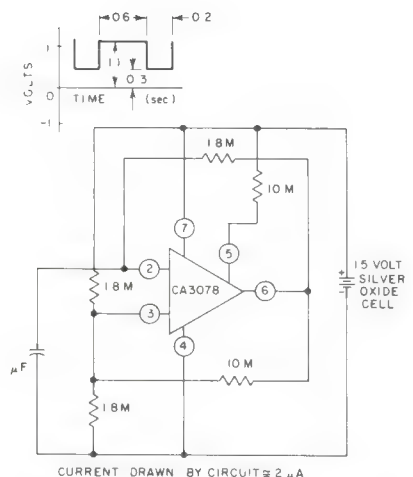


BASIC 555 MONO—Circuit variation shown for original IC timer prototype has same timing equation and input trigger requirements for standard connection but provides two outputs rather than one. This is achieved by using pin 7 of IC as an open-collector output that can be referred to any supply voltage between 0 and +15 V regardless of voltage used for timer. Article

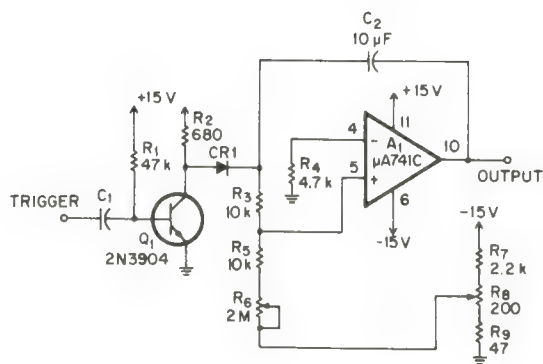
describes operation in detail and points out possible drawbacks, including possibility of timing error for high duty cycle operation because C_1 takes longer to discharge than in conventional monostable MVBR.—W. G. Jung, Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127–135.



MICROPOWER CLOCK—Free-running frequency and duty cycle are controlled by R_A , R_B , and C in astable MVBR connection of Exar XR-L555 micropower equivalent of 555 timer. With 5-V supply, power dissipation is only 900 μ W.—"Timer Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 7–8.

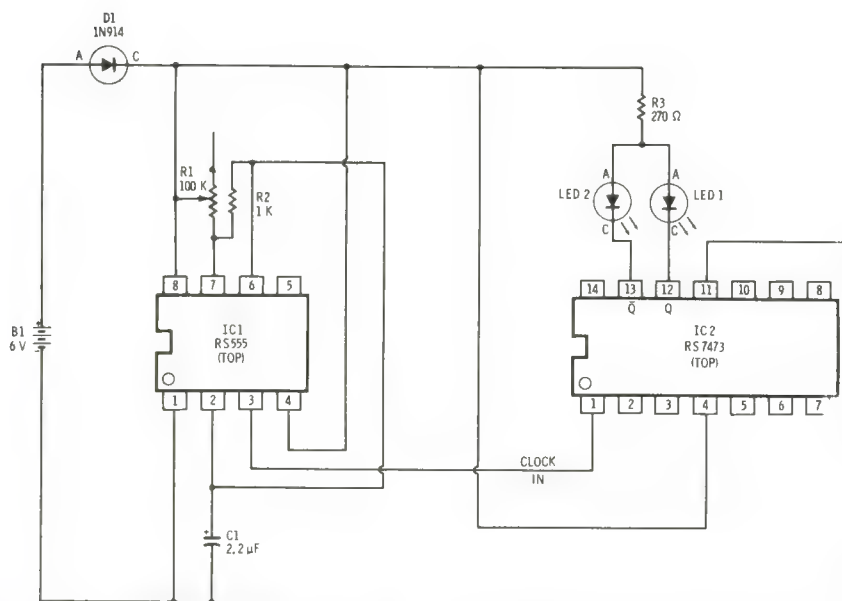
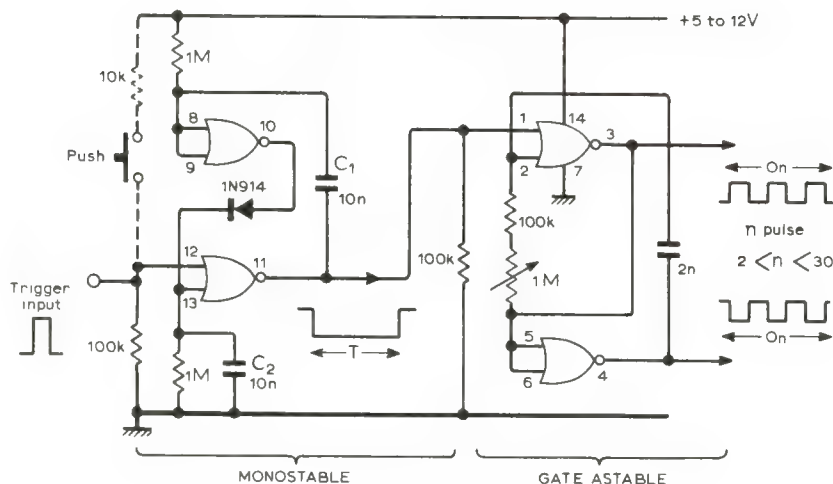


TIMING-PULSE GENERATOR—Astable MVBR uses CA3078 micropower opamp to develop timing pulses for driving other low-power circuits. Current drain is only about 2 μ A from 1.5-VDC supply.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 4.



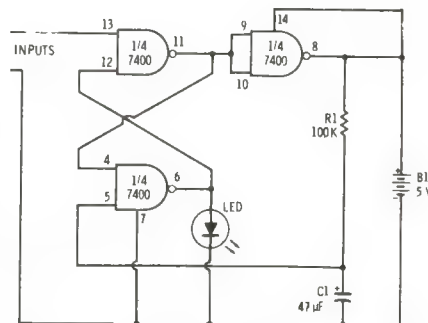
RETRIGGERABLE MONO—Circuit provides pulse widths up to 60 s, has short reset time, and can be retriggered during timing cycle. Pulse width is determined by C_2 , R_3 , R_5 , and R_6 . If trigger pulse arrives while output of A_1 is high, C_2 discharges to its original triggered state for initiating completely new timing cycle.—D. Pantic, Retriggerable Monostable, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, May 15, 1971, p 50.

TRIGGERED MVBR—Each trigger input produces fixed number of pulses, between 2 and 30 depending on setting of 1-megohm frequency control. Monostable feeds gated astable, both realized with single CD4001 IC. Use dashed circuit with pushbutton for manual operation in place of trigger pulse.—K. Padmanabhan, N-Stable Multivibrator, *Wireless World*, April 1977, p 61.

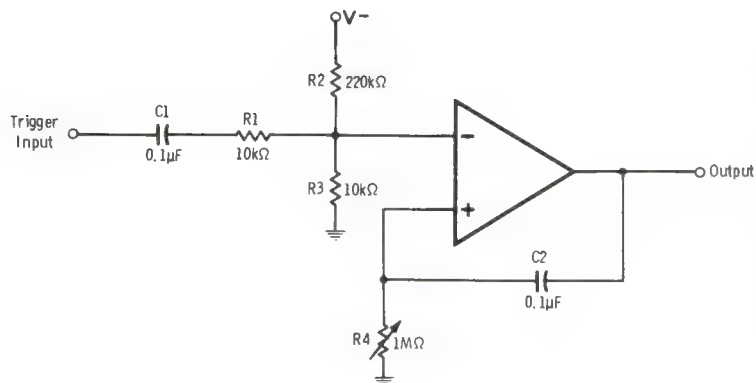


IC FLIP-FLOP DEMONSTRATOR—Demonstration circuit using RS7473 dual flip-flop incorporates 555 clock circuit providing sequential train of input pulses at AF rate to JK master-slave flip-flop section for toggling LED loads of flip-flop back and forth between ON and OFF states. R1 controls rate at which LEDs flash on

and off. Circuit is designed for Radio Shack 276-041 or equivalent red LEDs. If clock is omitted, state of flip-flop is changed by grounding clock input pin 1 momentarily.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 23–32.



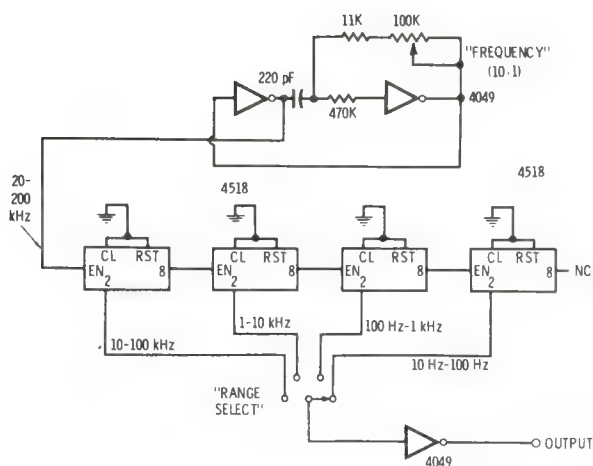
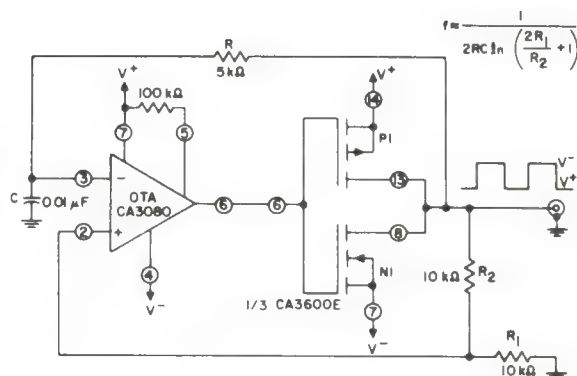
MONO WITH NORMALLY ON LED—Connection shown for three gates of 7400 quad NAND gate inverts operating mode, so LED is normally on. Trigger pulse at input extinguishes LED for time determined by R1 and C1 while making gates change states. Gates revert to original states after delay also determined by values of R1 and C1.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 19–26.



BASIC MONO—Opamp is normally in positive saturation because of negative voltage provided by voltage divider R2-R3. When 2-V positive trigger pulse is applied to input, output of opamp swings into negative saturation but automatically returns to positive saturation after time interval determined by values used for C2 and R4. With R4 set at maximum resistance, this time is about 1 s. Increase size of C2 for longer time periods. Opamp can be 741 or equivalent.—R. Melen and H. Garland, "Understanding IC Operational Amplifiers," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1978, p 120-121.

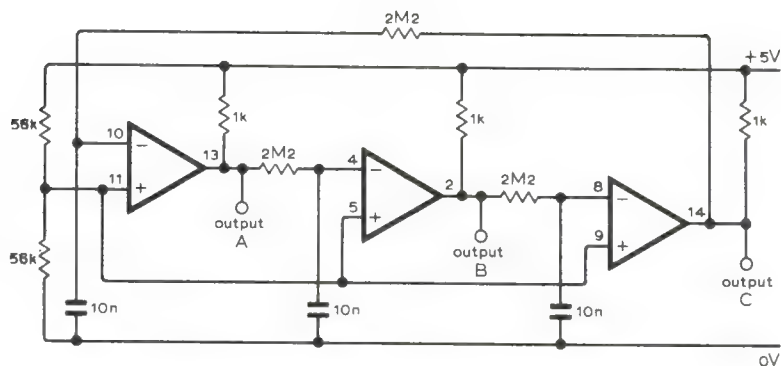
ASTABLE USING CMOS TRANSISTOR PAIR—

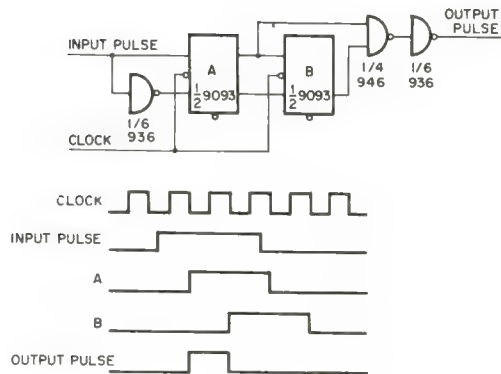
One transistor pair from CA3600E array is used with CA3080 operational transconductance amplifier to give precise timing and threshold for square waves. Quiescent power consumption is typically 6 mW with values shown.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 279.



PERFECT SQUARE WAVES FOR LAB—Two sections of 4049 hex inverting buffer are connected as 10:1 variable-frequency astable MVBR to feed chain of four divide-by-10 counters using 4518 dual counters. Frequency division provides perfect symmetry for square-wave output.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 232-234.

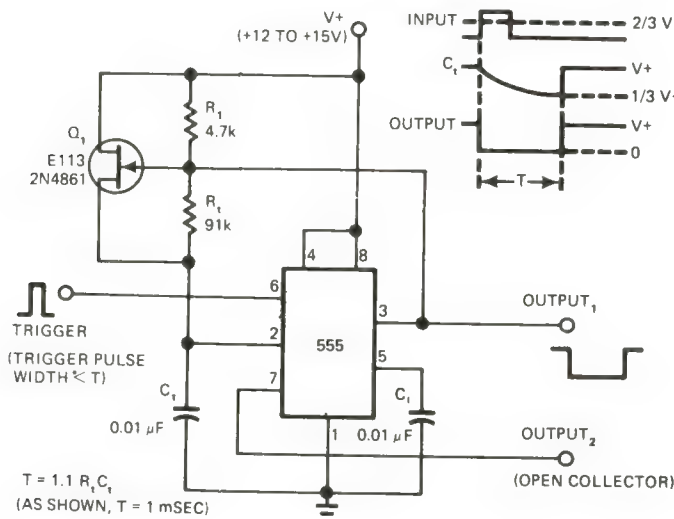
17-Hz SQUARE WAVES—Uses three comparators from MC3302P IC to generate three symmetrical square waves 120° apart. Inverting outputs of comparators gives waves 60° apart. Operating voltage can be anywhere from 4 to 12 V.—L. J. Bell, Three Coupled Astables, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1977, p 44.





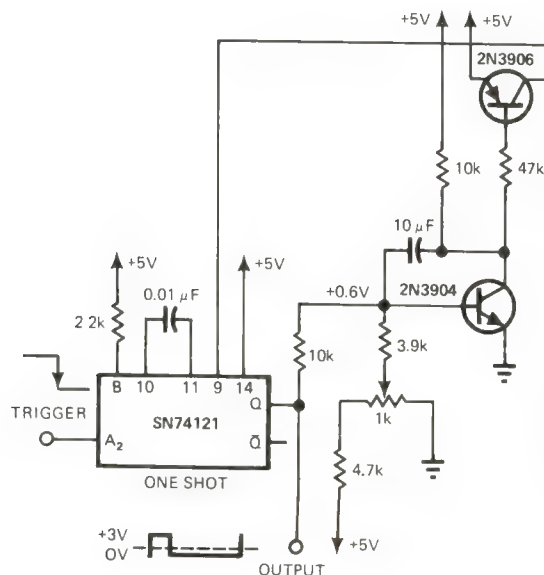
CLOCK-SYNCHRONIZED—Circuit generates pulse that is two clock pulses wide, in synchronism with clock, from random input pulse whose width is more than 5 times that of clock pulse. Flip-flops A and B are connected as shift register. When clock pulse falls, input of flip-flop A

goes to 1 and sets it. B follows state of A with delay of one clock pulse. Output pulse can occur only once during a particular input strobe.—F. E. Nesbitt, Synchronized One Shot, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, May 15, 1971, p 50.

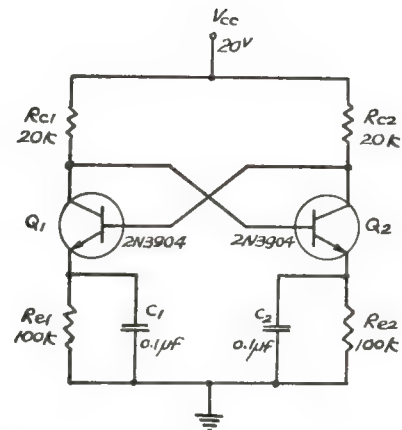


NEGATIVE-GOING DUAL-OUTPUT 555—Circuit triggers on positive-going pulses and delivers negative-going output timing pulses. C_1 charges when JFET switch Q_1 is held on by high output state of timer. When output of timer

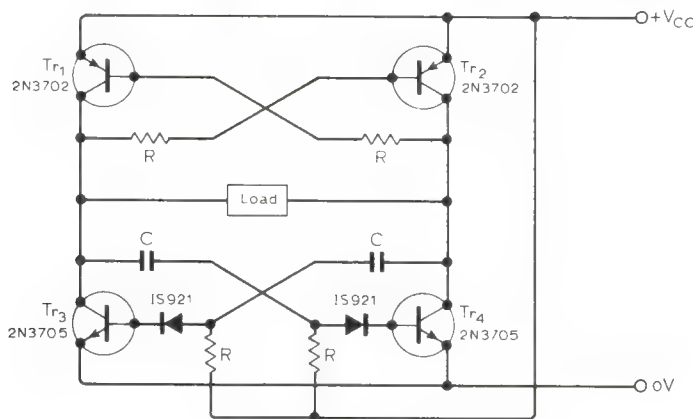
goes low, C_1 discharges to ground through R_1 . Timing accuracy is good, and duty cycles above 99% are possible without jitter.—W. G. Jung, Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127–135.



DUTY-CYCLE CONTROL—Feedback loop through two transistors automatically adjusts timing of MVBR to hold duty cycle constant over wide range of triggering rates. 2N3904 acts as integrator with time constant much longer than pulsing period. If duty cycle increases or decreases, current into integrator becomes positive or negative and DC voltage at its collector slowly decreases or increases. This collector voltage drives 2N3906 operating as current generator for adjusting automatically to give chosen duty cycle as selected by 1K pot. Range is 17% to above 50%.—J. L. Engle, Regulate Duty Cycle Automatically, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1978, p 122.

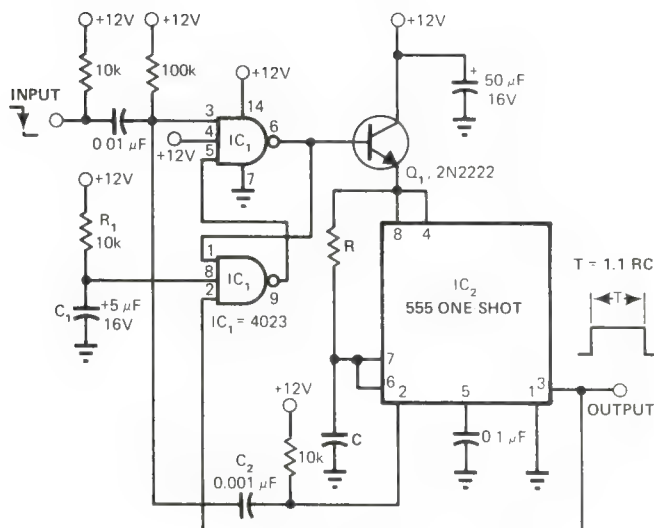
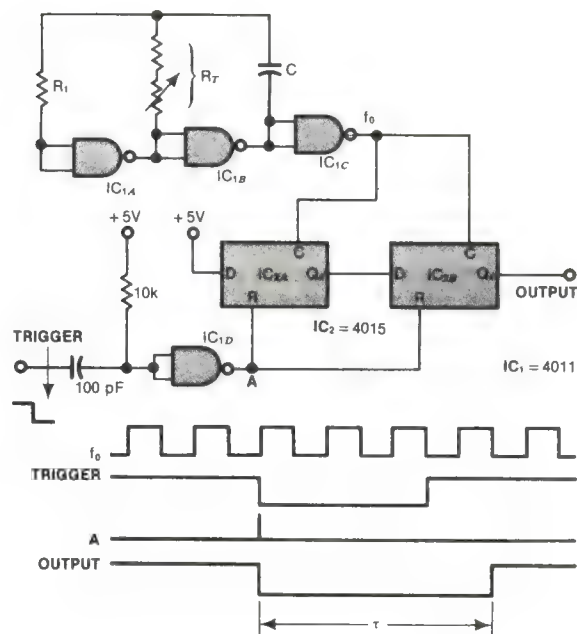


DIRECT-COUPLED ASTABLE—Collectors and bases of both emitter-biased transistors are directly coupled to each other. Switching action takes place by means of capacitor in each emitter circuit. Triangle waves are generated at emitters. Neither transistor can remain permanently cut off. Instead, circuit has two quasi-states, with switching action achieved by charging and discharging capacitor between these states. Single 0.1-μF capacitor can be used between emitters in place of C_1 and C_2 .—S. Chang, Two New Direct-Coupled Astable Multivibrators, *Proceedings of the IEEE*, March 1973, p 390–391.

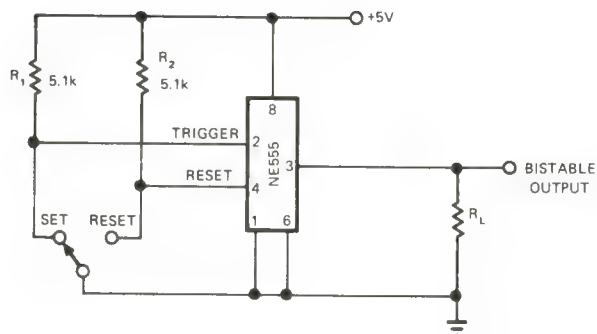


LOW BATTERY DRAIN—Combination of astable and bistable MVBRs, connected so diagonally opposite transistors switch on and off together, minimizes current drain in battery-powered signal generator. Period of square wave is approximately equal to $1.4CR$, and peak load current can be up to 70 mA with 24-V battery supply. Circuit will tolerate wide range of values for CR .—J. C. Hopkins, Efficient Square-Wave Oscillator, *Wireless World*, June 1977, p 58.

PRECISION MONO—Negative-going pulse triggers mono, making output go LOW for duration of eight clock pulses at frequency determined by values of R and C in 4011 clock generator IC_1 . R_1 is greater than $2R_T$, and clock frequency is $1/13.8R_1C$. Width of output pulse depends on number of stages in shift register IC_2 and clock frequency.—B. Bong, Two CMOS IC's Yield Precision One-Shot, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 82.



LOW STANDBY POWER—Basic 555 timer circuit is combined with control logic to keep drain from 12-V supply down to $1 \mu A$ during standby. Drain increases to 6 mA when input signal makes output pulse go high. Circuit can be interfaced with CMOS logic. Negative-going input pulse triggers SR flip-flop, which in turn saturates Q_1 and applies power to 555. Simultaneously, C_2 feeds trigger to trigger input pin 2 of 555, to make output pulse go high. At end of time delay determined by values of R and C , timer output goes low and transition resets flip-flop for standby operation.—K. J. Imhof, 555 One-Shot Circuit Features Low-Power Standby Mode, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1978, p 134.

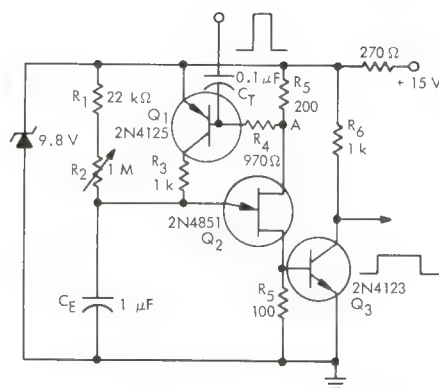


TRUTH TABLE

TRIGGER (PIN 2)	RESET (PIN 4)	OUT
↓	HIGH	↑
↑	HIGH	HIGH
HIGH	↓	↓
HIGH	↑	LOW

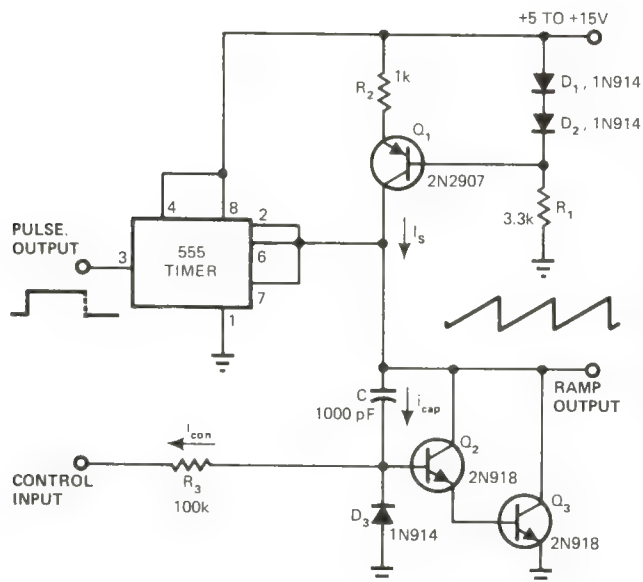
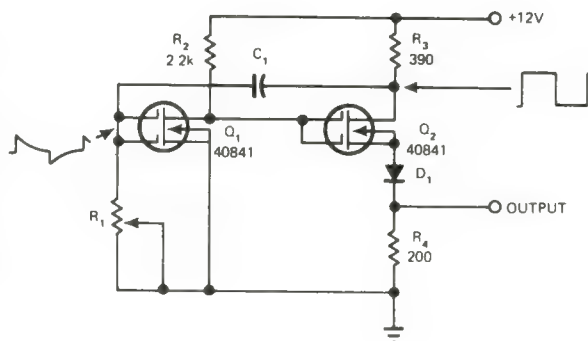
555 TIMER AS FLIP-FLOP—Eliminating RC timing network of 555 timer and tying threshold low makes output states depend on trigger and reset inputs. These are pulled high through R_1 and R_2 , then pulled low either with switch or TTL level of 0 on reset input pin 4. Output then

stays low until reset goes high and trigger goes low; this bistable action prevents contact bounce from switching output erroneously. Circuit will source or sink 200 mA.—R. L. Gephart, Mini-DIP Bistable Flip-Flop Sinks or Sources 200 mA, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1974, p 76 and 78.

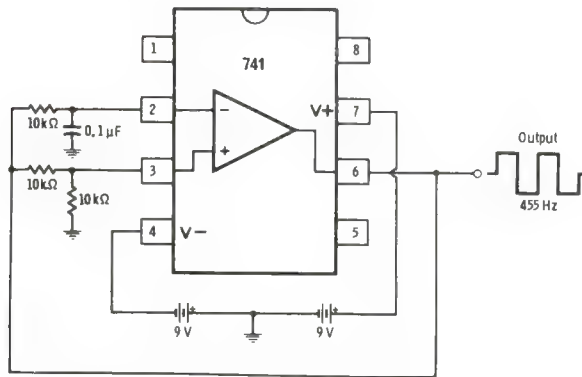


UJT MONO—UJT Q_2 is normally on, with its emitter saturation current supplied by transistor Q_1 , which is also on. Application of positive trigger pulse to base of Q_1 turns both off to start timing cycle. C_E starts charging each time from saturation voltage of UJT. When capacitor voltage becomes high enough to fire UJT, Q_1 turns on and supplies emitter current required to keep UJT on. Output transistor Q_2 delivers pulse having duration related to value used for C_E .—“Unijunction Transistor Timers and Oscillators,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-294, p 5.

MOSFET ASTABLE—RCA 40841 dual-gate N-channel depletion-type MOSFETs alternate between high and low conduction states in between dormant periods when C₁ is charging or discharging through R₁. Circuit switches state when voltage level at gate of Q₁ makes gain high enough for regeneration to occur. D₁ reduces voltage across R₁ to give TTL drive capability.—D. R. Armstrong, Wide-Frequency Astable Multivibrator Uses One R-C Network, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1977, p 54.

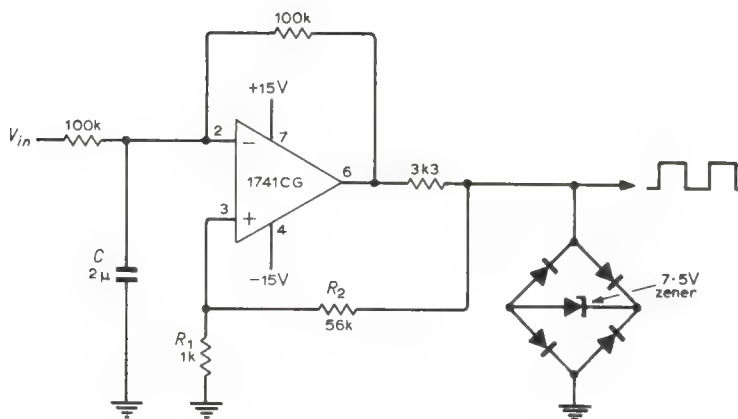
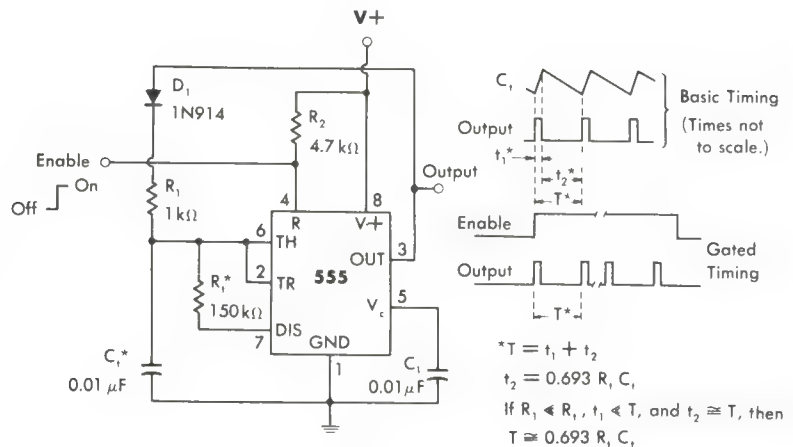


VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED MONO—Circuit gives choice of linear sawtooth and constant pulse-width outputs over frequency range from DC to 50 kHz. Output frequency and pulse repetition rate vary linearly with control current. Applications include audio synthesizers, variable time bases, and current-to-frequency converters.—S. Wetenkamp, Minor Changes Turn VCO into Voltage-Controlled One-Shot, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1978, p 67-69.



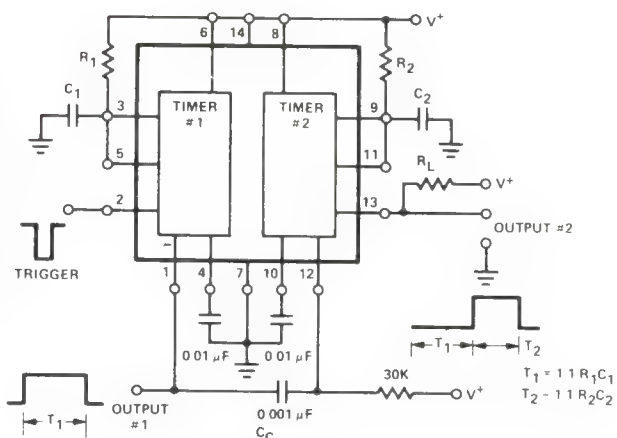
455-Hz ASTABLE—Frequency of square-wave output depends on values used for external capacitor and resistors. Very low frequencies can be obtained by using large values for both. High-frequency performance is limited by slew rate of opamp.—R. Melen and H. Garland, "Understanding IC Operational Amplifiers," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1978, p 119–120.

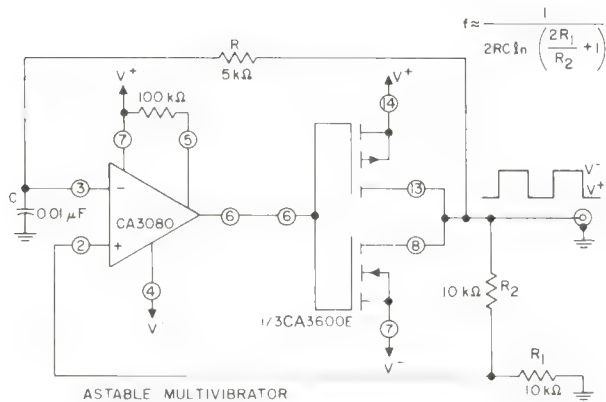
GATED ASTABLE—With values shown, circuit produces positive output pulses at about 1 kHz when gated on by positive pulse at pin 4. Supply voltage for 555 timer can be 15 V.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 135–136.



PULSE-WIDTH CONTROL—DC input voltage controls width of rectangular output pulse of opamp operating as free-running multivibrator, by injecting additional current into phase-inverting input of opamp. This current serves to increase one timing period and decrease the other. Circuit also provides similarly controllable sawtooth output (at pin 2). Output circuit uses diode bridge and zener for symmetrically clamping output voltage limits of amplifier when this feature is required.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, May 1973, p 241–242.

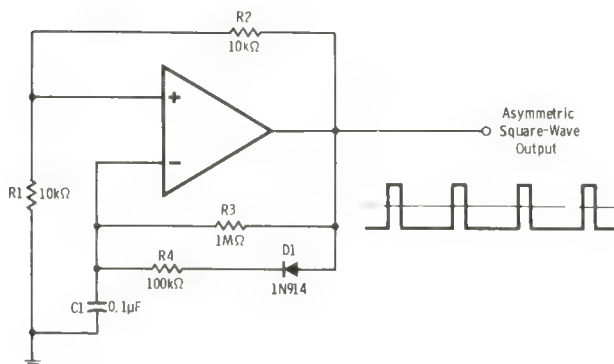
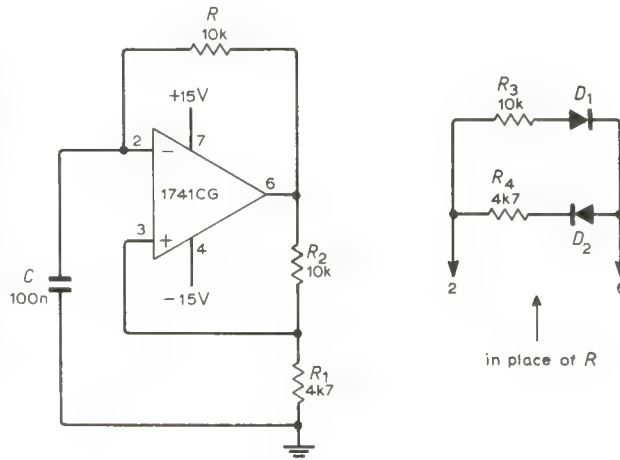
SEQUENTIAL TIMING GIVES DELAYED MONO MVBR—Output of first timer section of Exar XR-2556 dual timer is capacitively coupled to trigger pin of second timer section. When input trigger is applied, output 1 goes high for duration $T_1 = 1.1R_1C_1$, then goes low and triggers timer 2 through C_2 . Output at pin 13 then goes high for duration $T_2 = 1.1R_2C_2$ to give performance of delayed mono MVBR. Supply voltage is 4.5–16 V. Choose R_L to keep timer output below 200 mA for supply voltage used.—"Timer Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 23–30.





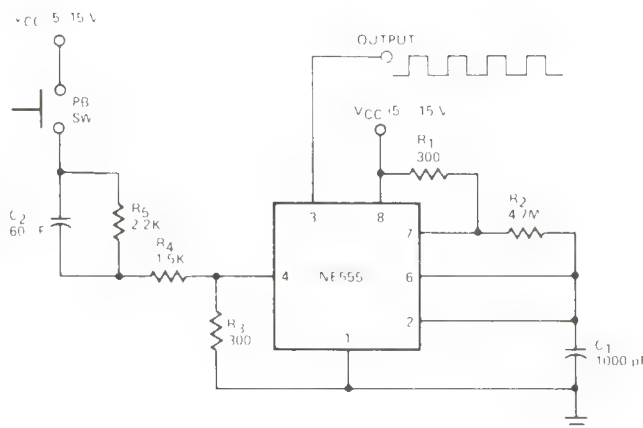
ASTABLE SQUARE-WAVE—CA3080 variable opamp drives one inverter/amplifier section of CA3600E inverter array. Quiescent power drain is typically 6 mW. Supply voltage range is ± 3 to ± 15 V.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 5.

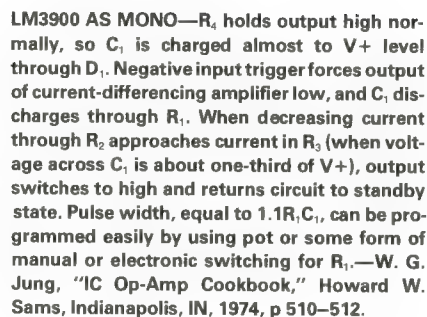
FREE-RUNNING—Positive feedback is applied to noninverting input terminal of opamp through voltage divider R_1 - R_2 , to make amplifier switch regeneratively and repetitively between saturated states. Charging time of C controls duration of each state, to give desired free-running multivibrator providing rectangular (pin 6), trapezoidal (pin 3), and sawtooth (pin 2) symmetrical waveforms. Article gives design equations and waveforms. For nonsymmetrical waveforms, use alternative circuit in place of R; here, diodes switch two different timing resistors into circuit alternately.—G. B. Clayton, *Experiments with Operational Amplifiers*, *Wireless World*, May 1973, p 241-242.



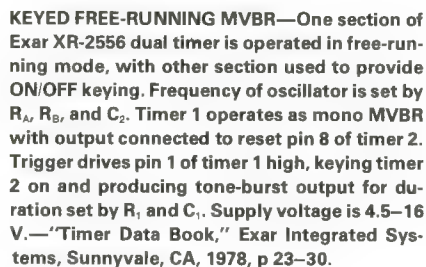
ASYMMETRICAL SQUARE WAVES—Addition of D1 and R4 to astable MVBR connection of 741 or equivalent opamp results in two different charging rates for C1, depending on whether opamp is in positive or negative saturation. Positive and negative peaks of output pulse then have different widths.—R. Melen and H. Garland, "Understanding IC Operational Amplifiers," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1978, p 122-123.

SQUARE-WAVE BURSTS—When pushbutton switch is closed, 555 timer generates square-wave tone bursts for duration depending on how long voltage on pin 4 exceeds threshold value. R_1 , R_2 , and C, control astable action of timer.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 726.





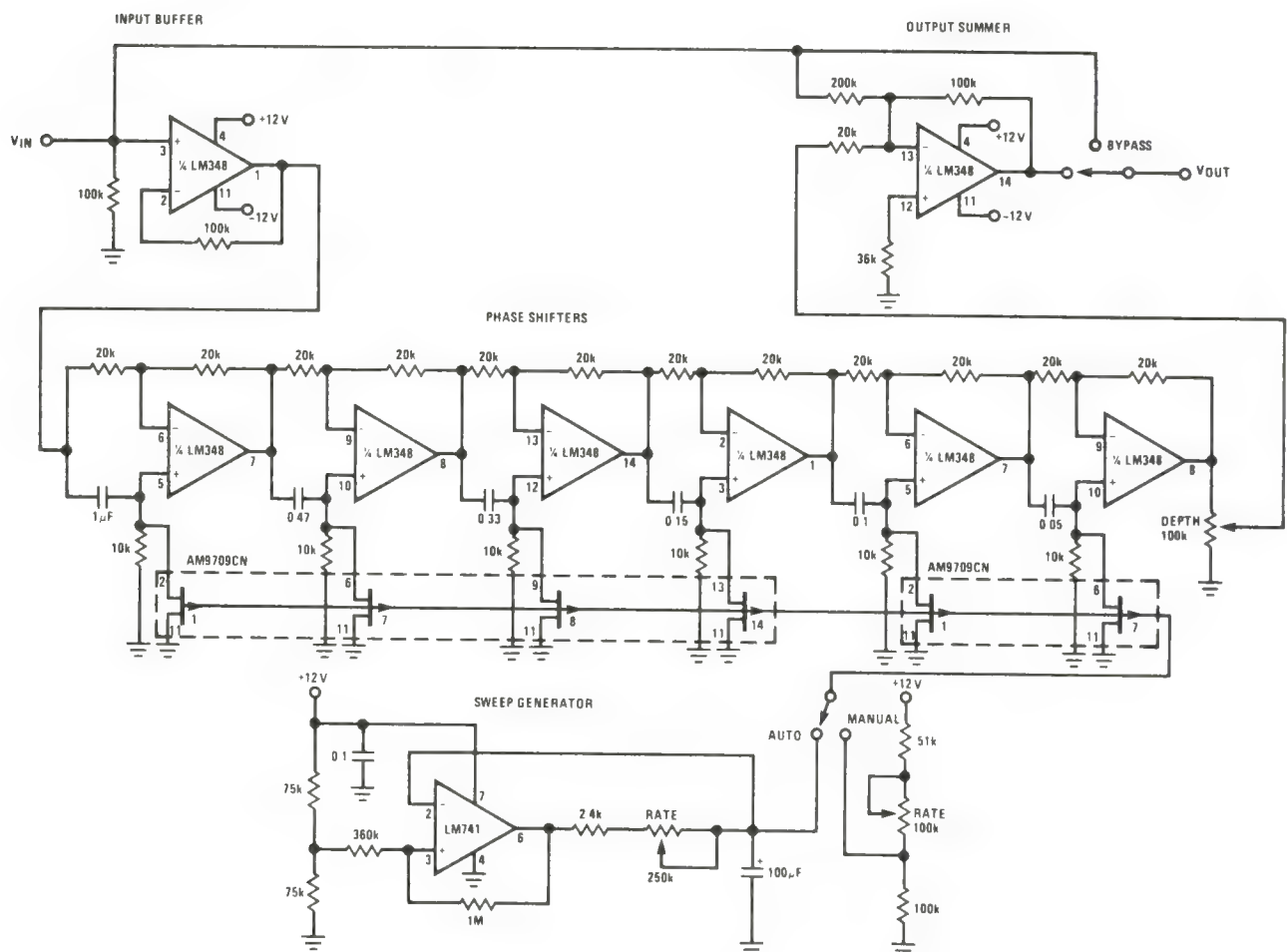
The diagram shows a 4-bit ripple-carry adder circuit. It consists of two 4-input NAND gates (CD4081) and two 2-input NAND gates (CD4011). The first 4-input NAND gate (CD4081) has inputs 1 and 2 connected to the first two inputs of the second 4-input NAND gate (CD4081). The output of the first 4-input NAND gate is connected to the clock input of the 74C193 CD4013 counter. The output of the second 4-input NAND gate is connected to the clock input of the 74C193 CD4013 counter. The output of the 74C193 CD4013 counter is connected to the output of the circuit. The 74C193 CD4013 counter has inputs A, B, C, D and output N. The output N is connected to the output of the circuit. The 74C193 CD4013 counter has a carry input (pin 5) and a carry output (pin 6). The carry output is connected to the carry input of the next stage. The carry input is connected to the output of the 74C193 CD4013 counter. The carry output is connected to the output of the circuit. The carry input is connected to the output of the 74C193 CD4013 counter. The carry output is connected to the output of the circuit. The carry input is connected to the output of the 74C193 CD4013 counter. The carry output is connected to the output of the circuit.



CHAPTER 57

Music Circuits

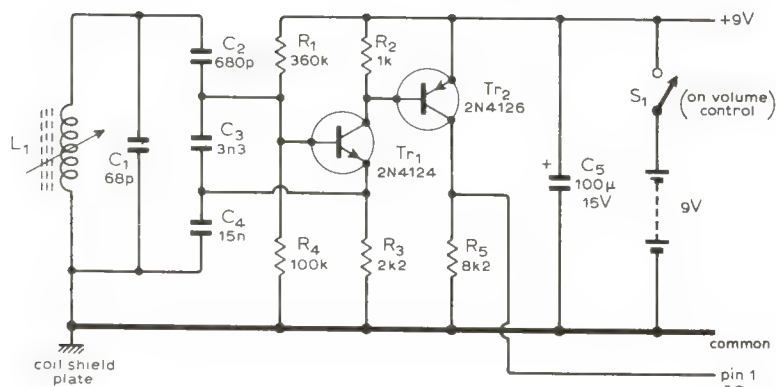
Includes organ, piano, trombone, bell, theremin, bird-call, and other sound and music synthesizer circuits, along with circuits giving warble, fuzz, three-part harmony, reverberation, tremolo, attack, decay, rhythm, and other musical effects. Joystick control for music, active filters, contact-pickup preamp, metronomes, and tuning aids are also given.



SIMULATION OF FLANGING—Sound-effect circuit sometimes called phase shifter simulates playing of two tape recorders having same material while varying speed of one by pressing on flange of tape reel. Resulting time delay causes some signals to be summed out of phase and canceled. Effect is that of rotating loudspeaker

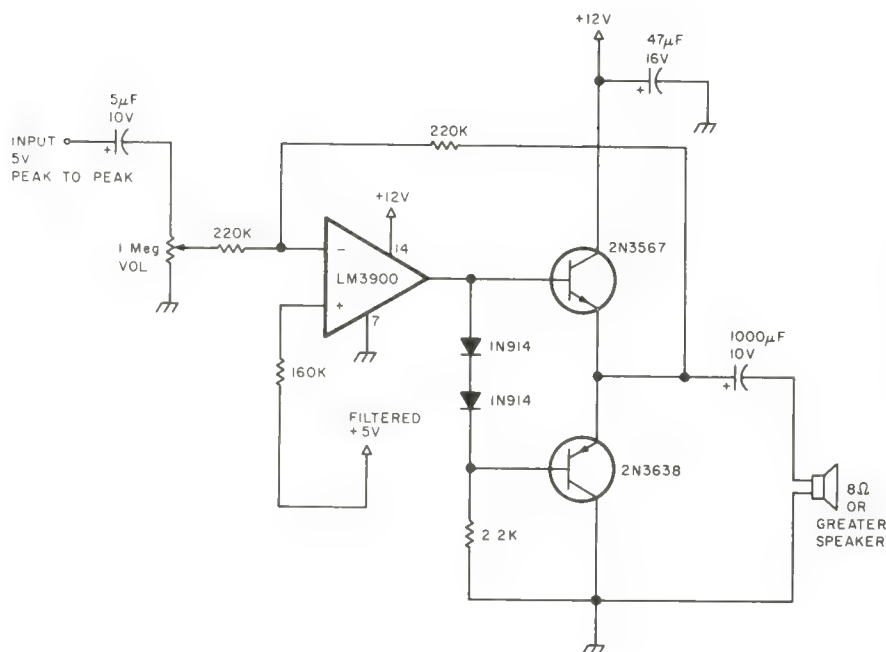
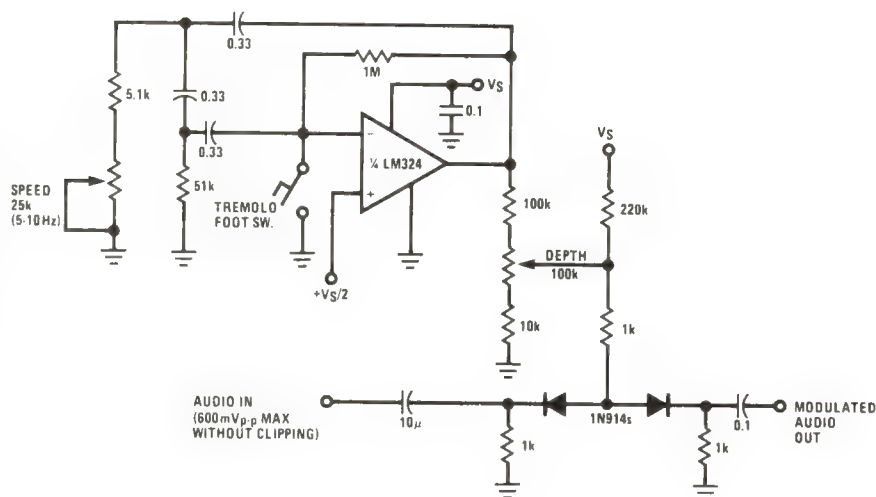
or of Doppler characteristic. Uses two LM348 quad opamps, two AM9709CN quad JFET devices, and one LM741 opamp. Phase-shift stages are spaced one octave apart from 160 to 3200 Hz in center of audio spectrum, with each stage providing 90° shift at its frequency. JFETs control phase shifters. Gate voltage of JFETs is

adjusted from 5 V to 8 V either manually with foot-operated rheostat or automatically by LM741 triangle-wave generator whose rate is adjustable from 0.05 Hz to 5 Hz.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-10-5-11.

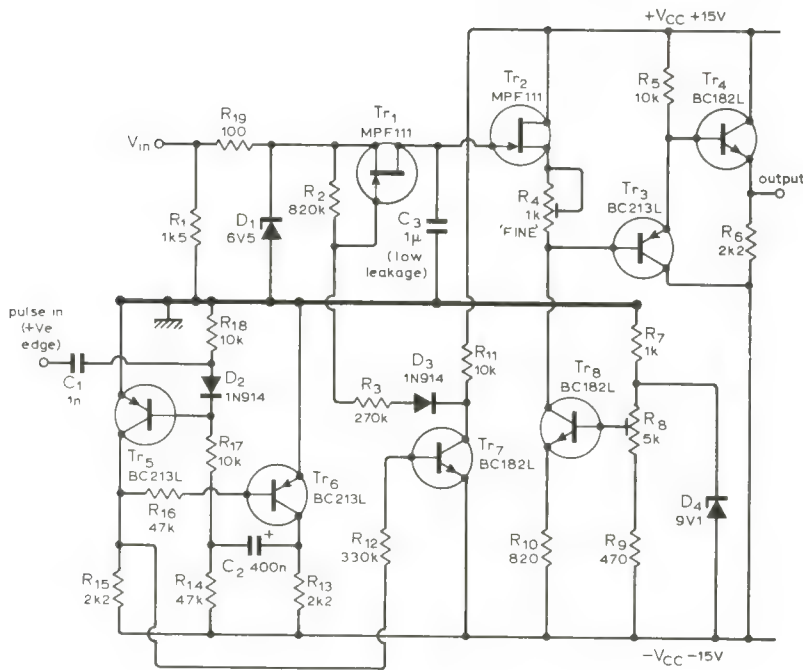


TUNING FOR EQUAL TEMPERAMENT—Instrument described enables anyone to tune such instruments as organ, piano, and harpsichord in equal temperament with accuracy approaching that of professional tuner. Only requirement is ability to hear beats between two tones sounded together. Master oscillator circuit shown generates 250.830 kHz for feeding to first of five ICs connected as programmable divider that provides 12 notes of an octave as 12 equal semitones differing from each other by factor of 1.0594. Article gives suitable power amplifier to fit along with divider connections and detailed instructions for construction, calibration, and use.—W. S. Pike, *Digital Tuning Aid*, *Wireless World*, July 1974, p 224–227.

TREMOLO CONTROL—National LM324 opamp connected as phase-shift oscillator operates at variable rate between 5 and 10 Hz set by speed pot. Portion of oscillator output is taken from depth pot and used to modulate ON resistance of two 1N914 diodes operating as voltage-controlled attenuators. Input should be kept below 0.6 V P-P to avoid undesirable clipping. Used for producing special musical effects.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-11–5-12.

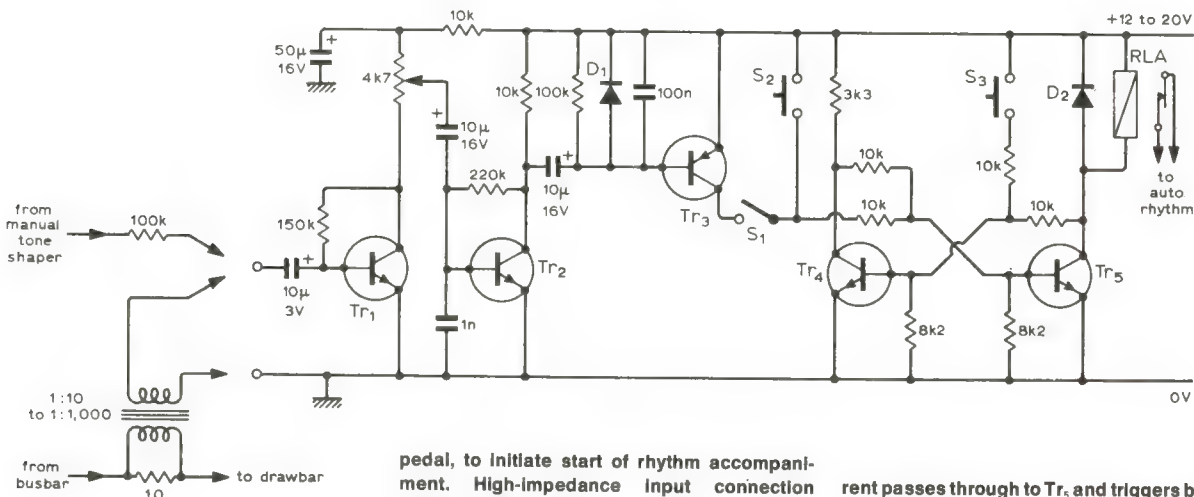
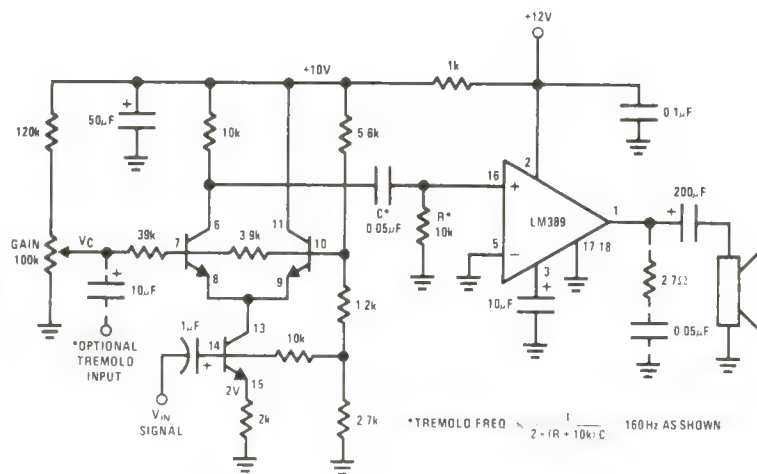


AUDIO FOR COMPUTER MUSIC—Wideband low-power audio amplifier was developed for use with DAC and low-pass active filter to create music with microprocessor.—H. Chamberlin, *A Sampling of Techniques for Computer Performance of Music*, *BYTE*, Sept. 1977, p 62–66, 68–70, 72, 74, 76–80, and 82–83.



ANALOG MEMORY—Used in synthesizer for generating wide variety of musical and other sounds, to provide constant control signal for sounds requiring long fadeout. Positive input pulse initiates sampling of analog signal for pre-set time, with signal being held for unspecified period. Input voltage range is from about -0.5 V to $+6.5$ V, being deliberately limited by D_1 . Three-part article describes operation in detail and gives all other circuits used in synthesizer.—T. Orr and D. W. Thomas, *Electronic Sound Synthesizer*, *Wireless World*, Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485–490 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366–372; Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429–434).

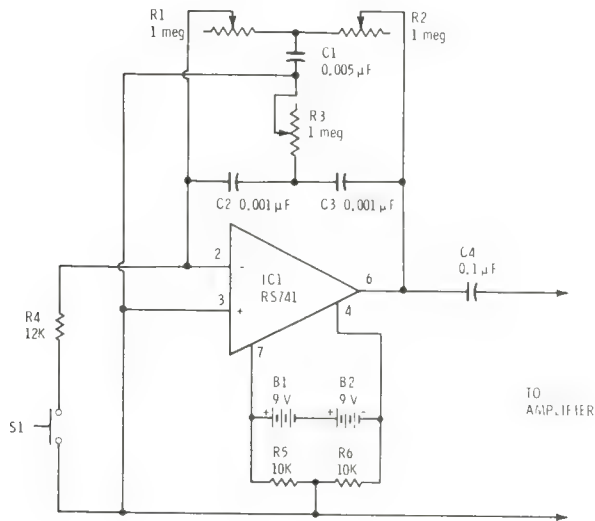
TREMOLO AMPLIFIER—Provides amplitude modulation at subaudio rate (usually between 5 and 15 Hz) of audio-frequency input signal. Uses National LM389 array having three transistors along with power amplifier. Transistors form differential pair having active current-source tail to give output proportional to product of two input signals. Gain control pot is adjusted for desired tremolo depth. Interstage RC network forms 160-Hz high-pass filter, requiring that tremolo frequency be less than 160 Hz.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-33–4-37.



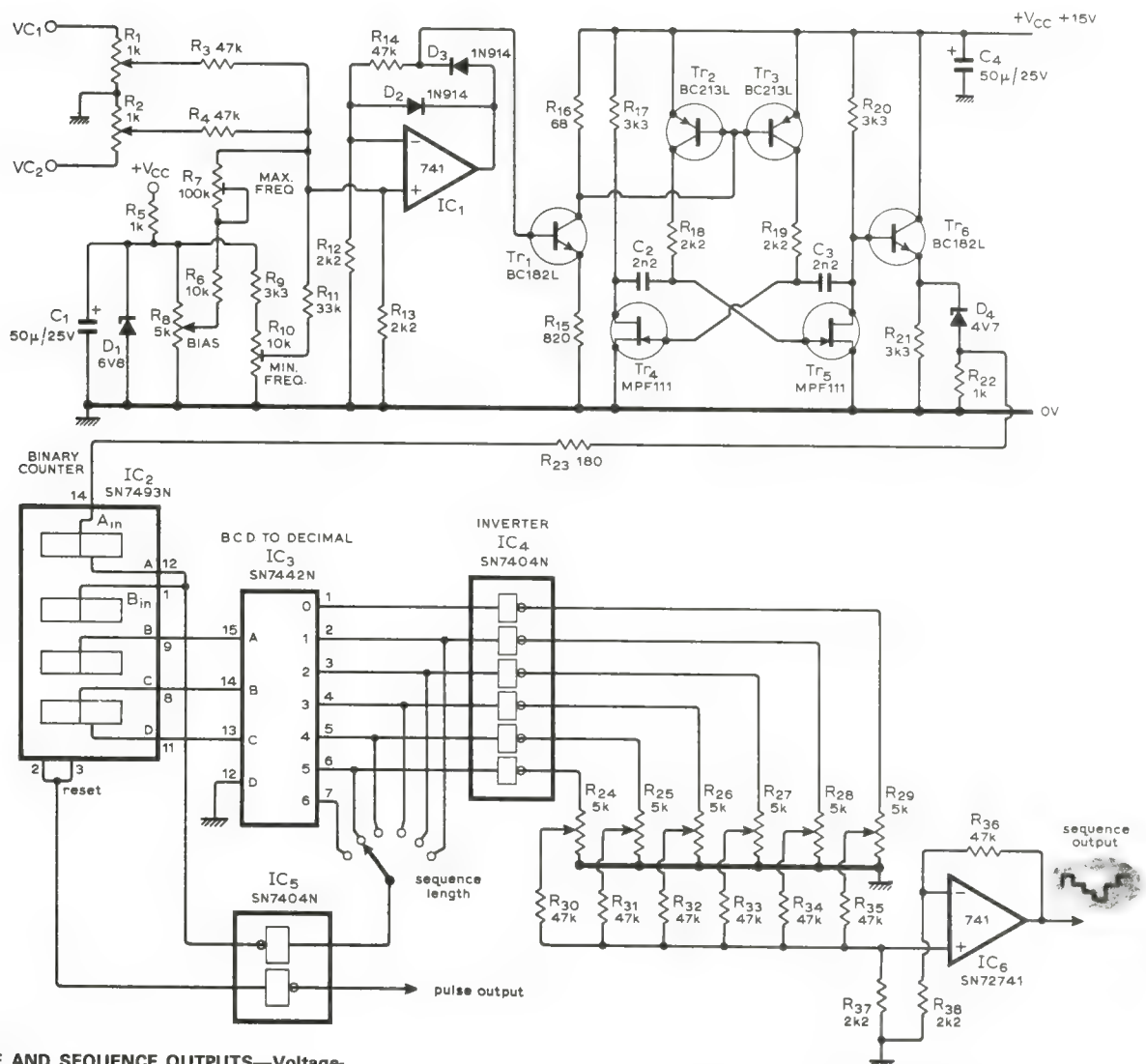
AUTOMATIC REMOTE RHYTHM CONTROL—When added to electronic organ, circuit is activated by audio signal from lower manual or

pedal, to initiate start of rhythm accompaniment. High-impedance input connection through 100K is made to toneshaper output, and transformer connection is used with electromechanical Hammond organ. Transistor and diode types are not critical. If S_1 is closed, cur-

rent passes through to Tr_5 and triggers bistable that pulls in relay. S_2 and S_3 are used for manual start and stop of rhythm.—K. B. Sorensen, Touch Start of Automatic Rhythm Device, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1974, p 381.



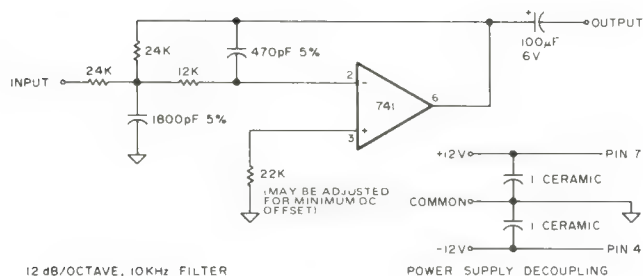
MUSICAL BELLS—Opamp connected as active filter simulates attack followed by gradual decay as produced when bell or tuning fork is struck. Filter portion of circuit uses twin-T network adjusted so active filter breaks into oscillation when slight external disturbance is introduced by closing S1 momentarily. Circuit feeds external audio amplifier and loudspeaker for converting ringing frequency into audible sound. Set R3 just below oscillation point. R1 and R2 can be adjusted to give sounds of other musical instruments, such as drums, bamboo, and triangles.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 71–80.



PULSE AND SEQUENCE OUTPUTS—Voltage-controlled oscillator produces sequence of steps, with amplitude of each step individually controllable up to maximum of six steps. Circuit also generates series of pulses having 1:1 mark-space ratio, each coincident with leading edge of a step. Pair of summing inputs controls os-

cillator, with exponential frequency-voltage relationship extending in one range from subsonic frequencies to over 20 kHz. Used in sound synthesizer described in three-part article that gives all circuits and operating details. Applications include synthesizing sounds ranging

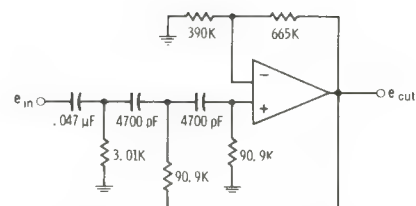
from bird distress calls and engine noises to spoken words and wide variety of musical instruments.—T. Orr and D. W. Thomas, Electronic Sound Synthesizer, *Wireless World*, Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429–434 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366–372; Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485–490).



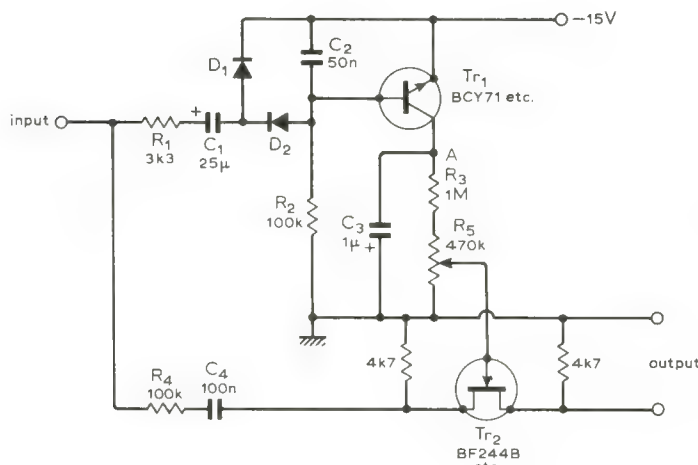
12 dB/OCTAVE, 10kHz FILTER

10-kHz LOW-PASS FILTER—Suitable for use at both input and output of A/D-D/A converter in digital audio system for synthesizing speech or music. Serves for smoothing steps of output

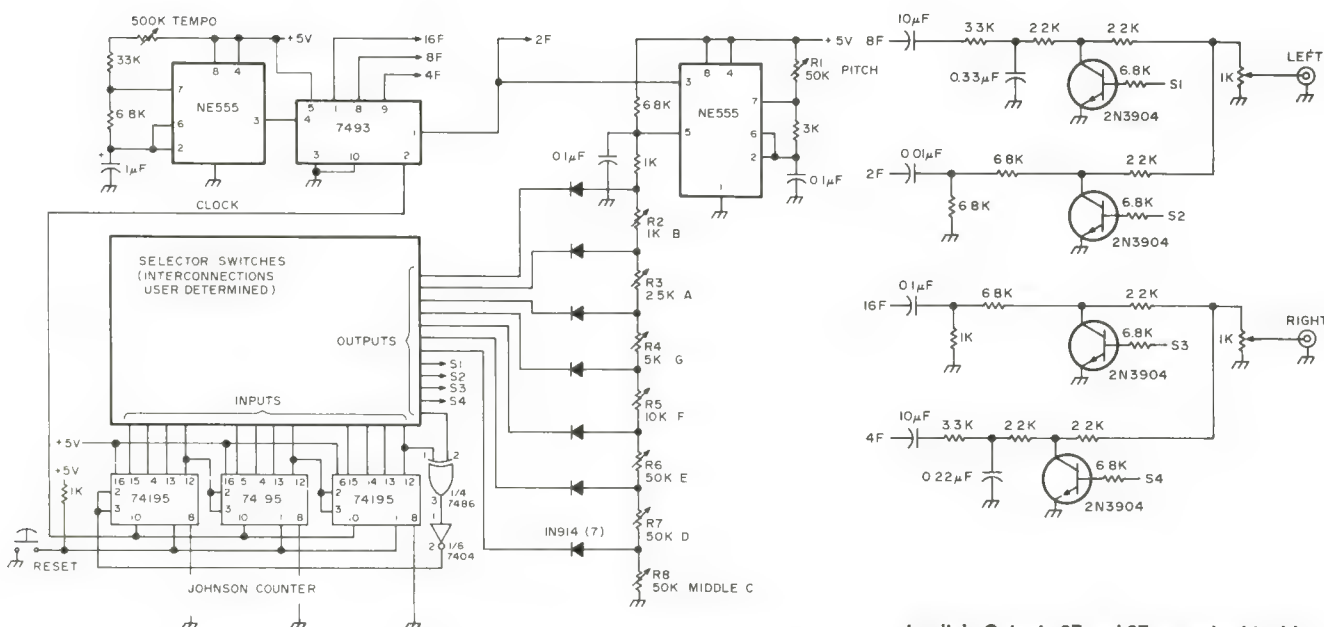
waveform and suppressing background noise on output when small signals are being processed with 8-bit linear encoding.—T. Scott, *Digital Audio, Kilobaud*, May 1977, p 82–86.



327-Hz HIGH-PASS—Developed to make third harmonic of 130.81 Hz (C3 note) minimum of 30 dB stronger than fundamental, to give sawtooth output for use in electronic music system. Design uses third-order filter with 3-dB dips in response. Opamp can be 741.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 192.



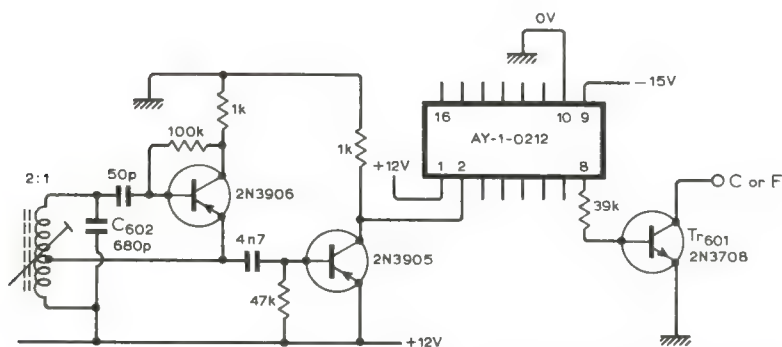
PIANO MUSIC FROM ORGAN—Simple add-on circuit for electronic organ attenuates output of oscillator exponentially to zero in manner suitable for mimicking waveform of piano. Circuit is self-triggering, so exponential decay starts only when output of multivibrator is applied; this eliminates need for extra contacts on keyboard. With no input, Tr_1 is on and point A is at supply voltage. Input signal turns Tr_1 off, discharging C_3 through R_3 and R_5 . Voltage across C_3 controls gate of FET, with R_5 being adjusted so FET just switches off when C_3 is fully discharged. Tr_1 then conducts and C_3 charges rapidly, to permit fast piano playing.—C. J. Outlaw, *Electronic Organ to Piano, Wireless World*, Feb. 1975, p 94.



RANDOM MUSIC—Uses Johnson counter as special shift register producing almost random bit patterns of 18 to 3255 12-bit words under control of clock operating in range of about 1–10 Hz. Oscillator (upper right) uses NE555 as voltage-controlled square-wave generator

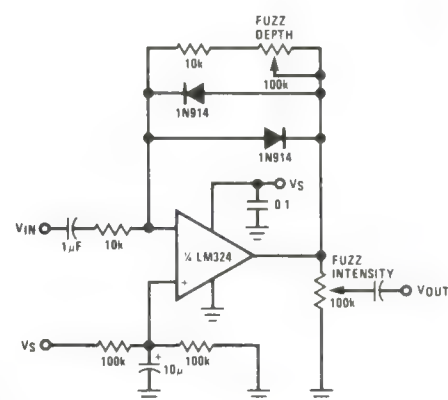
playing one of eight musical notes (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, or C), depending on state of seven note-selector lines coming from selector switches. Oscillator is divided down in frequency by three-stage ripple counter to provide four octaves of range. R1–R8 serve for tuning each note

to pitch. Outputs 8F and 2F are paired to drive left input of stereo amplifier, while outputs 16F and 4F are similarly paired for right channel. Article covers construction, tune-up, and creation of pleasing musical sequences.—D.A. Wallace, *The Sound of Random Numbers, 73 Magazine*, Feb. 1976, p 60–64.

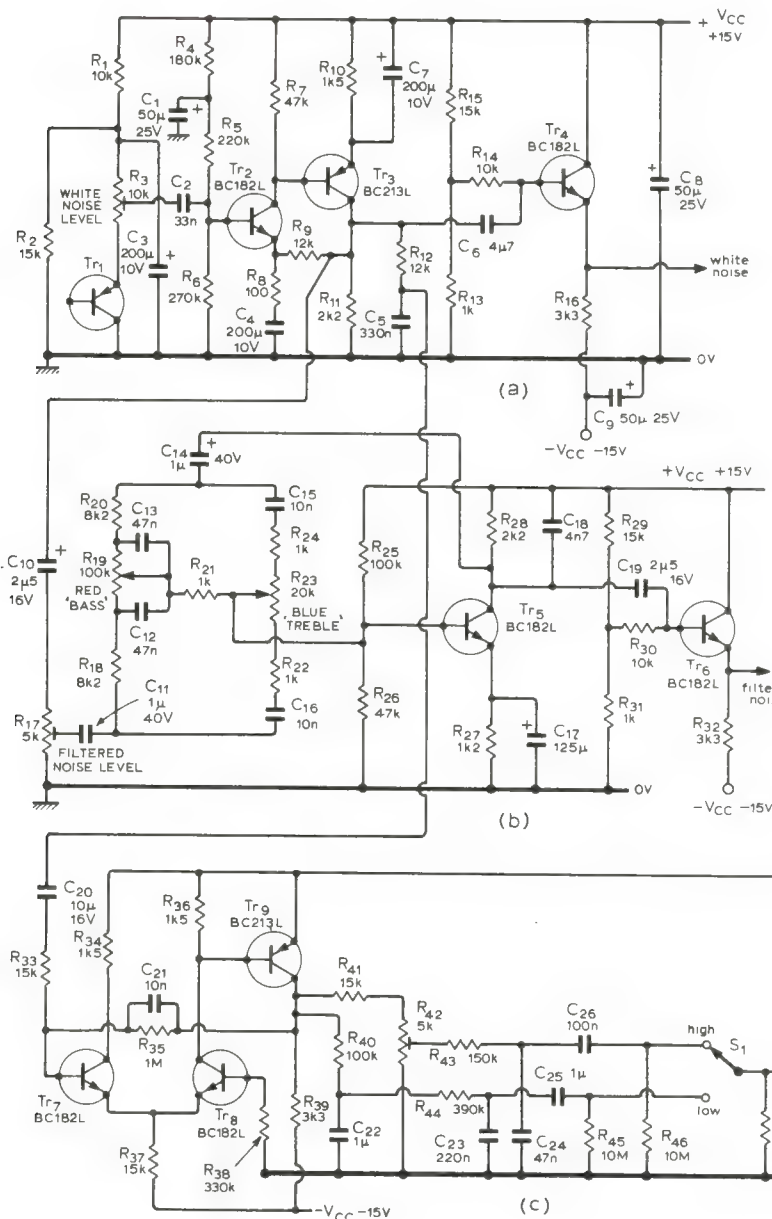


PIANO TONE GENERATOR—RF oscillator combined with General Instrument AY-1-0212 IC master tone generator replaces 12 conventional RC oscillators otherwise required in electronic piano. Frequencies generated are within 0.1% of equal-temperament scale, so piano will work

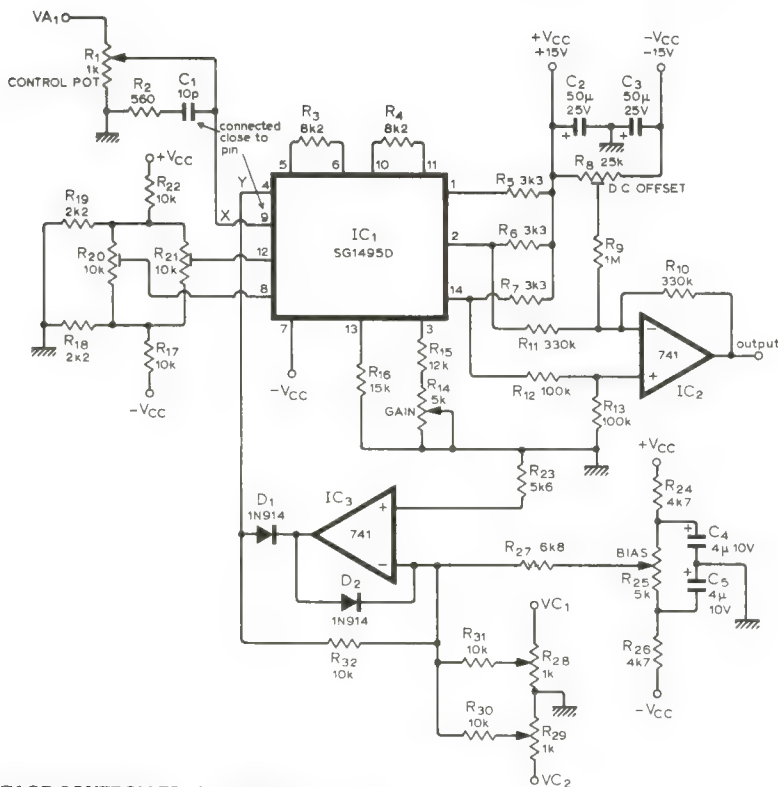
well without being tuned. Three-part article gives all circuits and construction details for simple portable touch-sensitive electronic piano.—G. Cowie, *Electronic Piano Design*, *Wireless World*, Part 3, May 1974, p 143-145.



FUZZ CIRCUIT—Two diodes in feedback path of LM324 opamp create musical-instrument effect known as fuzz by limiting output voltage swing to ± 0.7 V. Resultant square wave contains chiefly odd harmonics, resembling sounds of clarinet. Fuzz depth pot controls level at which clipping begins, and fuzz intensity pot controls output level.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-11.

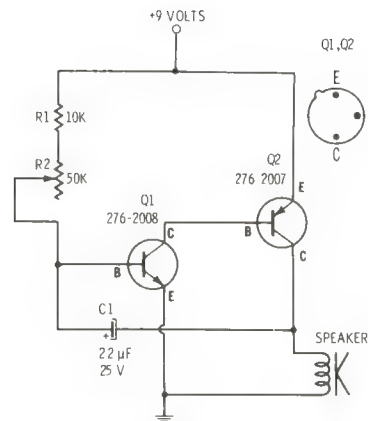


NOISE SOURCE—Used in synthesizer for generating wide variety of musical and other sounds, to provide any combination of white, filtered, and VLF noise to be used directly as audio signal or as control signal. Source for white noise is Tr_1 , which is a germanium transistor selected for high leakage or heated enough to make it leaky, so as to produce an average noise level of about 40 mV P-P. Filtered (colored) noise is produced by driving spectrum-shaping network (Baxandall tone control) with white noise. Preset control R_{17} is adjusted so output shows no clipping when both red and blue tone controls are at maximum. VLF noise is extracted from white noise by either of two low-pass filters selected by S_1 . Three-part article describes operation in detail and gives all other circuits used in synthesizer.—T. Orr and D. W. Thomas, *Electronic Sound Synthesizer*, *Wireless World*, Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485-490 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366-372; Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429-434).

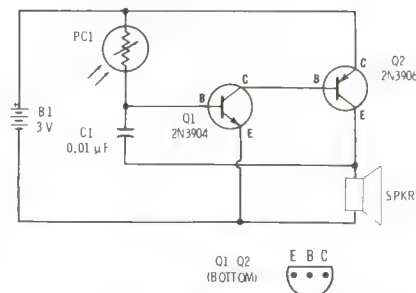


VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED AMPLIFIER—Gain is linearly controlled by sum of input control voltages and a bias voltage, to provide amplitude modulation as required for synthesizer used to generate wide variety of sounds. Heart of circuit is linear four-quadrant multiplier IC. Output is taken between two load resistors, with differential amplifier IC₂ removing common-mode

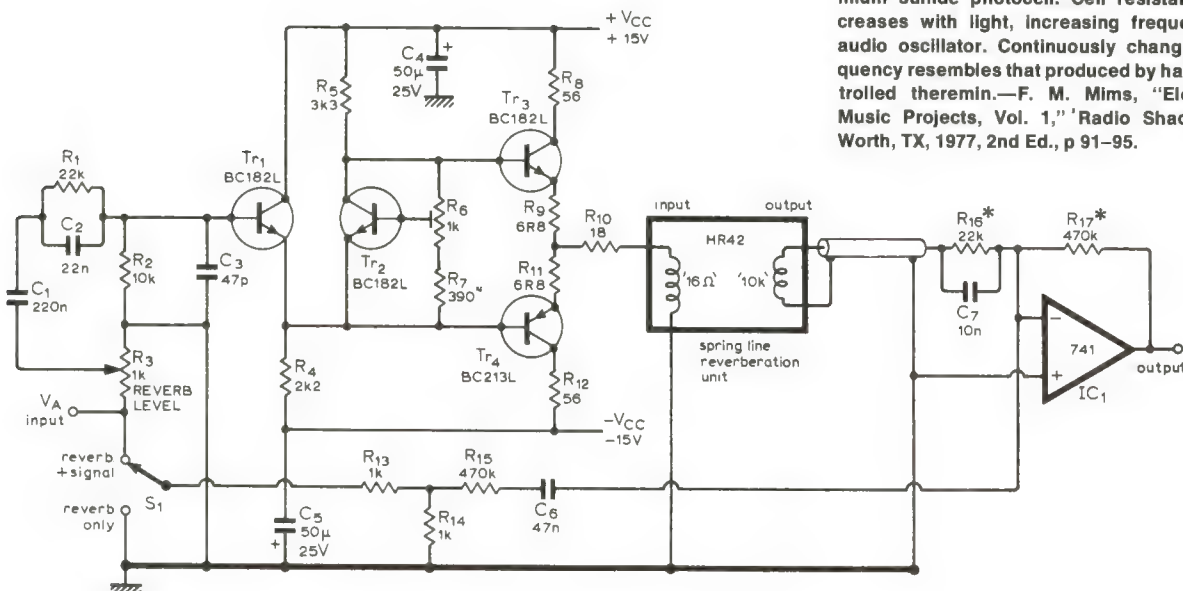
signal. Article describes operation in detail and gives all other circuits of synthesizer, along with procedure for aligning preset controls R₈, R₁₄, R₂₀, and R₂₁.—T. Orr and D. W. Thomas, *Electronic Sound Synthesizer*, *Wireless World*, Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429–434 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366–372; Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485–490).



CLICKING METRONOME—Basic lamp-flashing circuit is used to produce sharp click in loud-speaker each time Q2 is turned on by RC oscillator Q1. R2 adjusts repetition rate over range of 20–280 beats per minute. Changing value of C1 varies tone of clicks.—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 33–39.



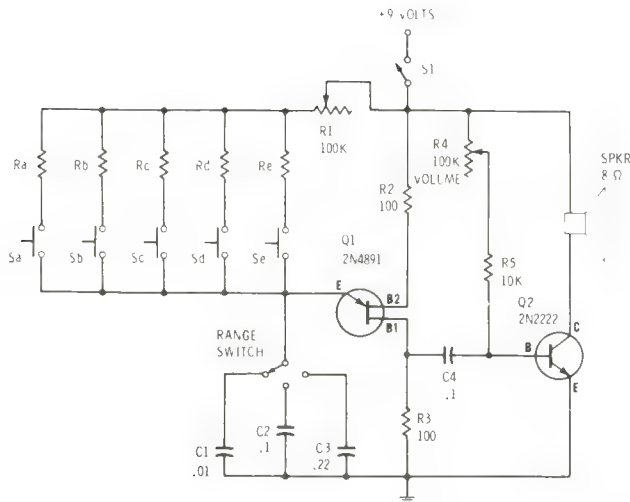
LIGHT-SENSITIVE THEREMIN—Tone of loud-speaker increases and decreases in frequency as flashlight is moved in vicinity of photocell in darkened room. Use Radio Shack 276-116 cadmium sulfide photocell. Cell resistance decreases with light, increasing frequency of audio oscillator. Continuously changing frequency resembles that produced by hand-controlled theremin.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 91–95.



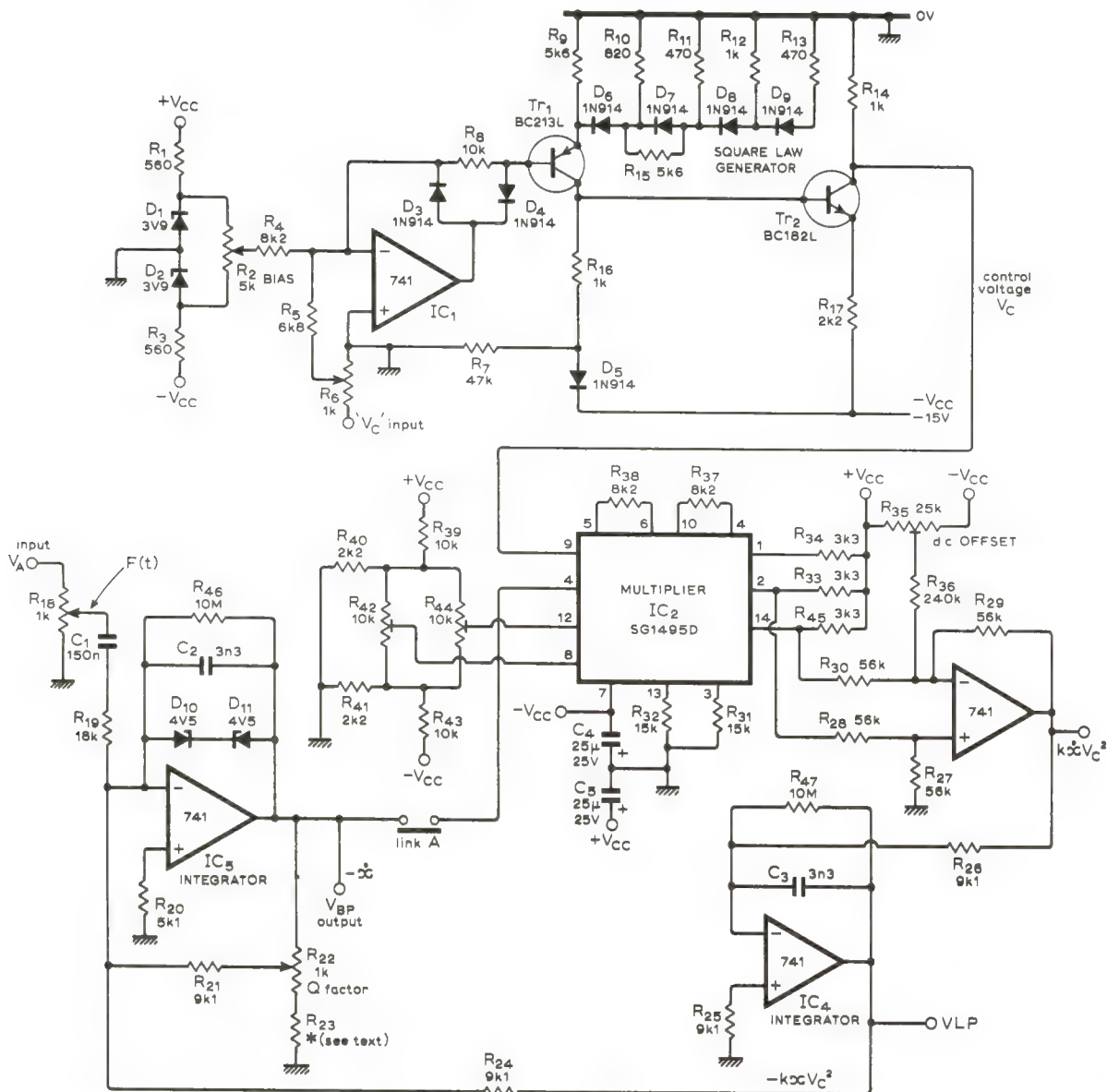
REVERBERATION—Used in sound synthesizer developed for generating wide variety of musical and other sounds. Four-transistor driver feeds spring-type reverberation unit at up to about 4 kHz, with switch giving choice of rever-

beration only or reverberation combined with input signal at V_A. Amount of reverberation can be controlled manually with R₃ or automatically with voltage-controlled amplifier or voltage-controlled filter of synthesizer. Three-part arti-

cle gives all circuits and describes operation in detail.—T. Orr and D. W. Thomas, *Electronic Sound Synthesizer*, *Wireless World*, Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429–434 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366–372; Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485–490).



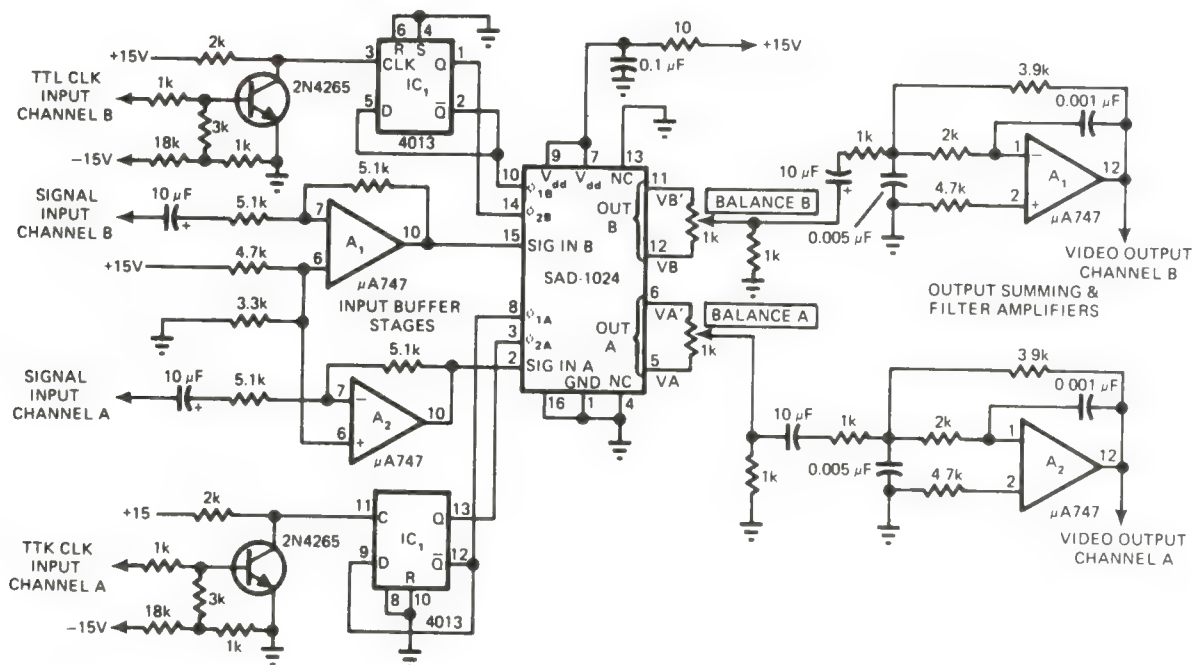
WIDE-RANGE UJT ORGAN—Combination of five individual resistor switches and three-capacitor range switch gives 15 different audio frequencies for demonstration electronic organ oscillator feeding power amplifier and loudspeaker. R1 is adjusted for best combination of sounds. Any number of capacitors can be added. Battery drain is about 35 mA during operation. Pleasing tone sequence is obtained with resistor values of 6.8K, 8.2K, 10K, 12K, and 15K when range switch is set to 0.1 μ F.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 37-43.



VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED FILTER—Used in elaborate sound synthesizer developed for generating wide variety of sounds. Serves as band-pass filter for which resonant frequency is linearly proportional to sum of input control

voltages and a bias voltage. Can also be used as notch filter or as spectrum analyzer. Three-part article describes operation in detail and gives all other circuits of synthesizer. Supply voltages are 15 V, with polarity as indicated.—T. Orr and

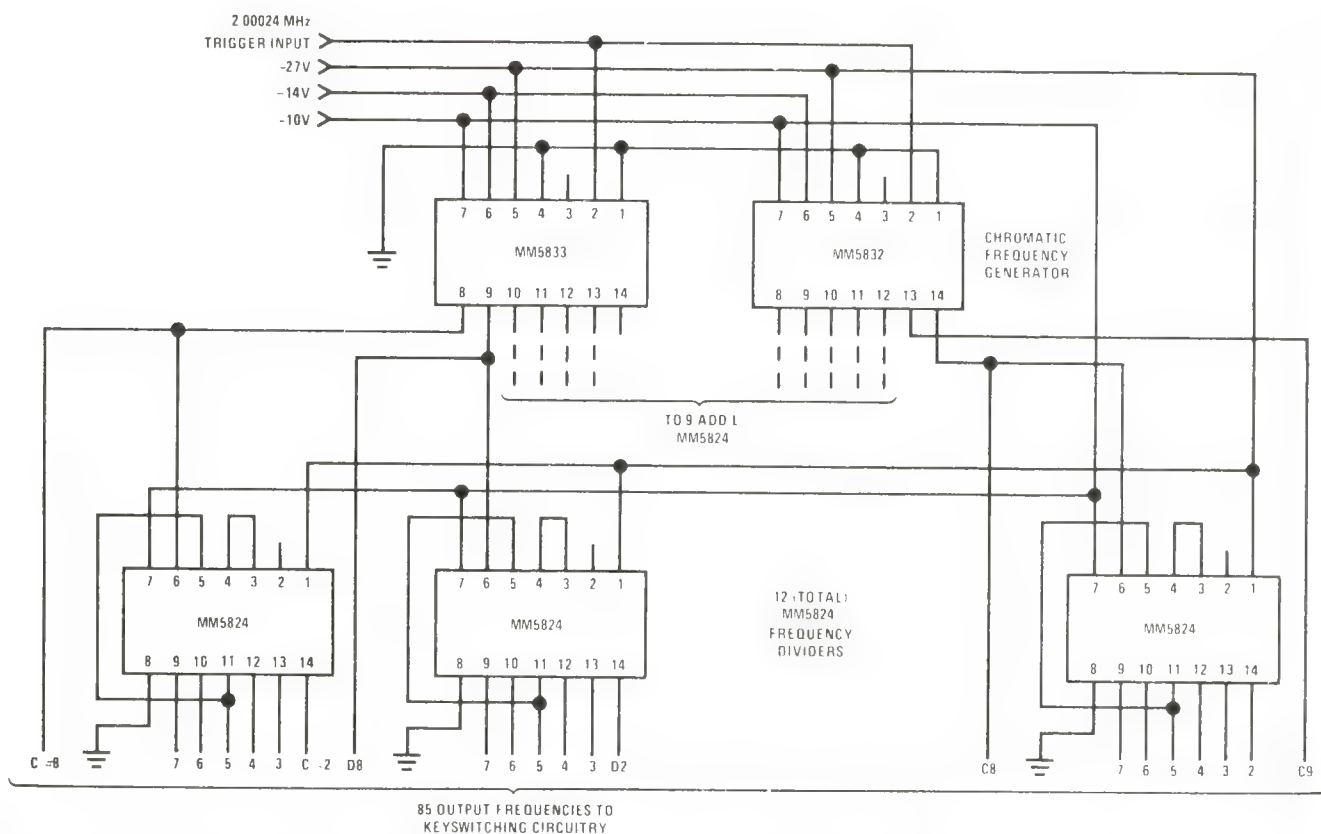
D. W. Thomas, *Electronic Sound Synthesizer, Wireless World*, Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429-434 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366-372; Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485-490).



CCD DELAY FOR SPECIAL EFFECTS—Basic bucket-brigade device incorporated in Reticon Corp. SAD-1024 charge-coupled-device delay line can synthesize such interesting audio-system delay effects as reverberation enhance-

ment, chorus, and vibrato generation. Other applications include speech compression and voice scrambling. Evaluation circuit shown was developed by manufacturer. Input clock frequency is 200 kHz, and signal input is 5-kHz sine

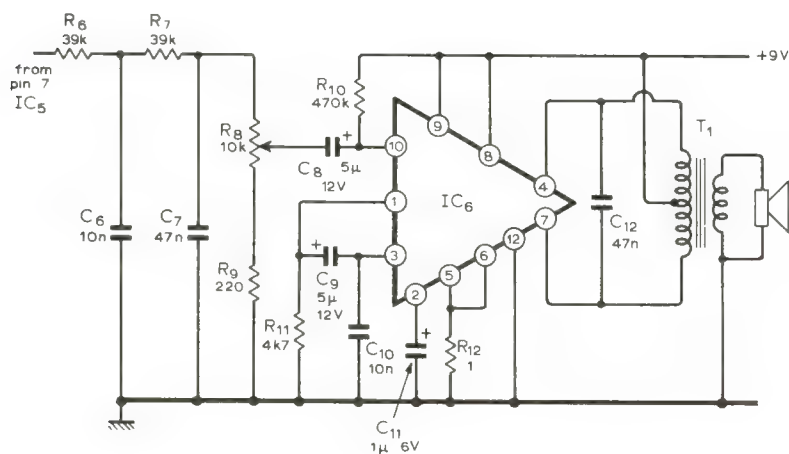
wave. Article describes operation of evaluation circuit in detail and presents variety of practical applications.—R. R. Buss, CCD's Improve Audio System Performance and Generate Effects, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1977, p 55-61.



ORGAN TONE GENERATOR—National MM5832 and MM5833 chromatic frequency generators are used with 12 MM5824 frequency dividers to generate 85 musical frequencies

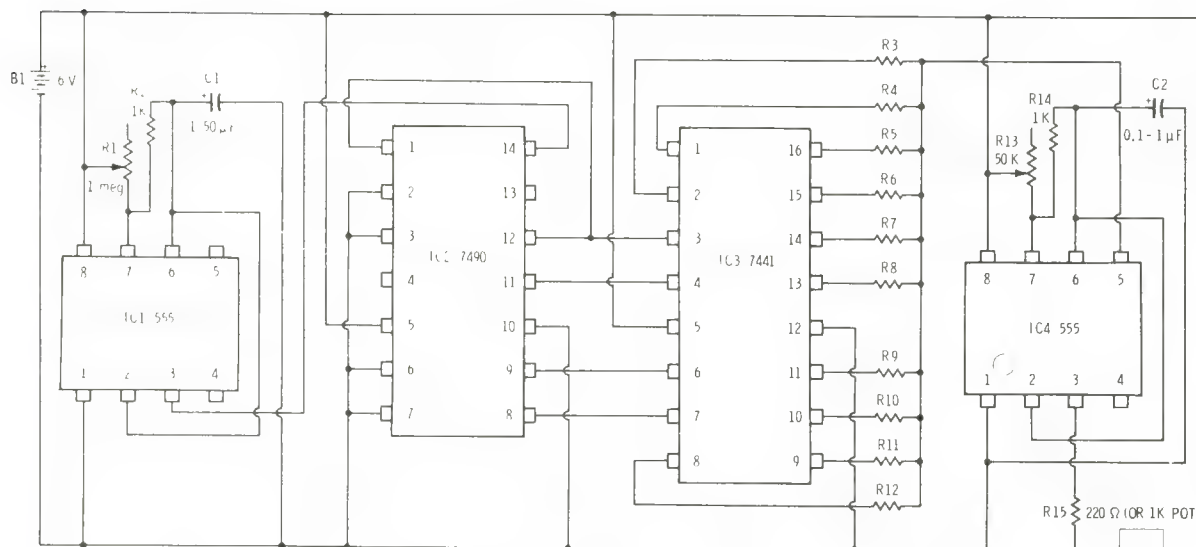
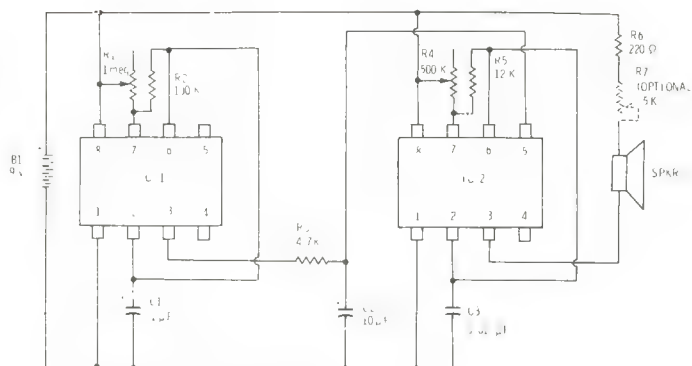
fully spanning equal-tempered octave. Can also be used as celeste or chorus tone generator and as electronic music synthesizer. Square-wave input for organ is 2.00024 MHz but can be as low

as 7 kHz for other applications.—"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 3-11-3-13.



PIANO-TUNING AMPLIFIER—Used with battery-powered digital tuning aid that provides 12 equal semitones of octave, between 261.6625 and 493.8833 Hz, for equal-temperament tuning of such keyboard instruments as organ, piano, and harpsichord. IC used is part of RCA amplifier kit KC-4003 which includes T₁ and other discrete components. Article gives circuits for oscillator and programmable divider, along with instructions for construction, calibration, and use.—W. S. Pike, *Digital Tuning Aid*, *Wireless World*, July 1974, p 224–227.

WARBLER—One 555 timer is connected as low-frequency square-wave generator that modulates second timer producing higher-frequency tone, to give warbling tone that can be varied with R1 and R4 to simulate siren or songs of certain birds. Will operate over supply range of 4.5–18 V. Use 8-ohm miniature loudspeaker, with optional volume control R7 in series.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 29–35.

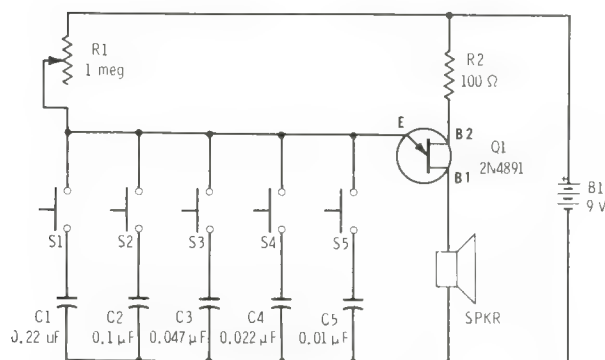


NOTE
1. INCREASE C1 TO INCREASE SWITCHING RATE (TEMPER).
2. INCREASE C2 TO INCREASE ALL TONE FREQUENCIES.
3. R3–R12 ARE TONE RESISTORS. (SEE TEXT FOR VALUES.)

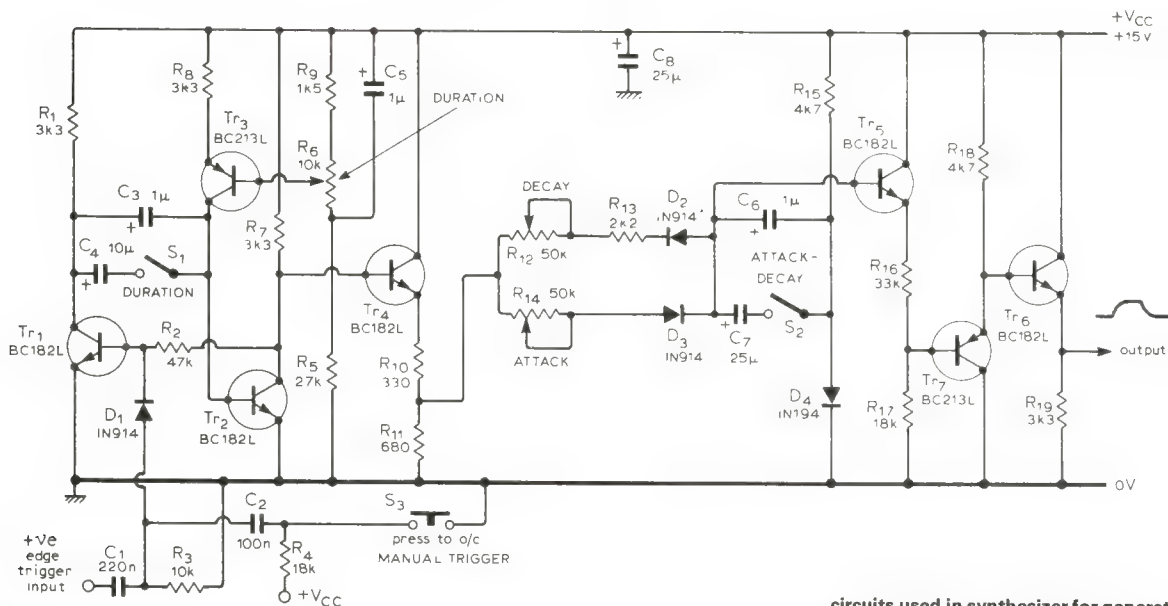
MUSIC SYNTHESIZER—555 timer is used as clock to set beat, adjustable with R1. Beat pulses drive flip-flop chain in 7490, which provides running total in binary format to 7441 1-of-10 decoder for conversion to decimal output.

Each of ten outputs feeds through tone-controlling resistor to modulation input terminal of another 555 used as voltage-controlled AF oscillator feeding loudspeaker. Values used for resistors determine frequencies of ten notes that

are generated in sequence repeatedly. R3–R12 can be 1000-ohm pots, so ten-note tune being played can be easily changed.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 61–70.



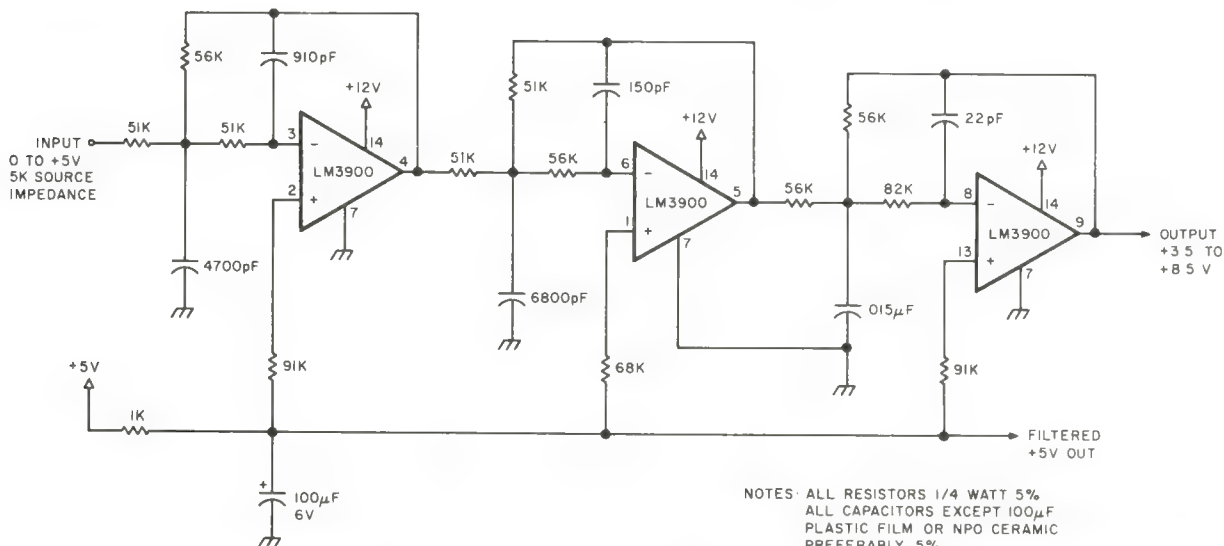
BASIC UJT ORGAN—Switches give choice of five audio frequencies for simple transistor oscillator driving loudspeaker. Adjust R1 for best combination of sounds. Capacitor values can be changed to give other frequencies. Ideal for classroom demonstrations.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 37-43.



ATTACK/DECAY—Waveform generator produces approximate rectangular waveform having exponential rise (attack) and exponential decay, initiated either by manual trigger or elec-

tronic signal derived from other circuits of sound synthesizer. All characteristics of waveform are arbitrarily variable. Three-part article describes circuit operation and gives all other

circuits used in synthesizer for generating wide variety of musical and other sounds.—T. Orr and D. W. Thomas, Electronic Sound Synthesizer, *Wireless World*, Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485-490 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366-372; Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429-434).



LOW-PASS WITH 3-kHz CUTOFF—Used in computer music system to suppress high-fidelity distortion resulting from steps in sine-wave output of DAC. Article covers complete computer synthesis of music by microprocessor and

gives frequency table, program for generating four simultaneous musical voices, and song table for encoding "The Star Spangled Banner" in four-part harmony, using 5 bytes per musical

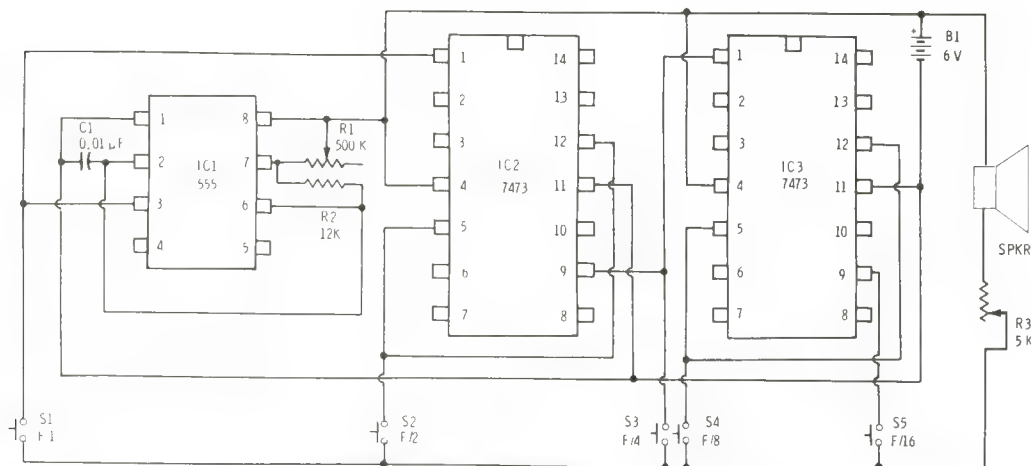
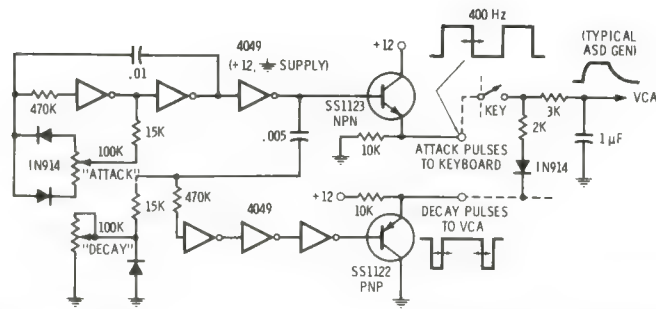
event.—H. Chamberlin, A Sampling of Techniques for Computer Performance of Music, *BYTE*, Sept. 1977, p 62-66, 68-70, 72, 74, 76-80, and 82-83.

NOTES: ALL RESISTORS 1/4 WATT 5%
ALL CAPACITORS EXCEPT 100μF
PLASTIC FILM OR NPO CERAMIC
PREFERABLY 5%

ATTACK-DECAY GENERATOR—Designed for polytonic electronic music system handling more than one note at a time. Each note to be controlled is sent through voltage-controlled amplifier (VCA) whose gain is set by charge on capacitor. Attack is changed by varying charging rate. Discharge rate sets decay of individual note. To avoid having separate adjustment pot for each VCA, duty-cycle modulation is used to change charging current through resistors. Attack pulses are generated by upper three inverters forming variable-symmetry astable MVBR. Decay pulses are generated by lower three inverters connected as half-mono MVBR. Additional half-monos can be added as needed

for percussion, snubbing, and other two-step decay effects.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cook-

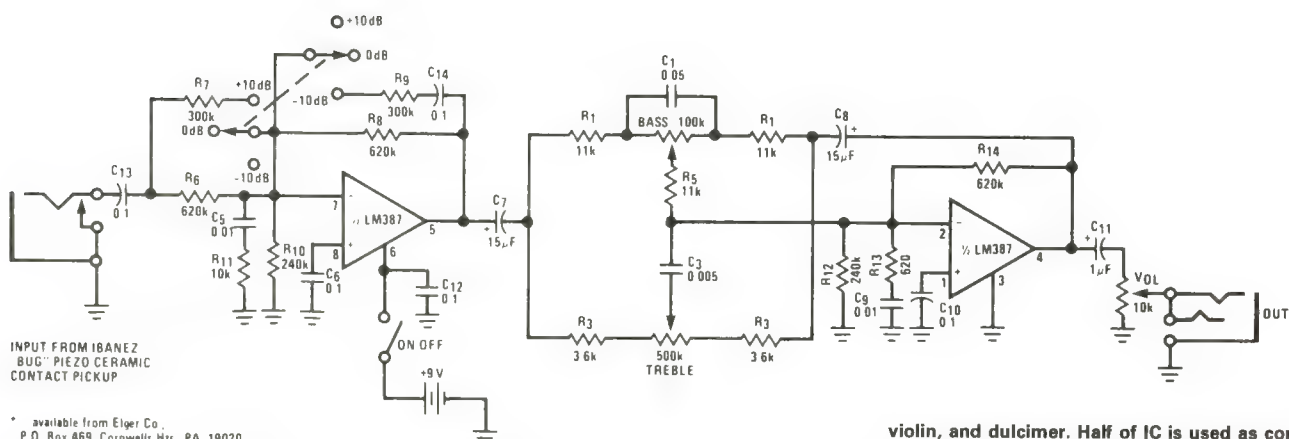
book," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 231-232.



FOUR-OCTAVE ORGAN—Two 7473 dual flip-flops provide four frequency dividers for 555 timer connected as master tone generator. S1 gives fundamental frequency, and each suc-

ceeding switch gives tones precisely one octave lower. Four organ applications, pushbutton switches are added to timer circuit for switching frequency-controlling capacitors or resis-

tors to give desired variety of notes.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 45-53.

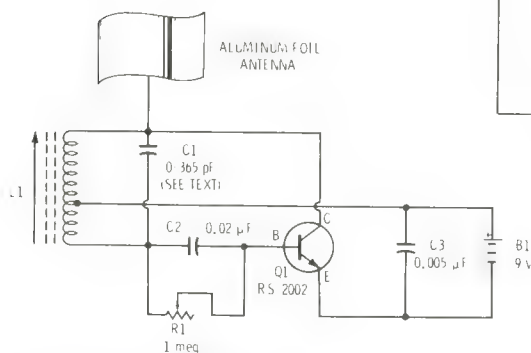
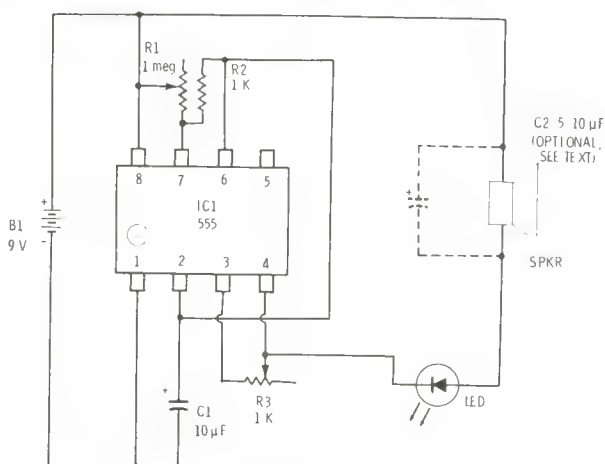


PREAMP FOR ACOUSTIC PICKUP—National LM387 dual opamp provides switchable gain choice of ± 10 dB along with bass/treble tone

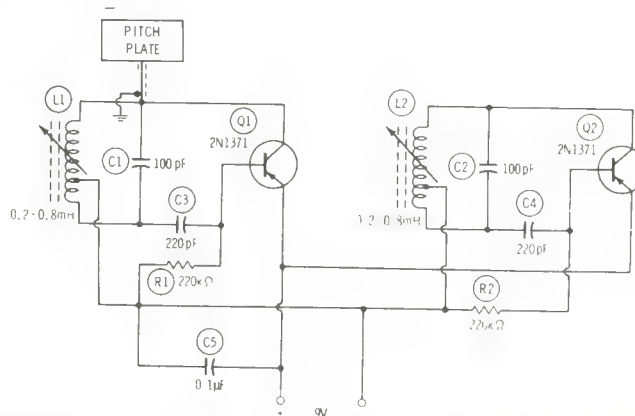
control and volume control. Used with flat-response piezoceramic contact pickup for acoustic stringed musical instruments such as guitar,

violin, and dulcimer. Half of IC is used as controllable gain stage, and other half is used as active two-band tone-control block.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-12.

AUDIBLE/VISIBLE METRONOME—Produces uniformly spaced beats in synchronism with flashes of LED, at rate that can be adjusted with R1 from one beat every few seconds to ten or more beats per second. Use red Radio Shack 276-041 or similar LED. Add switch in series with battery to avoid disturbing setting of R1. R3 serves as volume control. Add 5–10 μF capacitor across loudspeaker to mellow beat sound if desired.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 55–59.

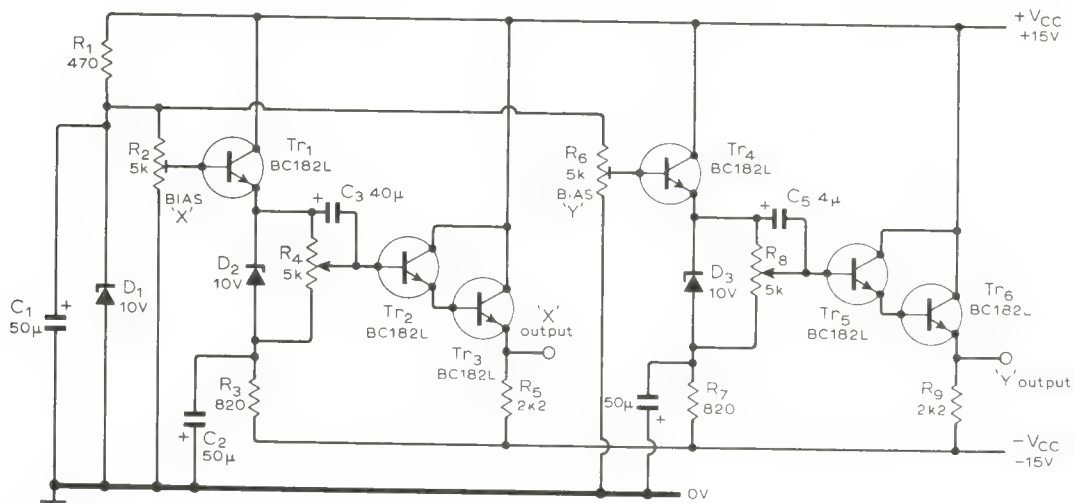


HAND-WAVING THERMIN—Single-transistor RF oscillator is tuned to generate frequency about 455 kHz above oscillator frequency of transistor radio. With aluminum-foil antenna away from nearby objects and radio tuned between stations, R1 is adjusted until high-pitched tone is heard from radio. Now, as hand is brought toward and away from foil antenna, wailing sounds are produced. With practice, musician can produce recognizable melodies by vibrating hand. Primary controls of frequency are C1 (10–365 pF broadcast radio tuning capacitor) and adjustable antenna coil L1 (Radio Shack 270-1430). Radio can be up to 15 feet away from therman. Rotate radio for maximum pickup from L1.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Music Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 81–89.



THERMIN—Two transistor oscillator stages generate separate low-power RF signal in broadcast band, for pickup by AM broadcast receiver. Movement of hand toward or away from metal pitch plate varies frequency of Q1, making audio output of receiver vary correspondingly as beat frequency changes. Both circuits are Hartley oscillators, using Miller 9012 or equivalent slug-tuned coils. To adjust initially, place next to radio and set tuning slug of L1 about two-thirds out of its winding. Set slug of

L2 about one-third out of its winding. Tune radio until either oscillator signal is heard. Signal can be identified by whistle if on top of broadcast station or by quieting of background noise if between stations. Adjust slugs so whistle is heard at desired location of quieting signal. Pitch of whistle should change now as hand is brought near pitch plate.—J. P. Shields, "How to Build Proximity Detectors & Metal Locators," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1972, p 154–156.



JOYSTICK CONTROL—Mechanically controlled voltage source generates two independent control voltages, proportional to stick position, to serve as one of controls for elaborate sound

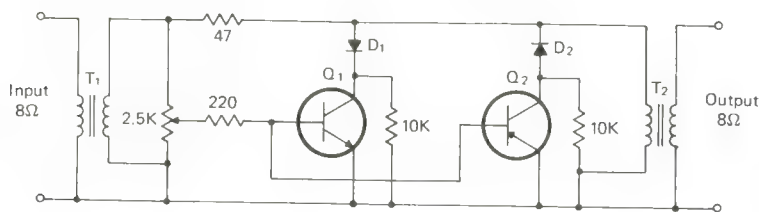
synthesizer used for generating wide variety of musical and other sounds. Three-part article describes circuit operation and gives all other circuits used in synthesizer.—T. Orr and D. W.

Thomas, Electronic Sound Synthesizer, *Wireless World*, Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485–490 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366–372; Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429–434).

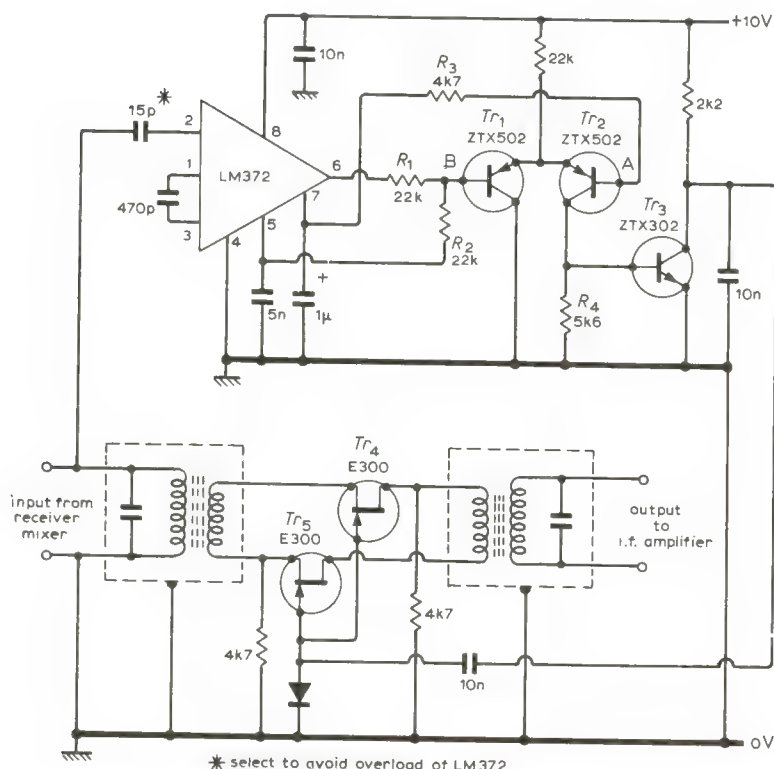
CHAPTER 58

Noise Circuits

Includes many types of noise limiters, blankers, and filters for audio, IF, RF, and digital applications, along with suppression of noise from arcing contacts and motors. Circuits for white-noise and pink-noise test-signal generators are also given.

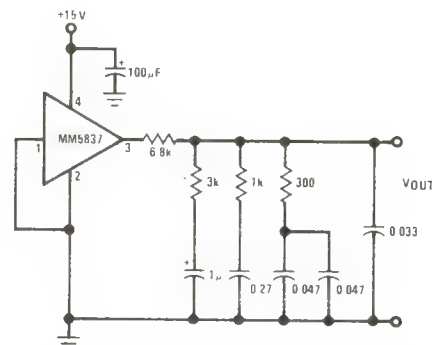


AF-POWERED CLIPPER—Designed for use just ahead of 8-ohm loudspeaker in receiver covering lower amateur phone bands (75 and 40 meters). Reduces hissing noise caused by short-wave diathermy, electric motors, and fluorescent lighting, as well as impulse noise generated by auto ignition system or atmospheric interference. T_1 and T_2 are transistor radio output transformers with 500:4 or 600:8 ohm impedance. Q_1 is 2N2222 NPN transistor. Q_2 is 2N2907 PNP transistor. D_1 and D_2 are 1N270.—C. Laster, An Audio Powered Noise Clipper, *CQ*, May 1976, p 26-27.

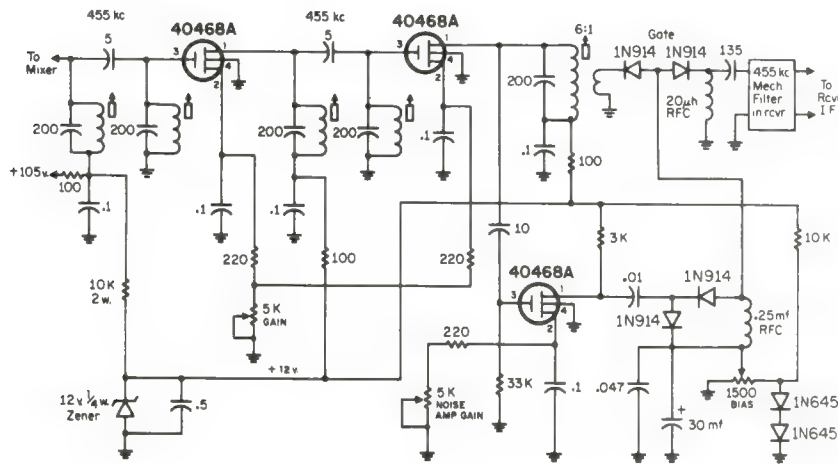


AM NOISE SILENCER—Circuit samples mixer output (IF input) of AM receiver and, when noise pulse is detected, interrupts IF input signal for duration of noise pulse. Uses National LM372 IC having AGC loop with range of about 69 dB, for

accommodating wide range of input levels. Article describes operation of circuit in detail. For frequencies above 2 MHz, use LM373 in place of LM372.—T. A. Tong, Noise Silencer for A.M. Receivers, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1972, p 483-484.

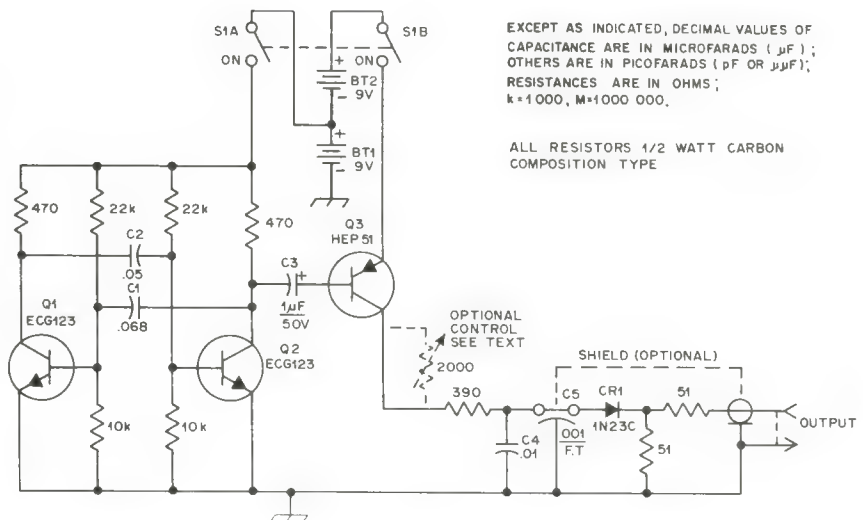


PINK-NOISE GENERATOR—Uses MM5837 broadband white-noise generator with -3 dB per octave filter from 10 Hz to 40 kHz to give pink-noise output having flat spectral distribution over entire audio band from 20 Hz to 20 kHz. Output is about 1 V P-P of pink noise riding on 8.5-VDC level. Used as controlled source of noise for adjusting octave equalizer to optimum settings for specific listening area.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-53-2-59.



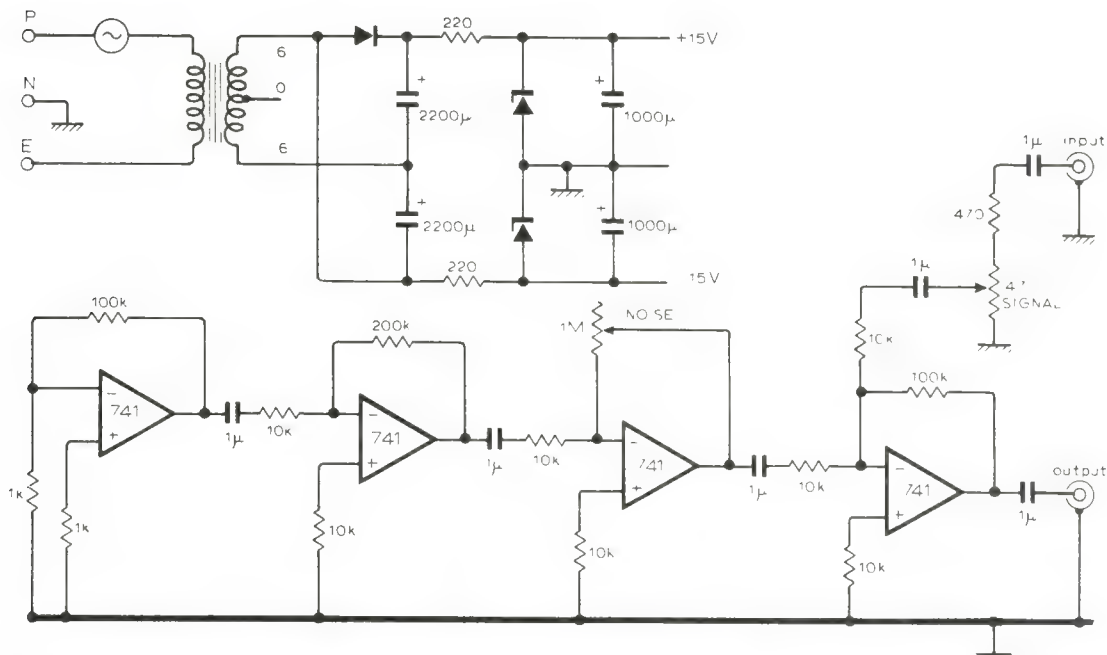
IF NOISE BLANKER—Used ahead of 455-kHz IF strip of communication receiver to provide about 40-dB attenuation of ignition and other noise pulses that can interfere with reception in 2- and 6-meter amateur bands. Two paths for noise pulses, one AC and the other DC, must be balanced for good operation. Resistor and capacitor values in noise rectifier are chosen to select sharp noise pulses in preference to signals. DC noise pulses are amplified by pulse amplifier and converted to AC noise pulses. Settings of pots are optimized for best noise blanking. Circuit requires 12-V supply, which can be obtained from receiver with appropriate dropping resistors and zener as shown for +105 V, or from separate source.—F. C. Jones, Experimental I.F. Noise Blankers, CQ, March 1971, p 81-83.

EXCESS-NOISE SOURCE—Develops about 18 dB of excess noise in region of 50–300 MHz for optimizing converter or receiver for best noise figure. Can also be used for noise optimizing of TV receivers and for peaking UHF TV front ends. Q1 and Q2 form cross-coupled 700-MHz MVBR. C1 is greater than C2 to favor conduction of Q2. When Q2 is on, Q3 turns on and makes current flow through broadband noise diode CR1. Diode is forward-biased because available gating voltage does not generate enough noise in reverse-bias mode. If noise output is too great, insert 2000-ohm attenuator as shown.—T. E. Hartson, A Gated Noise Source, QST, Jan. 1977, p 22-23.



EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μF); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μpF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; k=1000, M=1000 000.

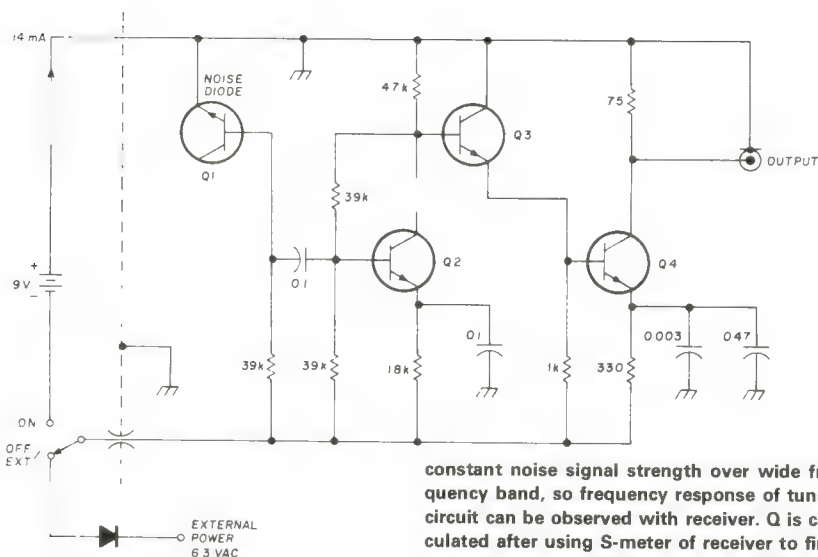
ALL RESISTORS 1/2 WATT CARBON COMPOSITION TYPE



50-5000 Hz WHITE NOISE—Both signal and noise levels are continuously and independently variable from zero to maximum in simple noise generator developed to demonstrate re-

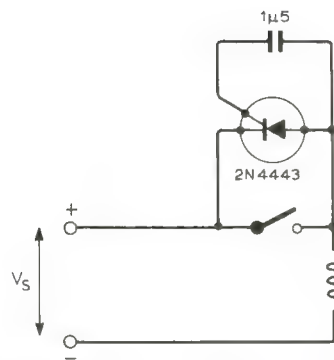
covery of low-level 500-Hz signal from noise. Circuit gives maximum noise output into 1500-ohm load; for lower load impedances, reduce noise level to prevent oscillation. Opamps re-

quire $\pm 15\text{ V}$ supply, which can be simple voltage doubler without regulation.—J. E. Morris, Simple Noise Generator, *Wireless World*, April 1977, p 62.

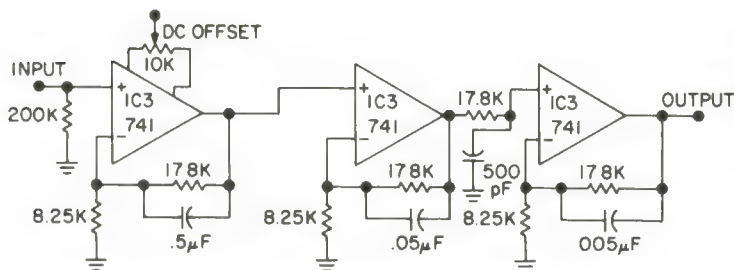


NOISE GENERATOR—Used with communication receiver to measure Q of tuned circuit without disconnecting circuit. Noise diode gives

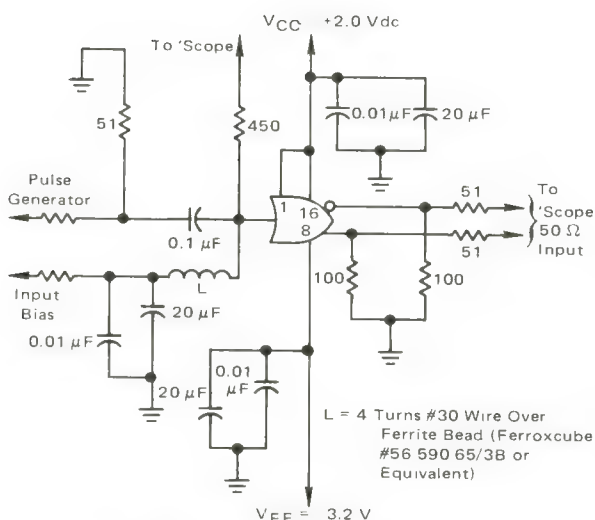
constant noise signal strength over wide frequency band, so frequency response of tuned circuit can be observed with receiver. Q is calculated after using S-meter of receiver to find -6 dB bandwidth. All transistors are 2N2368; select noisiest for Q1. Article covers test setup for measuring Q.—R. C. Marshall, Q Measurement and More, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1977, p 49-51.



THYRISTOR SPARK QUENCHER—Suppresses arcing at contacts when switching large inductive loads. Use SCR capable of operating at well over twice supply voltage and passing full load current during switch-off. SCR shown will handle up to 500 V at up to 80 A provided current pulses are under 8 ms.—E. Potter, Switch Spark Quench for Inductive Loads, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1973, p 605.

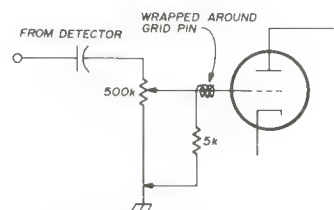


PINK-NOISE FILTER—Used in acoustics for measuring transducer characteristics, absorption-reflection and transmission coefficients of materials, and room parameters such as reverberation time. Offsets falloff of detected noise signal at low frequencies by using filter shown to convert random-noise source from constant energy per hertz (white-noise frequency spectrum) to constant energy per octave (pink-noise response). Filter covers audio range from 10 Hz to 20 kHz, providing -20 dB per decade transmission characteristics with three 741 opamp stages. Frequency characteristic is independent of source and load impedances. Supply voltages can be from ± 6 to ± 18 V.—R. Mauro, Simple Pink Noise Filter, *Audio*, March 1977, p 36 and 38.



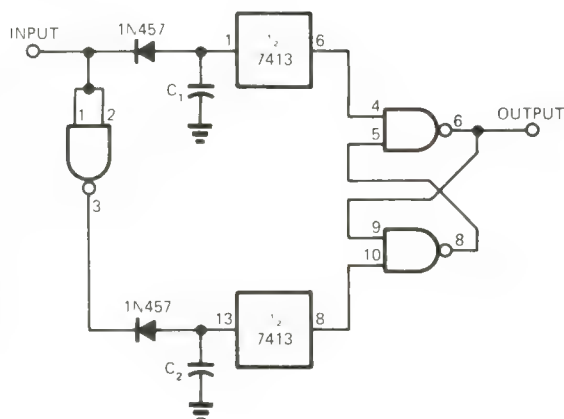
INPUT NOISE TEST CIRCUIT—Used for measuring noise immunity of emitter-coupled logic to transient signal on input line. Supply voltages used permit terminating logic outputs to ground through 50-ohm CRO probe. Accurate bias provided by power supply is used to set input logic levels. 450-ohm resistor is used in

series with 50-ohm input of CRO to isolate input; this gives 10:1 amplitude attenuation while still providing accurate picture of input noise.—B. Blood, "AC Noise Immunity of MECL 10,000 Integrated Circuits," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-592.



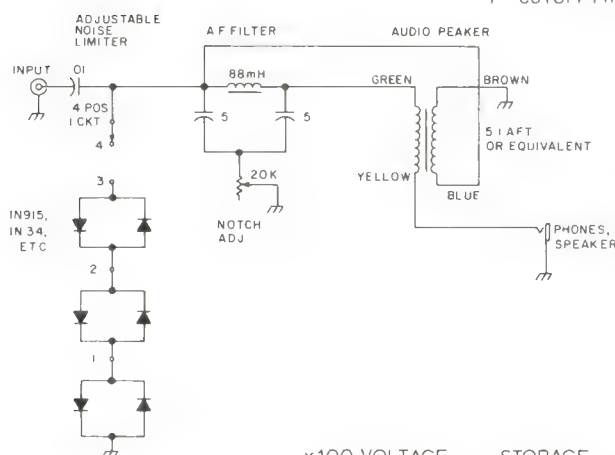
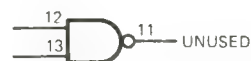
CURE FOR NOISY CONTROL—Connecting 5K resistor between grid of first AF stage and ground as shown substantially reduces noise generated by worn volume-control pot in older tube-type communication receiver. Modification can be made from top of chassis by wrapping piece of wire around grid pin of audio tube, bringing wire up alongside tube and out through top of shield, then soldering 5K resistor between wire and chassis.—J. Schroeder, Temporary Fix for Noisy Volume Controls, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1974, p 62.

LOW-PASS DIGITAL FILTER—Used to retrieve pulse train data from noisy signal line. Filtering is achieved with SN7400 quad two-input NAND gate, SN7413 dual four-input Schmitt trigger, two diodes, and two capacitors. One gate of SN7400 is used as inverter driving pulse delay operating on negative-going transition of input signal. Other Schmitt trigger, diode, and capacitor provide delay on positive-going transition. Any additional pulses occurring during delay-circuit time-out resets delay time without affecting output.—T. H. Haydon, Low-Pass Digital Filter, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1973, p 85.

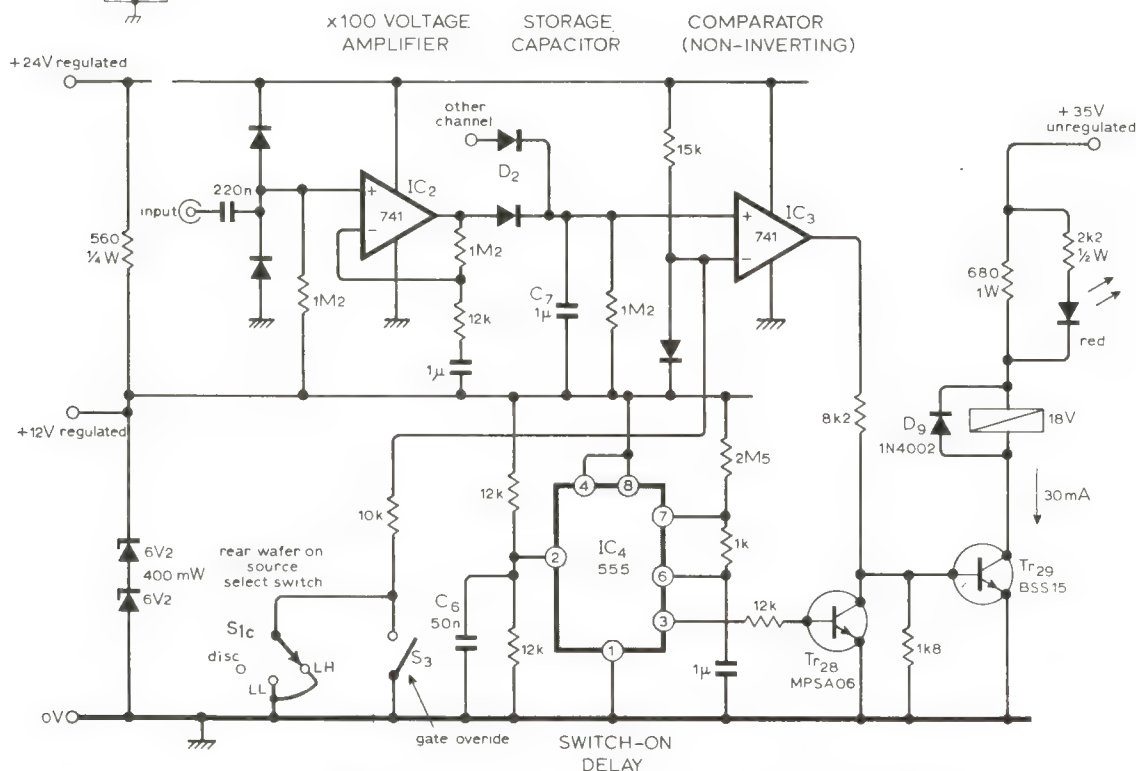


$$C_1 = C_2 = \frac{480}{F + 200} \times 10^{-6}$$

F = CUTOFF FREQUENCY



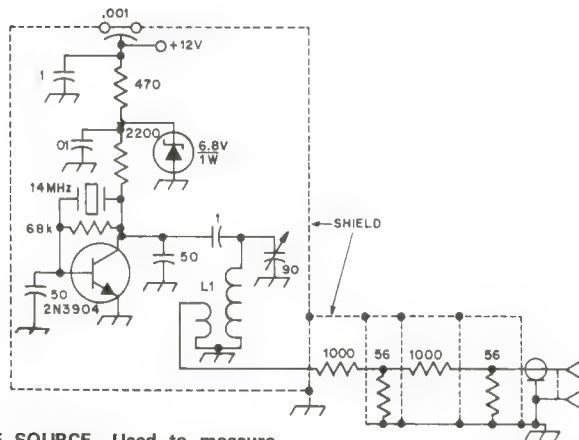
NOISE CONTROL—Circuit is plugged into head-phone jack of amateur receiver. Four-position rotary switch selects desired combination of noise-limiting diodes for handling progressively more severe noise pulses. Adjustable AF T-notch filter limits passband over sufficient range for both phone and CW. Inductor is common 88-mH toroid. Audio peaker circuit overcomes insertion losses of filters.—S. T. Rap-pold, Noise Rejector, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1977, p 116.



NOISE GATE FOR AF PREAMP—Used in high-performance phono preamplifier to mute output when there is no signal at phono input. Opamps each provide gains of about 100. Cir-

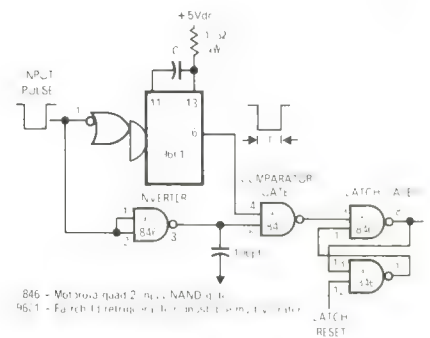
cuit controls muting reed relay serving both stereo channels of preamp. Delay switch-on using 555 IC overrides noise-gate opamps. Unmarked diodes are 1N914 or equivalent, and red

LED is TIL209 or equivalent. Article covers circuit operation in detail and gives all other circuits of preamp.—D. Self, Advanced Preamplifier Design. *Wireless World*, Nov. 1976, p 41-46.



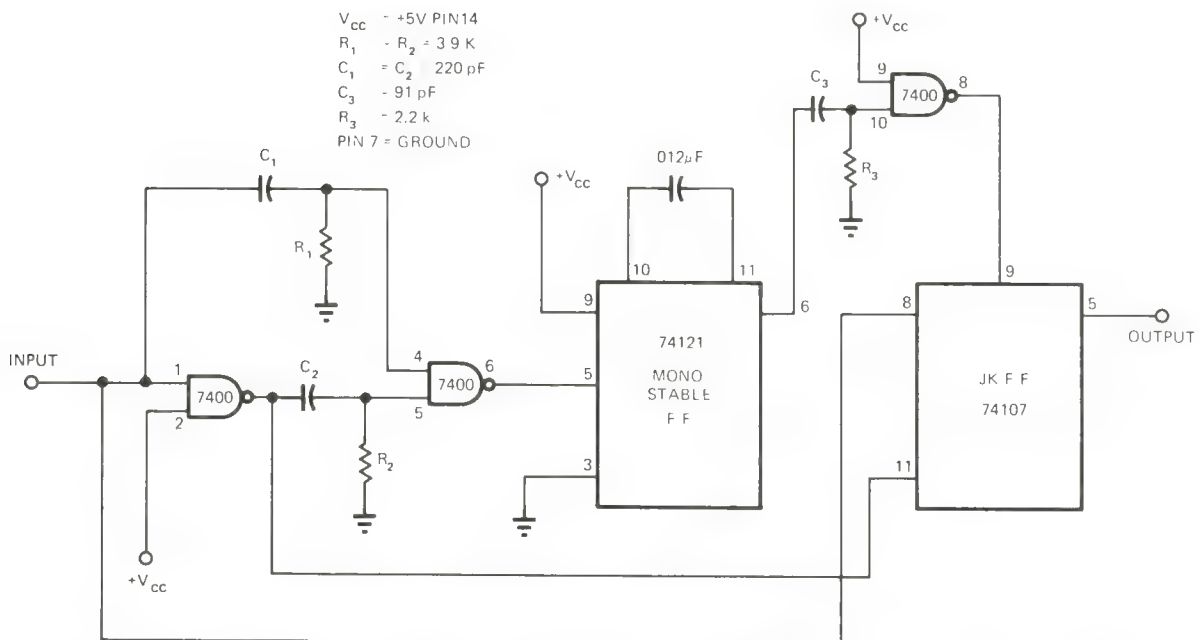
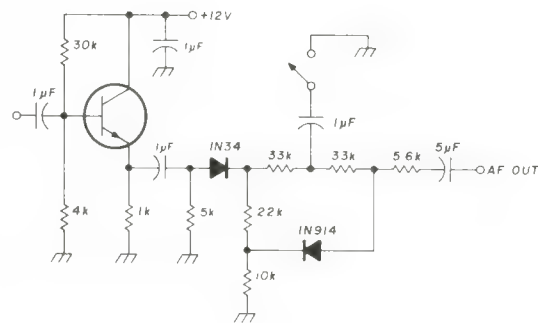
LOW-LEVEL RF SOURCE—Used to measure noise floor of receiver under test. RF source is simple, well-shielded crystal-controlled oscillator that is decoupled from battery supply. After attenuator resistors are adjusted to provide about S7 signal in receiver, oscillator housing is sealed with solder. Once calibrated, RF source

is comparable to commercial signal generator, as leakage is quite low. Output is -112 dBm at 14 MHz. L1 has 24 turns enamel on Amidon T50-6 toroid, with 1 turn for output link.—W. Hayward, Defining and Measuring Receiver Dynamic Range, *QST*, July 1975, p 15-21 and 43.



NOISE-RESISTANT LATCH—False triggering of latch gates by noise spikes is prevented by generating pulse T whose width is equal to minimum width of desired input pulse. Values used for RC combination set T. If R is chosen as 10 kilohms, C should be $T/3.424$, where C is in picofarads and T is in nanoseconds.—S. R. Martin, Latching Circuit Provides Noise Immunity, *EDN/EEE Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1972, p 56.

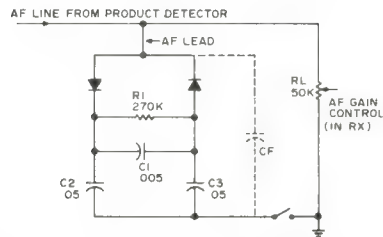
AF NOISE LIMITER—Operation is similar to that of delay line. Voltage developed across voltage divider at output of 1N34 germanium diode is instantaneous, while DC voltage at output of circuit is delayed. If no pulses are present and $0.1\text{-}\mu\text{F}$ capacitor is not at ground, 1N914 silicon diode will have floating voltage. High positive pulses charge capacitor, and silicon diode shorts audio voltage. Negative pulses disable germanium diode directly. Circuit thus acts as noise blanker in both directions. Used in European communication receivers. Transistor type is not critical.—U. L. Rohde, IF Amplifier Design, *Ham Radio*, March 1977, p 10-21.



SPIKE REJECTION—Used to eliminate noise that may be present on signal line. Based on sampling input line at fixed time after each detected transition. If transition was due to noise spike, spike will no longer be present and true

signal level will be sampled. If transition was caused by desired legitimate signal, sampled waveform represents true signal delayed by pulse width of mono MVBR. Mono pulse width is about $12\text{ }\mu\text{s}$. Article gives circuit waveforms

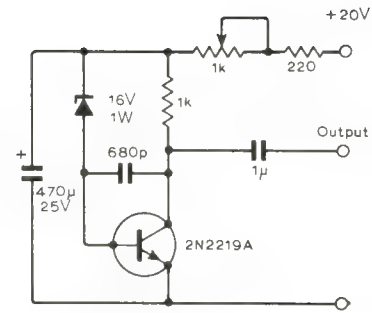
and describes operation in detail.—A. S. Bzorth, Pulse Verification Yields Good Noise Immunity, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1973, p 75 and 77.



RL	R1	C1	C2,C3	CF
10K	50K	.022	.22	.005
50K	270K	.005	.05	.001
1 MΩ	5 MΩ	.001	.01	50 pF

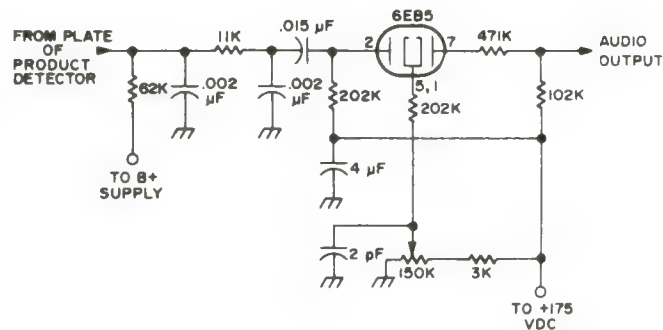
AF NOISE LIMITER—Audio signals rectified by diodes develop bias across R1 and C1 such that diodes are back-biased. Diodes thus conduct and clip only when noise signal peaks exceed bias level. Component values depend on impedance of audio circuit; table gives values for three

common load resistors. Diodes are fast-switching silicon such as 1N916. To minimize residual clipping distortion, use value for CF that gives 3-dB rolloff at about 2.5 kHz.—P. Lovelock, *The Audio Bishop*, 73 Magazine, Sept. 1974, p 75-76.



EMERGENCY NOISE GENERATOR—Simple circuit generates noise in audio range at wideband level adjustable with 1K pot from 0 to over 1 V. If 680-pF capacitor is omitted, noise output goes up to 30 MHz with wideband level more than 5 V.—D. Di Mario, *Simple Noise Generator*, *Wireless World*, May 1978, p 70.

SSB CW NOISE LIMITER—Simple limiter is easy to install in receiver having good product detector. In place of dual-diode tube, semiconductor diodes having high front-to-back ratio may be used.—Novice Q & A, 73 Magazine, Holiday issue 1976, p 20.

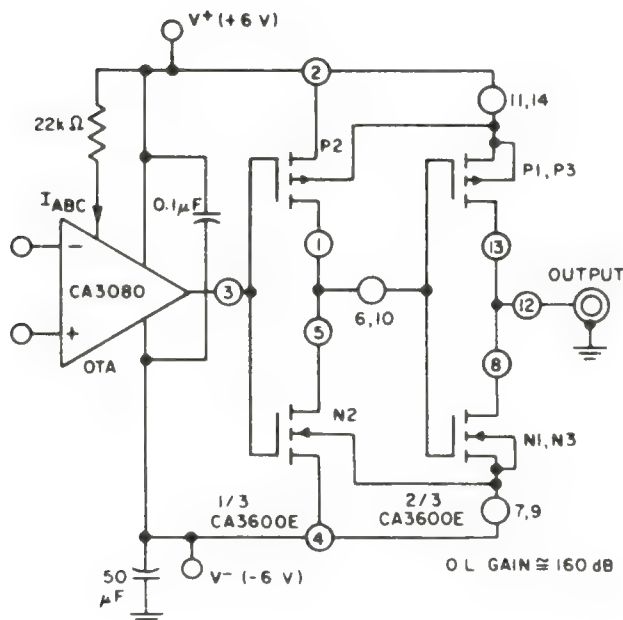
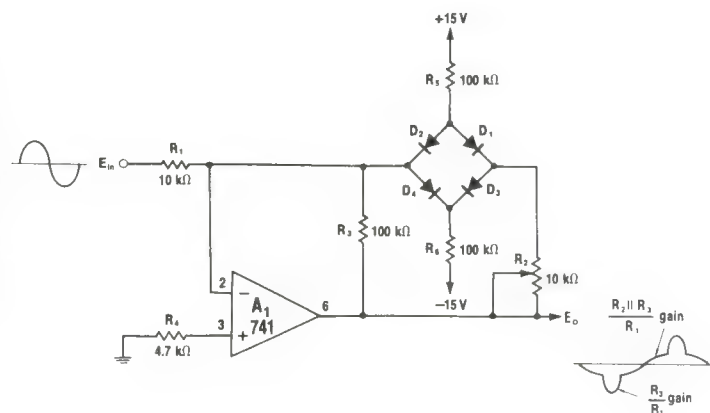


CHAPTER 59

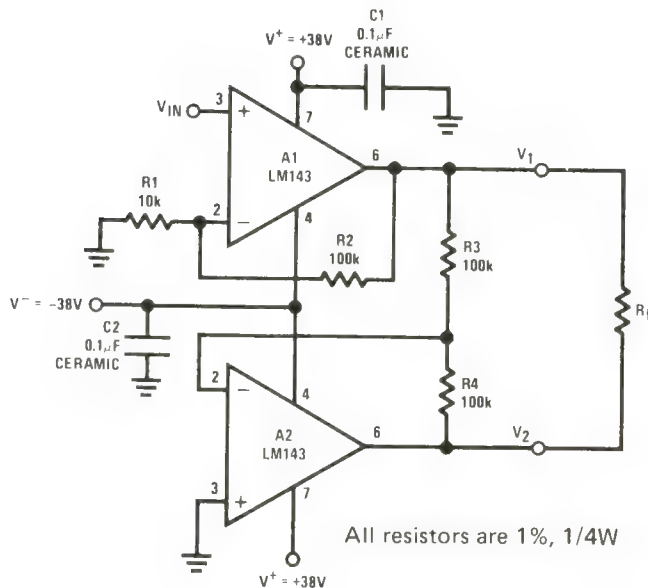
Operational Amplifier Circuits

Versatility of modern opamps is illustrated by variety of amplification, control, signal processing, and other general-purpose functions involving frequencies ranging from DC to many megahertz. More specific applications will be found in practically all other chapters.

VARIABLE DEAD-BAND RESPONSE—Diode bridge in feedback loop of opamp provides controlled amount of dead-band response. As value of R_2 is increased from 0 ohms, voltage developed across R_2 serves to raise dead-band level at which bridge opens and circuit amplifies with normal gain of R_3/R_1 . Below dead-band level, bridge is blocked and circuit gain is equal to parallel combination of R_2 and R_3 divided by R_1 . Use matched diodes such as CA3019 for peaks below ± 7 V; for higher peaks, use 1N914s.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 207.

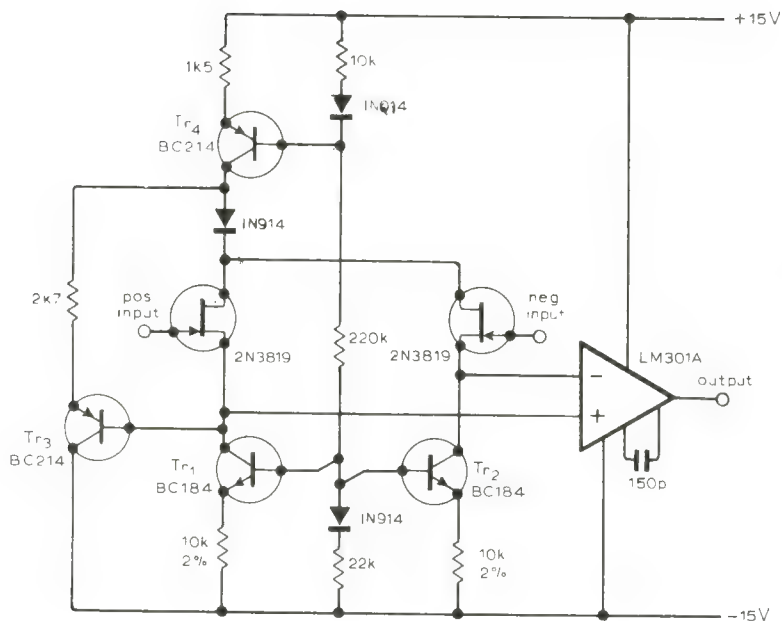
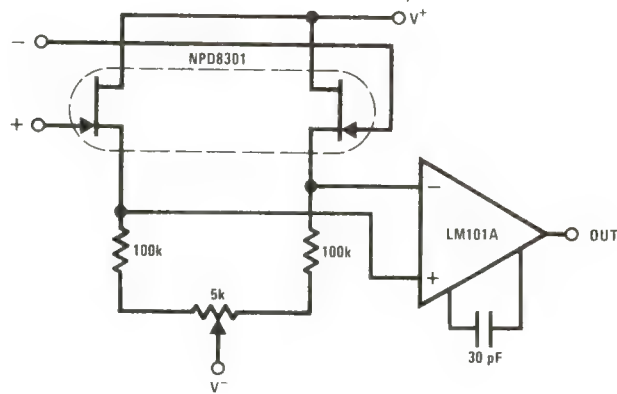


TWO-STAGE POSTAMPLIFIER—Connections shown for CA3600E CMOS transistor-pair array give total open-loop gain of about 160 dB for system. Open-loop slew rate is about $65 \text{ V}/\mu\text{s}$.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 278-279.

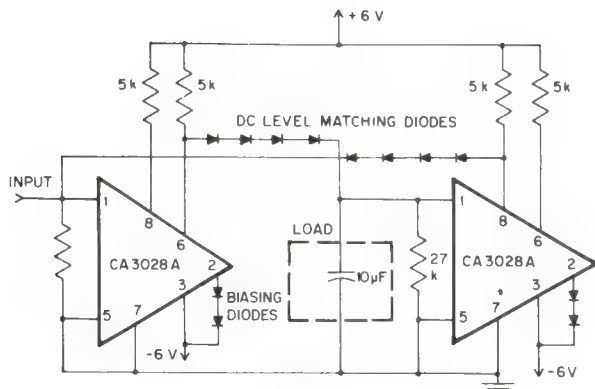


130 V P-P DRIVE—Two LM143 high-voltage opamps operating from 38-V supply can provide up to 138 V P-P unclipped into 10K floating load when connected as shown to give noninverting voltage amplifier followed by unity-gain inverter. Power supplies should be bypassed to ground with 0.1- μF capacitors.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 1-3.

BUFFERED OPAMP—NPD8301 dual FET is ideal low-offset low-drift buffer for LM101A opamp. Matched sections of FET track well over entire bias range, for improved common-mode rejection.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

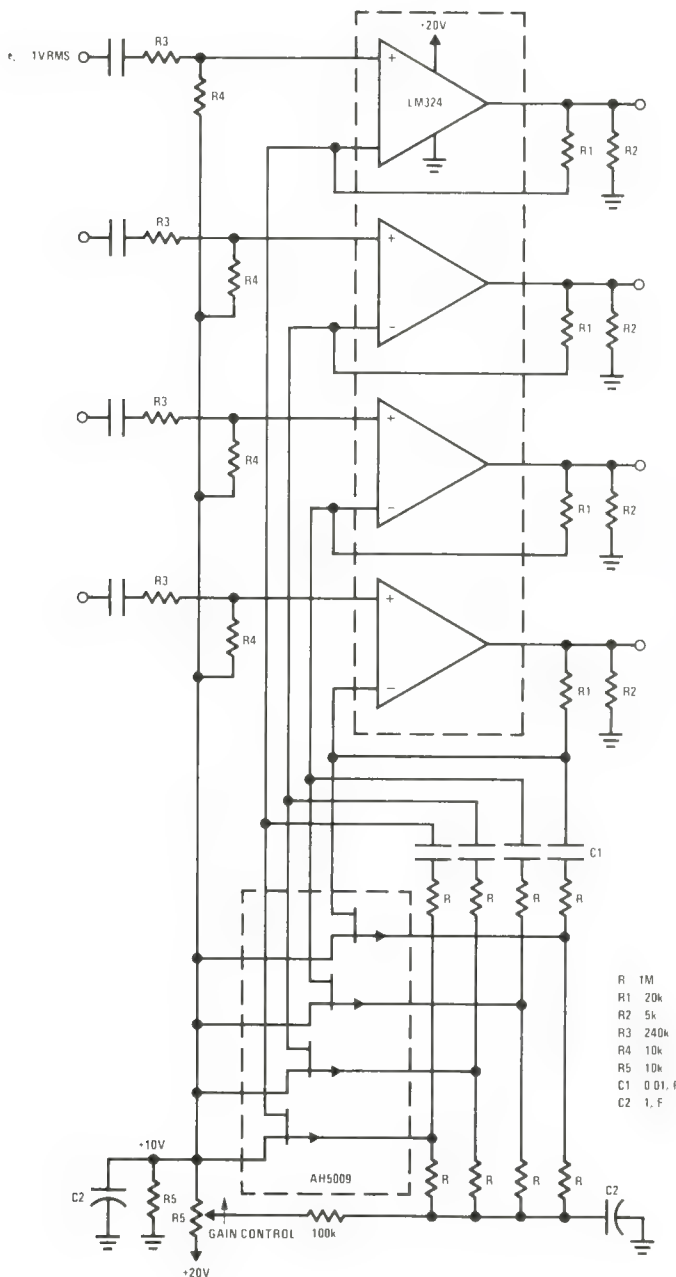


LOW-COST FET-INPUT—Uses two 2N3819 FETs as differential source-follower operated at constant source current of 200 μA provided by Tr_1 and Tr_2 . Input performance is comparable to that of more expensive commercial units. Match FETs to reduce thermal drift. Trim input offset voltage to zero by adding resistor in appropriate FET source. Input impedance of circuit is greater than 10^{13} ohms.—J. Setton, F.E.T.-Input Operational Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1976, p 61.

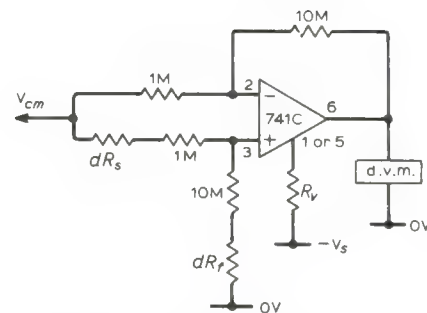


12- μ H GYRATOR—Two RCA opamps in gyrator loaded with 10- μ F capacitor give effective 12- μ H inductor that remains constant in value over range from 10 Hz to almost 1 MHz. Q varies from

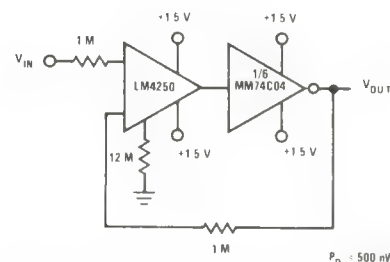
1 at 10 Hz to maximum of 500 at 10 kHz. Article gives design equations.—A. C. Caggiano, Simple Gyrator for L from C, *EEE Magazine*, Aug. 1970, p 78.



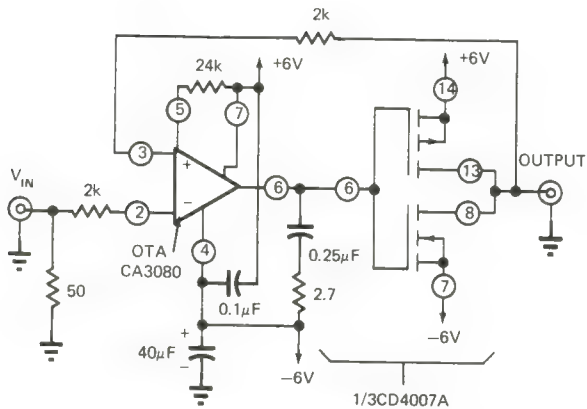
TRACKING QUAD GAIN CONTROL—Basic circuit for each channel uses section of National LM324 quad opamp with section of AH5009 quad FET in feedback path. Each channel is AC coupled and has 40-dB range (gain range of 1 to 100). Bandwidth is minimum of 10 kHz, and S/N ratio is better than 70 dB with 4.3-VRMS maximum output.—J. Sherwin, "A Linear Multiple Gain-Controlled Amplifier," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-129, p 6.



OPTIMIZING CMR—Article covers procedures for optimizing common-mode rejection when opamp is used to drive digital voltmeter. Value of R_v is determined by using resistance box connected between negative supply and pin 1 or 5 while other pin is shorted to negative supply, choosing pin which gives voltage swing in right direction on meter, then adjusting resistance box for zero output. Resistance box is similarly used at dR_s and dR_f locations.—R. J. Isaacs, Optimizing Op-Amps, *Wireless World*, April 1973, p 185-186.

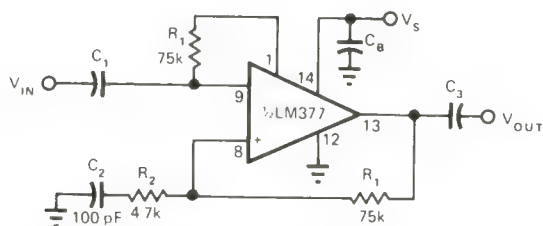


POSTAMPLIFIER FOR OPAMP—High input impedance of National MM74C04 inverter makes it ideal for isolating load from output of LM4250 micropower opamp operating from single dry cell.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-88, p 2.



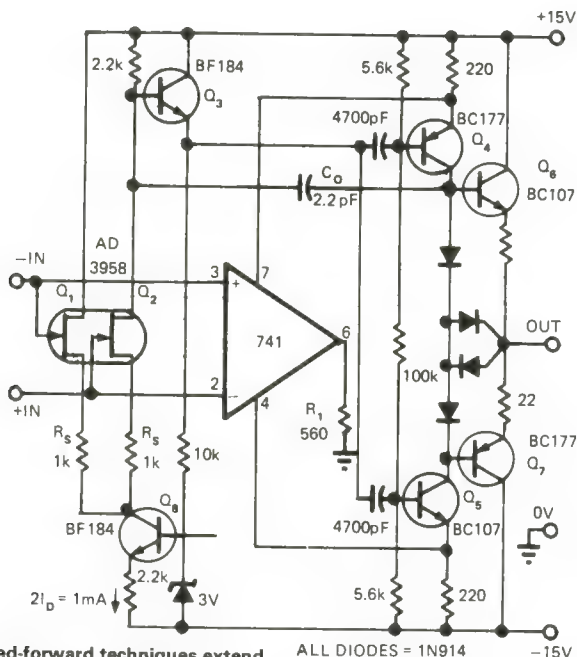
CMOS DRIVER FOR OPAMP—CMOS inverter pair (one-third of CD4007A) is used in closed-loop mode as unity-gain voltage follower for CA3080 opamp. Slew rate is 1 V/μs. Output current capability of 6 mA can be increased by par-

alleling two other sections of CMOS.—B. Furlow, CMOS Gates in Linear Applications: The Results Are Surprisingly Good, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 42–48.



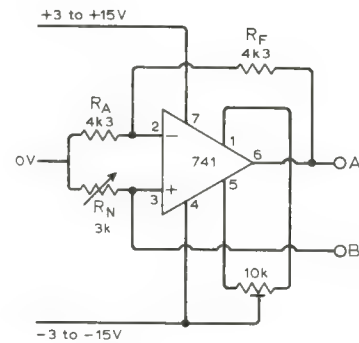
UNITY-GAIN AC CURRENT AMPLIFIER—External components are used with National LM377/378/379 family of opamps to provide stability at unity gain. Article gives design equations. At frequencies above audio band, gain rises with

frequency, to well above 10 at 340 kHz for values shown.—D. Bohn, AC Unity-Gain Power Buffers Amplify Current, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1977, p 113–114.

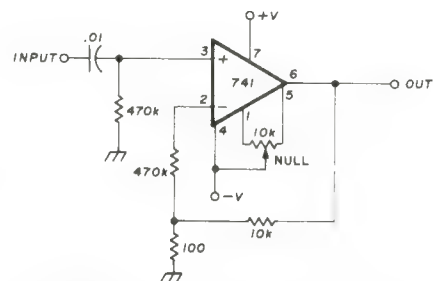


FASTER 741—Feed-forward techniques extend dynamic response of differential opamp to give unity-gain bandwidth of 18 MHz, slew rate over 200 V/μs, and DC gain above 10⁷ V/V, while preserving latchup-free operation and wide input voltage range. Composite amplifier uses fast symmetrical four-transistor output stage that is symmetrically driven by DC-coupled 741 and by

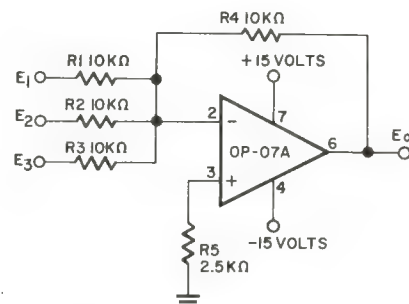
ALL DIODES = 1N914
AC-coupled feed-forward amplifier. Performance depends on use of nonstandard pin connections for 741, as shown. Developed for processing fast analog data in frequency domain.—J. Dostal, 741 + Feedforward = Fast-Differential Op Amp, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1974, p 90.



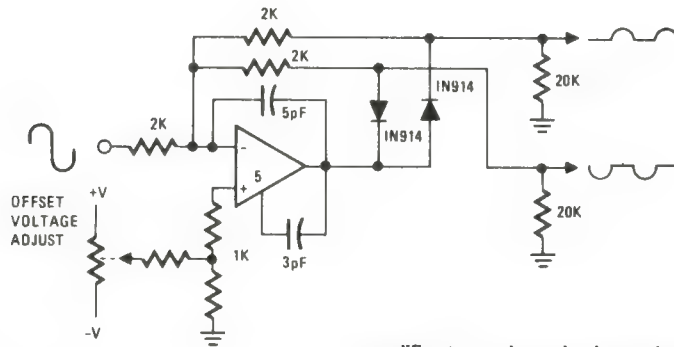
NEGATIVE R—Negative-resistance connection of 741 opamp is suitable for both AC and DC applications. Requires floating power supply because 0-V terminal floats with respect to both output terminals. For DC use, adjust 10K pot to cancel offset voltage of amplifier. Value of negative resistance is varied with R_N or by adjusting ratio of R_F to R_A . Can be used to make LC circuits operate at subaudio frequencies.—D. A. Miller, Negative Resistor, *Wireless World*, June 1974, p 197.



741 OPAMP—Power supply and null pot connections for TO-5 metal-can package and 8-lead DIP package are shown. Maximum rated power supply voltages are ± 18 V, but lower voltages may be used. 9-V transistor battery is often used for each supply, but higher voltages will permit larger output signal swing. Pin 3 is inverting input, and pin 4 is noninverting input. With values shown, both input terminals see about same resistance, and output offset can be nulled to zero. Gain of circuit is about 100.—C. Hall, Circuit Design with the 741 Op Amp, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 26–29.

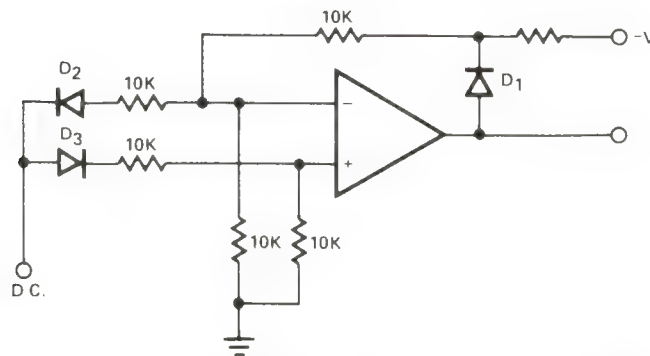


SUMMING AMPLIFIER—Provides output equal to sum of all input voltages, with high precision. Use of Precision Monolithics OP-07A opamp makes circuit adjustment-free.—“Ultra-Low Offset Voltage Op Amp,” Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, OP-07, p 7.



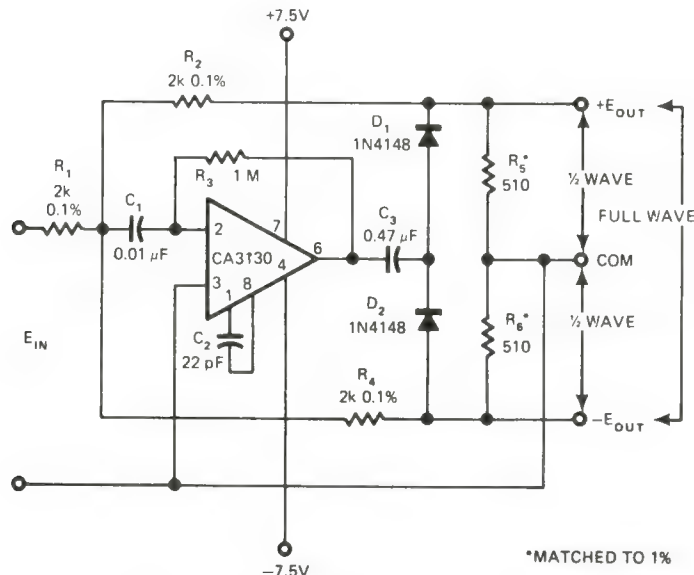
SIGNAL SEPARATOR—Circuit shown for Harris HA-2530 opamp separates input voltage into its positive and negative components. Diodes steer components to separate outputs. Applications include feeding outputs into differential

amplifier to produce absolute-value circuit for multiplying or averaging functions. For bandwidth of 1 MHz, dynamic range is 100 mV to 10 V peak.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 7-54-7-55 (Application Note 516).



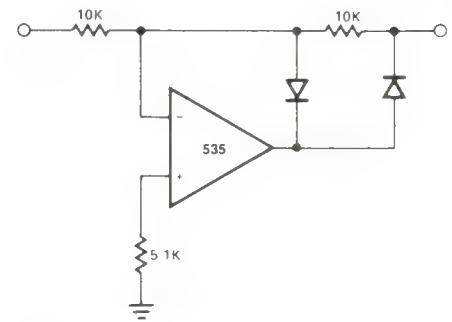
ABSOLUTE-VALUE AMPLIFIER—Generates positive output voltage for either polarity of DC input. Opamp and diode types are not critical. Accuracy is highest for input voltages greater

than 1 V. Opamp is noninverting on positive signals and inverting on negative signals.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 641-643.

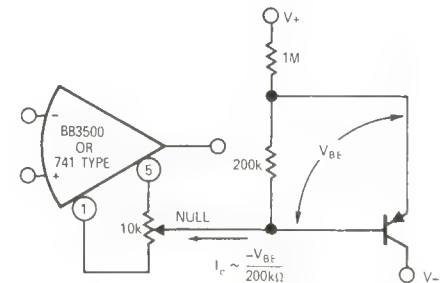


RECTIFIER WITHOUT DC OFFSET—Avoids drawback of large nonlinearity at low signal levels, by isolating AC of opamp from DC output. Circuit has wide bandwidth, as required for rectifying 20-kHz input signal with high precision. Output coupling capacitor C_3 is low-leakage Mylar; for low-frequency operation, it can be replaced with two back-to-back low-leakage

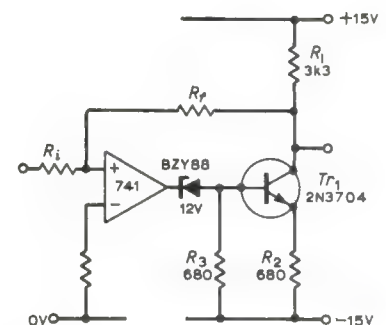
tantalums. D_1 and D_2 should be matched for forward voltage at peak load current. Use Hewlett-Packard 5082-2810 hot-carrier diodes instead to improve operation at millivolt signal levels or at higher frequencies.—D. Belanger, Single Op Amp Full-Wave Rectifier Has No DC Offset, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1977, p 144 and 146.



HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER—Provides accurate half-wave rectification of incoming signal. Gain is 0 for positive signals and -1 for negative signals. Diode types are not critical. Polarity can be inverted by reversing both diodes. With opamp shown, circuit will function up to 10 kHz with less than 5% distortion.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 641-643.

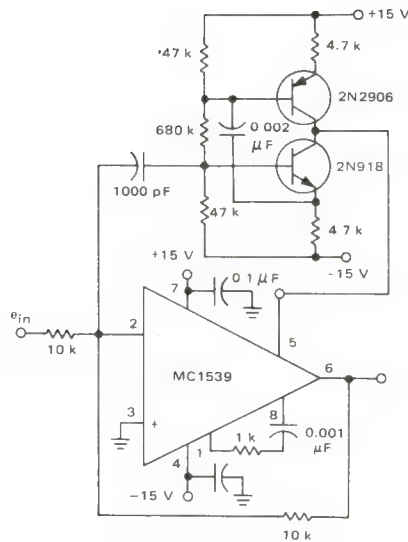
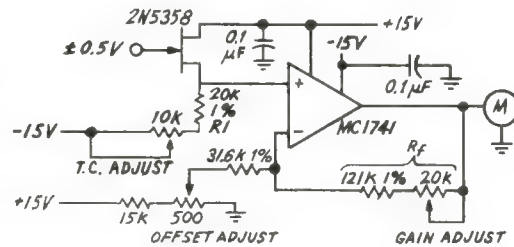


TEMPERATURE-COMPENSATED OFFSET CONTROL—Drift effects of offset adjustment are removed by deriving correction current from emitter-base voltage of PNP signal transistor to develop appropriate temperature compensation. Correction current is divided with conventional control pot used for adjusting offset voltage. Article gives design equations.—J. Graeme, Offset Null Techniques Increase Op Amp Drift, *EDN Magazine*, April 1, 1971, p 47-48.



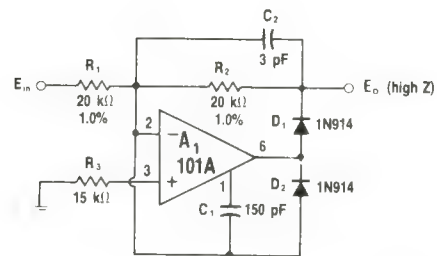
FASTER SLEWING—Single transistor stage at output of opamp increases slewing rate by factor equal to gain of transistor stage. Choose R_1 to meet output impedance requirements and current rating of supply. R_2 is then made equal to R_1 divided by desired gain of transistor stage. Collector of Tr_1 should be at 0 V when output of opamp is 0 V, assuming feedback loop is not closed by R_f . Article gives design equations.—L. Short, Faster Slewing Rate with 741 Op-Amp, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 31.

SIGNAL CONDITIONER—FET-buffered opamp circuit will operate from source impedances up to 100 megohms while providing voltage gain of 5. Offset adjustment is provided for initial calibration of circuit. Developed for use with high-impedance sensors such as pH electrodes.—"Industrial Control Engineering Bulletin," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, EB-4.

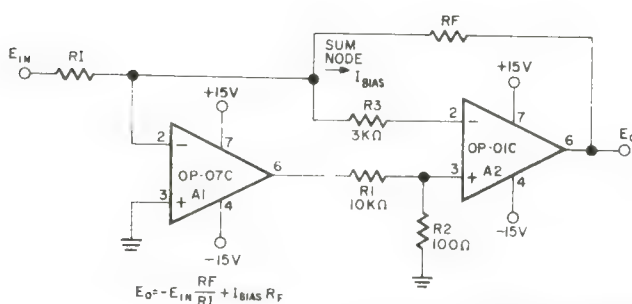


UNITY-GAIN FEED-FORWARD—Provides 10 V P-P output signal at 2 MHz when gain of feed-forward amplifier is increased to give closed-loop gain of 10. Provides fast response to step-function input, with slow settling. High-frequency

circuit takes over completely when input frequency is too high for input stage to respond.—E. Renschler, "The MC1539 Operational Amplifier and Its Applications," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-439, p 20.

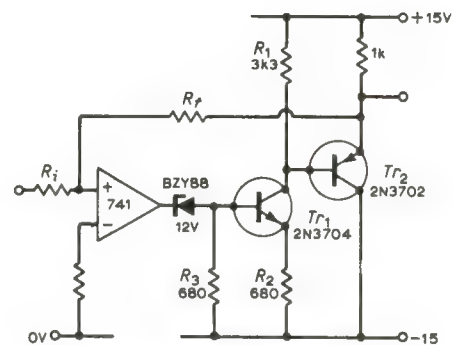


HIGH-SPEED HALF-WAVE RECTIFIER—Produces inverted half-wave replica of input signal with low error at frequencies up to 100 kHz. C₁ provides feed-forward compensation. For negative-going output, reverse connections to diodes.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 191-192.

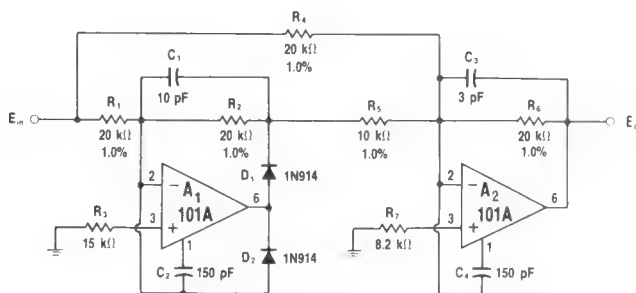


SUMMING AMPLIFIER—Combination of Precision Monolithics OP-07C and OP-01C opamps gives 18 V/μs slew rate. Can be used as current-output summing amplifier for D/A converter because it requires no zero scale offset adjust-

ments and high speed is preserved.—D. Soderquist and G. Erdi, "The OP-07 Ultra-Low Offset Voltage Op Amp—a Bipolar Op Amp That Challenges Choppers, Eliminates Nulling," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-13, p 9.

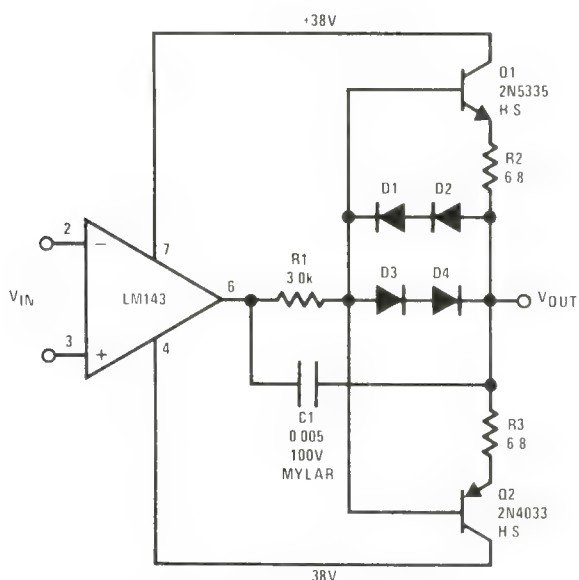


FAST SLEWING AND LOW IMPEDANCE—With values shown, Tr₁ increases slewing rate of opamp by factor of 5, and Tr₂ connected as emitter-follower reduces output impedance to meet requirements of following circuit. Feedback is taken from emitter of Tr₁, to noninverting input of opamp.—L. Short, "Faster Slewing Rate with 741 Op-Amp," *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 31.



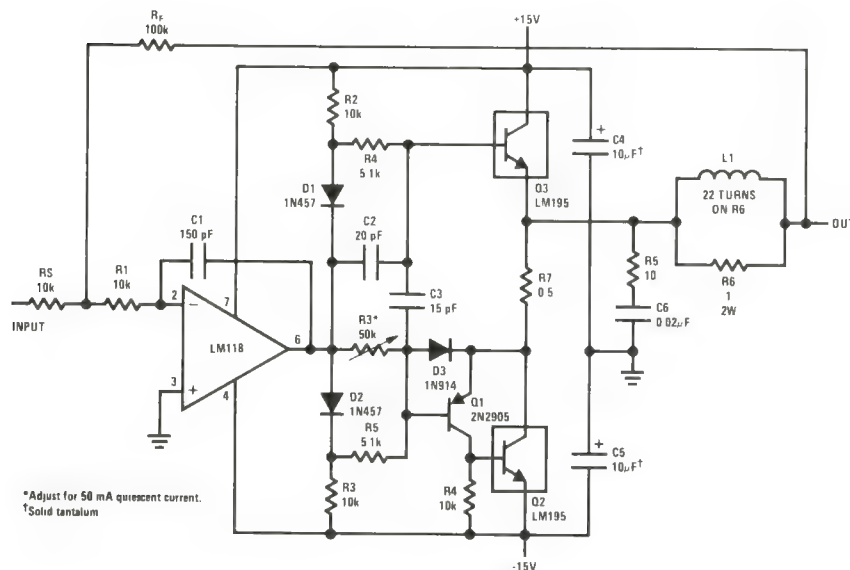
100-kHz FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER—Feed-forward connection of opamps gives high-speed full-wave rectification of signals up to 100 kHz

for measurement and analysis.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 193–194.

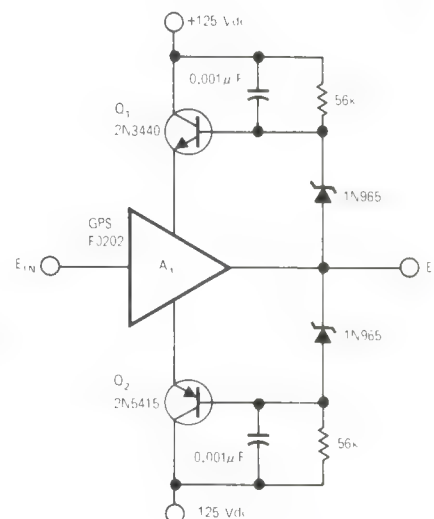


100-mA CURRENT BOOSTER—Provides short-circuit protection along with current boosting for LM143 high-voltage opamp. Diodes are 1N914. Use Thermalloy 2230-5 or equivalent

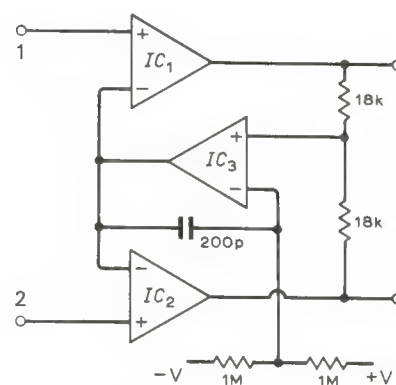
heatsinks with transistors. Output is ± 33 V P-P into 400-ohm load.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 4.



*Adjust for 50 mA quiescent current.
†Solid tantalum

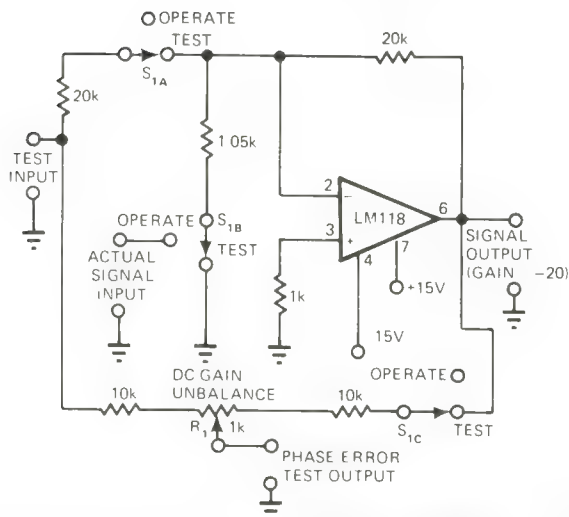


BOOSTING VOLTAGE RATING—Bootstrapping technique permits operation of low-voltage unity-gain opamp from high-voltage DC supply for handling large input signal voltage swings, while retaining gain and voltage stability of opamp. Allowable input-voltage range depends entirely on transistor rating. With 1000-V transistors, circuit can handle input signals of ± 475 V. Input capability for values shown is ± 100 V P-P for DC to 10 kHz. Output capability is 5 mA P at ± 100 V. Input impedance is 10 teraohms.—S. A. Jensen, High-Voltage Source Follower, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1972, p 58.



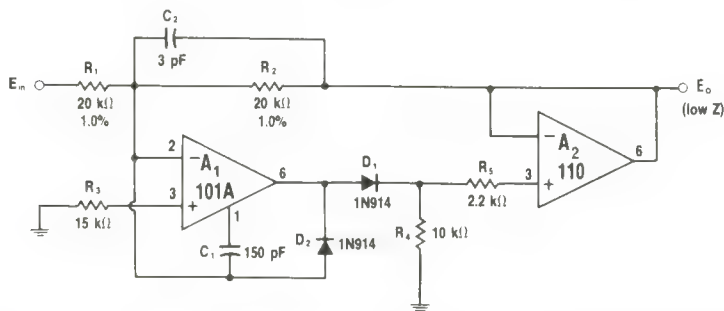
DIFFERENTIAL I/O—Arrangement shown for three 741 opamps gives amplifier having differential output as well as differential input. Circuit is designed primarily to drive meter with signal of either polarity when center-tap power supply is not available. Article covers operation and adjustment of circuit.—A. D. Monstall, Differential Input and Output with Op-Amps, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1973, p 31.

POWER OPAMP—Transistor Q1 and power transistor IC Q2 form equivalent of power PNP transistor for use with NPN LM195 power transistor IC serving as output stage for opamp. Circuit is stable for almost any load. Bandwidth can be increased to 150 kHz with full output response by decreasing C1 to 15 pF if there is no capacitive load to cause oscillation.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-110, p 5–6.



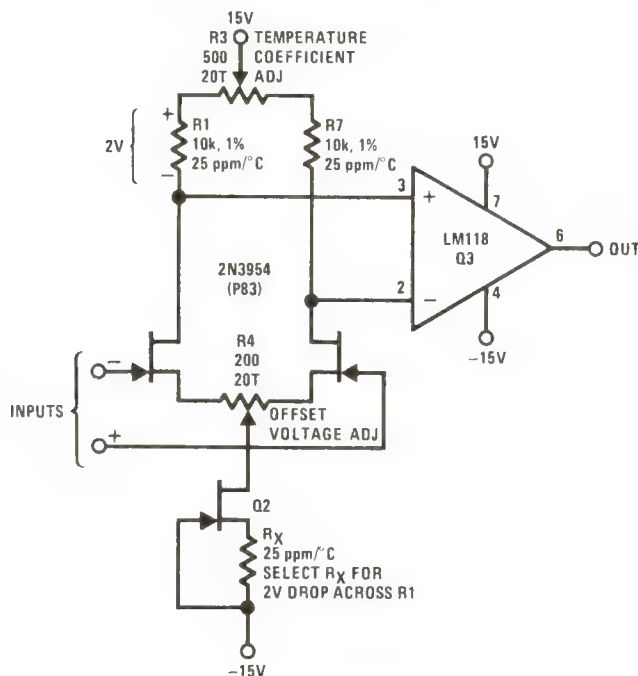
PHASE-ERROR TESTER—Circuit reveals significant phase errors at relatively low frequencies, even for high-speed opamps. Technique applies to most opamps and almost any signal gain.

Article gives operating instructions based on observation of null with XY CRO connected to phase-error test output.—R. A. Pease, *Technique Trims Op-Amp Amplifiers for Low Phase Shift*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1977, p 138.

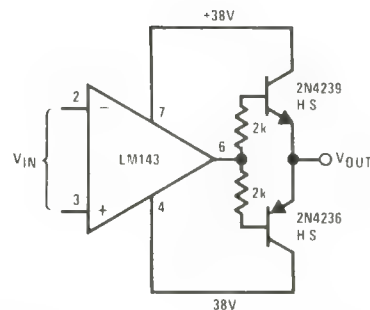


100-kHz BUFFERED RECTIFIER—High-speed 110 voltage follower is used within feedback loop of A₁ to maintain low output impedance for precision half-wave rectifier. When input signal is positive, D₁ and R₄ rectify signal and A₂ follows this signal. On opposite alternations, D₂ is

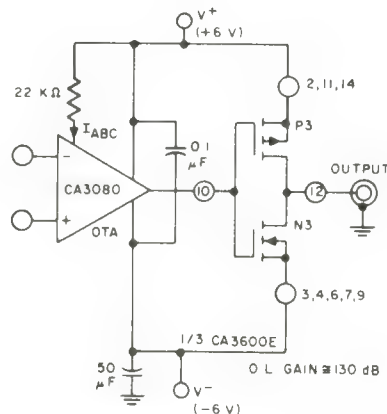
off and feedback loop of A₂ is closed through D₂ so output terminal is maintained at low impedance. For opposite output polarity, reverse diode connections.—W. G. Jung, *"IC Op-Amp Cookbook"*, Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 192.



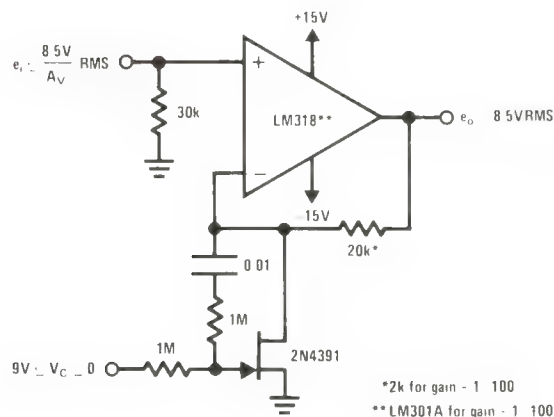
LOW TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT—Use of National 2N3954 dual FET as input device for opamp gives fast response to thermal transients, making it possible to adjust R₃ and R₄ so temperature coefficient is less than 5 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ from -25°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$. Common-mode rejection ratio is typically greater than 100 dB for input voltage swings of 5 V. Drain current level is set by Q₂ which is 2N5457 FET.—*"FET Databook"*, National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-4-6-7.



POWER BOOSTER—Simple two-transistor power stage increases power output of LM143 high-voltage opamp. Intended for loads less than 2K. Drawbacks are noticeable crossover distortion and lack of short-circuit protection. Transistors should be used with Thermalloy 2230-5 or equivalent heatsinks.—*"Linear Applications, Vol. 2,"* National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 3.

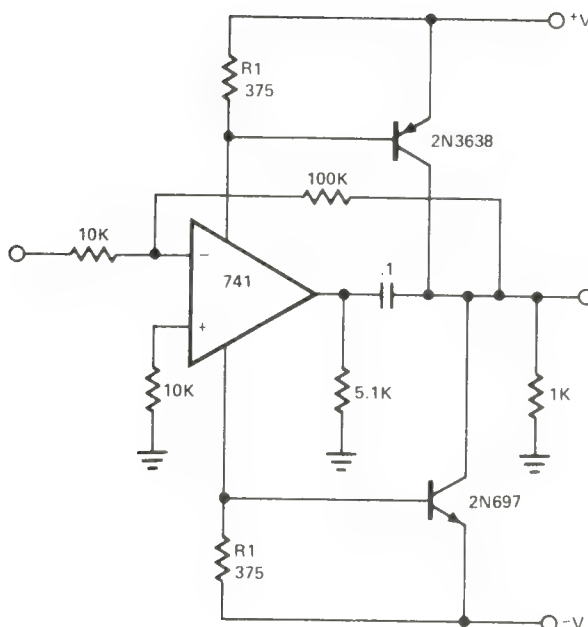
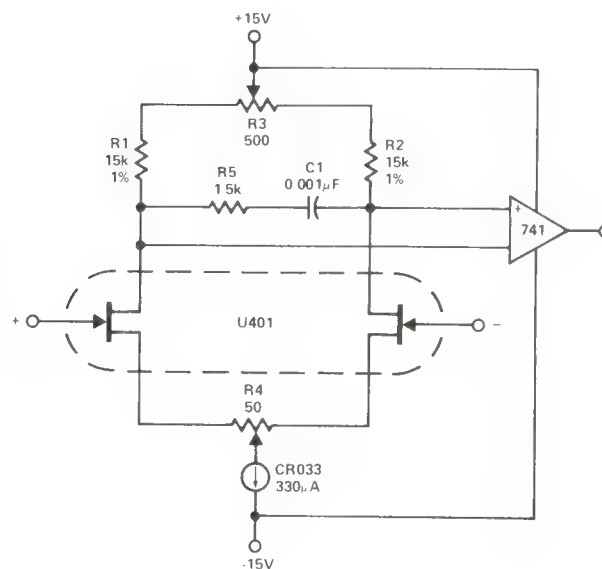


POSTAMPLIFIER—CMOS transistor pair from CA3600E transistor array provides additional 30-dB gain above 100-dB gain of CA3080 opamp to give total of 130 dB. Current output is about 10 mA. Remaining transistor pairs of array can be paralleled pair shown to give greater output.—*"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's,"* RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 278-279.

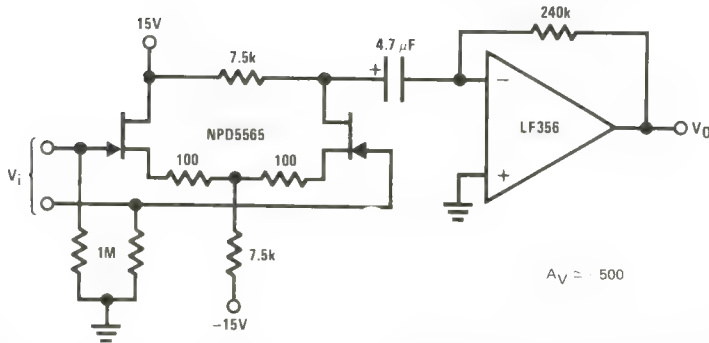


1-1000 GAIN RANGE—Control voltage of 0 to -9 V changes gain of amplifier over complete range while providing maximum output level of 8.5 VRMS and bandwidth of over 20 kHz at maximum gain. If gain range of 100 is sufficient, amplifier can be changed to LM301A; 20K resistor is then changed to 2K.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-129, p 5.

JFET INPUT—U401 dual JFET acting as preamp for standard bipolar opamp uses CR033 N-channel JFET as 330- μ A current source. R4 is used to null initial offset. R3 is adjusted for minimum drift.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-51.

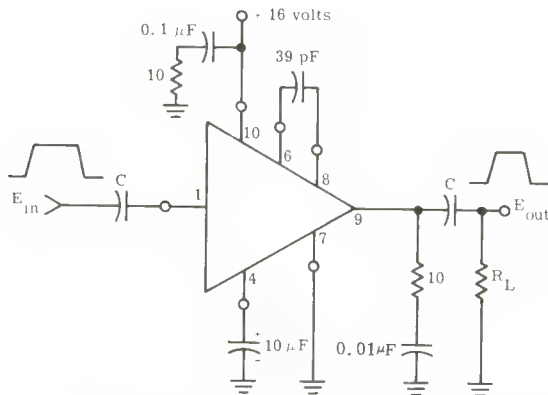


POWER BOOSTER—Opamp power booster is used after conventional opamp when greater power-handling capability is required. 741 opamp circuit shown will drive moderate loads. Other opamps may be substituted in power stage if value of R1 is appropriately changed.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 640-642.



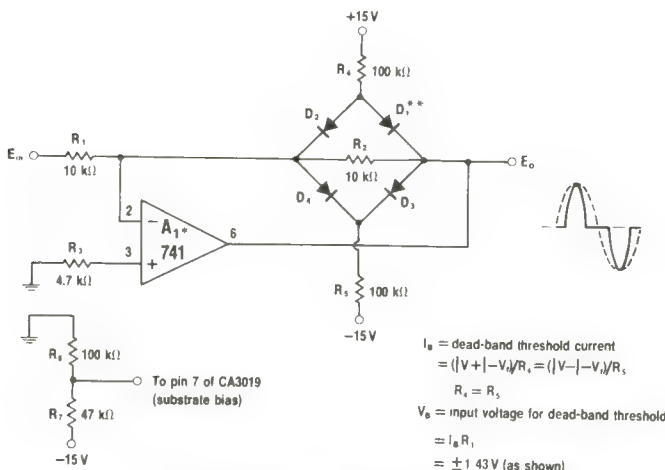
DIFFERENTIAL JFET INPUT—Differential connection of National NPD5565 dual JFET is used when balanced inputs and low distortion are main requirements for AC amplifier. Combina-

tion with LF356 opamp shown gives gain of about 500. Noise is somewhat higher than with single-ended JFET.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-17-6-19.



3-W PULSE AMPLIFIER—Motorola MC1554 power amplifier provides voltage gain of 18 for peak pulse power output up to 3 W. Maximum peak output current rating of 500 mA for IC

should not be exceeded during peak of output pulse.—"The MC1554 One-Watt Monolithic Integrated Circuit Power Amplifier," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-401, p 3.



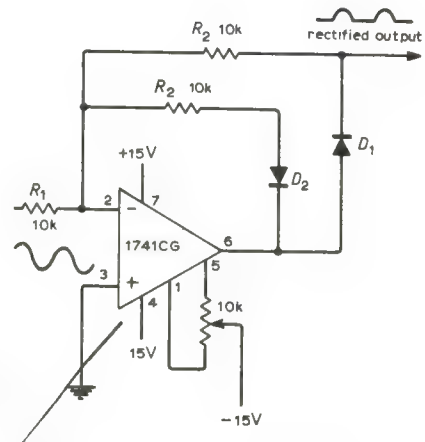
I_a = dead-band threshold current
 $= (|V_+| - |V_-|) / R_1 = (|V_+| - |V_-|) / R_1$
 $R_1 = R_2$
 V_a = input voltage for dead-band threshold
 $= I_a R_1$
 $= \pm 1.43 \text{ V (as shown)}$

* Or other op amp compensated for unity gain.

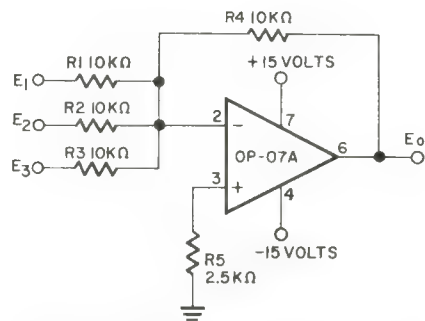
* $D_1 - D_4$ are matched monolithic diodes, such as the CA3019.
 For peak voltage higher than $\pm 7 \text{ V}$, use 1N914s.

DEAD-BAND RESPONSE—With bridge in feedback loop of opamp, low-level input signals give essentially 100% feedback around A_1 , so there is very little output voltage. When input current through R_1 rises above allowable current limit of circuit, bridge opens and output voltage

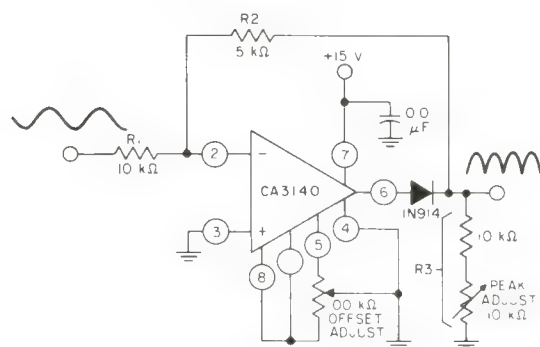
jumps to new level determined by R_2 . Input is then amplified by ratio of R_2/R_1 in normal linear manner. Circuit thus has dead-band property for low levels. Value of R_1 sets threshold level.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 206-207.



PRECISE RECTIFICATION—Use of opamp in combination with silicon diode overcomes non-linearity of diode at forward voltages under about 0.5 V. Offset-voltage pot is adjusted for symmetrical output waveform for small input voltages. D_1 is connected in opamp feedback path so initial forward voltage drop required to make diode conduct is supplied by amplifier output. Second feedback path through D_2 prevents output saturation on input half-cycles for which D_1 is reverse-biased.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, June 1973, p 275-276.



SUMMING WITHOUT ADJUSTMENTS—Single-stage opamp for analog computation provides high-precision output that is function of multiple input variables. Circuit drift is less than $2 \mu\text{V}$ per month, eliminating need for periodic calibration while ensuring long-term accuracy. Opamp is Precision Monolithics OP-07A.—D. Soderquist and G. Erdi, "The OP-07 Ultra-Low Offset Voltage Op Amp—a Bipolar Op Amp That Challenges Choppers, Eliminates Nulling," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-13, p 11.



$$\text{GAIN} = \frac{R_2}{R} \cdot X = \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

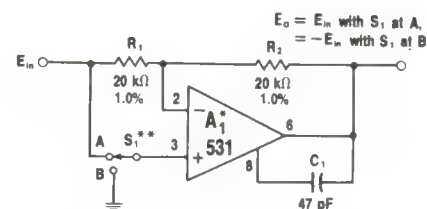
$$R_3 = R \left(\frac{X + X^2}{X} \right)$$

$$\text{FOR } X = 0.5 \quad \frac{5 \text{ k}\Omega}{10 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$R_3 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \left(\frac{0.75}{0.5} \right) = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$$

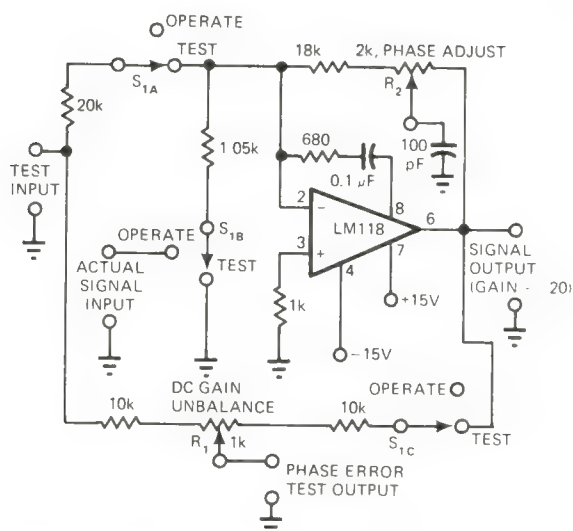
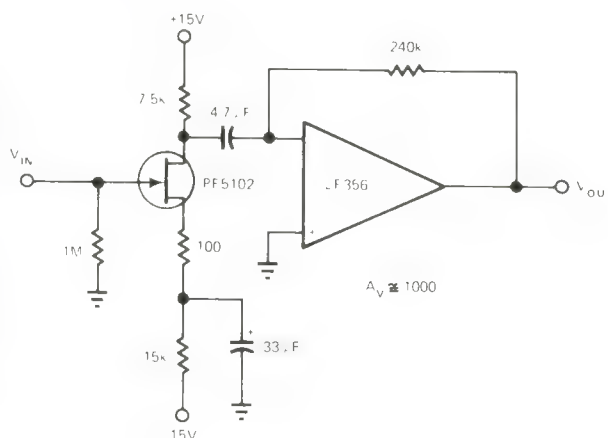
ABSOLUTE-VALUE RECTIFIER—Use of CA3140 bipolar MOS opamp in inverting gain configuration gives symmetrical full-wave output when equality of design equations is satisfied.

Bandwidth for -3 dB is 290 kHz, and average DC output is 3.2 V for 20 V P-P input.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 18.



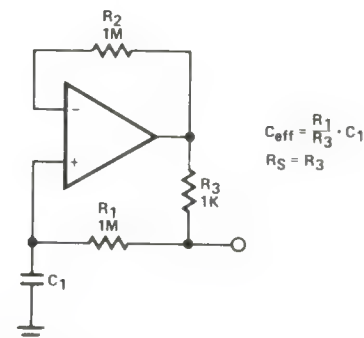
SIGN CHANGER—When switch S_1 grounds pin 3 of opamp, circuit becomes inverter providing 180° phase shift. When S_1 is at position A, input voltage acts on both inputs of A, and no current flows through R_1 and R_2 ; output voltage is then equal to input voltage. Switch permits remote programming of phase reversal. For higher input impedance, 1556 opamp can be used.—W. G. Jung, “IC Op-Amp Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 208–209.

SINGLE-ENDED JFET—Basic JFET amplifier is virtually free from popcorn noise problems of bipolar transistors and bipolar-input opamps. Combining JFET transconductance amplifier with current-to-voltage opamp adds high voltage gain and simplifies circuit applications. Gain-limiting 7.5K FET drain resistor is bypassed and removed from gain equation. Parameter variation problems are minimized by biasing FET source through 15.1K resistance to negative supply. Gain variations are minimized by leaving 100 ohms of this resistance unbypassed.—J. Maxwell, FET Amplifiers—Take Another Look at These Devices, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 161–163.

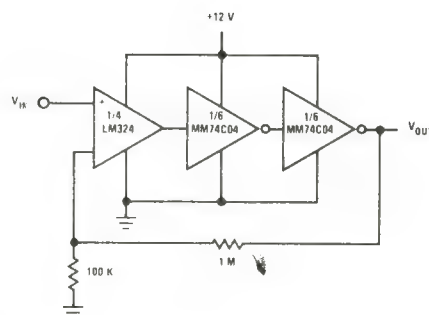


MINIMIZING PHASE ERROR—Phase compensation circuit trimmed by R_2 keeps phase error of LM118 opamp well below 1° from DC to 200 kHz. In-phase error due to gain peaking is also low. Feed-forward network connected to pin 8 improves stability, making feedback capacitor

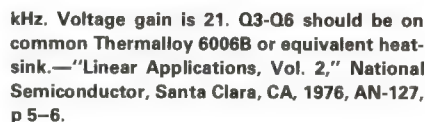
unnecessary. Step response has about 30% overshoot, and sine response has about +1 dB of peaking before going 3 dB down at about 2 MHz.—R. A. Pease, Technique Trims Op-Amp Amplifiers for Low Phase Shift, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1977, p 138.

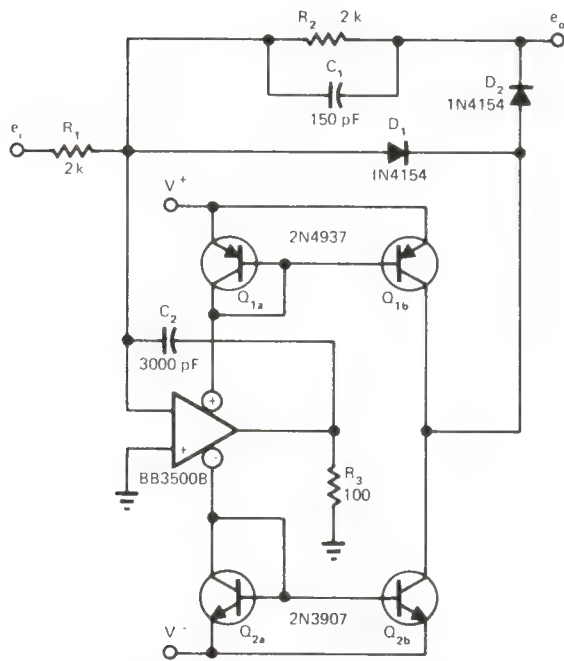


CAPACITANCE MULTIPLIER—Resistance ratio determines factor by which value of C_1 is multiplied when used in simple opamp circuit shown. With values shown, ratio is 1000 and 10-μF capacitor provides effective capacitance of 10,000 μF. Q of circuit is limited by effective series resistance, so R_1 should be as large as practical. Opamp type is not critical.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 640–641.



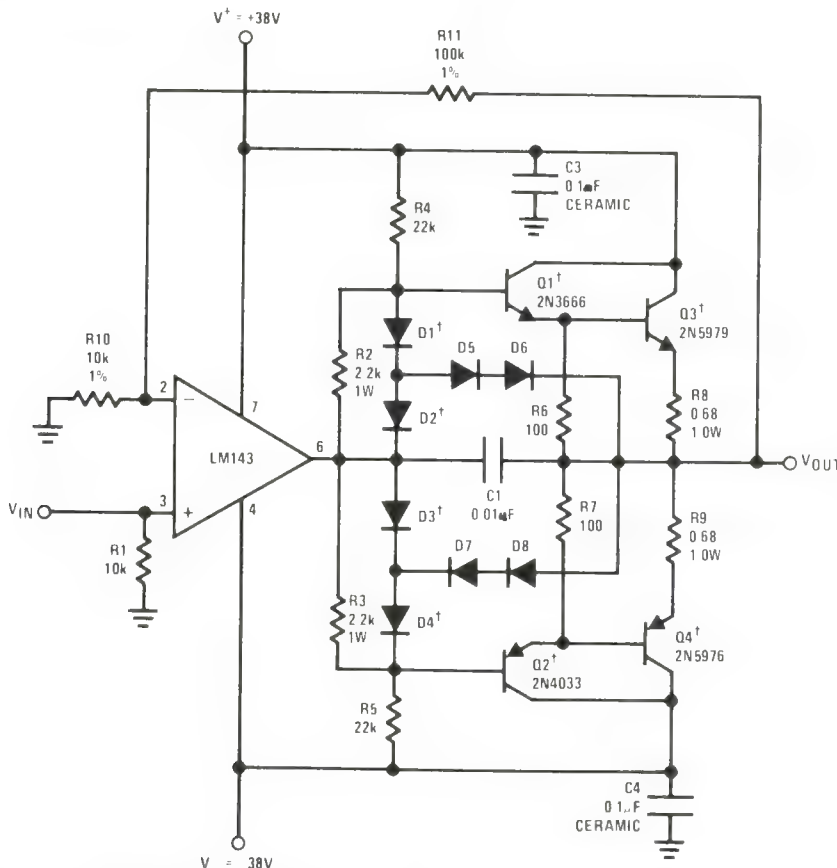
SINGLE-SUPPLY POSTAMPLIFIER—Use of two sections of MM74C04 as postamplifier for LM324 single-supply amplifier gives open-loop gain of about 160 dB. Additional CMOS inverter sections can be paralleled for increased power to drive higher current loads; each MM74C04 section is rated for 5-mA load.—“Linear Application, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-88, p 2.





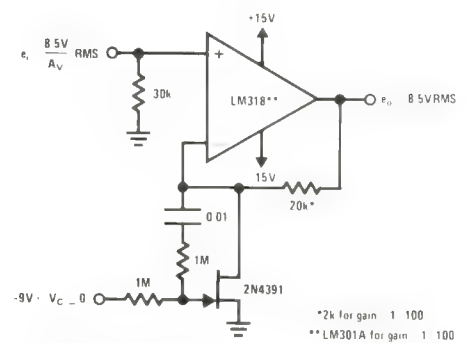
60-kHz PRECISION RECTIFIER—Usable full-power response of typical opamp is boosted to 60 kHz while giving 300-kHz small-signal bandwidth. Circuit uses transistors to provide speed-boosting gain during transition from one precision rectifier diode to the other in feedback

loop of opamp. Added stage is driven from power-supply current drains of opamp. Article traces operation of circuit in detail.—J. Graeme, Boost Precision Rectifier BW above That of Op Amp Used, *EDN Magazine*, July 5, 1974, p 67-69.

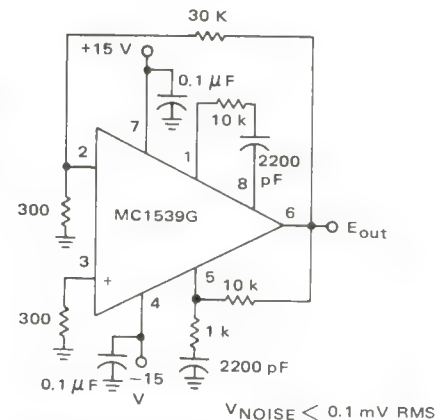


1-A CURRENT BOOSTER—Used with LM143 high-voltage opamp to increase output current while providing short-circuit protection and low crossover distortion. With 40-ohm load, output voltage can swing to + 29.6 V and -28 V. All

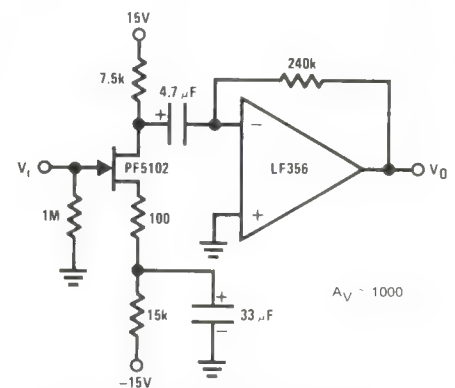
four transistors should be on Thermalloy 6006B or equivalent common heatsink. All diodes are 1N3193.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 4-5.



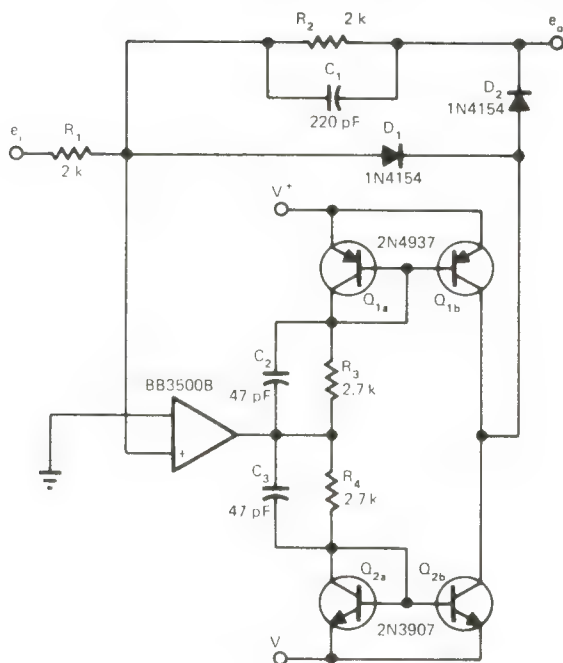
GAIN-CONTROLLED AMPLIFIER—Control voltage in range of 0 to -9 V provides gain range of 1 to 1000 for National LM318 opamp using FET in feedback path. Bandwidth is better than 20 kHz at maximum gain. Applications include remote or multichannel gain control, volume expansion, and volume compression/limiting.—J. Sherwin, "A Linear Multiple Gain-Controlled Amplifier," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-129, p 5.



LOW-NOISE 5-kHz—Values shown are for operation of Motorola MC1539G opamp in closed-loop mode with noninverting gain of 100 and source impedance of about 300 ohms. Circuit bandwidth is about 5 kHz.—E. Renschler, "The MC1539 Operational Amplifier and Its Applications," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-439, p 19.

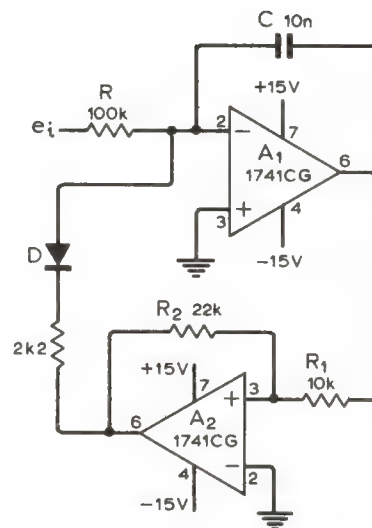


FET DRIVE—National PF5102 JFET is combined with LF356 opamp to give low noise and high gain, for use as wide-bandwidth AC amplifier. Typical gain for combination shown is about 1000. Any other opamp can be used as long as it meets slow rate and bandwidth requirements.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-17-6-19.

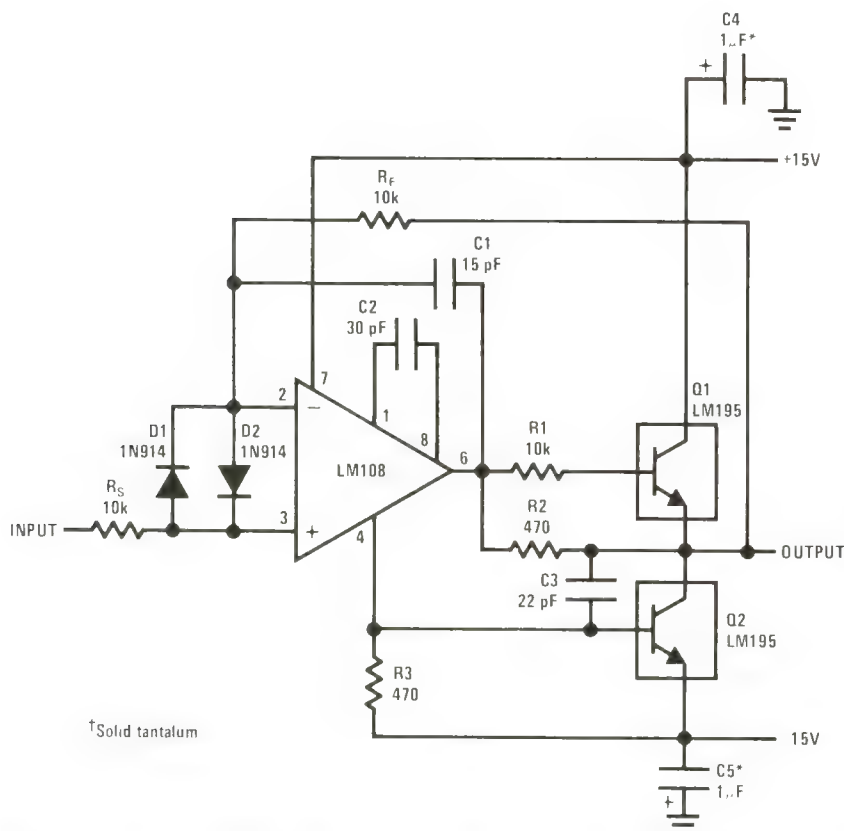


PRECISION RECTIFIER WITH GAIN—Gain is selectively added during open-loop switching transition of precision rectifier diodes D_1 and D_2 in feedback loop of opamp, to boost speed while maintaining feedback stability following switching. Q_1 and Q_2 add gain of about 250 up to 30 kHz during switching, because D_1 and D_2 are then off and do not shunt output of added

stage. Following transition, one of diodes conducts heavily, shunting high output impedance of stage and dropping its gain below unity. Article covers circuit operation in detail.—J. Graeme, Boost Precision Rectifier BW above That of Op Amp Used, *EDN Magazine*, July 5, 1974, p 67–69.

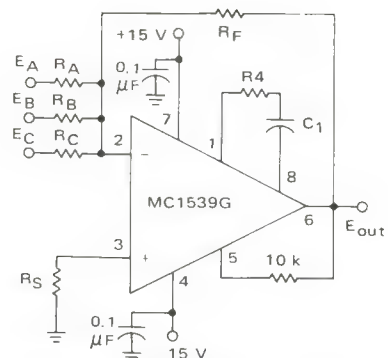


VOLTAGE/FREQUENCY CONVERTER—Uses opamp A_1 as integrator and A_2 as regenerative comparator with hysteresis, to generate sequence of pulses with repetition frequency proportional to DC input voltage. Article gives design equations and typical waveforms. Input voltage range is 10 mV to 20 V for linear operation.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1973, p 582.

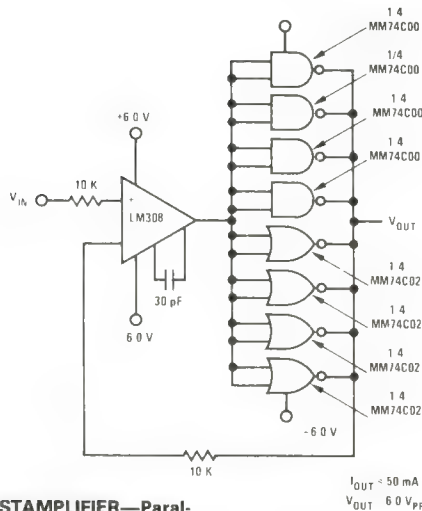


300-Hz VOLTAGE FOLLOWER—Simple LM195 power output stage provides 1-A output for voltage-follower connection of LM108

opamp.—R. Dobkin, "Fast IC Power Transistor with Thermal Protection," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-110, p 6.

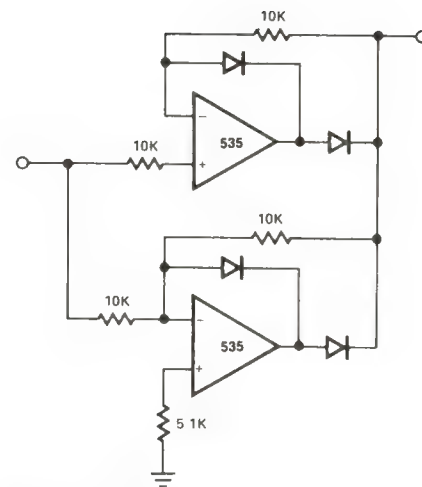


SUMMING OPAMP—Motorola MC1539 serves as closed-loop summing amplifier having very small loop-gain error because of high open-loop gain. R_S should equal parallel combination of R_A , R_B , R_C , and R_F .—E. Renschler, "The MC1539 Operational Amplifier and Its Applications," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-439, p 18.



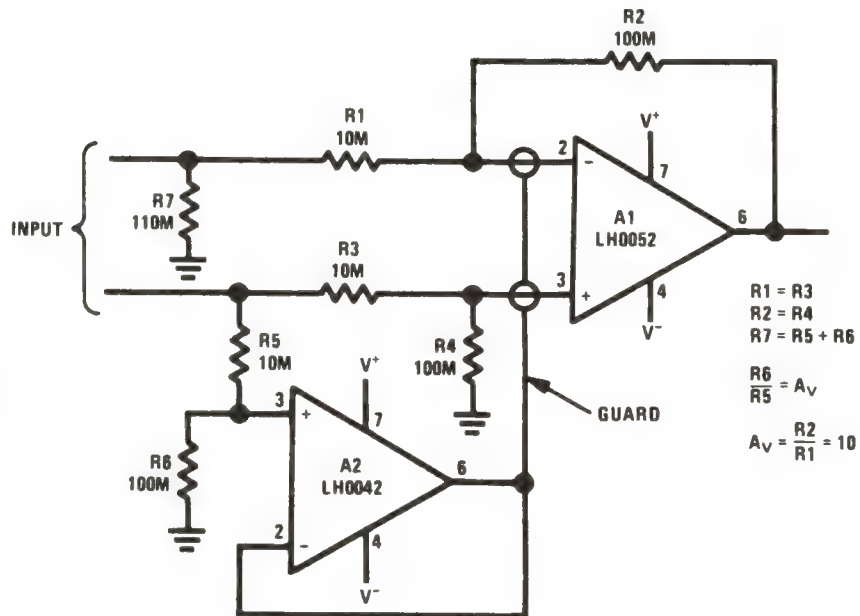
COMPLEMENTARY POSTAMPLIFIER—Parallel NAND gates provide buffering for LM308 opamp while increasing current drive to about 50 mA for 6 V P-P output. MM74C00 NAND gates supply about 10 mA each from positive

supply while MM74C02 gates supply same amount from negative supply.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-88, p 2-3.



FULL-WAVE RECTIFIER—Circuit provides accurate full-wave rectification of input signal, with distortion below 5% up to 10 kHz. Reversal of all diode polarities reverses polarity of output. Output impedance is low for both input polarities, and errors are small at all signal levels.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 641-643.

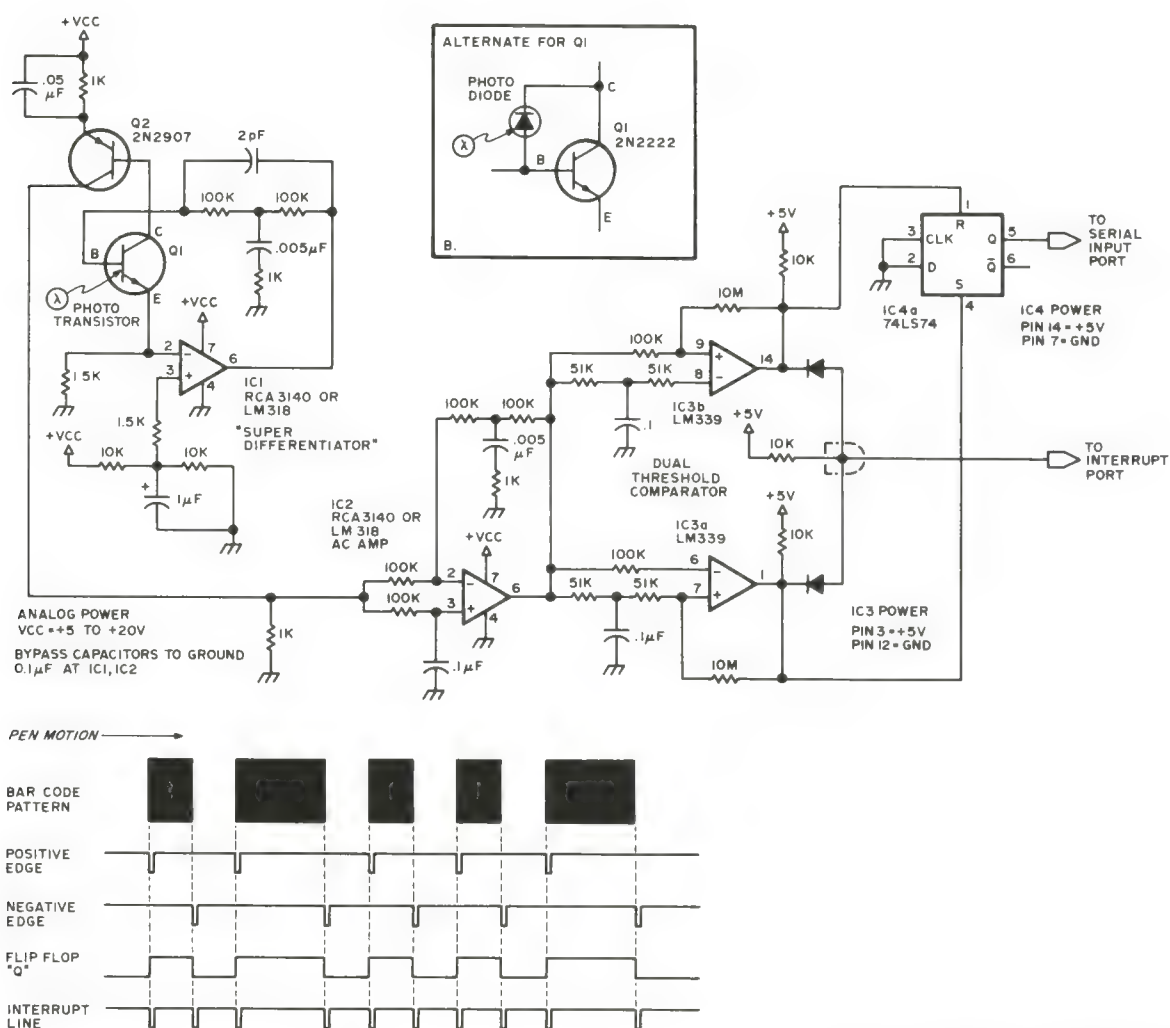
GUARDED FULL-DIFFERENTIAL—Extremely high input impedance is achieved by intercepting leakage currents with guard conductor placed in leakage path and operated at same voltage as inputs. A2 serves as guard drive amplifier, with R5 and R6 developing proper voltage for guard at their junction. R7 balances detector R5 plus R6 without degrading closed-loop common-mode rejection.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 1," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, AN-63, p 1-12.



CHAPTER 60

Optoelectronic Circuits

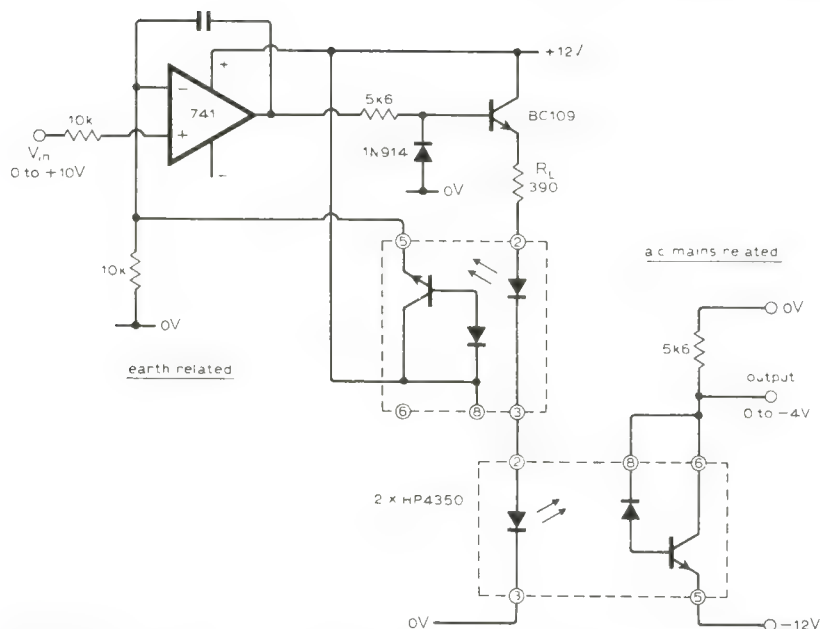
Basic voltage-isolating applications for optoisolators. Includes bar-code reader circuits. Other chapters may include optoisolators in circuits having specific applications.



BAR-CODE READER—Edge-sensitive circuit outputs short pulses at each black-to-white or white-to-black transition. Timing diagram shows outputs corresponding to bar-code pattern indicated. Direct-current level at base of Q1

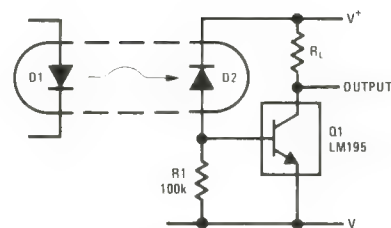
is held constant by DC servo action despite changes in temperature, ambient light, or background of pattern. Alternate sensor uses photodiode and 2N2222 transistor for increased bandwidth. Amplified differentiated signal from

collector of Q2 is further amplified by IC2 and fed to dual threshold comparator. Output of comparator is short pulse for each transition, suitable for feed to microprocessor.—F. L. Merkwitz, Signal Processing for Optical Bar Code Scanning, *BYTE*, Dec. 1976, p 77–78 and 80–84.

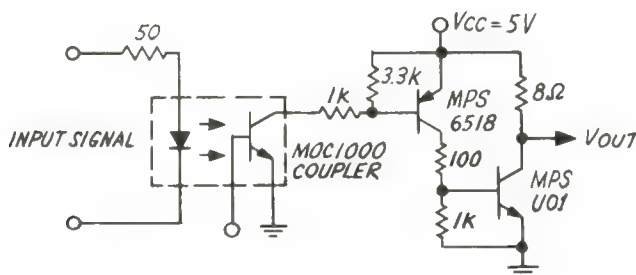


DC/DC OPTOISOLATOR—Designed to provide input isolation for thyristor converters. Linearity is within 2%. Loop gain of opamp makes

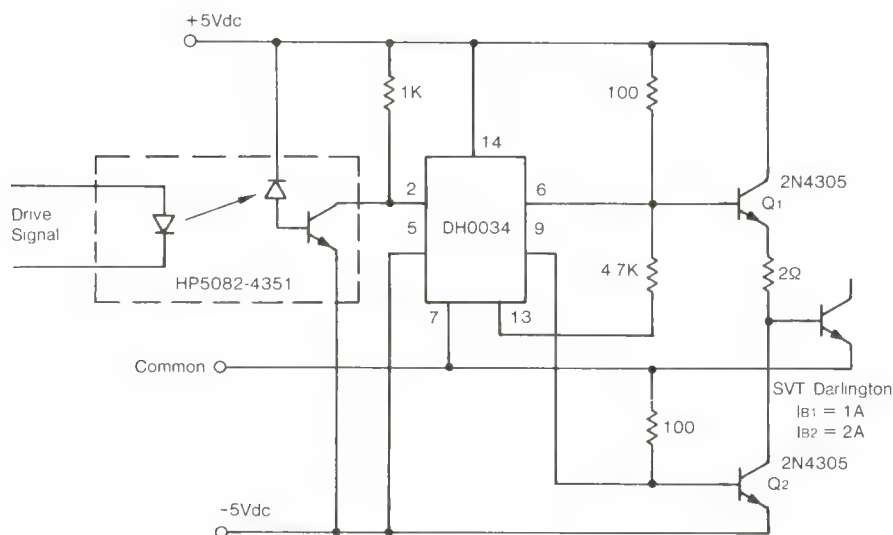
diode turn-on voltage insignificant.—R. J. Haney, Linear D.C./D.C. Opto Isolator, *Wireless World*, June 1976, p 72.



FAST OPTICALLY ISOLATED SWITCH—Uses almost any standard optoisolator. Less than 20 μ A is needed from photodiode D2 to turn LM195 power transistor fully on. Returning cathode of D2 to separate positive supply rather than to collector of Q1 eliminates collector-base capacitance of diode and increases switching speed to 500 ns for 40-V 1-A load.—R. Dobkin, "Fast IC Power Transistor with Thermal Protection," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-110, p 5.



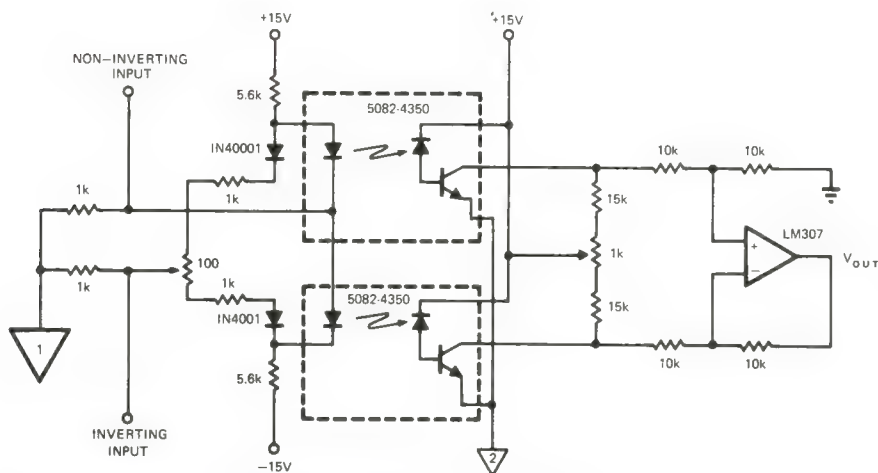
PULSE AMPLIFIER—Motorola MOC1000 optoisolator permits coupling digital logic to system having different supply voltages or unequal grounds while providing essentially complete isolation. Circuit provides transfer characteristics needed in instrumentation applications and has sufficient drive for handling low input impedances. —"Industrial Control Engineering Bulletin," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, EB-4.



OPTICAL DRIVE FOR SWITCHING TRANSISTOR—Base driver circuit for TRW SVT6062 power Darlington switching transistor uses separate isolated bias supplies for each transistor to provide performance characteristics of driver transformer at lower cost. Bias supplies

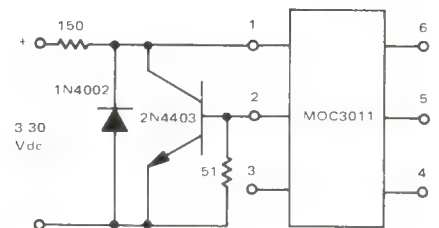
can use small 60-Hz transformers with bridge rectifiers and light filtering. Control isolation is provided by high-speed optical coupler that can be controlled directly from logic. DH0034 IC amplifies coupler output and provides level shift-

ing as required for driving transistors Q₁ and Q₂.—D. Roark, "Base Drive Considerations in High Power Switching Transistors," TRW Power Semiconductors, Lawndale, CA, 1975, Application Note No. 120, p 8.



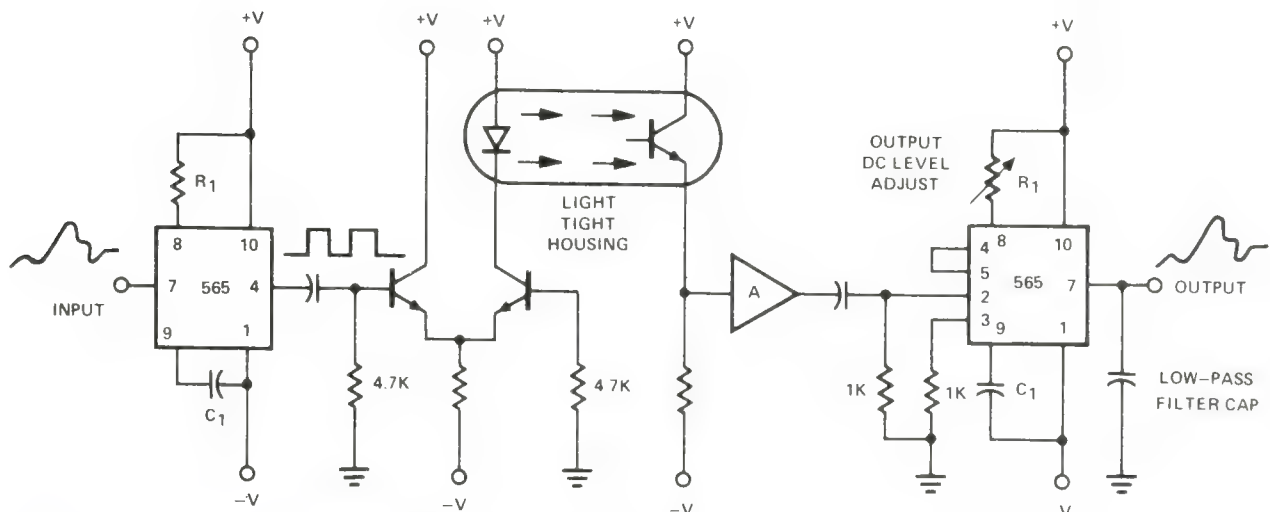
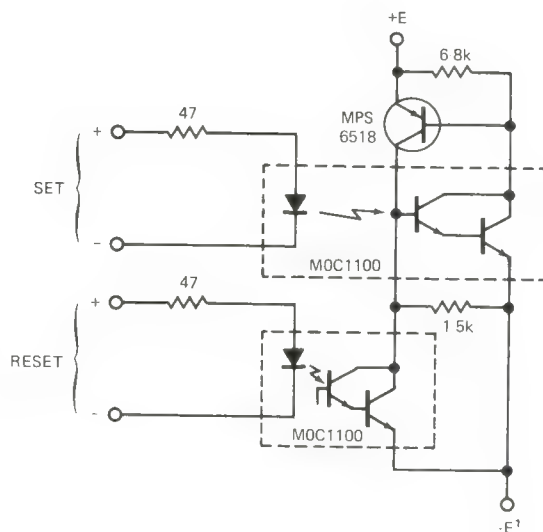
DC ISOLATOR WITH HARMONIC SUPPRESSION—Two isolators operating like push-pull amplifier minimize harmonic generation. When input signal is applied, upward change of incremental gain in one isolator is balanced by downward change in other to give harmonic cancellation. Circuit gain is about unity. Bandwidth is

2 MHz for signals below 2 V P-P. Input signals of either polarity may be applied at either inverting or noninverting input.—H. Sorensen, Opto-Isolator Developments Are Making Your Design Chores Simpler, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 20, 1973, p 36-44.



OPTOISOLATOR INPUT PROTECTION—Combination of diode and transistor limits input current to LED of Motorola MOC3011 optoisolator to safe maximum of less than 15 mA for input voltage range of 3–30 VDC. Circuit also protects LED from accidental reversal of polarity.—P. O'Neil, "Applications of the MOC3011 Triac Driver," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-780, p 4.

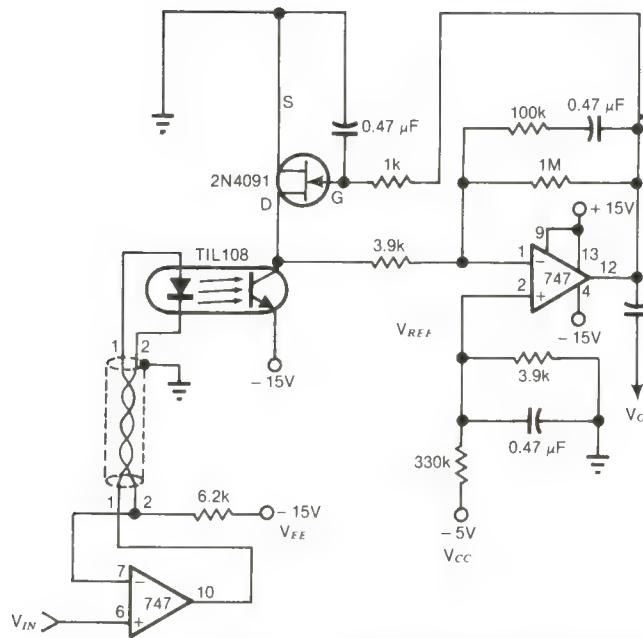
SET-RESET LATCH—Provides almost complete isolation between each input and the output, as well as between inputs. Applying 2-V pulse at 14 mA momentarily to SET terminals allows up to 150 mA to flow between output terminals. This current flows until about 2 V at 15 mA is applied to RESET terminals or until load voltage is reduced enough to drop load current below 1 mA.—R. N. Dotson, Set-Reset Latch Uses Optical Couplers, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1973, p 107.



ANALOG ISOLATOR—Circuit is basically FM transmission system in which light is used as transmission medium. Transmitter uses 565 PLL as VCO for flashing LED of optoisolator at

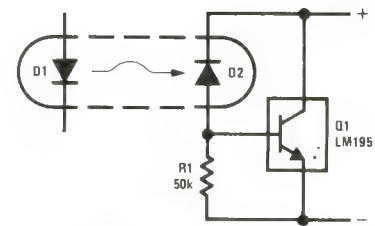
rate proportional to input voltage. Phototransistor drives amplifier having sufficient gain to apply 200 mV P-P signal to input of receiving 565 acting as FM detector for re-creating input to

transmitter. Supply can be ± 6 V to ± 12 V.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 846-847.

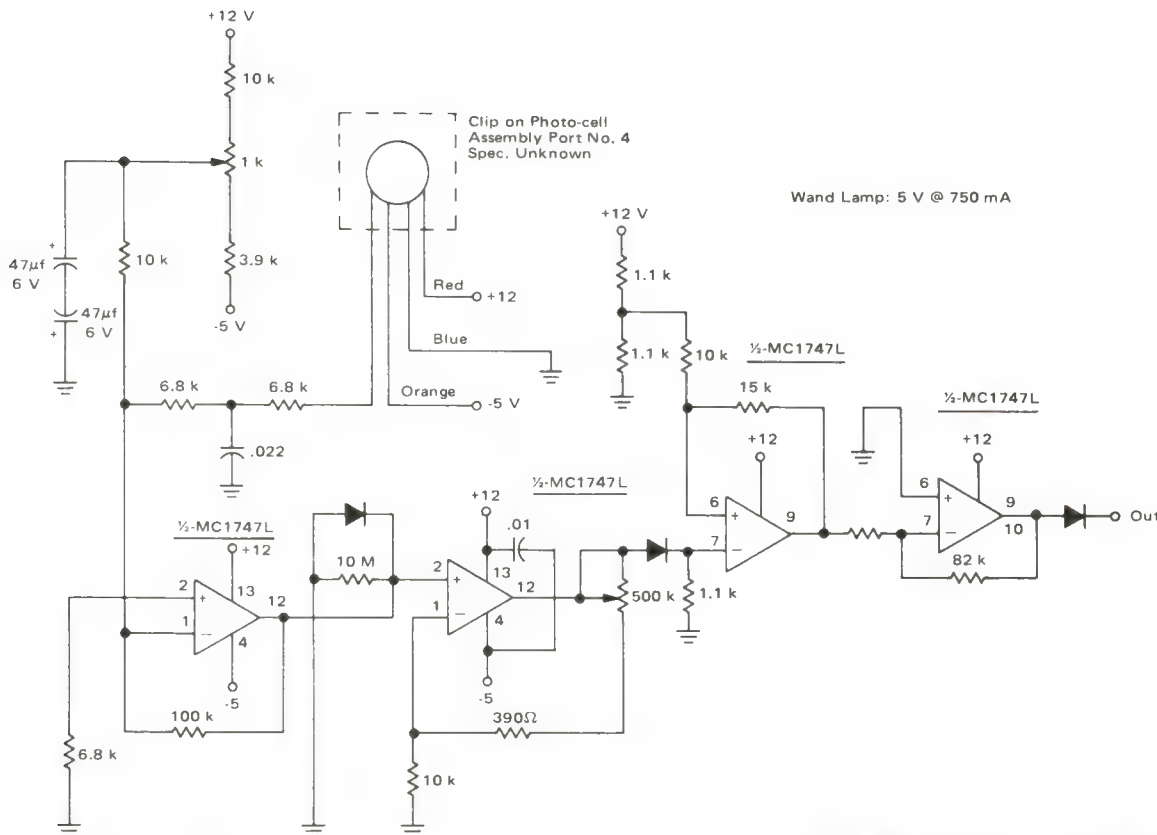


ISOLATION WITH GAIN COMPENSATION—Provides total harmonic distortion under 1% while automatically adjusting for temperature-produced or other DC gain variations in opto-

isolator. Output signal is sampled and fed back to FET to maintain constant AC gain. Design equations are given.—A. Billings, *Optocoupler Provides Analog Isolation*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1978, p 121–122.



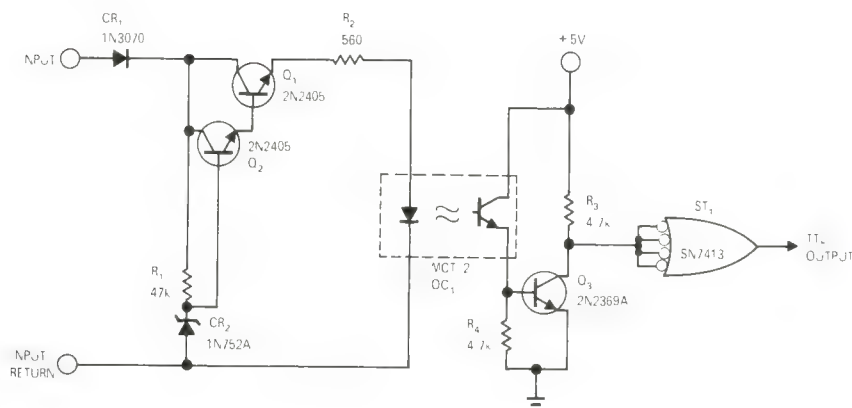
OPTOISOLATOR DRIVES 1-A POWER TRANSISTOR IC—Practically any standard optoisolator provides sufficient output to meet input current requirement of power transistor IC capable of handling 1 A. With no drive, R1 absorbs base current of Q1, holding it off. When power is applied to LED D1, less than 20 μ A from photodiode D2 is sufficient to turn LM195 fully on. Supply can be up to 42 V.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-110, p 5.



UPC WAND-SIGNAL CONDITIONER—Used in recovering analog output signal of photocell assembly for reading bars of universal product code. All four sections of two MC1747 dual

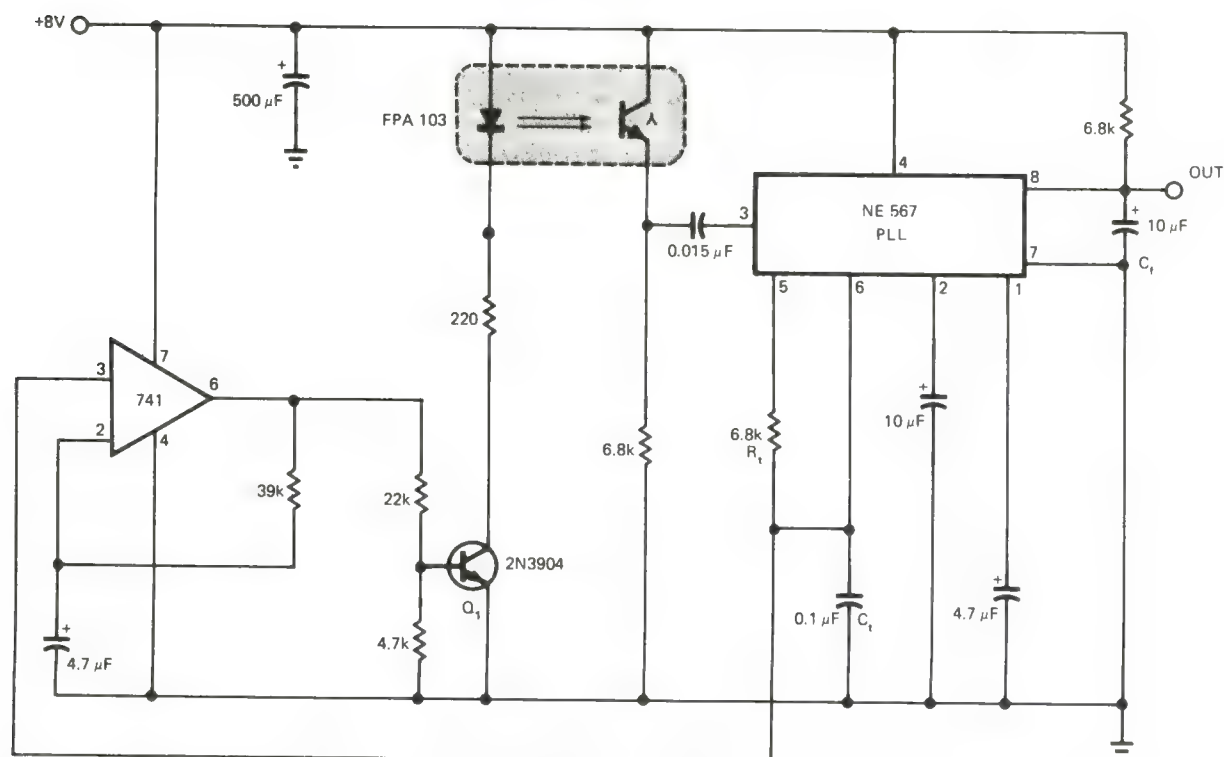
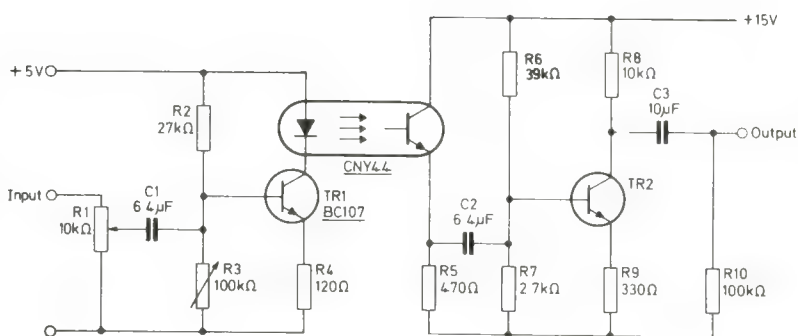
opamps are used to amplify and condition photocell output so conditioned output of circuit provides TTL level 1 while wand is scanning black and 0 while scanning white. Additional

processing is done by microprocessor such as MC6800.—“Microprocessor Applications Manual” (Motorola Series in Solid-State Electronics), McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, 1975, p 5-16–5-17.



DIGITAL ISOLATION—Optical coupling provides complete electrical isolation between two digital circuits. Input signal as low as +4 V can make output change state, yet circuit safely handles input peaks up to +100 V without breakdown. Q_1 and Q_2 form current regulator that limits loop current through input of optoisolator to 7 mA. Zener CR_2 provides reference voltage that defines current through R_2 . Schmitt trigger ST_1 in output eliminates oscillations that could otherwise occur when slow-rise-time signal is applied to fast TTL circuits. Output changes state when input signal lights LED in optoisolator.—C. E. Mitchell, Optical Coupler and Level Shifter, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Feb. 1, 1972, p 55.

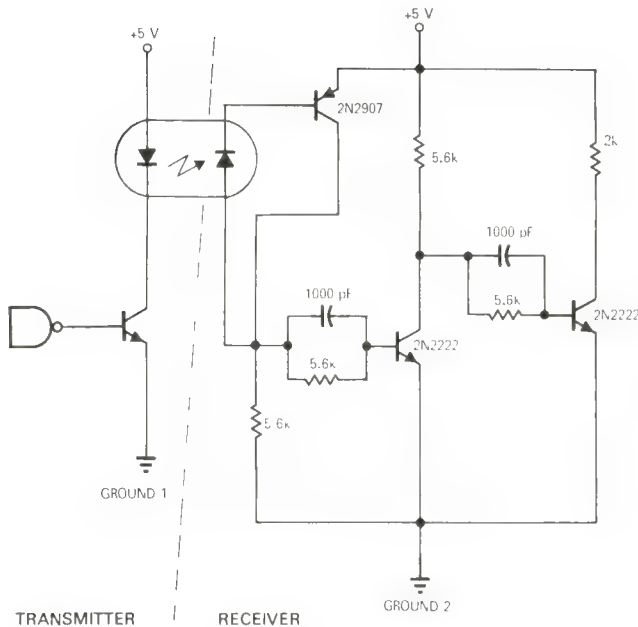
ANALOG ISOLATOR—Uses Mullard CNY44 optoisolator to transmit analog signals between units of equipment having unequal ground potentials. Circuit has 3-dB rolloff point at 6 Hz and 80 kHz. Total harmonic distortion at 8 V P-P output is less than 1.5% between 100 Hz and 20 kHz. Output transistor TR_2 is not critical.—“Photocouplers,” Mullard, London, 1974, Technical Information 4, TP1477, p 12.



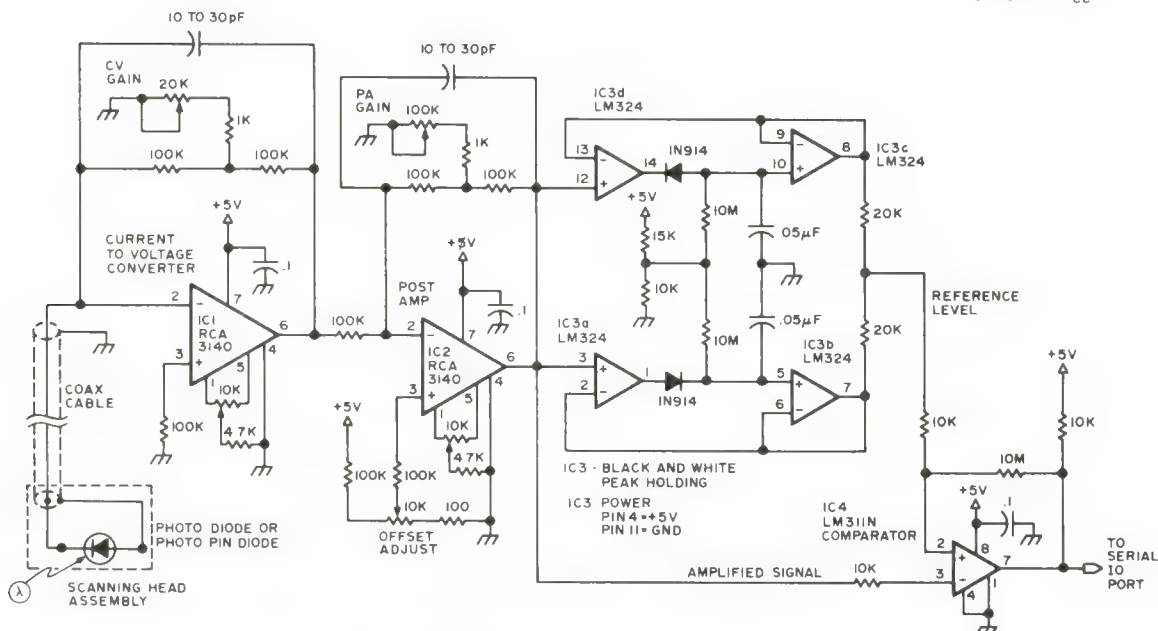
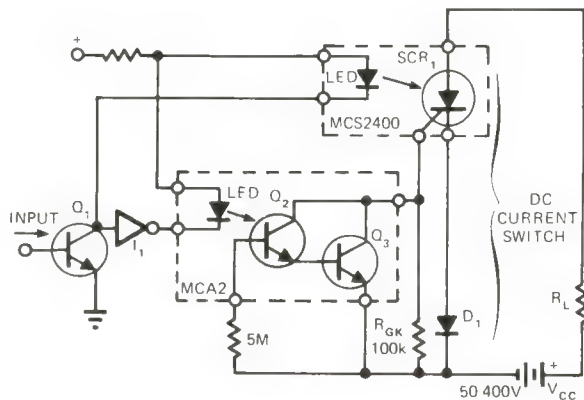
MODULATED OPTOISOLATOR—Circuit provides modulation of Fairchild FPA 103 optoisolator at about 1400 Hz and demodulation of signal from detector, to make optoisolator insensitive to strong fluorescent light without

compromising performance. R_1 and C_1 set VCO of NE567 phase-locked loop IC at about 1400 Hz, and 741 opamp converts triangle wave at pin 6 of PLL to square wave with 50% duty cycle for driving LED of optoisolator through Q_1 . Also

useful with visible light systems.—R. Oliver, Improve Photo Sensors with a Phase-Locked Loop IC, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1976, p 112.

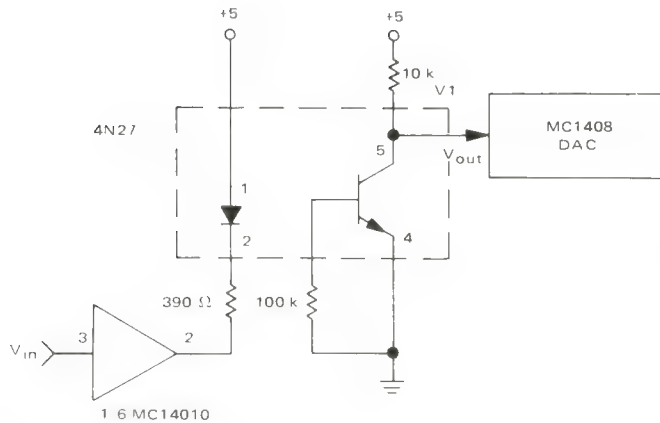


400-VDC SWITCH—Optically isolated photo-SCR serves for switching high-voltage DC. Turn-off of SCR occurs when Q_3 in MCA2 photo-Darlington shunts load current through gate, bypassing gate-cathode junction within SCR. Circuit can be operated by pulsing appropriate LEDs to turn SCR on or off. Without input signal, inverter maintains current through LED of MCA2 to keep SCR clamped off.—G. C. Riddle, Opto-Isolators Switch High-Voltage DC Current, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1975, p 54.

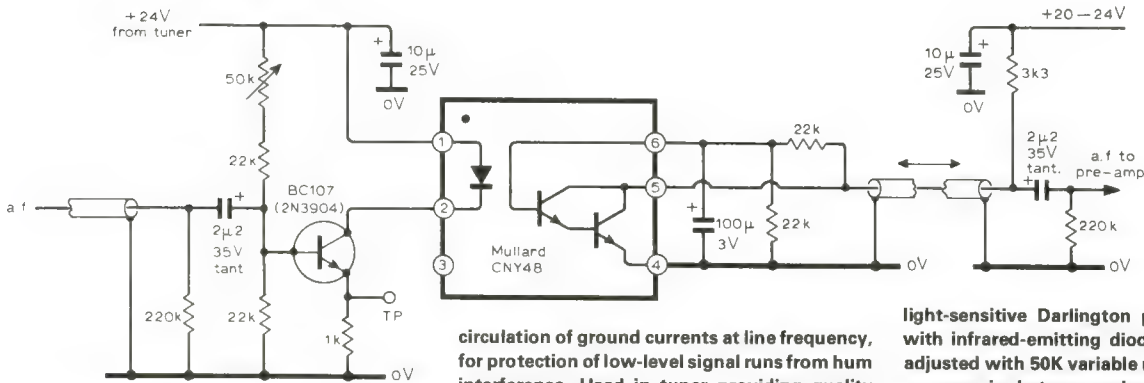


BAR-CODE SIGNAL CONDITIONER—Processes low-level signal from photodiode of bar-code scanner by converting its current output to voltage in IC1 for further amplification in IC2. Amplified signal is routed to peak holding circuits that set reference level and to comparator that

outputs 0 or 1 based on reference level established. Peak values of white level and black level are held long enough to read through coded bar pattern. Difference between peak values is divided by 2 and fed to one input of comparator, while amplified signal level goes to inverting



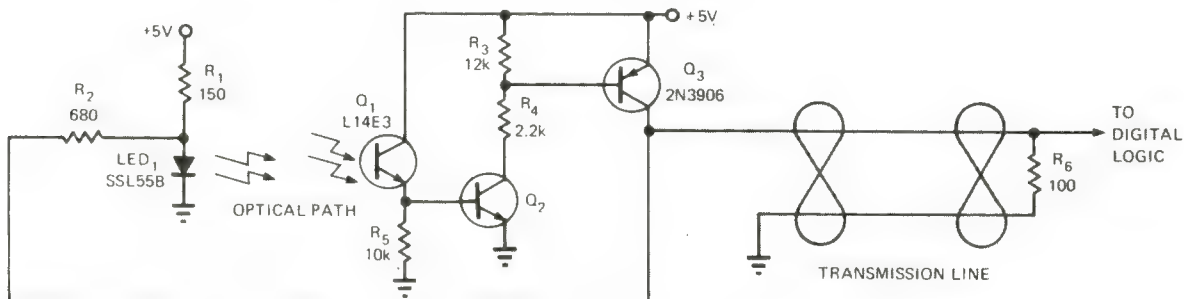
1500-V ISOLATION FOR DAC—Motorola 4N27 optoisolator provides required isolation between DAC of programmable power supply and remotely located CMOS MC14010 noninverting buffer.—D. Aldridge and N. Wellenstein, "Designing Digitally-Controlled Power Supplies," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-703, p 9.



HUM-BLOCKING OPTOISOLATOR—Optoelectronic isolator for audio feed in TV set prevents

circulation of ground currents at line frequency, for protection of low-level signal runs from hum interference. Used in tuner providing quality sound and video outputs, circuits for which are given in four-part article. Optoisolator uses

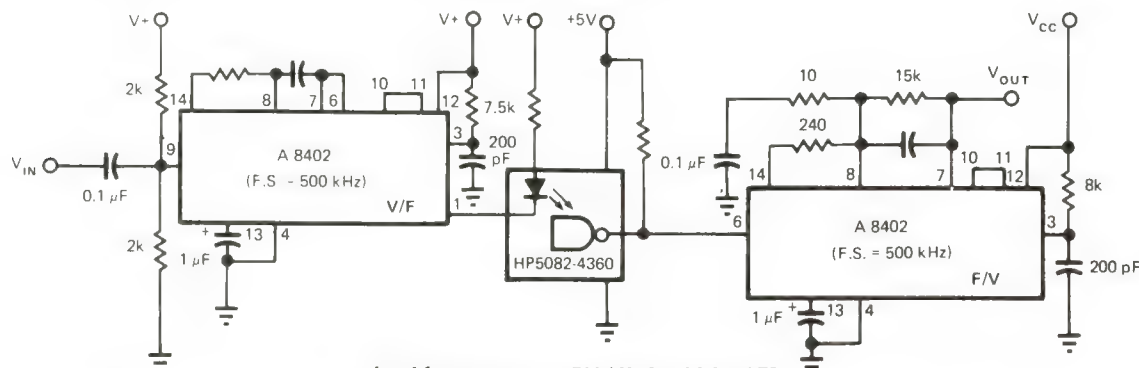
light-sensitive Darlington pair in conjunction with infrared-emitting diode. Diode current is adjusted with 50K variable resistor to give best compromise between noise and distortion.—D. C. Read, Television Tuner Design, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1976, p 51–57.



BUILT-IN HYSTERESIS—Will operate at all speeds in range from 20 kHz down to zero while still having suitable rise times for driving digital logic. When optical path is blocked, all three transistors are off and output is low. As light on

Q₁ increases, Q₂ and Q₃ begin turning on; rising collector of Q₃ adds more current through R₂ to LED, giving Q₁ more light and driving Q₃ into saturation. When light dims, Q₁ begins to turn off and extra current is cut off, driving Q₃ off.

With this hysteresis action, there is no constant light level at which circuit will oscillate.—D. C. Hoffman, Optical Sensor Has Built-in Hysteresis, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1973, p 91.



30-kHz BANDWIDTH—Isolation amplifier circuit uses Intech/Function Modules A-8402 voltage-to-frequency converter having linearity of $\pm 0.05\%$ to convert input voltage to propor-

tional frequency up to 500 kHz for driving LED of optoisolator. Similar IC converts output of optoisolator back to proportional DC voltage. Supply for converters is nominally 12 V, but can be 5 to 18 V.—P. Pinter and D. Timm, Voltage-

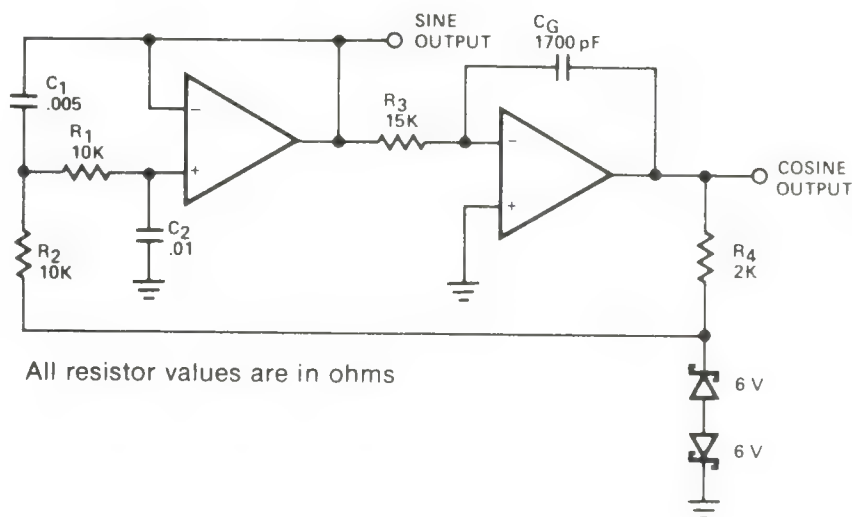
to-Frequency Converters—IC Versions Perform Accurate Data Conversion (and Much More) at Low Cost, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 153–157.

CHAPTER 61

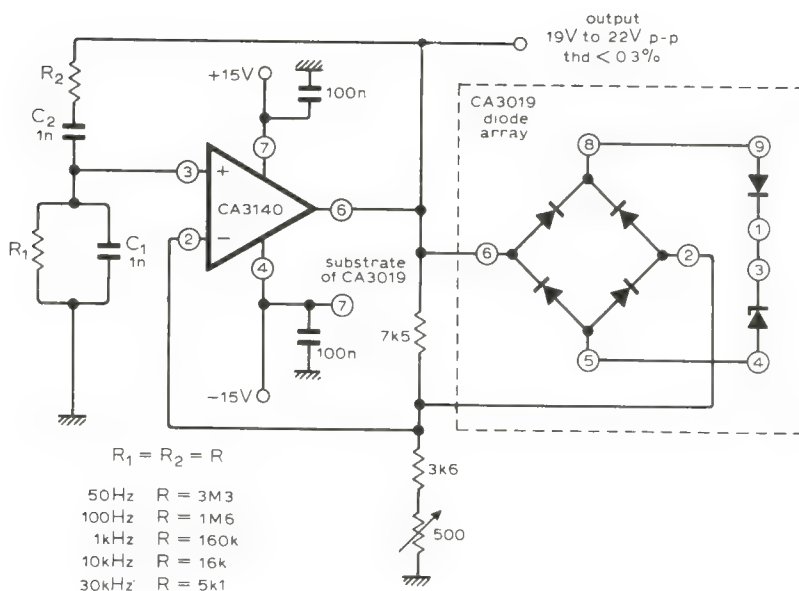
Oscillator Circuits—AF

Includes variety of Wien-bridge, phase-shift, voltage-controlled, and multivibrator types of oscillators producing output at audio and ultrasonic frequencies. Other audio oscillators can be found in Code, Frequency Synthesizer, Function Generator, Pulse Generator, Signal Generator, Staircase Generator, Sweep, and Test chapters.

2-kHz TWO-PHASE—Dual opamp circuit uses two-pole Butterworth bandpass filter followed by phase-shifting single-pole stage that is fed back through zener voltage limiter. Circuit provides simultaneous sine and cosine outputs. Distortion is about 1.5% for sine output and about 3% for cosine. Component values shown are for 741 opamp. For higher frequencies, use 531 opamps to reduce distortion due to slew limiting.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 642–644.



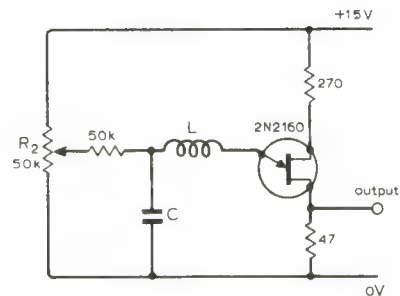
All resistor values are in ohms



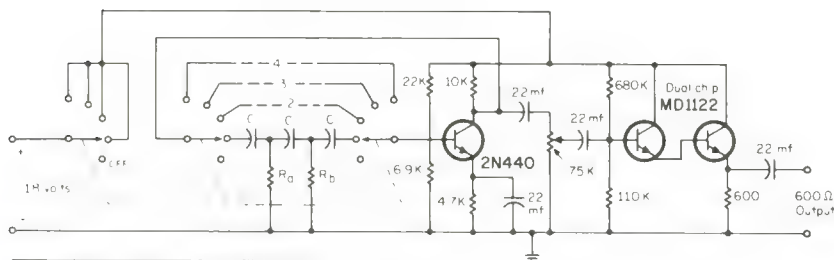
BASIC MOS OSCILLATOR—Output is 50 Hz when R_1 and R_2 are 3.3 megohms, increasing to 30 kHz as resistor values are reduced to 5100 ohms. Circuit has no inherent lower frequency limit; with 22-megohm resistors and 1- μ F capacitors for C_1 and C_2 , sine-wave output is 0.007 Hz. Article gives basic equations for circuit. Features include high input impedance, fast slew rate, and high output voltage capability. Combination of bridge rectifier with monolithic zener diodes in regulating system provides practically zero temperature coefficient.—M. Bailey, Op-Amp Wien Bridge Oscillator, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1977, p 77.



Hz for driving other TTL circuits.—Circuits, 73 *Magazine*, June 1977, p 49.



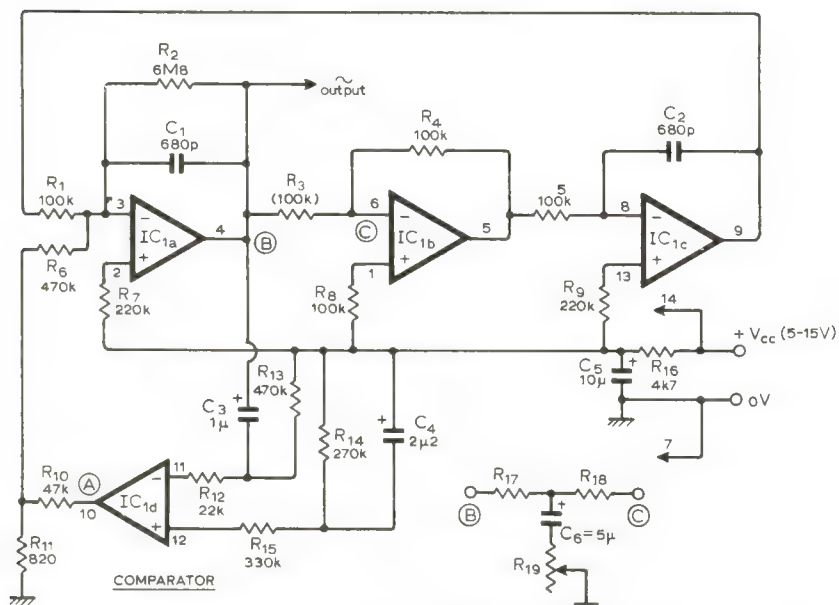
1-50 kHz SINE-WAVE—Uses unijunction transistor as negative resistance in simple RLC circuit. Maximum output with good waveform is about 200 mV. Exact frequency depends on values used for L and C.—R. P. Hart, Simple Sine-Wave Oscillator, *Wireless World*, July 1976, p 34.



Frequency (cps)	C	R _a	R _b
400	0.016 mf	10 K	10 K
1000	640 mmf	10 K	10 K
2125	3000 mmf	12 K var.	10 K
2975	2200 mmf	12 K var.	10 K

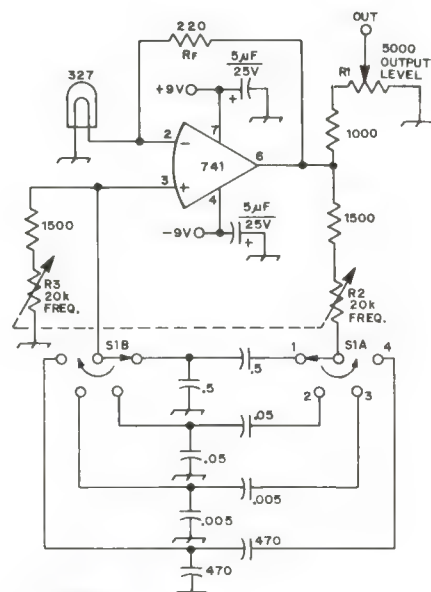
TEST TONES—Provides preset frequencies of 400, 1000, 2125, and 2975 Hz. Circuit consists of RC phase-shift oscillator driving Darlington emitter-follower that provides high-impedance

load for oscillator and stable 600-ohm output impedance.—S. Kelly, A Simple Audio Test Oscillator, *CQ*, Oct. 1970, p 50 and 90.



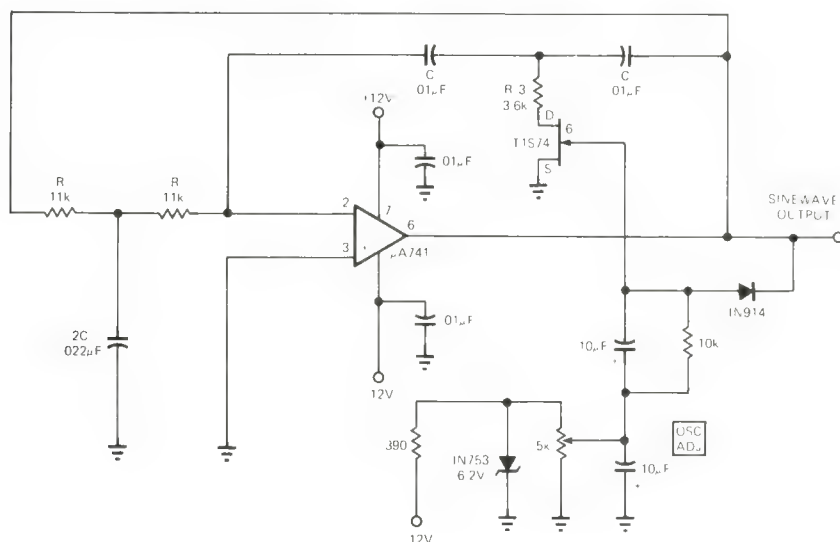
2.34-kHz SINE-WAVE—Uses low-cost LM3900N quad differential amplifier IC in low-distortion oscillator for which third harmonic distortion is typically 0.5%. Peak-to-peak amplitude of sine-wave output is typically 25% of source voltage V_{CC} . Frequency can be changed

by altering single component, R_3 , or by inserting between points B and C an RC network and pot connected as shown in inset. Article gives design equations for frequency and Q.—T. J. Rosister, Sine Oscillator Uses C.D.A., *Wireless World*, April 1975, p 176.



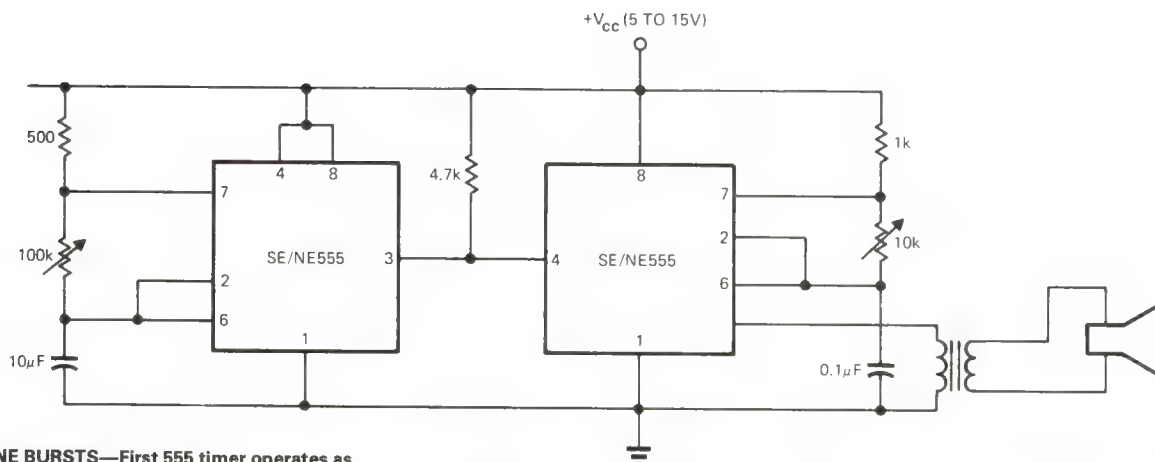
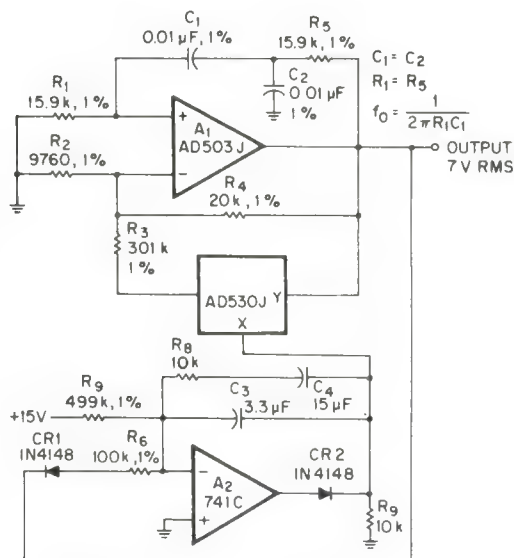
SWITCH 1	
POS.	FREQ.
1	15-150Hz
2	150-1500Hz
3	1500Hz-15kHz
4	15-150kHz

15 Hz TO 150 kHz IN FOUR RANGES—Switch gives choice of ranges, with R2 and R3 varying frequency in each. Circuit draws only 4 mA from two 9-V batteries and provides moderate output at 4–5 V. Connections shown are for TO-5 case of 741.—T. Schultz, Audio Oscillator, *QST*, Nov. 1974, p 43.



STABILIZED SINE-WAVE—Peak detector is used with FET operated in voltage variable-resistance mode, in combination with standard double-integration circuit having regenerative feedback, to give 1.46-kHz sine-wave output into 500-ohm load at 10 V P-P. Will operate at power supply voltages of 8 to 18 V without appreciable variation in output amplitude or frequency. Output varies less than 1.5% in frequency and 6% in amplitude over temperature range of 10 to 65°C. Circuit can be modified for other frequencies.—F. MacI, FET Stabilizes Sine-Wave Oscillator, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1973, p 87.

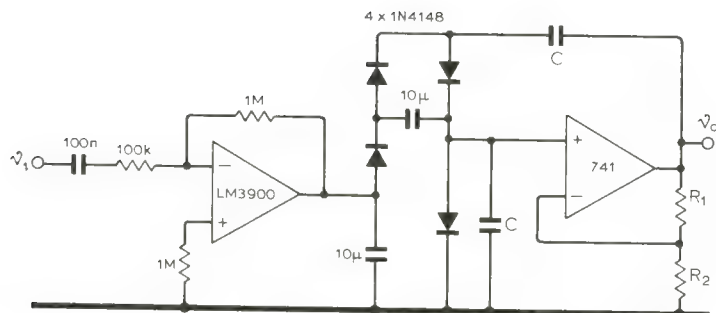
1-kHz LOW-DISTORTION—Total harmonic distortion is only 0.01% in amplitude-stabilized oscillator delivering 7 VRMS. Opamp A₁ has closed-loop gain of 3. Regenerative feedback through bandpass filter C₁-C₂-R₁-R₅ determines frequency of oscillation. Output is stabilized by multiplier whose control voltage is derived from integrator A₂.—R. Burwen, Ultra Low Distortion Oscillator, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, June 1, 1971, p 45.



AF TONE BURSTS—First 555 timer operates as slow astable multivibrator whose output is used to gate second timer operating as AF os-

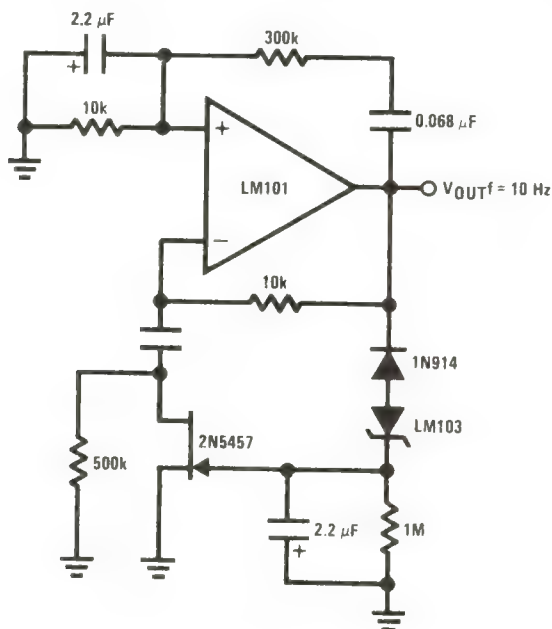
illator. Arrangement provides repeatable tone-burst generation.—E. R. Hnatek, Put the IC

Timer to Work in a Myriad of Ways, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 54-58.



CURRENT-CONTROLLED WIEN—Small variations in input voltage to National LM3900 current-mode amplifier change frequency of four-diode current-controlled Wien bridge over range from 10 to 50,000 Hz, with frequency

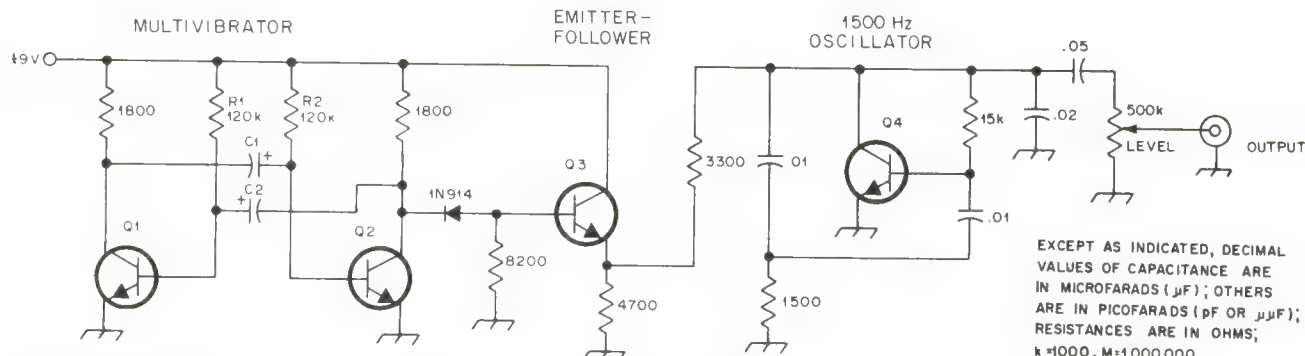
being proportional to control current. Value of C is 700 pF. Ratio of R_2 to sum of R_1 and R_2 should be greater than 3 to give voltage gain needed.—K. Kraus, Oscillator with Current-Controlled Frequency, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1974, p 272.



Peak output voltage
 $V_p \cong V_z + 1V$

10-Hz WIEN-BRIDGE—JFET serves as voltage-variable resistor in feedback loop of opamp, as required for producing low-distortion constant-amplitude sine wave. LM103 zener provides voltage reference for peak amplitude of sine

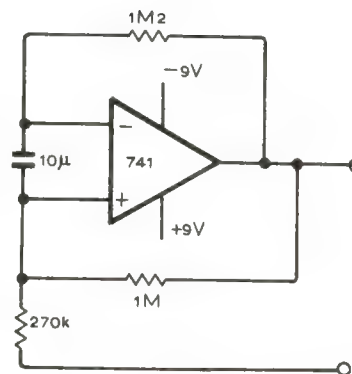
wave; this voltage is rectified and fed to gate of JFET to vary its channel resistance and loop gain of opamp.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.



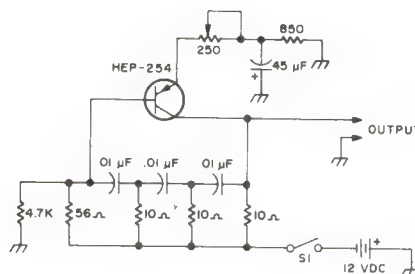
DOT GENERATOR—Can be used by amateur radio operator to “talk” himself onto frequency while listening on downlink passband of Oscar satellite, without causing interference to other stations using satellite. Generates audio dots at

rate of 12 per second. Frequency of free-running MVBR Q1-Q2 is determined by values of C_1 , C_2 , R_1 , and R_2 . Emitter-follower Q3 drives 1500-Hz audio oscillator Q4. C_1 and C_2 are 1-μF 16-V

electrolytics. Q1-Q4 are 2N2222 or equivalent NPN general-purpose transistors.—M. Righini and G. Emiliani, Audio Dot Generator Eases OSCAR SSB Spotting, *QST*, Nov. 1977, p 45.

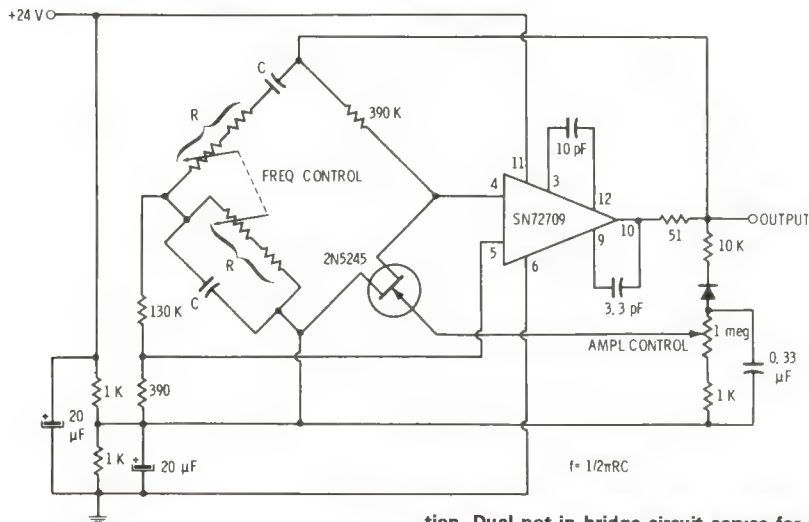


3.8 kHz—Simple opamp circuit provides convenient sine-wave AF signal.—J. S. Lucas, Unusual Sinewave Generator, *Wireless World*, May 1977, p 81.



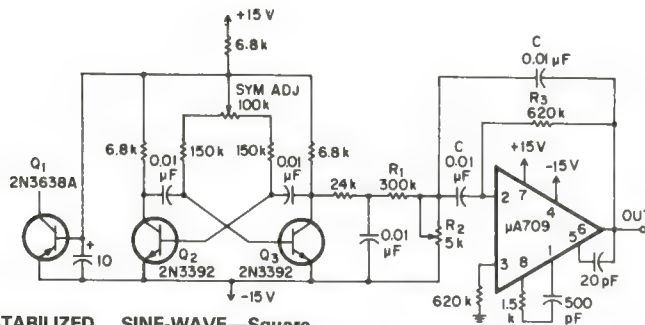
800-Hz SINGLE-TRANSISTOR—Ladder network determines frequency. For higher frequencies, decrease values of capacitors in network. Circuit also works with OC-2, SK-3004, and AT30H transistors.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, May 1977, p 31.

EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μF); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μμF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; k=1000, M=1000000



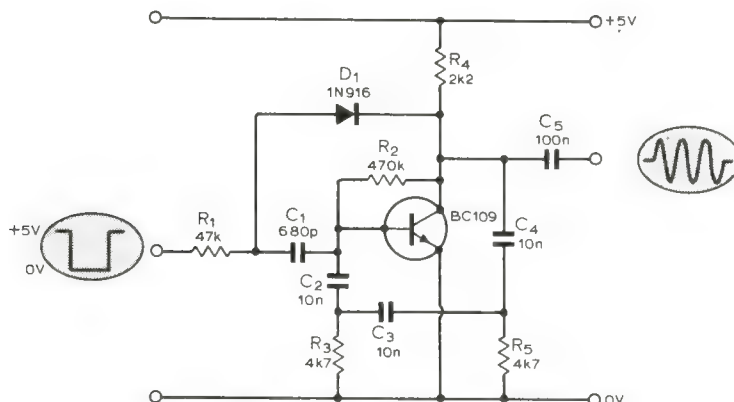
WIEN-BRIDGE AF/RF—Single JFET in basic Wien-bridge circuit drives Texas Instruments linear opamp serving as output stage. Feedback path from output of IC to base of JFET stabilizes output and provides temperature compensa-

tion. Dual pot in bridge circuit serves for frequency control. Circuit performs well as either AF or RF oscillator depending on values used for R and C.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 213–214.



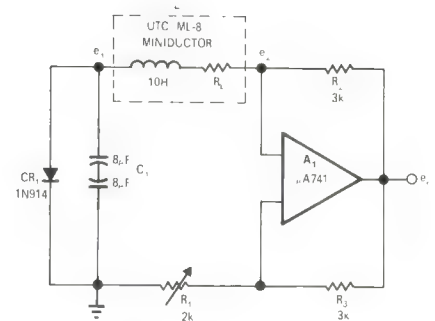
350-Hz STABILIZED SINE-WAVE—Square-wave oscillator Q_2 - Q_3 stabilized by Q_1 , followed by passive filter and active filter using $\mu A709$, produces amplitude-stabilized sine wave at 350 Hz, for which third harmonic is 39 dB down and

other harmonics are insignificant.—E. Neugroschel and A. Paterson, Amplitude-Stabilized Audio Oscillator, *EEE Magazine*, April 1971, p 65.

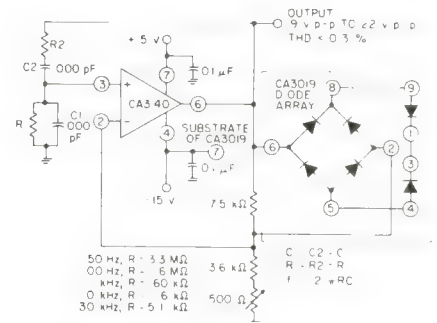


1-kHz FAST-START GATED—Circuit is conventional phase-shift oscillator in which frequency is determined by C_2 , C_3 , C_4 , R_5 , R_3 , and input impedance of transistor. When input is +5 V, almost 100% negative feedback blocks oscillator. When input drops to 0 V, D_1 is reverse-biased and negative feedback is removed. At

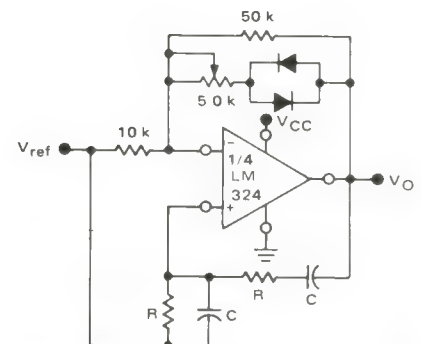
same time, edge of input pulse is applied to transistor base to kick off oscillator on its first half-cycle, which is always in phase with falling edge of input signal.—G. F. Butcher, Gated Oscillator with Rapid Start, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1974, p 272.



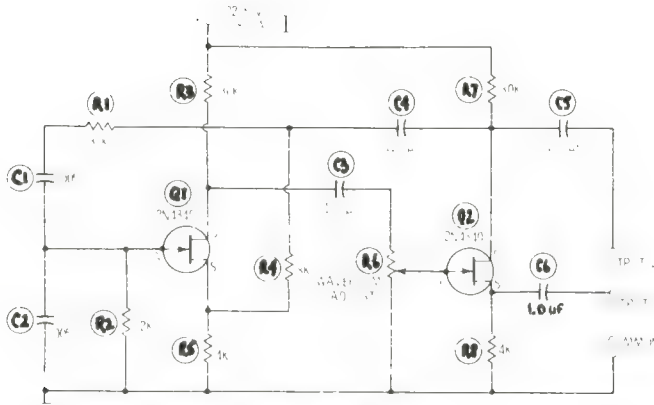
25-Hz SINE-WAVE—Output voltage is 8 V P-P at about 25 Hz for values shown, with total harmonic distortion less than 0.5%. Circuit will operate from 15 Hz to 100 kHz by using other values. Set regeneration control R_1 at minimum value needed to sustain oscillation.—J. C. Freeborn, Simple Sinewave Oscillator, *EDN/EEE Magazine*, Sept. 1, 1971, p 44.



50-30,000 Hz WIEN-BRIDGE—Wide-range audio oscillator utilizes high input impedance, high slew rate, and high voltage characteristics of CA3140 opamp in combination with CA3019 diode array. R_1 and R_2 are same value, chosen for frequency desired as given in table.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 4.

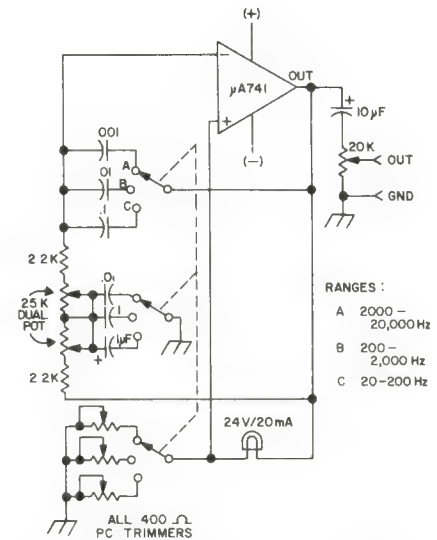


1-kHz WIEN-BRIDGE—Simple circuit uses only one section of LM324 quad opamp having true differential inputs. Supply voltage range is 3–32 V. Reference voltage is half of supply voltage. Values of R and C determine frequency according to equation $f = 1/6.28RC$. For 16K and 0.01 μF , frequency is 1 kHz. Diode types are not critical.—"Quad Low Power Operational Amplifiers," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, DS 9339 R1.

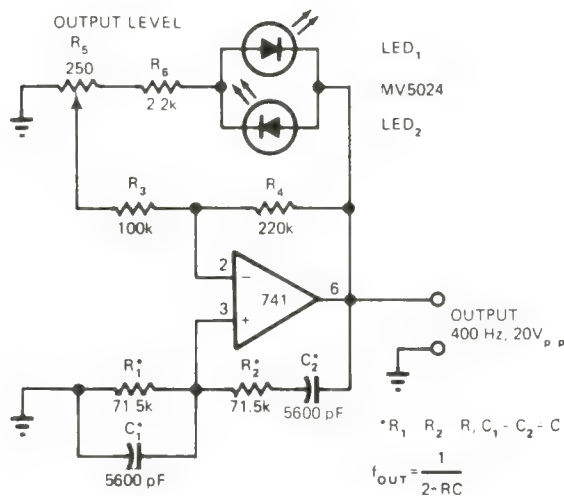


100-Hz WIEN-BRIDGE—Simple RC-tuned oscillator uses only two resistors (R1 and R2) and two capacitors (C1 and C2) to set frequency. Feedback path covers both FET stages. Set R6 for best sine-wave output. For other audio fre-

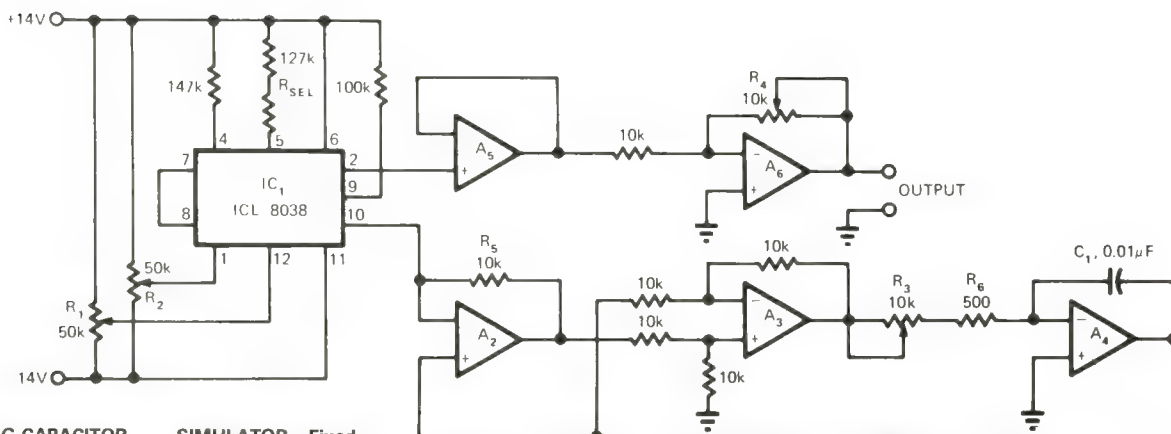
quencies, change value of R in ohms and C in farads in equation $f = 1/6.28RC$ where frequency is in hertz, $R = R1 = R2$, and $C = C1 = C2$.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 48–50.



20–20,000 Hz—Wide-range audio oscillator covers AF spectrum in three switch-selected ranges, with harmonic distortion as low as 0.15%, for quick checks of audio equipment. Drain is only 6 mA from two 9-V batteries. Circuit is Wien-bridge oscillator using 741 opamp. Article covers construction and calibration, including optional connection for operation from single 9-V battery with AF output reduced to 2 V.—J. J. Schultz, Wide Range IC Audio Oscillator, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1974, p 25–28.



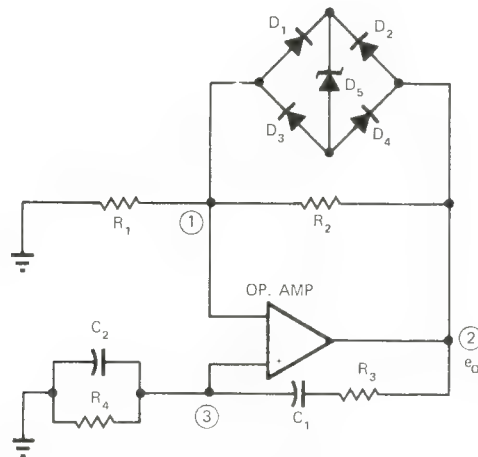
400-Hz LED-OPAMP SINE-WAVE—Uses LEDs as nonlinear-resistance diodes in Wien-bridge configuration with opamp operating from 15-V supply. Circuit will operate over wide range of other frequencies if values of R and C are changed. R₅ adjusts output amplitude from 10 to 20 V P-P. Total harmonic distortion is 1%.—W. G. Jung, LED's Do Dual Duty in Sine-Wave Oscillator, EDN Magazine, Aug. 20, 1976, p 84–85.



TUNING-CAPACITOR SIMULATOR—Fixed biasing network is used with Intersil 8038 variable-frequency sine-wave oscillator. Frequency is varied between 175 and 3500 Hz by circuit components forming capacitor simulator. Ad-

justing R₃ varies equivalent capacitor value from 500 pF to 0.01 μF. Distortion is less than 1% over frequency range. Buffer opamp A₅ provides high load impedance to IC₁ and low source

impedance to variable-gain opamp A₆. All opamps are 741.—R. Gunderson, Variable-Frequency Oscillator Features Low Distortion, EDN Magazine, Aug. 5, 1974, p 76 and 78.

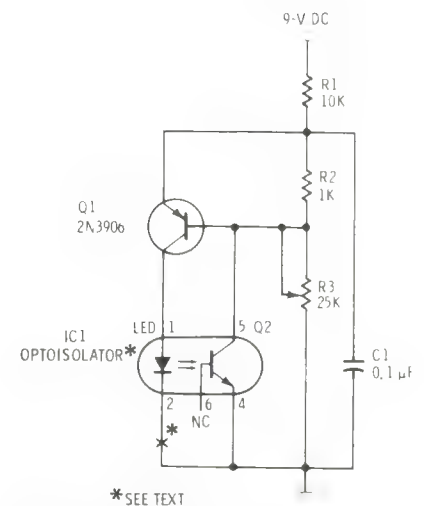


PARTS LIST

D ₁ , D ₂ , D ₃ , D ₄	JAN 1N4153	R ₂	14.3k
D ₅	JAN 1N754A	C	2200 pfd
R ₁ , R ₄	6.81k	Op. Amp.	μA709

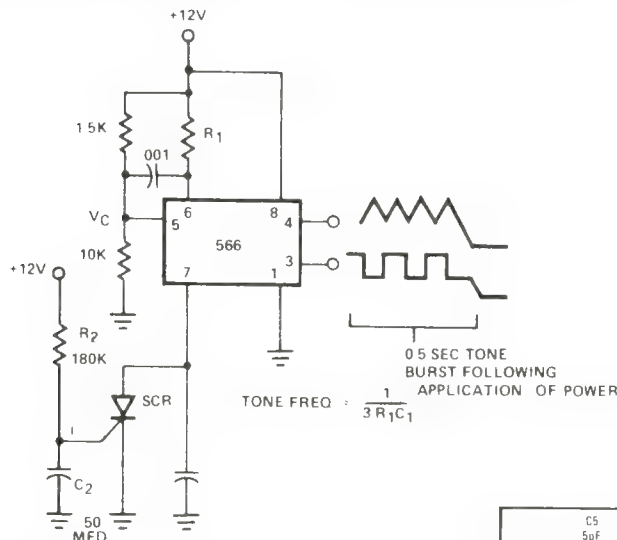
ZENER CONTROLS BRIDGE—Amplitude of 10.5-kHz Wien-bridge oscillator output is maintained symmetrical above ground by using single zener with diode bridge. As output e_o approaches soft knee threshold of conduction for zener, its impedance decreases and shunts R_2 . This violates oscillator requirement that $R_2 =$

$2R_1$, so output begins decreasing sinusoidally. As swing decreases, gain increases until e_o reaches negative threshold. Signal then reverses and again starts going positive.—W. B. Crittenden and E. J. Owings, Jr., Zener-Diode Controls Wien-Bridge Oscillator, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 1, 1972, p 57–58.



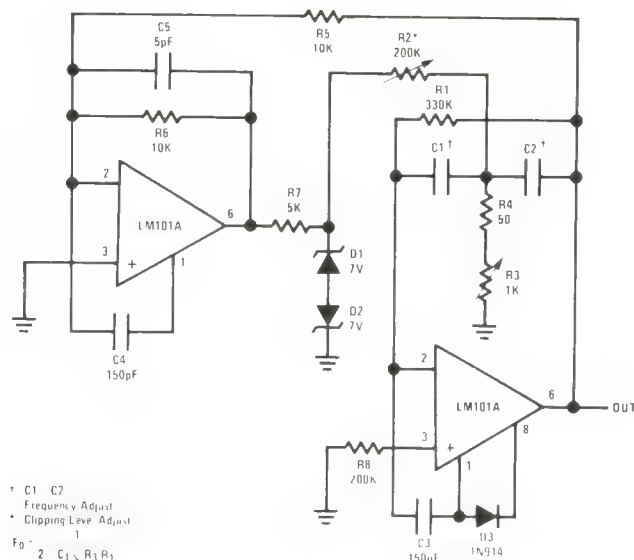
*SEE TEXT

NEGATIVE-RESISTANCE LED OSCILLATOR—Covers frequency range of about 3.2–8 kHz with values shown. Will drive loudspeaker inserted at point X. For lower frequency (range of 120–1800 Hz) and louder sound, change C_1 to 1 μ F. Negative-resistance portion of circuit includes Q1, Q2, LED, R2, and R3. Optoisolator can be MCT-2 or equivalent.—F. M. Mims, "Electronic Circuitbook 5: LED Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 26–29.

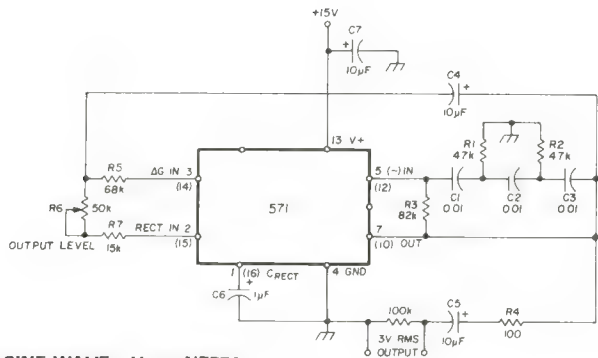


0.5-s TONE BURSTS—Simple 566 function generator circuit supplies audio tone for 0.5 s after power is applied, for use as communication-network alert signal. SCR is gated on when C_2 charges up to its gate voltage, which takes 0.5 s, to shunt timing capacitor between pin 7 and ground and thereby stop tone. If SCR is replaced by NPN transistor, tone can be switched on and off manually at transistor base terminal.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 852–853.

20–20,000 Hz LOW-DISTORTION—Opamp at right is driven by square-wave output of comparator at left, with feedback between opamps providing oscillation. Frequency range covered by tuning control R_3 is determined by equal-value capacitors C_1 and C_2 , which range from 0.4 μ F for 18–80 Hz to 0.002 μ F for 4.4–20 kHz. Distortion ranges from 0.2% to 0.4% when 20% clipping of sine wave is provided by zeners. Both positive and negative supplies should be bypassed with 0.1- μ F disk ceramic capacitors.—"Easily Tuned Sine Wave Oscillators," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1971, LB-16.

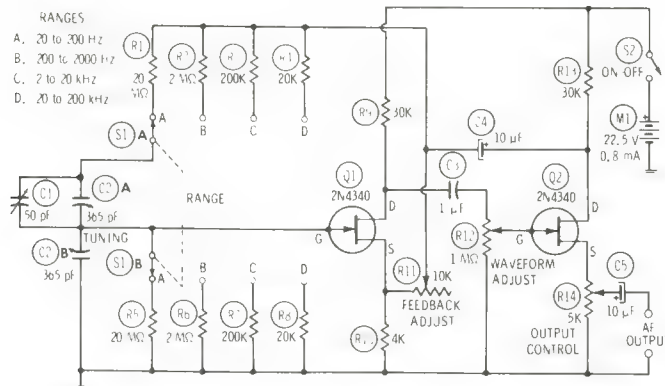


† C₁, C₂
Frequency Adjust
* Clipping Level Adjust
F₀ = $\frac{1}{2 C_1 R_3 R_1}$



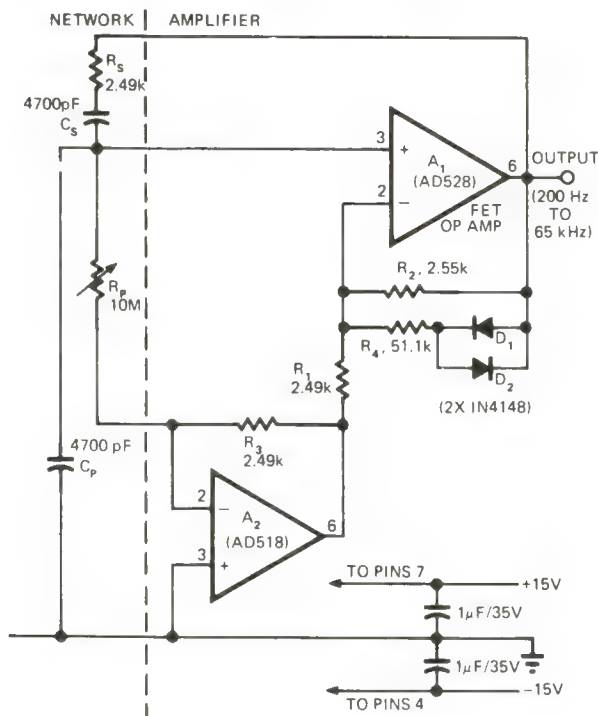
PHASE-SHIFT SINE-WAVE—Uses NE571 analog compandor as phase-shift oscillator, with internal inverting amplifier serving to sustain oscillation. C1, C2, and C3 are timing capacitors, while R1 and R2 serve for phase-shift network. Suitable for use only as spot-frequency AF os-

cillator, with frequency being varied by changing values of C1, C2, and C3. Total harmonic distortion is only 0.01% at 3-V output.—W.G. Jung, Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47–53.

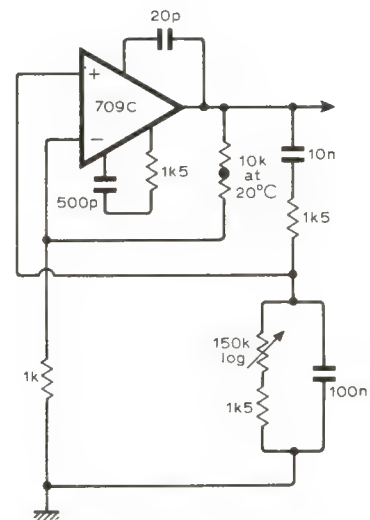


20 Hz TO 200 kHz—Variable-frequency RC-tuned oscillator uses FETs with Wien-bridge frequency-determining network. Identical resistors accurate to at least 1% are switched in pairs to change range. Dual 365-pF variable capacitor C2 is used for tuning in each range. Can be cal-

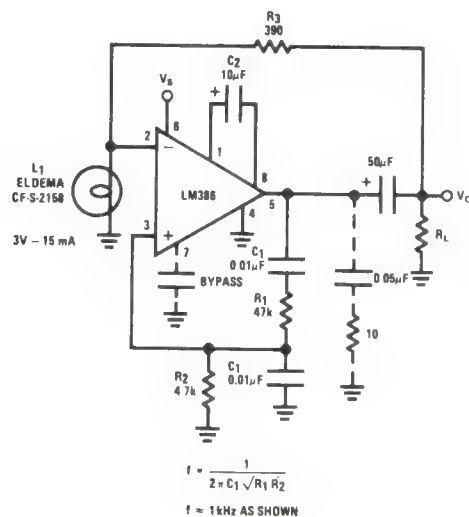
ibrated against standard audio frequency with CRO set up for Lissajous figures, or calibrated with high-precision AF meter connected to AF output terminals.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 132–134.



200–65,000 Hz WIEN—Adding single opamp to Wien-bridge oscillator gives wide-range oscillator having single-control tuning. R₄, D₁, and D₂ together stabilize output amplitude by providing controlled nonlinearity that reduces gain at high signal levels. AD528 opamp A₁ is FET-input complement to AD518 A₂ and has bandwidth required for wide output frequency range. R_p sweeps output from 200 Hz to 65 kHz. Since oscillation frequency is inversely proportional to square root of R_p, frequency changes rapidly near low-resistance end of pot. Use of pot with audio or log taper makes tuning more linear.—P. Brokaw, FET Op Amp Adds New Twist to an Old Circuit, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1974, p 75–77.

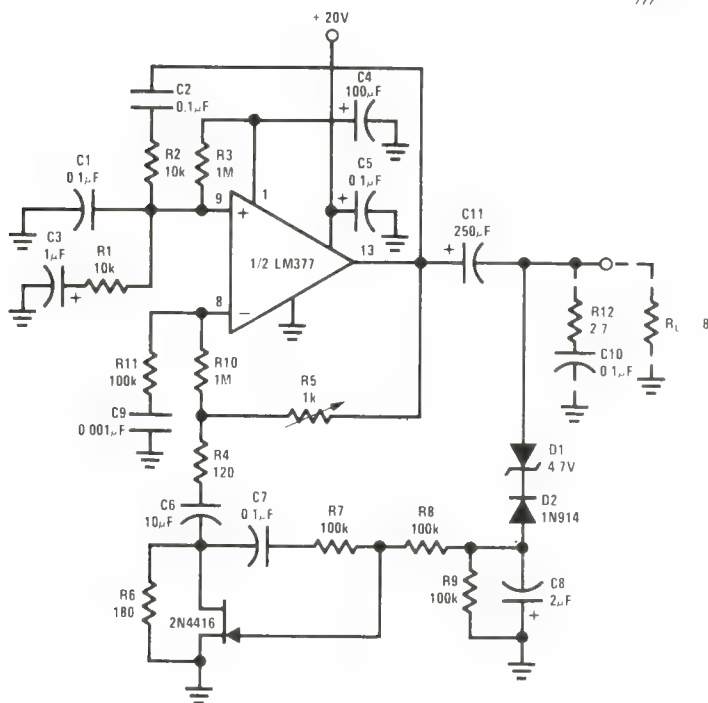
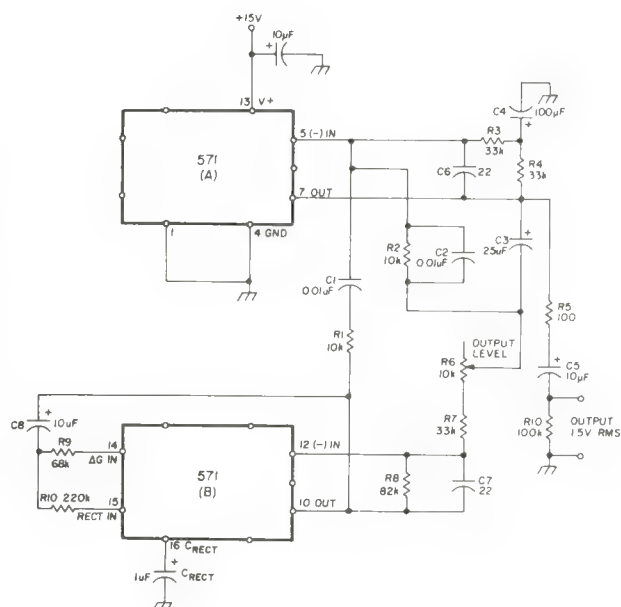


SINGLE-POT WIEN—Can be tuned from 340 to 3400 Hz with single 150K logarithmic pot. Output is constant over tuning range. Opamp can also be 741. Components in the two arms of the Wien bridge have large ratio to each other, so attenuation of network is only slightly affected by change in one of resistors.—P. C. Healy, Wien Oscillator with Single Component Frequency Control, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1974, p 272.

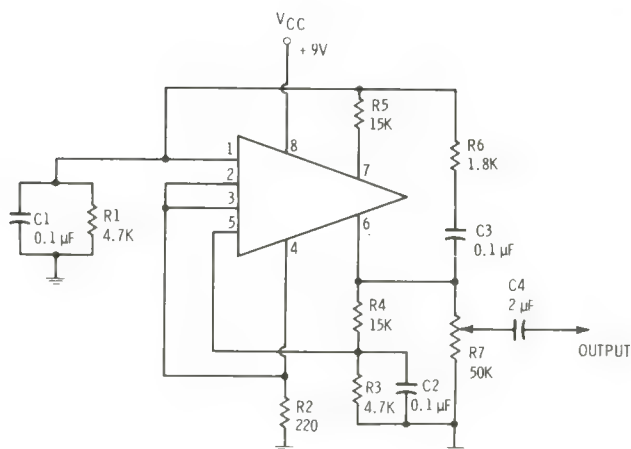


1-kHz WIEN-BRIDGE—Closed-loop gain of 10, fixed by ratio of R_1 to R_2 , is sufficient to avoid spurious oscillations. Frequency is easily changed by using different values for capacitors C_1 , R_3 and lamp L_1 provide amplitude-stabilizing negative feedback. Supply can be 9 V.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-30-4-33.

WIEN SINE-WAVE—Uses NE571 analog comparator in oscillator circuit based on Wien network formed by R_1 - C_1 and R_2 - C_2 , placed around output amplifier of section A to make it band-pass amplifier. Section B serves as inverting amplifier with nominal gain of 2. Total harmonic distortion is below 0.1%. Operating frequency is about 1.6 kHz for values shown, but can be varied from 10 Hz to 10 kHz. Frequency is $1/2\pi RC$ for $R = R_1 = R_2$ and $C = C_1 = C_2$. R should be kept between 10K and 1 megohm and C between 1000 pF and 1 μ F. Useful as fixed-frequency oscillator but can be tuned if matched dual pot is used for R_1 - R_2 .—W. G. Jung, Gain Control IC for Audio Signal Processing, *Ham Radio*, July 1977, p 47-53.

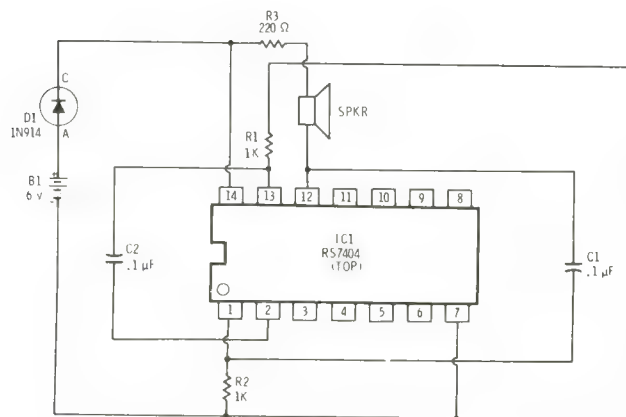
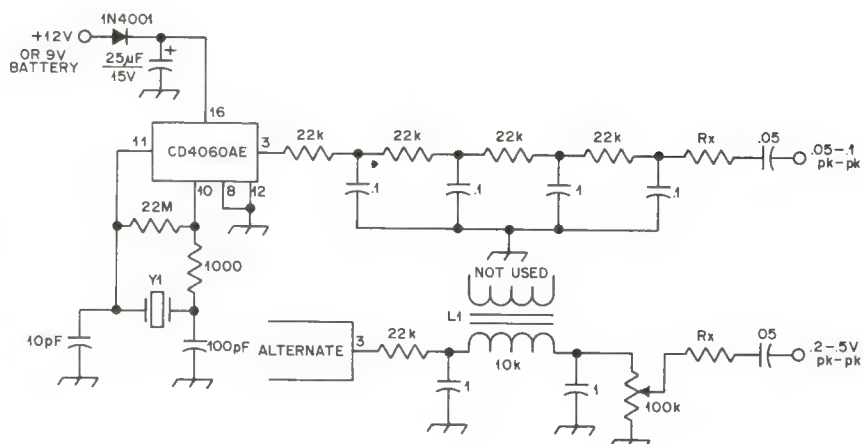


WIEN-BRIDGE 2-W—Uses half of LM377 IC connected as oscillator, with FET amplitude stabilization in negative feedback path. Total harmonic distortion is under 1% up to 10 kHz. With values shown, maximum output is 5.3 VRMS at 60 Hz. R_{12} and C_{10} are added if necessary to prevent high-frequency instability.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-8-4-20.



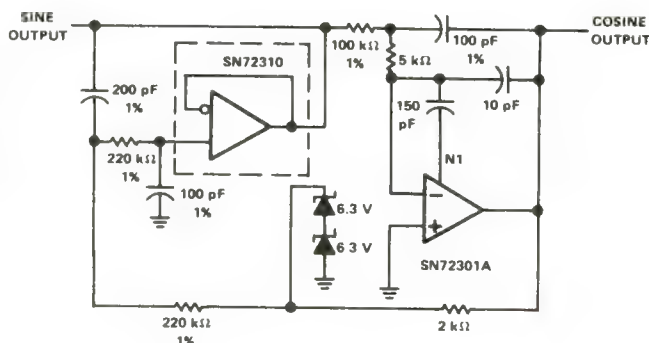
1-2 kHz TONE GENERATOR—Simple feedback circuit converts HEP 580 IC to emitter-coupled MVBR producing reasonably sinusoidal output somewhere between 1 and 2 kHz. Supply is 9-V battery.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 64-65.

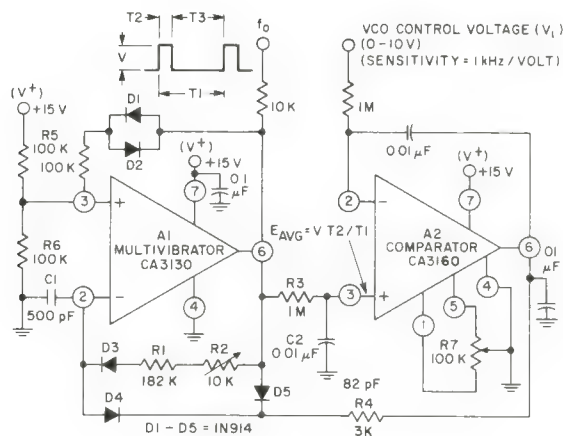
136.5-Hz TONE—Uses 2.235-MHz crystal with counter chip to produce 136.5-Hz subaudible tone for amateur transmitter. Low-frequency square-wave output of IC is put through multi-stage low-pass filter to develop sine wave. Tone should be introduced into transmitter just after audio processing (after deviation control). Alternate filter is also shown; use whichever gives best performance. For other tone frequency, use crystal that is 16,384 times frequency desired.—E. Gellender and M. Marcel, P/L Tone Generator, QST, Aug. 1976, p 43.



1850-Hz DIGITAL IC—Two sections of RS7404 hex inverter are connected as astable MVBR operating at frequency determined by values used for C1 and C2. Output drives loudspeaker as shown to produce audible tones or can be connected to flash LEDs. D1 reduces battery voltage to 5 V required by IC. Developed for classroom demonstrations. Circuit produces nearly square waves with amplitude of about 3 V and pulse width of about 100 μs if used as square-wave generator.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 64-69.

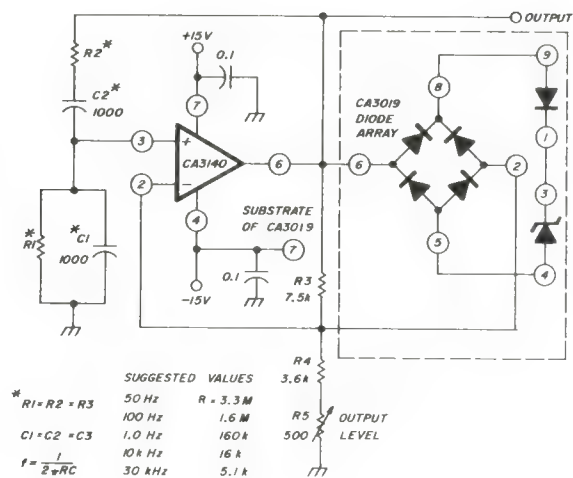
10-kHz SINE-COSINE—Combination of SN72310 voltage-follower opamp and SN 72301A high-performance opamp gives two outputs differing in phase by 90°. Supply is ±18 V.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 4-40.





1 kHz/V FOR VCO—Voltage-controlled oscillator uses CA3130 opamp as MVBR and CA3160 opamp as comparator. Tracking error is about 0.02%, and temperature coefficient is 0.01% per degree C.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 4.

SINE-WAVE WIEN—Uses CA3140 opamp and diode array to generate low-distortion sine waves. Table gives values recommended for R and C to obtain frequencies from 50 Hz to 30 kHz. Use of zener diode clamp for amplitude control gives fast AGC.—W. Jung, An IC Op Amp Update, *Ham Radio*, March 1978, p 62-69.

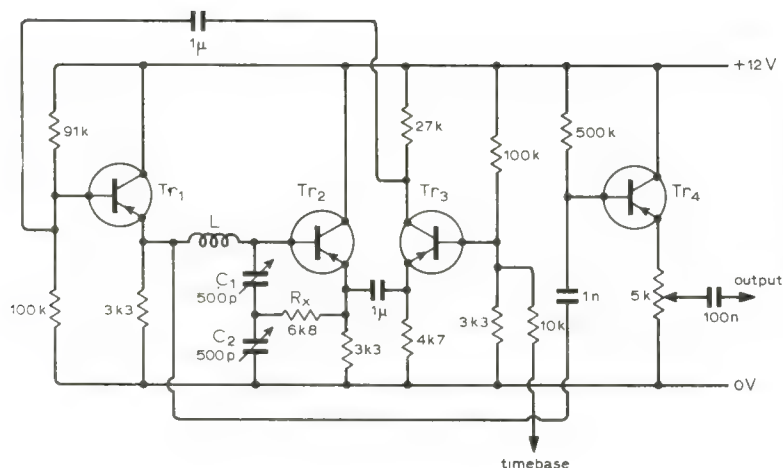
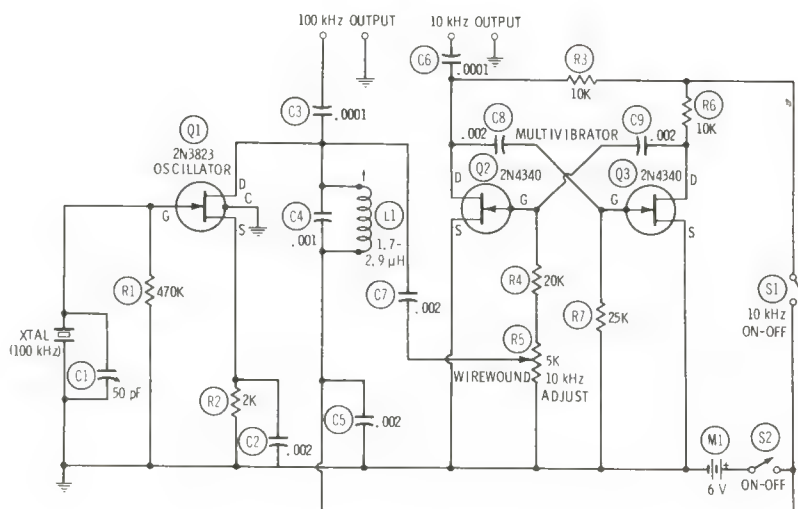


CHAPTER 62

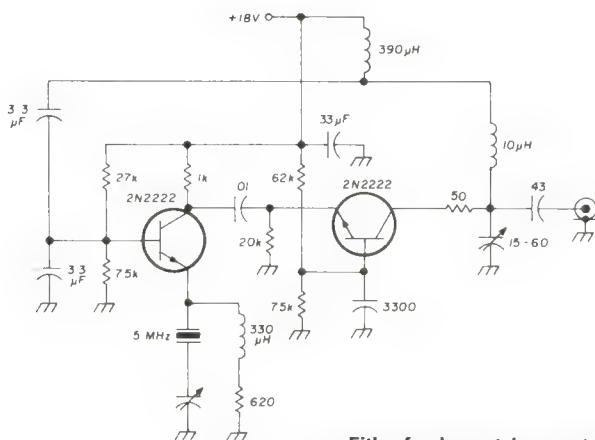
Oscillator Circuits—RF

Includes fixed and tunable Clapp, Colpitts, crystal, LC, RC, Pierce, relaxation, and wobulator oscillators having sine or square outputs in range from AF spectrum to 200 MHz. Some can be changed in frequency by digital control or diode switching of crystals.

SECONDARY STANDARD FOR 100 AND 10 kHz—Combination of 100-kHz crystal oscillator and 10-kHz MVBR provides 100-kHz harmonics far up into high-frequency spectrum, with each 100-kHz interval subdivided by harmonics of MVBR using two FETs. Oscillator is tuned to crystal frequency with Miller 42A223CBI or equivalent slug-tuned coil L1. C1 adjusts crystal frequency over narrow range for standardizing against WWV transmissions. Synchronizing 100-kHz voltage is injected into MVBR through R5.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 127–129.

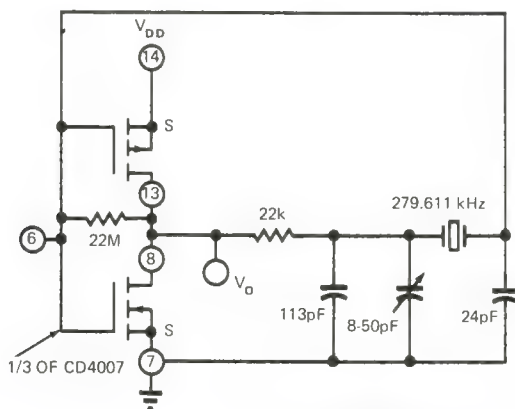


450-500 kHz WOBBULATOR—Center frequency of sweep is adjusted with C₁ and C₂. With appropriate coil, operation can be extended up to 10.7 MHz. Transistors can be BC107, BF115, BF194, or other equivalent. Choose value of R_x to give best waveform with transistor types used. Feedback for VCO is taken via Tr₃ without phase change. If control voltage for base of Tr₃ is derived from ramp output of oscilloscope time base, wobulator output will follow variations in sweep voltage of time base.—E. C. Lay, Wobulator, *Wireless World*, May 1975, p 226.



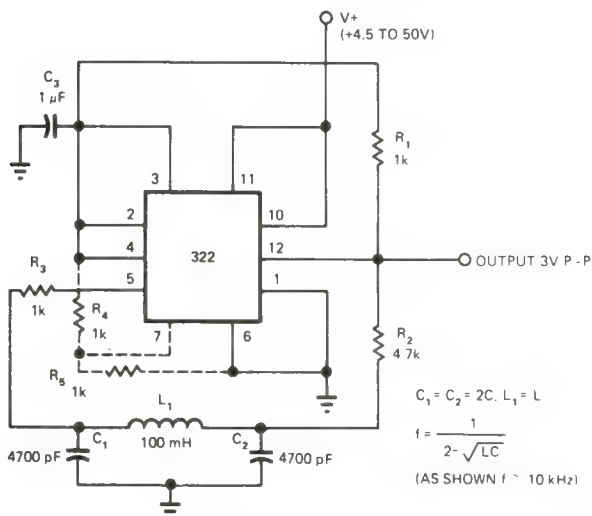
5-MHz LOW-NOISE CRYSTAL—Extremely low-noise series-mode crystal oscillator is designed for use in high-quality communication receive-

ers. Either fundamental or overtone crystals can be used.—U. L. Rohde, Effects of Noise in Receiving Systems, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1977, p 34-41.



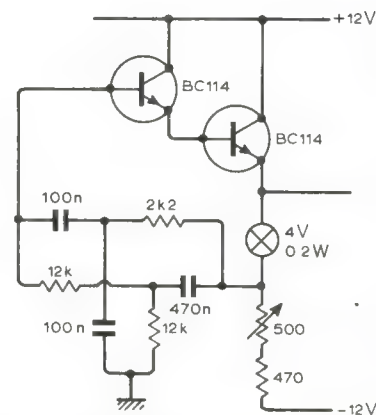
279.611-kHz CRYSTAL—DT-cut quartz crystal operating in CMOS inverter pair circuit serves as efficient timing circuit. Supply voltage can be from 5 to 15 V. With TA5987 low-voltage equiv-

alent of 4007, supply can be 2.5 to 5 V. Stability is 4.3 PPM, not including temperature variations.—B. Furlow, CMOS Gates in Linear Applications: The Results Are Surprisingly Good, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 42-48.

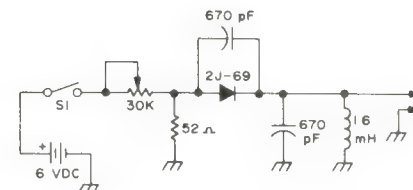


UP TO 100 kHz WITH 322 TIMER—Efficient LC oscillator uses IC timer as inverting comparator, with pi-network LC tank as resonant circuit. Output square wave is regulated to 3 V in amplitude, independently of supply voltage; upper supply limit should be 40 V instead of value

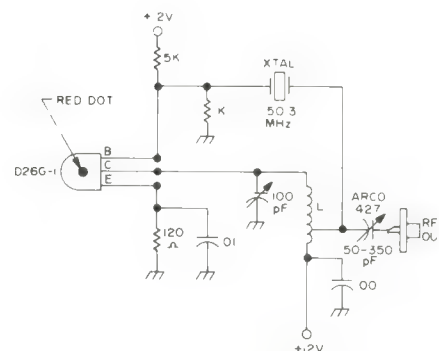
shown. Sine-wave output of oscillator may also be used externally by adding single-supply opamp as buffer. Values shown give 10 kHz, but upper limit is 100 kHz.—W. G. Jung, Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127-135.



RC CONTROL—Chief advantage is absence of attenuation at zero phase shift in passive RC network used to define frequency of oscillation. Output is 20 V P-P. Pilot lamp stabilizes loop gain to unity, eliminating need for thermistor.—W. R. Jackson, Oscillator Uses Passive Voltage-Gain Network, *Wireless World*, April 1975, p 175.

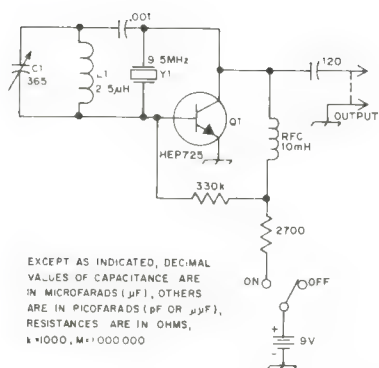


100-kHz SINE—Tunnel-diode sine-wave oscillator uses single GE 2J-69. Frequency is stable provided there are no drastic temperature changes, but for long-term accuracy and stability a crystal oscillator is recommended.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, May 1977, p 31.

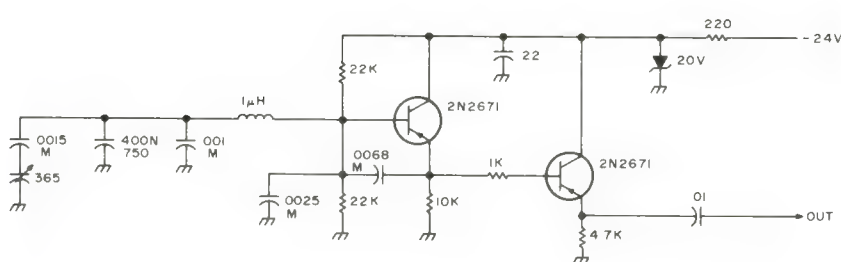
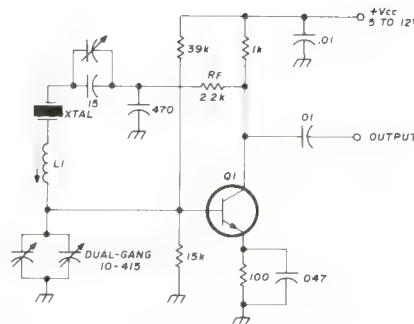
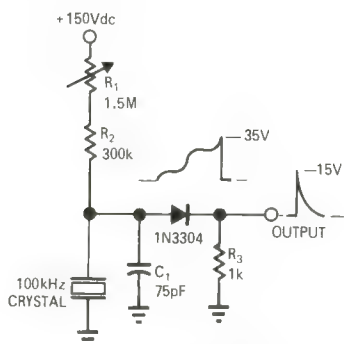


LI-25 TURNS 28 AWG TAPPED 4 TURNS FROM COLD END, WOUND ON 1/8" DIAMETER FORM, APPROXIMATELY 1/2" LG

50-MHz CRYSTAL—Uses microtransistor as oscillator handling 100-mW input power and giving 40-50% efficiency. Article covers construction with microcomponents and gives other microtransistor circuits for low-power amateur radio use and possible bugging applications.—B. Hoisington, Introduction to "Microtransistors," *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1974, p 24-30.



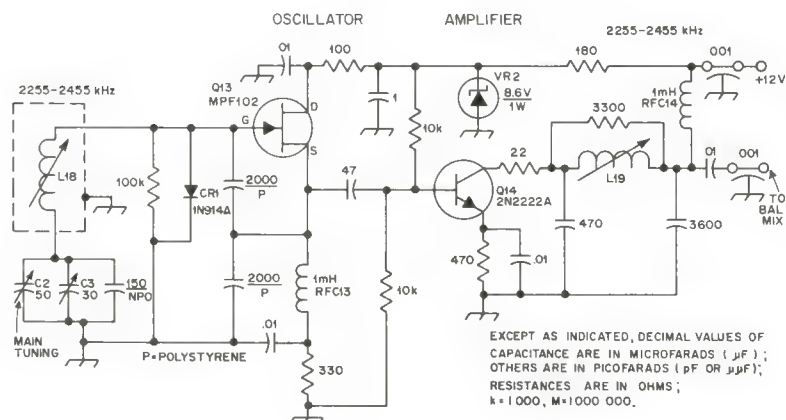
INCREASING CRYSTAL FREQUENCY—Adding parallel resonant circuit across crystal, tuned slightly above crystal frequency, makes oscillator frequency increase. Some plated crystals will work better than others in this circuit; third-overtone types operating on their fundamental generally give best results. Article covers theory of operation.—L. Lisle, *The Tunable Crystal Oscillator*, QST, Oct. 1973, p 30–32.

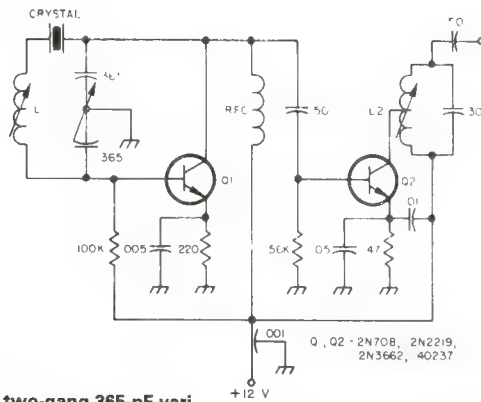


C2 — Double-bearing variable capacitor, 50 pF.
C3 — Miniature 30-pF air variable.
CR1 — High-speed switching diode, silicon type 1N914A.
L18 — 17- to 41- μ H slug-tuned inductor, Q_p of 175 (J. W. Miller 43A335CBI in

Miller S-74 shield can).
L19 — 10- to 18.7- μ H slug-tuned pc-board inductor (J. W. Miller 23A155RPC).
RFC13, RFC14 — Miniature 1-mH rf choke (J. W. Miller 70F103A1).
VR2 — 8.6-V, 1-W Zener diode.

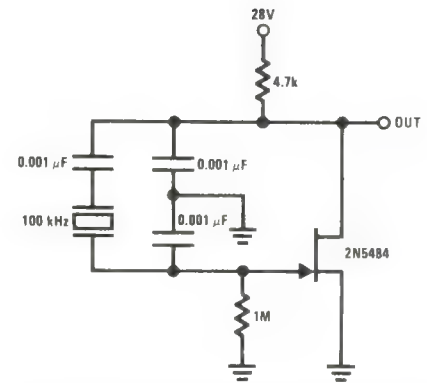
2.255–2.455 kHz LOCAL OSCILLATOR—Used in 1.8–2 MHz communication receiver having wide dynamic range. Oscillator has good stability, with circuit noise at least 90 dB below fundamental output. Amplifier Q14 provides required +7 dBm for injection into balanced mixer of receiver. Two-part article gives all other circuits of receiver.—D. DeMaw, His Eminence—the Receiver, *QST*, Part 1—June 1976, p 27–30 (Part 2—July 1976, p 14–17).



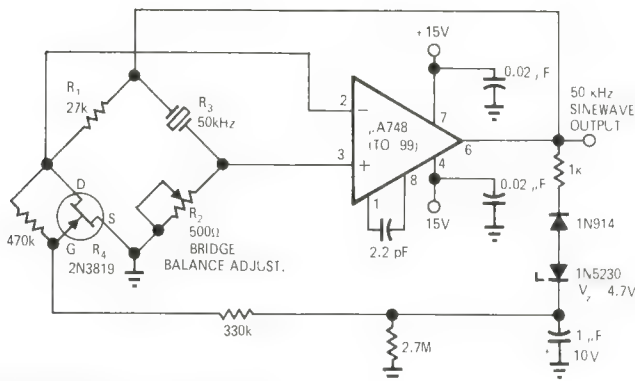


8 MHz \pm 5 kHz—Tuning two-gang 365-pF variable capacitor through its range provides frequency change up to 5 kHz in output of 8-MHz crystal oscillator. L1 is 16–24 μ H Miller 4507,

and L2 is 40 turns No. 36 tapped at 13 turns, on $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slug-tuned form.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1974, p 128.

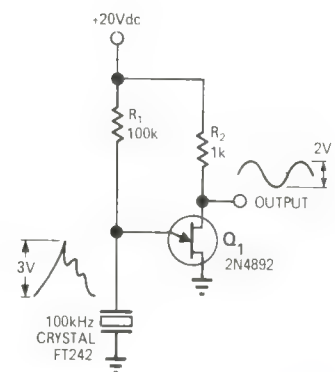


CRYSTAL COLPITTS—Circuit is ideal for low-frequency crystal oscillators because JFET circuit loading does not vary with temperature. Output frequency is determined by threshold used.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.

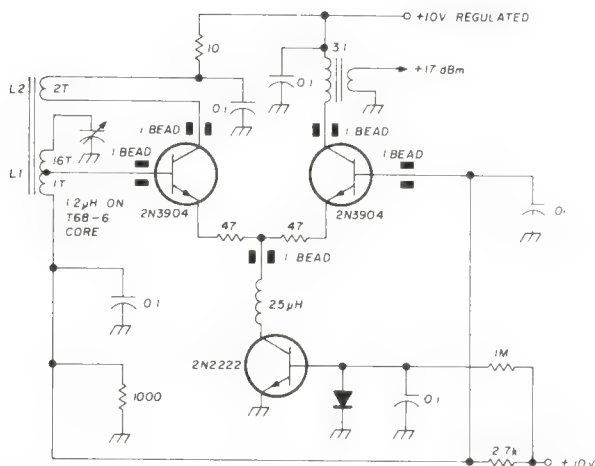


50-kHz MEACHAM BRIDGE—Crystal oscillator using Meacham bridge requires no transformers for producing low-distortion sine-wave output. Quartz crystal should be cut for operation in series-resonant mode. With minor modifications, same circuit can be used for 100- and

200-kHz crystals. By adding single-transistor stage, oscillator can be used as clock generator for TTL circuits.—K. J. Peter, Stable Low-Distortion Bridge Oscillator, EDN/IEEE Magazine, Nov. 15, 1971, p 50–51.

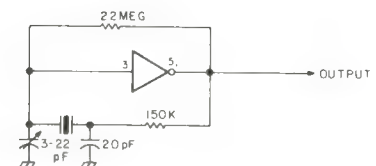


100-kHz CRYSTAL-FET RELAXATION—Adding crystal in frequency-determining circuit improves frequency stability of UJT relaxation oscillator. With charging capacitor replaced by 100-kHz quartz crystal, measured output frequency was 99.925 kHz.—R. D. Clement and R. L. Starliper, Crystal-Controlled Relaxation Oscillator, EDN/IEEE Magazine, Oct. 15, 1971, p 62 and 64.

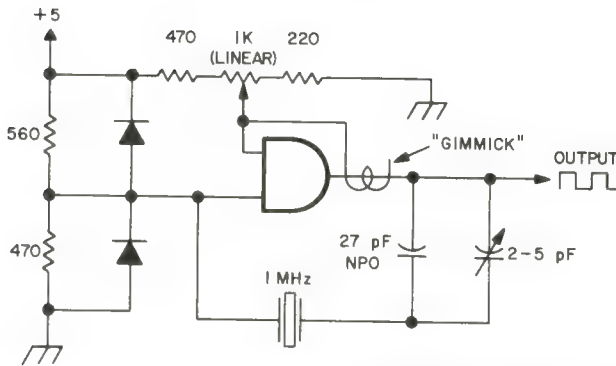


LOW-NOISE 5-MHz—Very low-noise high-Q LC oscillator operating at 5 MHz is designed for use in high-performance communication receivers. Oscillator uses two stages, one operating in

class A and the other operating as limiter that also serves as feedback path.—U. L. Rohde, Effects of Noise in Receiving Systems, Ham Radio, Nov. 1977, p 34–41.

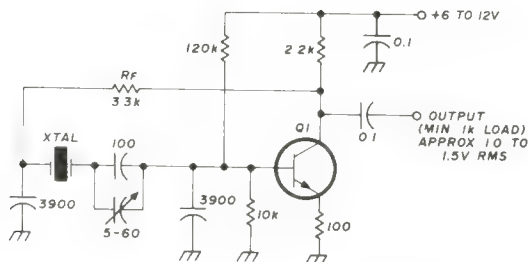


CRYSTAL WITH CMOS INVERTER—Simple mono multivibrator circuit using MC14007 or CD4007 operates in frequency range from 10 kHz up to top limit of about 10 MHz, with exact frequency depending on values used for R and C. Pin 7 of IC is VSS and pin 14 is VDD. Pins 5 and 1 must be connected together for proper operation.—W. J. Prudhomme, CMOS Oscillators, 73 Magazine, July 1977, p 60–63.



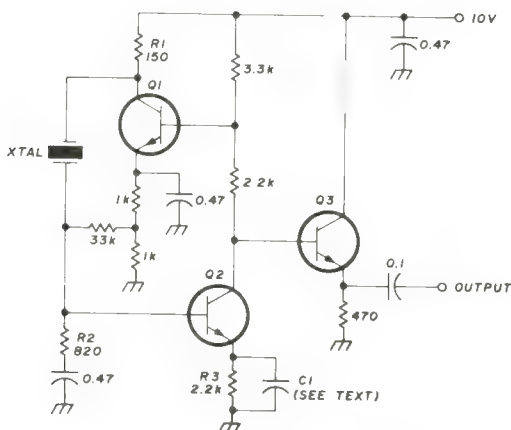
1 MHz WITH ONE GATE—Crystal oscillator uses only one section of SN7408 TTL quad AND gate. Use series-resonant crystal having 30-pF series capacitance. Adjust 1K pot for reliable start-up

and symmetrical square-wave output. Diodes are 1N34A or 1N914. Gimmick is 1 or 2 turns of insulated wire wrapped around output lead.—Clyde E. Wade, Jr., An Even Simpler Clock Oscillator, *73 Magazine*, Nov./Dec. 1975, p 164.



50-500 kHz CRYSTAL—Parallel-mode low-frequency oscillator makes excellent BFO for 455 kHz. If oscillator will not start, reduce value of feedback resistor R_F . Increasing R_F reduces harmonic output, but oscillator may then take up to 20 s to reach full output. For crystals with

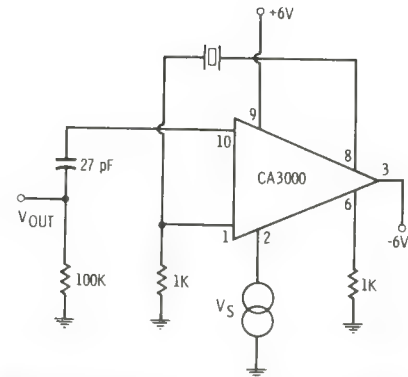
specified load capacitance of 30 or 50 pF, remove 100-pF capacitor C1 in series with crystal. Q1 is 2N2920, 2N2979, 2N3565, 2N3646, 2N5770, BC107, or BC547.—R. Harrison, Survey of Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10-22.



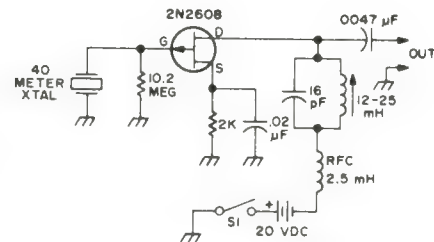
for 20-150 kHz crystals Q1, Q2, Q3	for 150-500 kHz crystals Q1, Q2, Q3
2N3565	BC107, BC547
2N2920	2N3565
2N2979	2N5770
	2N2222

20-500 kHz CRYSTAL—Series-mode oscillator requires no tuned circuit, gives choice of sine or square output, and has good frequency and mode stability. Works nicely with troublesome FT241 crystals. If any crystal fails to start reliably, increase R1 to 270 ohms and R2 to 3.3K. For square-wave operation, C1 is 1- μ F nonelectro-

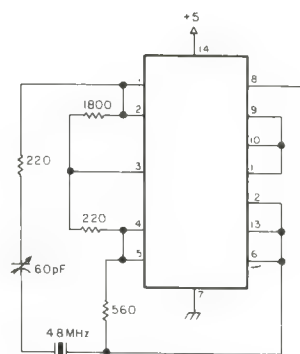
lytic. Omit C1 for sine-wave operation; harmonic output is then quite low, with second harmonic typically -30 dB. Output is about 1.5-V RMS sine wave or 4-V square wave.—R. Harrison, Survey of Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10-22.



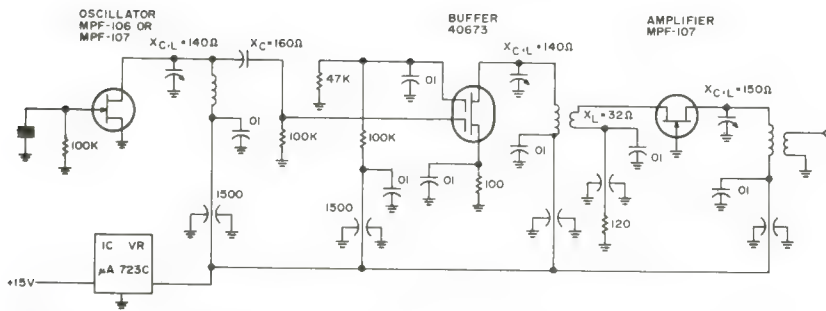
MODULATED CRYSTAL—CA3000 differential amplifier is operated as efficient crystal-controlled oscillator. Output frequency depends on crystal. If desired, RF output can be modulated with low-frequency tone applied between pin 2 and ground.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 91.



7 MHz—Uses single Siliconix 2N2608 FET. Keep leads short. Coil can be air-wound or permeability-tuned. If tuning capacitor is variable, coil value can be fixed. RF output level depends on circuit voltages and on activity of crystal used.—Q & A, *73 Magazine*, April 1977, p 165.

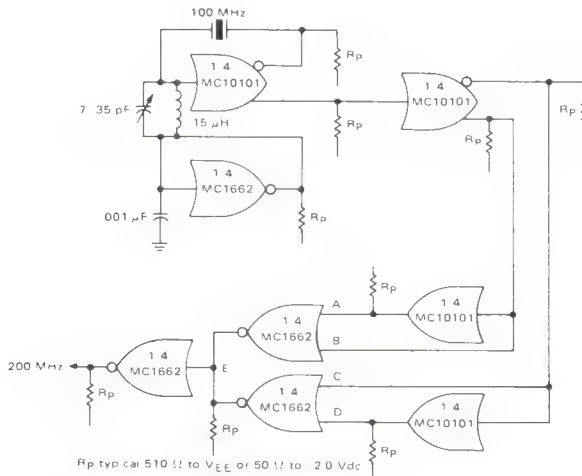


4.8 MHz—Uses all four sections of 7400 quad dual-input NAND gate to give 4.8 MHz output at pin 8, as harmonic-rich square wave. Can cause severe television interference during testing. Article gives five other crystal oscillator circuits using same IC.—A. MacLean, How Do You Use ICs?, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 38-41.



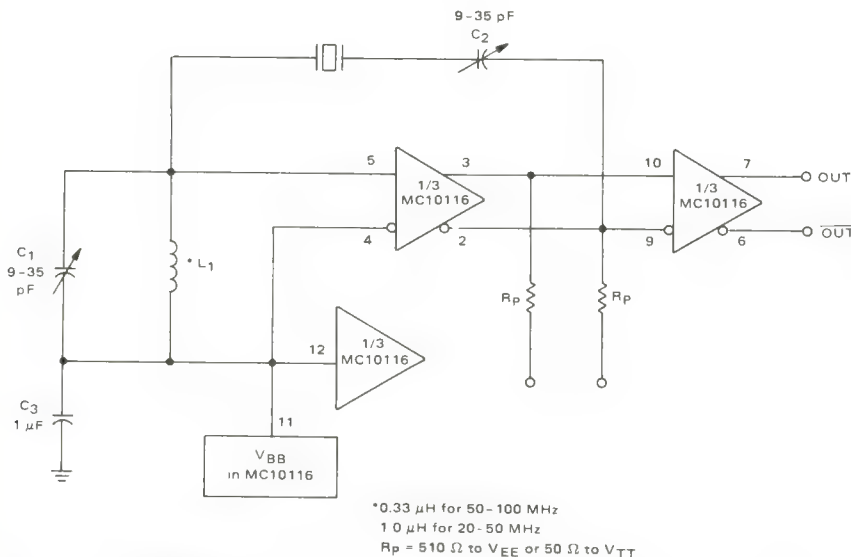
STABLE CRYSTAL—Stability is good enough for microwave transmitter frequency control. Will operate with fundamental or overtone crystals from 1.6 to 160 MHz, with coils and capacitors being chosen for frequency in use.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, May 1973, p 105.

tals from 1.6 to 160 MHz, with coils and capacitors being chosen for frequency in use.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, May 1973, p 105.



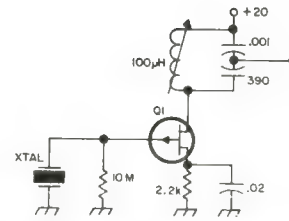
200 MHz WITH OSCILLATOR/DOUBLER—One section of Motorola MC10101 is connected as 100-MHz crystal oscillator having crystal in series with feedback loop. LC tank circuit tunes 100-MHz harmonic of crystal and can be used to adjust circuit to exact frequency. Second section of IC serves as buffer and gives complementary 100-MHz signals for frequency doubler

having two MC10101 gates as phase shifters and two MC1662 NOR gates. Outputs of MC1662s are wired-OR connected to give 200-MHz signal. One of remaining MC1662 gates is used as bias generator for oscillator.—B. Blood, "IC Crystal Controlled Oscillators," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1977, AN-417B, p 5.

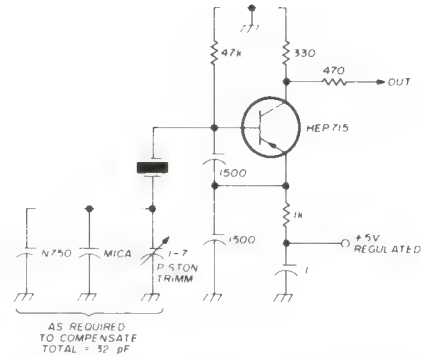


20-100 MHz OVERTONE CRYSTAL—Adjustable tank circuit C_1, L_1 ensures operation at desired crystal overtone. Reference voltage for differential amplifier is supplied internally by

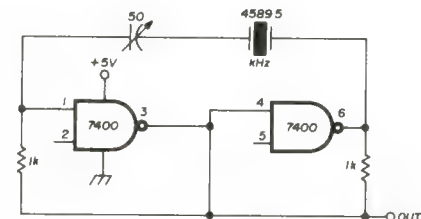
Motorola 10116 IC and is nominally -1.3 V.—B. Blood, "IC Crystal Controlled Oscillators," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1977, AN-417B, p 3.



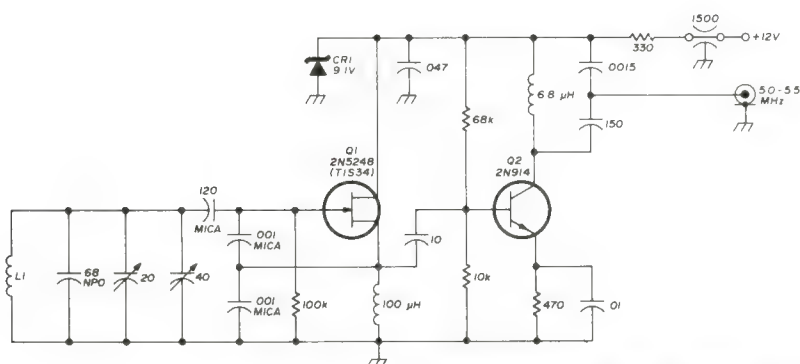
1-MHz FET PIERCE—Field-effect transistor serves in place of vacuum triode in Pierce oscillator. Circuit values are for 1 MHz, but tuned circuit can be adjusted to other desired frequency. Q1 can be 2N4360 or TIM12.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, March 1974, p 89.



4-MHz CRYSTAL—High-stability crystal oscillator uses two 1500-pF capacitors to swamp out internal impedance changes that might cause frequency drift. For best stability when used as frequency standard, choose high-accuracy 4-MHz crystal.—B. Kelley, *Universal Frequency Standard*, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1974, p 40-47.

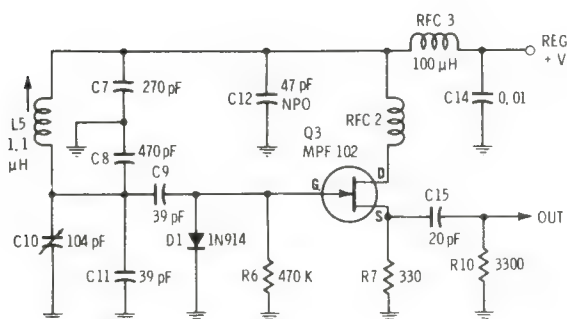


TTL 4.59-MHz CRYSTAL—Uses FT243 crystal hand-ground to 4.5895 MHz, with 50-pF series capacitor allowing frequency to be trimmed to exactly 4.59 MHz for use in AFSK generator.—J. Nugues, *AFSK Generator*, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 69.



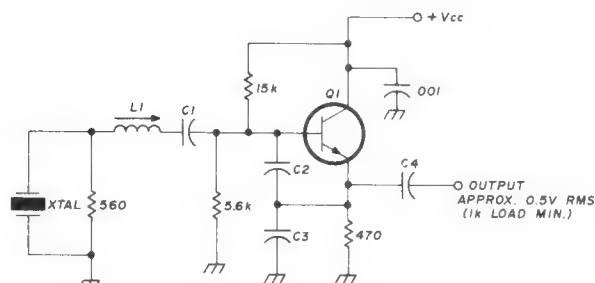
5-5.5 MHz VFO—Used in solid-state five-band communication receiver. Temperature compensation is provided by 20-pF trimmer that

sets band center. L1 is 34 turns No. 24 on Amidon T50-6 toroid core.—P. Moroni, Solid-State Communications Receiver, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1975, p 32-41.



10-MHz VFO—Values shown for high-stability variable-frequency oscillator give operation in 10-MHz range. Stable supply voltage is essential. Use silver mica capacitors in gate circuit for

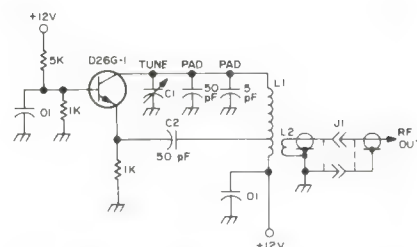
maximum stability.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 193-194.



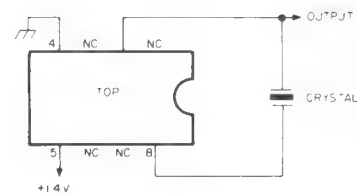
crystal freq (MHz)	C1 (pF)	C2 (pF)	C3 (pF)	C4 (pF)	L1
15-25	100	100	68	33	1/4" (6.5mm) diam form 12 turns no. 30 (0.25mm) closewound
25-55	100	68	47	33	8 turns no. 30 (0.25mm) closewound
50-65	68	33	15	22	6 turns no. 22 (0.6mm) space to 1/4" (6.5mm) long closewound

15-65 MHz IMPEDANCE-INVERTING—Uses third-overtone crystals. L1 trims crystal frequency. Resistor across crystal prevents oscillation at undesired modes. Starting is reliable

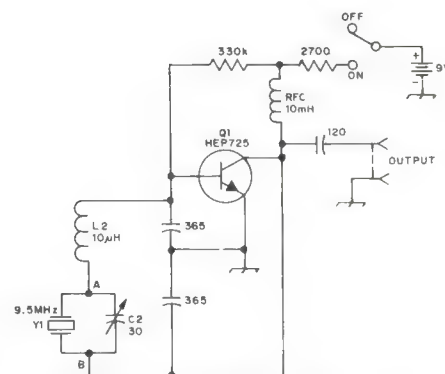
and stability is good. Q1 is 2N3563, 2N3564, 2N5770, BF180, BF200, or SE1010.—R. Harrison, Survey of Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10-22.



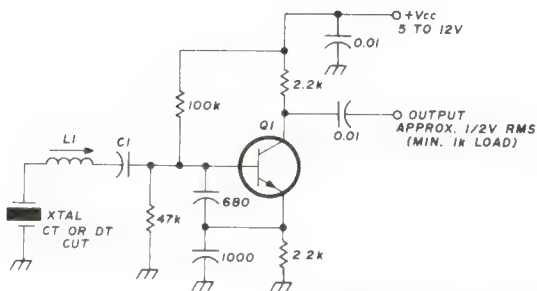
51-55 MHz—Tunable local oscillator is padded to tune over range required for use with 1.65-MHz IF in 6-meter receiver, using Johnson type U 14-plate tuning capacitor. Can also serve as test transmitter putting out up to 20 mW. L1 is 9 turns No. 26 tapped 1 turn from low end, and L2 is 1 or 2 turns. Article covers construction in 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x 1/2 inch box.—B. Hoisington, A Real Hot Front End for Six, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1974, p 88-90 and 92-94.



465-kHz FOR IF TUNE-UP—Simple crystal oscillator using National LM3909N is adjusted to exactly desired frequency with capacitor in series with pin 8. Drain from AA cell is less than 0.5 mA at 1.2 V. Use 465-kHz crystal and couple oscillator to receiver input with 100-pF capacitor. With 100-kHz crystal, circuit will generate strong harmonics beyond 30 MHz; to zero-beat with WWV, use about 10 pF in series with crystal.—I. Queen, Simple Crystal Oscillator, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1977, p 98.

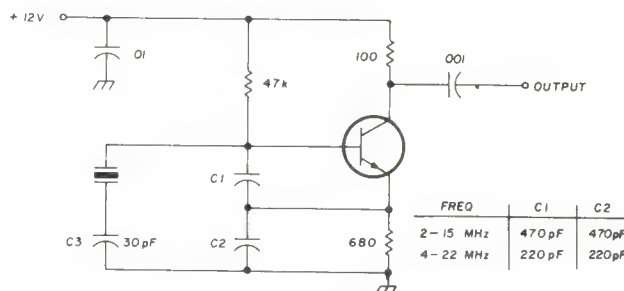


9.5-MHz TUNABLE CRYSTAL—Clapp oscillator with inductance in series with crystal can be tuned with C2 as much as 100 kHz below rated frequency of crystal. Based on making crystal act as capacitive reactance below its series-resonant frequency. Circuit can be adapted to other amateur bands by keeping reactances of various components approximately the same.—L. Lisle, The Tunable Crystal Oscillator, *QST*, Oct. 1973, p 30-32.



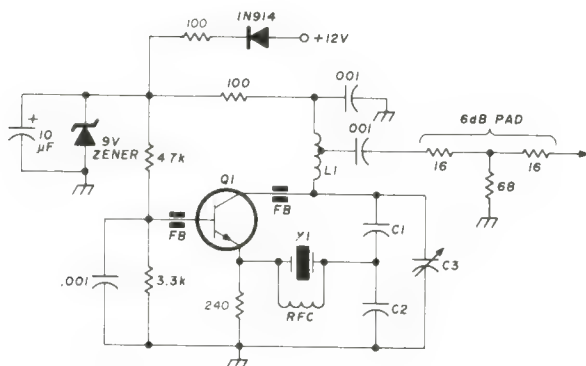
150-500 kHz CRYSTAL—Circuit is series-mode if C1 is 0.01 μ F. Parallel-mode crystals can be used if C1 is equal to specified load capacitance (30, 50, or 100 pF) for crystal. Harmonic output is usually better than -30 dB. Circuit is particularly good for crystals prone to oscillate un-

desirably at twice fundamental frequency. L1 is 800-2000 μ H for 150-300 kHz, and 360-1000 μ H for 300-500 kHz. Adjusting slug in L1 pulls crystal frequency. Q1 is 2N3563, 2N3564, 2N3693, BC107, BC547, or SE1010.—R. Harrison, Survey of Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10-22.



2-22 MHz FUNDAMENTAL-MODE—International Crystal OF-1 oscillator for fundamental-mode crystal has no LC tuned circuits and requires no inductors. With 28.3-MHz third-over-

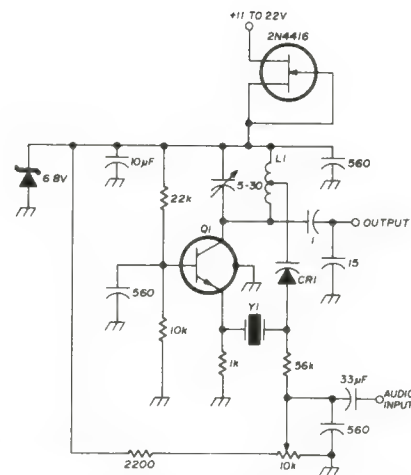
tone crystal, output is at fundamental of crystal or about 9.43 MHz.—C. Hall, Overtone Crystal Oscillators Without Inductors, *Ham Radio*, April 1978, p 50-51.



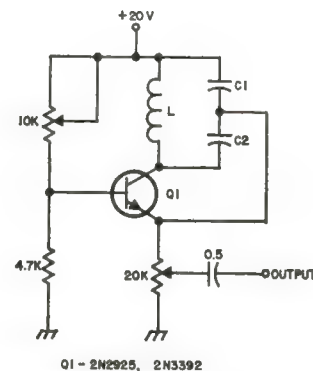
- C1 10 pF mica
- C2 20 to 60 pF mica. Use as high value as possible (until circuit just oscillates reliably when C3 is tuned through resonance)
- C3 20 pF piston or miniature trimmer
- L1 8 turns no. 24 (0.5mm) on Amidon T37-12 toroid core, tapped 3 turns from cold end
- Q1 Fairchild 2N5179 recommended but 2N2857, 2N3563, 2N918 or equivalent may be substituted
- RFC 0.39 μ H. Resonates with crystal holder capacitance (4 to 6 pF typical) for parallel resonance at crystal frequency
- Y1 90 to 125 MHz, 5th or 7th overtone, series-resonant, HC-18/U crystal. Cut leads as short as possible (1/4" or 6mm maximum)

90-125 MHz CRYSTAL—Recommended for VHF/UHF converters. Output is 5 to 15 mW. Crystal should be high-quality fifth- or seventh-overtone type. Ferrite bead FB prevents undesired oscillation above 500 MHz. For best stability,

allow crystal to operate at its natural series-resonant frequency and use regulated power supply.—J. Reisert, VHF/UHF Techniques, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 44-48.



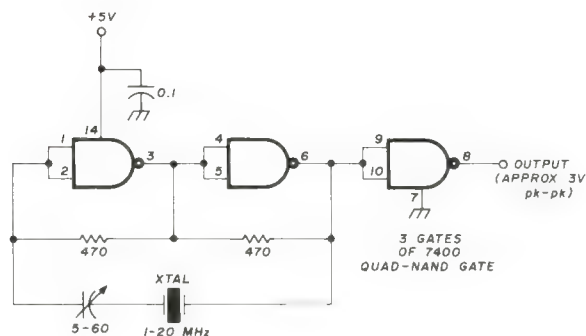
OSCILLATOR-DOUBLER—Overtone crystal oscillator circuit that frequency-doubles in transistor can be frequency-modulated or used as stable voltage-controlled crystal oscillator. Tuning range with 70-MHz third-overtone crystal is typically 30 kHz at crystal frequency or 60 kHz at output. L1 is resonant with C1 at desired output frequency. Tap for varactor CR1 (Motorola BB105B or BB142) is at one-fourth total number of turns. Q1 is 2N918, BF115, HEP709, or equivalent.—U. Rohde, Stable Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, June 1975, p 34-37.



Q1 - 2N2925, 2N3392

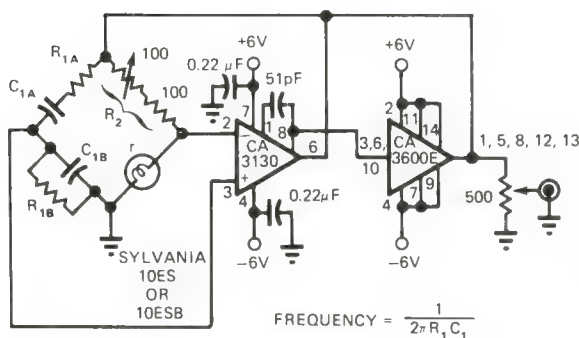
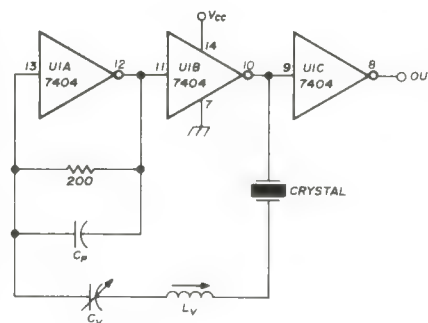
FREQUENCY	C1	C2	L
50 kHz	3500 pF	1500 pF	10 mH
80 kHz	2200 pF	910 pF	5.3 mH
100 kHz	1800 pF	750 pF	4.7 mH
200 kHz	910 pF	390 pF	2.2 mH
455 kHz	390 pF	160 pF	1 mH
1000 kHz	180 pF	75 pF	0.47 mH

50-1000 kHz—Simple single-transistor circuit provides extremely stable beat-frequency oscillator for which frequency can be changed by using tank-circuit components listed in table.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1974, p 101.



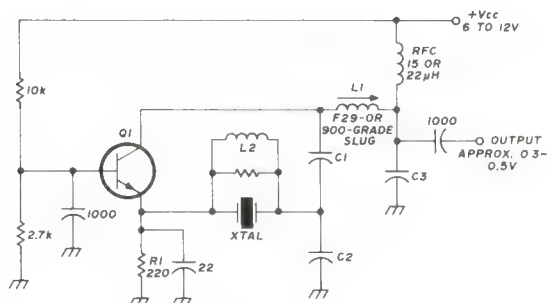
NAND-GATE TTL CRYSTAL—Overcomes problems of poor starting performance and has upper frequency limit of 20 MHz. Suitable for applications requiring high-output aperiodic oscillator. Excellent as frequency marker.—R. Harrison, Survey of Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10-22.

2-20 MHz VXO—Variable-frequency crystal oscillator plus buffer, using Signetics N7404A hex inverter or equivalent, covers 2-20 MHz. Only three inverters are used, two forming oscillator and one as output buffer. V_{CC} is +5 V. Crystals can operate at fundamental, third, or fifth overtone. Frequency-limiting capacitor C_p can be 15 pF. Only higher-frequency crystals can be moved useful amounts without creating instability problems. Article gives design equations and tables showing frequencies obtained with various crystals for various values of frequency controls C_v (0-100 pF) and L_v (0-17 μH).—B. King, Hex Inverter VXO Circuit, *Ham Radio*, April 1975, p 50-55.

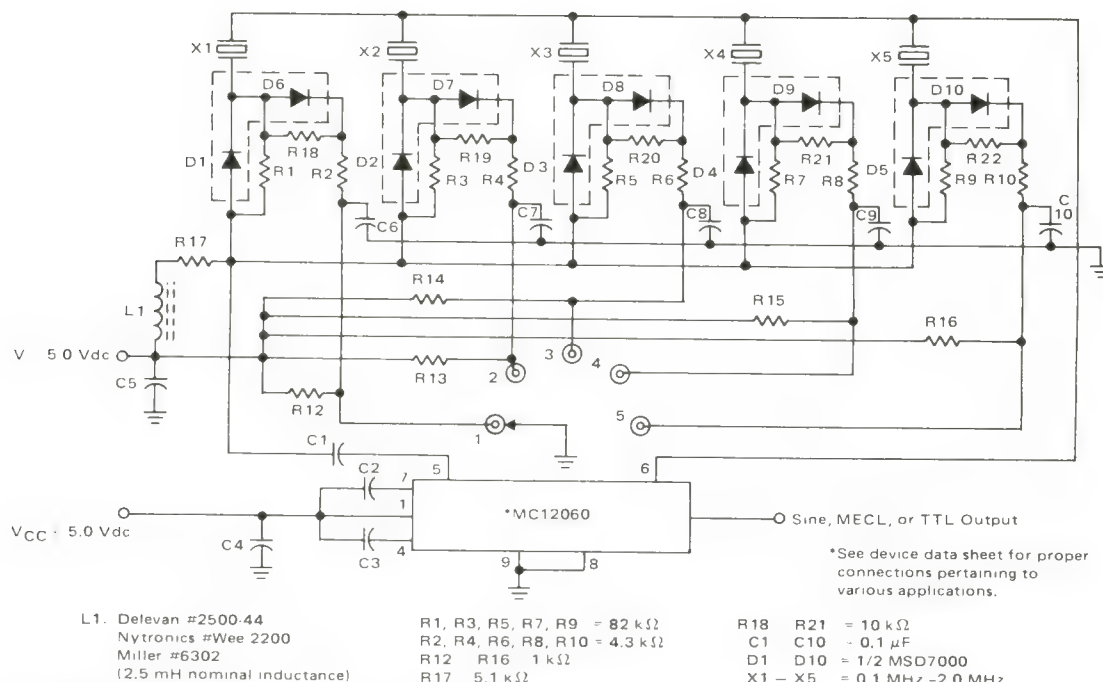
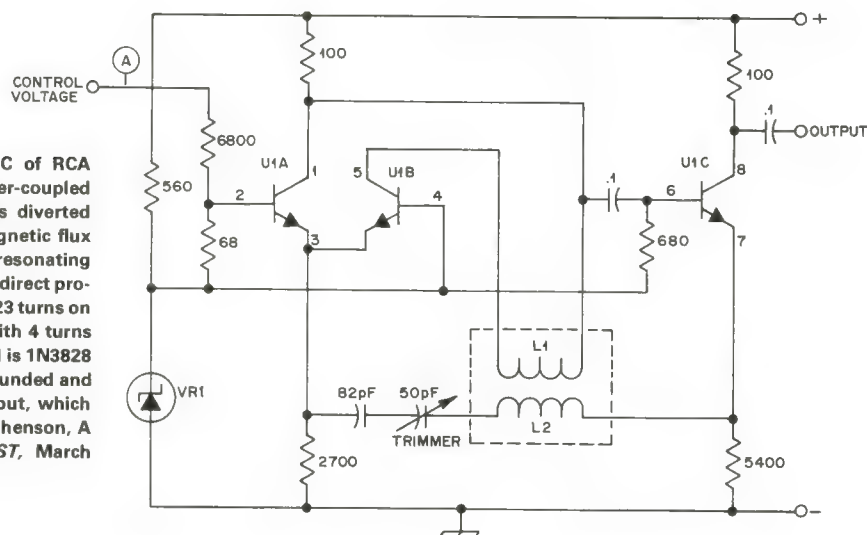
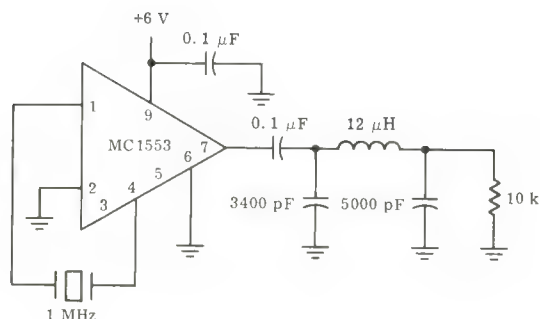


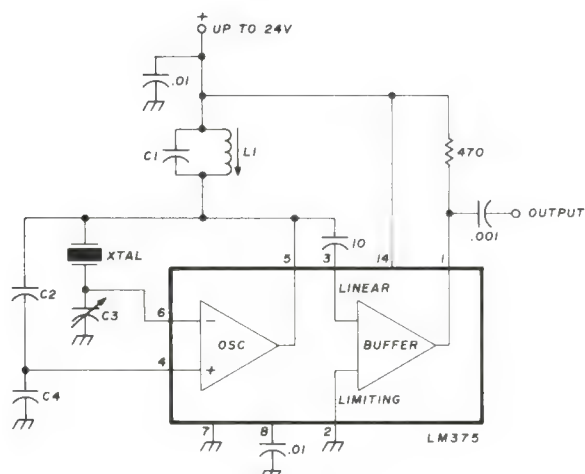
CAPACITIVELY TUNED WIEN—Output of amplifier is connected to apex of Wien bridge. Positive feedback is taken from junction of C_{1A} and C_{1B} for noninverting input of first opamp, while negative feedback is taken from other junction of bridge for inverting input. Oscillation is sustained when $R_2 = 2r$. Nonlinearity of lamp r provides stabilization of oscillator. Frequency depends on values used for bridge components.—H. D. Olson, Wien-Bridge Oscillator Is Capacitively Tuned, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1975, p 74.

65-110 MHz OVERTONE—Uses fifth- or seventh-overtone crystals. RF choke formed by L2 is wound on low-value resistor to suppress lower-frequency resonances of crystal. Buffer is recommended. Circuit is slightly frequency-sensitive to supply voltage variations, so use well-regulated supply. Q1 is 2N3563, 2N3564, 2N5770, BF180, BF200, or SE1010.—R. Harrison, Survey of Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10-22.



- L1 65-85 MHz: 7 turns no. 22 (0.6mm) or no. 24 (0.5mm) enamelled, closewound on 3/16" (5mm) diameter form
85-110 MHz: 4 turns no. 22 (0.6mm) or no. 24 (0.5mm) enamelled, on 3/16" (5mm) diameter form, turns spaced one wire diameter
- L2 10 turns no. 34 (0.2mm) closewound on low-value 1/4-watt resistor
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| C1 65-85 MHz: 15 pF | 85-110 MHz: 10 pF |
| C2 65-85 MHz: 150 pF | 85-110 MHz: 100 pF |
| C3 65-85 MHz: 100 pF | 85-110 MHz: 68 pF |

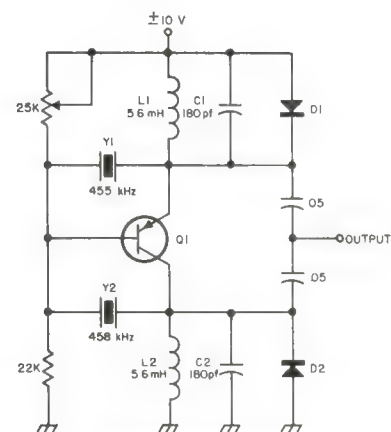


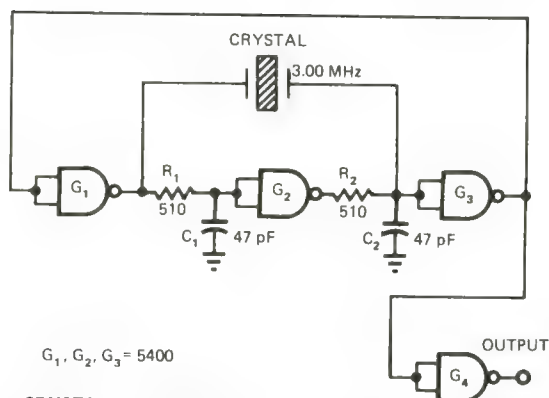


IC CRYSTAL—Uses LM375 IC with crystals from 3 to 20 MHz in parallel mode. Will oscillate with only 4-V supply, but output voltage increases with supply voltage. L1-C1 is resonant at crystal frequency. Adjust L1 only for maximum output, not for trimming frequency. If C3 is 3–30 pF, it can be used to adjust frequency of crystal.—R.

crystal freq (MHz)	C2/C3 (pF)	C4 (pF)
3-10	22	180
10-20	10	82

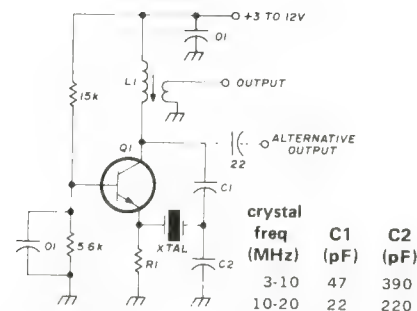
Harrison, Survey of Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10–22.



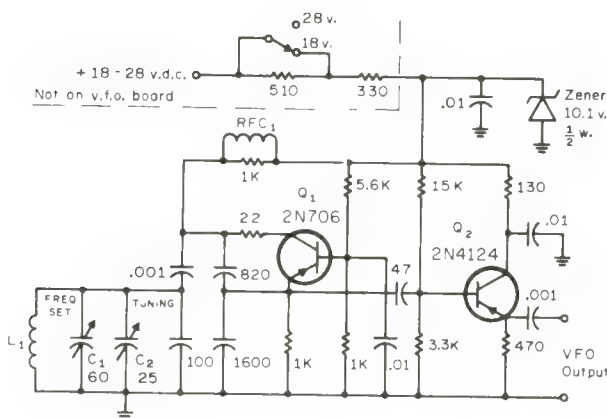


SURE-STARTING CRYSTAL—Loop-within-a-loop oscillator design ensures reliable starting without use of critical components. Frequency depends on crystal, which can be anywhere in range from 1 to 20 MHz. IC can be 54L00 for 1–2 MHz, standard 5400 for 2–6 MHz, and 54H00

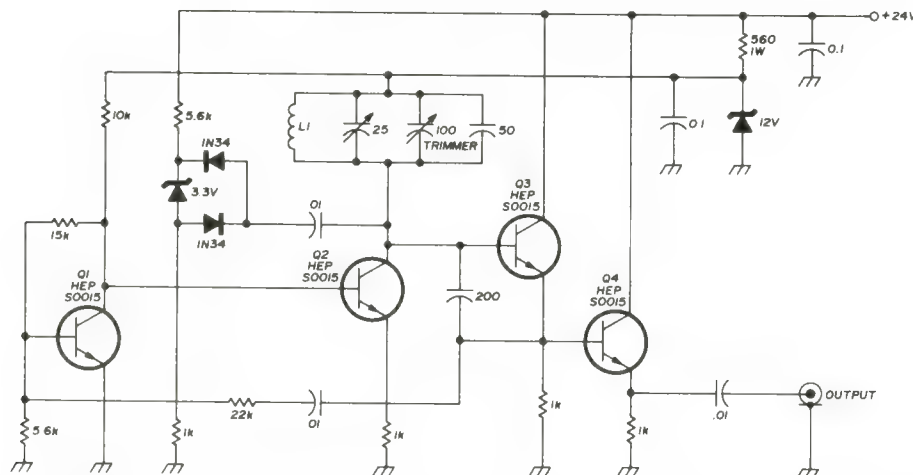
or 54S00 for 6–20 MHz. Temperature stability is adequate for crystal clocks and other digital-system applications.—J. E. Buchanan, *Crystal Oscillator Design Eliminates Start-Up Problems*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1978, p 110.



3–20 MHz CRYSTAL—Circuit is series-mode oscillator, but parallel-mode crystals can be used if trimmer in series with crystal is replaced by short-circuit. Adjust feedback by varying ratio of C1 to C2. Use grid-dip oscillator to resonate L1 with C1 when crystal is shorted; then remove short and tune slug of L1 to pull crystal exactly to frequency. R1 should be between 100 and 1000 ohms. The lower its value, the lower the crystal power dissipation and the better is stability. Q1 is 2N918, 2N3564, 2N5770, BF200, SE1001, or equivalent.—R. Harrison, *Survey of Crystal Oscillators*, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10–22.



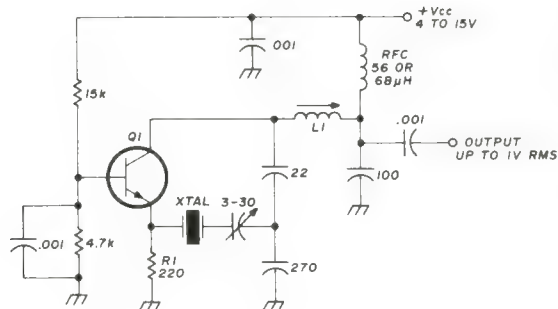
160-METER VFO—Standard Colpitts oscillator Q1, with emitter-follower Q2 gives dependability and adequate isolation from later stages. Zener regulation provides stability even with weak battery. Output is about 0.7 VRMS. Low-level parasitic oscillation may occur about 150 kHz below operating frequency but is suppressed by tuned stages following VFO. L1 is 52 turns No. 28 enamel on Amidon T-50-2 toroid. RFC1 is 850 μ H.—A. Weiss, *Design Notes on a Moderate Power Solid State Transmitter for 1.8 MHz*, *CQ*, Nov. 1972, p 18–22, 24, 98, 100, and 102.



STABLE 3.5–3.8 MHz VFO—Oscillator Q1-Q2, emitter-follower output Q3, and buffer Q4 provide 5 V P-P into 200-ohm load, with good isolation between oscillator and load. Total drift is

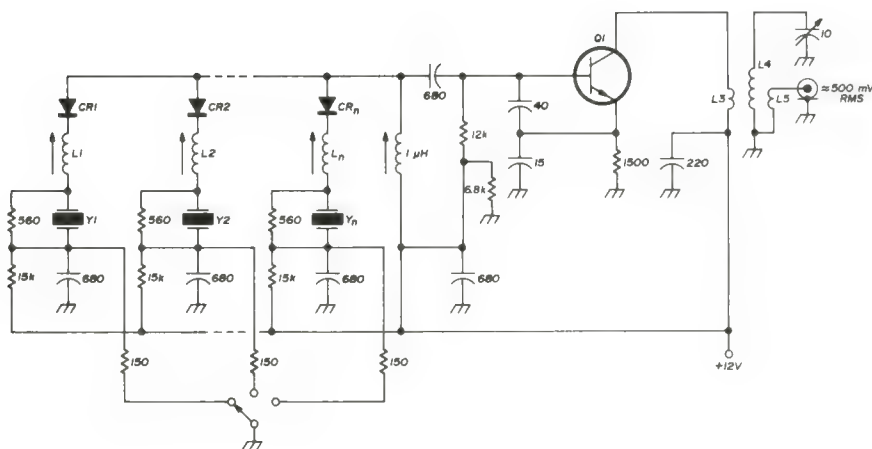
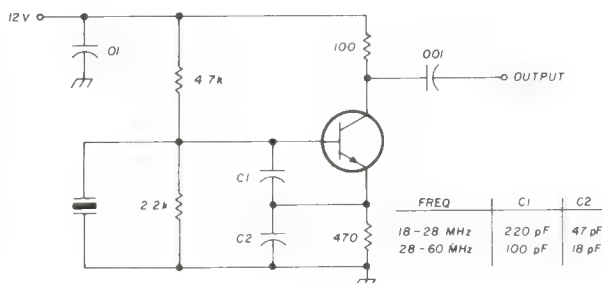
less than 10 Hz from turn-on, and less than 330 Hz as supply voltage varies between 15 and 30 V. Amplitude stability is within 1 dB over tuning range. Oscillator amplitude is stabilized by two

1N34 diodes and 3.3-V zener. L1 is 25 turns No. 18 closewound on 1.5-in form.—J. Fisk, *Circuits and Techniques*, *Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 48–52.

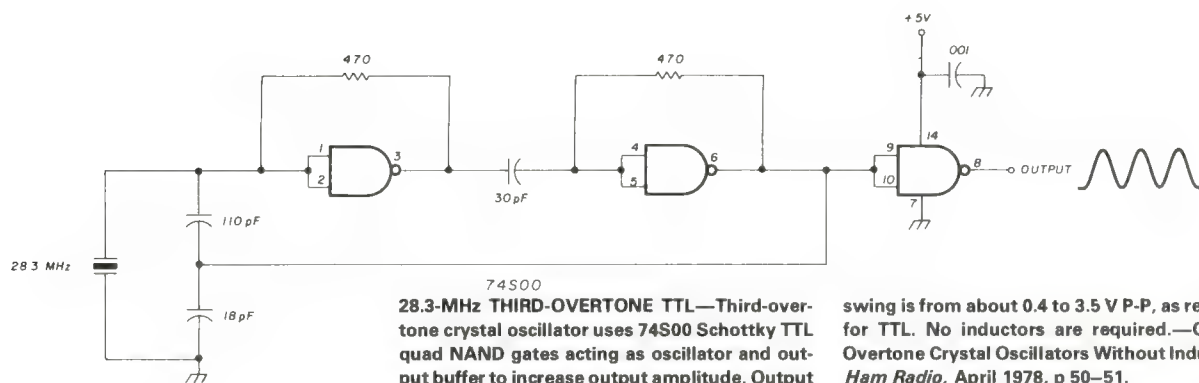


15-65 MHz THIRD-OVERTONE—Crystal starting is reliable, and power dissipation of crystal is well below allowable maximum. Q1 is 2N918, 2N3564, 2N5770, BF180, or BF200. L1 resonates at crystal frequency with 22 pF (1 μ H for 15-30 MHz or 0.5 μ H for 30-65 MHz). Stability is as good as that of fundamental-frequency oscillator. Set L1 roughly to frequency with no supply voltage by shorting crystal and dipping L1 with grid-dip oscillator. Now apply power and tune L1 close to marked crystal frequency while monitoring output frequency. Remove short and trim to frequency with 3-30 pF trimmer.—R. Harrison, Survey of Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, March 1976, p 10-22.

18-60 MHz THIRD-OVERTONE—International Crystal OF-1 oscillator for third-overtone crystals requires no inductors. Crystal operates near series resonance, making capacitor unnecessary in series with crystal. With 28.3-MHz third-overtone crystal, circuit delivers 28.3 MHz when C1 is 100 pF and C2 is 18 pF. Using larger values given in table produces oscillation at fundamental of 9.43 MHz.—C. Hall, Overtone Crystal Oscillators Without Inductors, *Ham Radio*, April 1978, p 50-51.

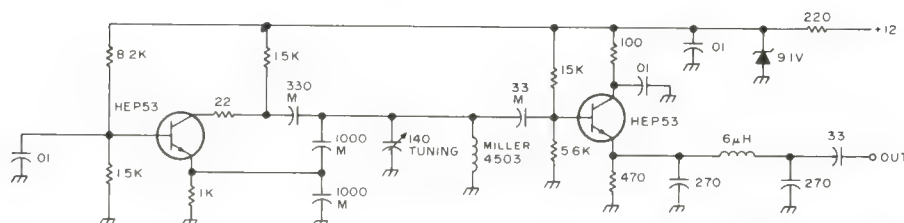


SWITCHED OVERTONE CRYSTALS—Uses third-overtone crystals between 20 and 80 MHz, with diode switching and with frequency doubling in transistors. L1-Ln are series resonant with 10 pF at each crystal frequency. L4 is resonant with 10 pF at desired output frequency. L3 and L5 have one-third as many turns as L4. Q1 is 2N918, BF115, HEP709, or equivalent. Diodes are switching types such as BAY67.—U. Rohde, Stable Crystal Oscillators, *Ham Radio*, June 1975, p 34-37.



28.3-MHz THIRD-OVERTONE TTL—Third-overtone crystal oscillator uses 74S00 Schottky TTL quad NAND gates acting as oscillator and output buffer to increase output amplitude. Output

swing is from about 0.4 to 3.5 V P-P, as required for TTL. No inductors are required.—C. Hall, Overtone Crystal Oscillators Without Inductors, *Ham Radio*, April 1978, p 50-51.



4-4.6 MHz TUNABLE—Emitter-follower buffer stage for isolation has low-pass filter for reduc-

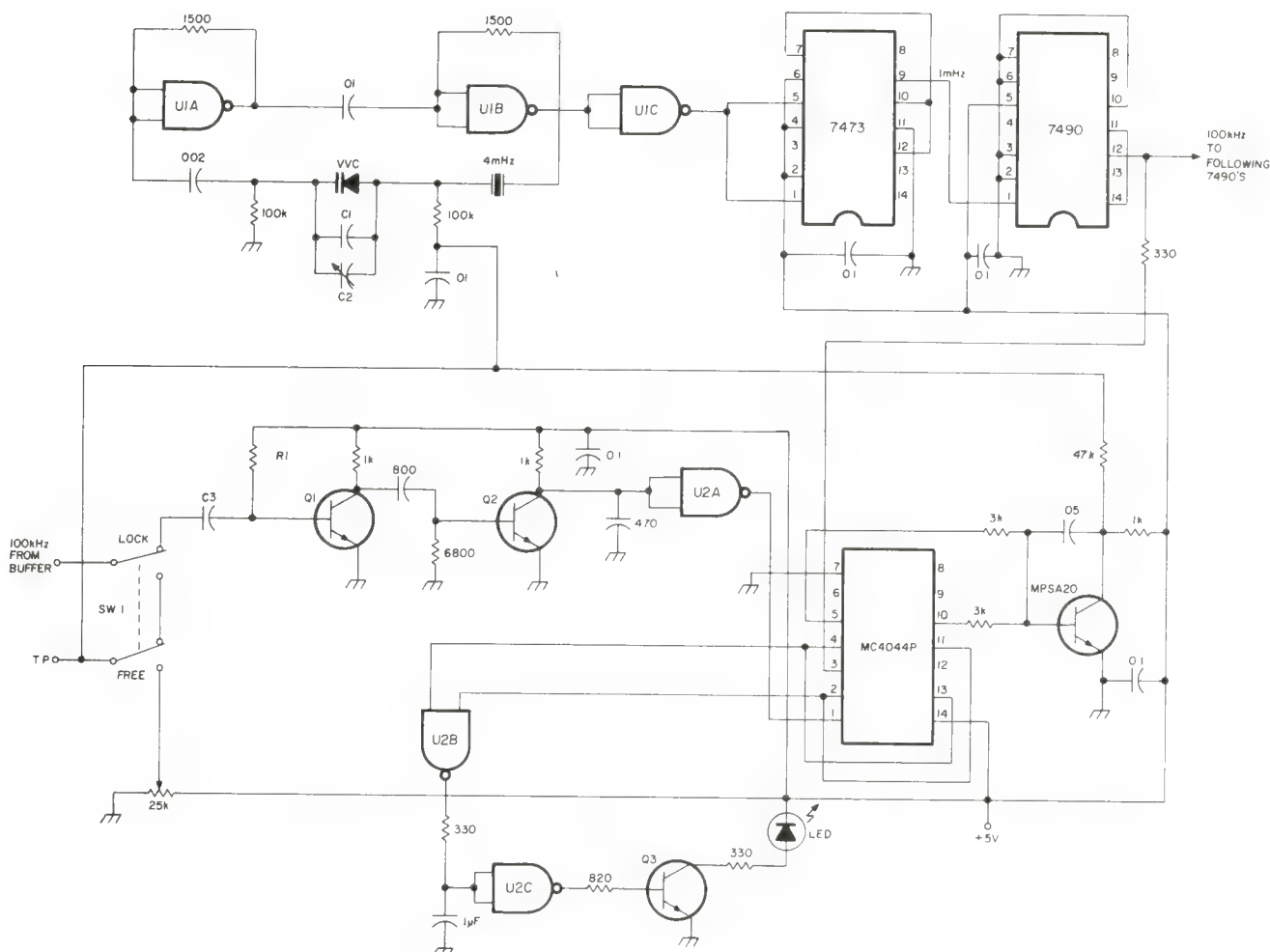
ing harmonic output and giving better sine-wave output. Oscillator coil should be in shield

at least twice coil diameter.—An Accessory VFO—the Easy Way, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1975, p 103 and 106-108.

CHAPTER 63

Phase Control Circuits

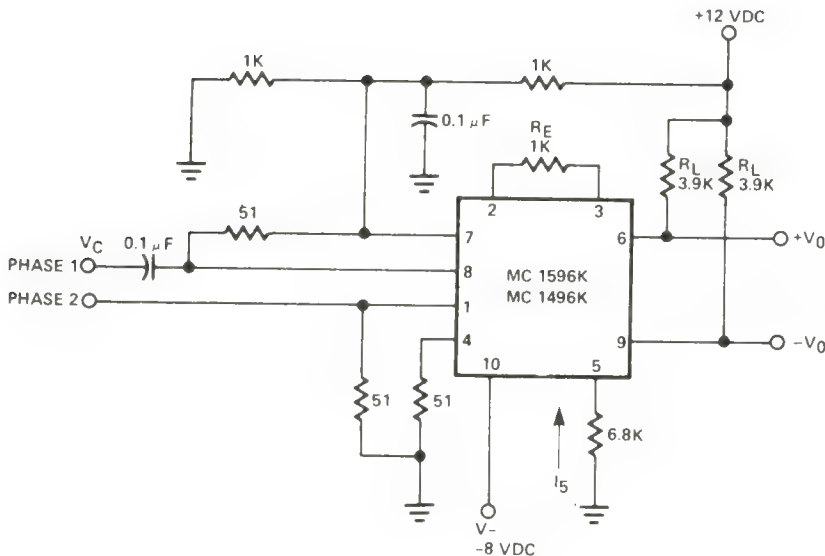
Includes circuits for measuring, shifting, comparing, and digitally controlling phase of signal. Many use phase-locked loops. See also Lamp Control, Motor Control, Power Control, and Temperature Control chapters.



PHASE-LOCKED 100-kHz REFERENCE—Uses 4-MHz crystal in oscillator, with voltage-variable capacitor VVC in parallel with fixed and variable capacitors for setting frequency precisely. Varicap or silicon diode can also be used for VVC. Control voltage for VVC is developed by Motorola MC4044P phase-frequency detector and associated MPSA20 amplifier and filter. 7473 and

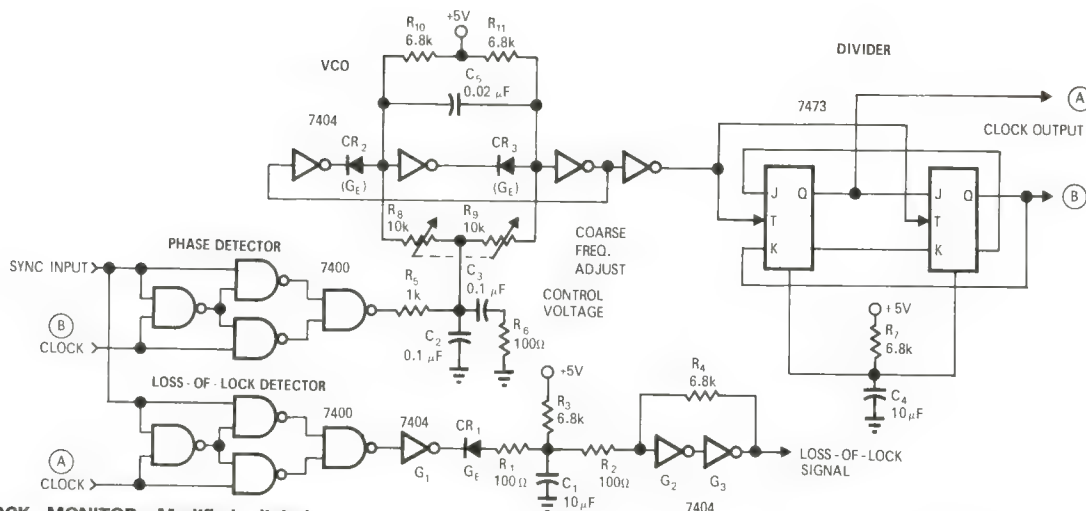
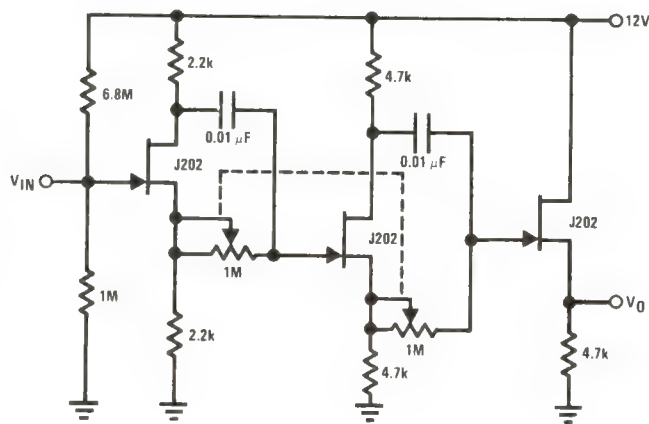
7490 ICs divide 4-MHz signal by 4 and then by 10 to give 100 kHz. Main output can be further divided with additional 7490s, down to 60 Hz for driving electric clock if desired. Adjust C3 and R1 for symmetrical square wave at pin 1 of MC4044P, with clean leading and trailing edges. Typical values are 68 pF for C3 and 300K for R1, but values will depend on transistors used.

Transistor types are not critical. Gates U2B and U2C with Q3 form lock indicator circuit that turns on LED when 4-MHz oscillator is phase-locked to output of external high-stability 100-kHz frequency standard. U1 and U2 are SN7400.—C. A. Harvey, *How to Improve the Accuracy of Your Frequency Counter*, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1977, p 26–28.



PHASE COMPARATOR—Signetics balanced modulator-demodulator transistor array is connected as phase detector in which output contains term related to cosine of phase angle. Equal-frequency input signals are multiplied together by IC to produce sum and difference frequencies. Difference component becomes DC, while undesired sum component is filtered out. DC component is related to phase angle, with cosine becoming 0 at 90° and having maximum positive or negative value at 0° and 180° respectively. Balanced modulator provides excellent conversion linearity along with conversion gain.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 757–758.

0–360° PHASE SHIFTER—Each J202 JFET stage provides up to 180° phase shift under control of 1-megohm pot. Ganged pots give full range of control. JFETs specified are ideal for circuit because they do not load phase-shift networks.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.

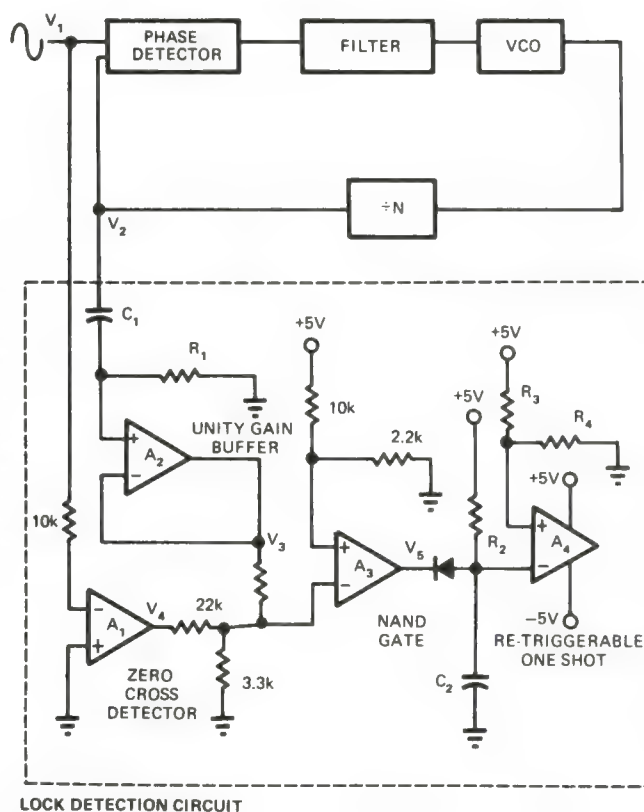


LOSS-OF-LOCK MONITOR—Modified digital phase-locked loop includes second phase detector that provides alarm signal when loop gets out of lock. Output may also be used to disable other circuits. Voltage-controlled mul-

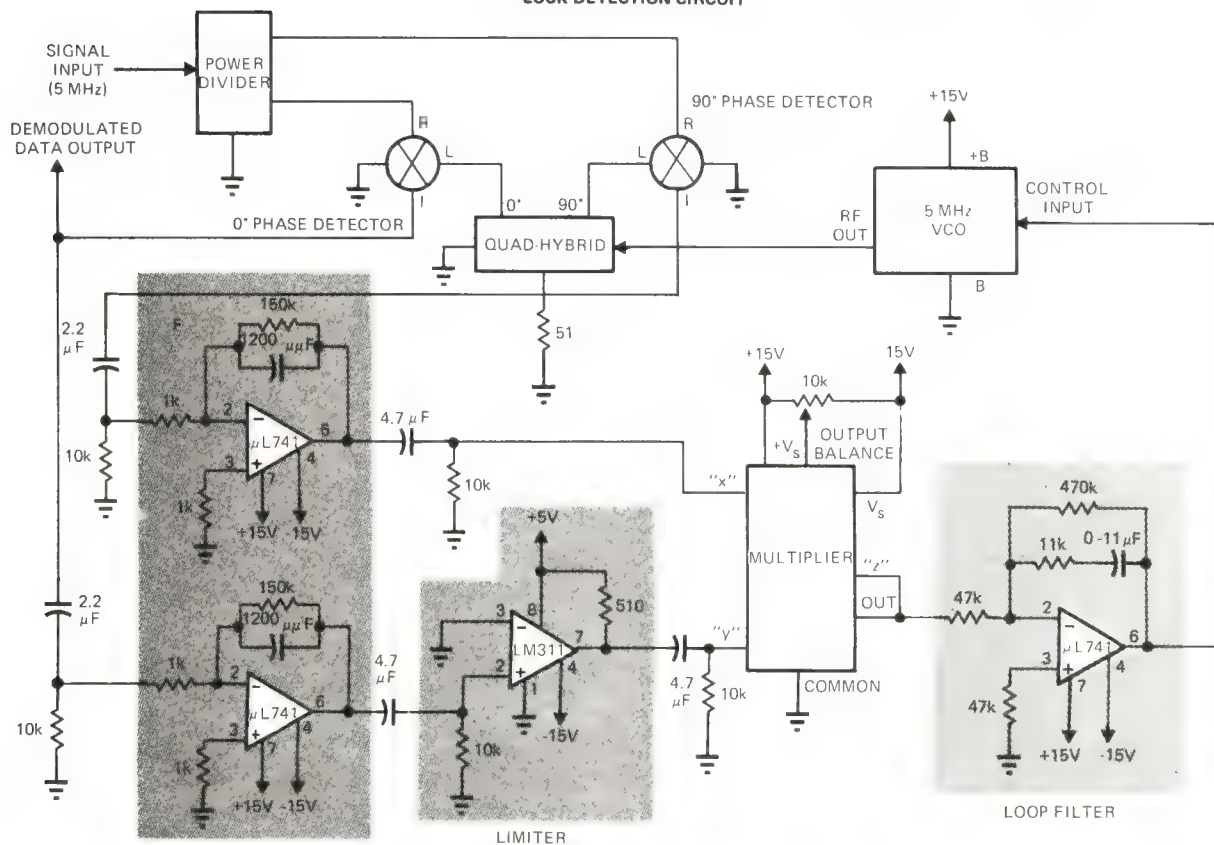
tivator VCO, operating at 4 times desired clock frequency, drives two-stage switch-tailed ring counter that provides two-phase internal clock signals A and B for detectors. Article de-

scribes operation of circuit and gives timing diagrams.—C. A. Herbst, Digital Phase-Locked Loop with Loss-of-Lock Monitor, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Oct. 15, 1971, p 64–65.

PLL LOST-LOCK INDICATOR—Developed for use with phase-locked loop to indicate both acquisition and loss of lock. Based on concept that lock exists as long as static-phase error is less than 90° . Uses quad opamp package such as RC4136, with A_1 feeding retriggerable one-shot; output of one-shot is low when lock exists. When lock is lost, output of one-shot immediately goes high and remains high until lock is reacquired plus time duration of one-shot. Developed for use in systems where certain processes must be interrupted immediately upon loss of lock.—J. C. Hanisko, PLL Lock Indicator Uses a Single IC, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1976, p 104.



LOCK DETECTION CIRCUIT

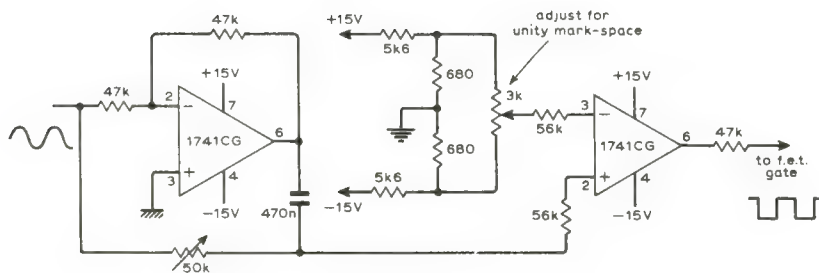


1200-Hz LOW PASS FILTER

DPSK ON DSBSC—Differential phase-shift keyed double-sideband suppressed-carrier signal is demodulated by reinsertion of missing carrier, using synchronous or coherent detection. Receiver input signal is multiplexed by locally generated carrier, accurately controlled in

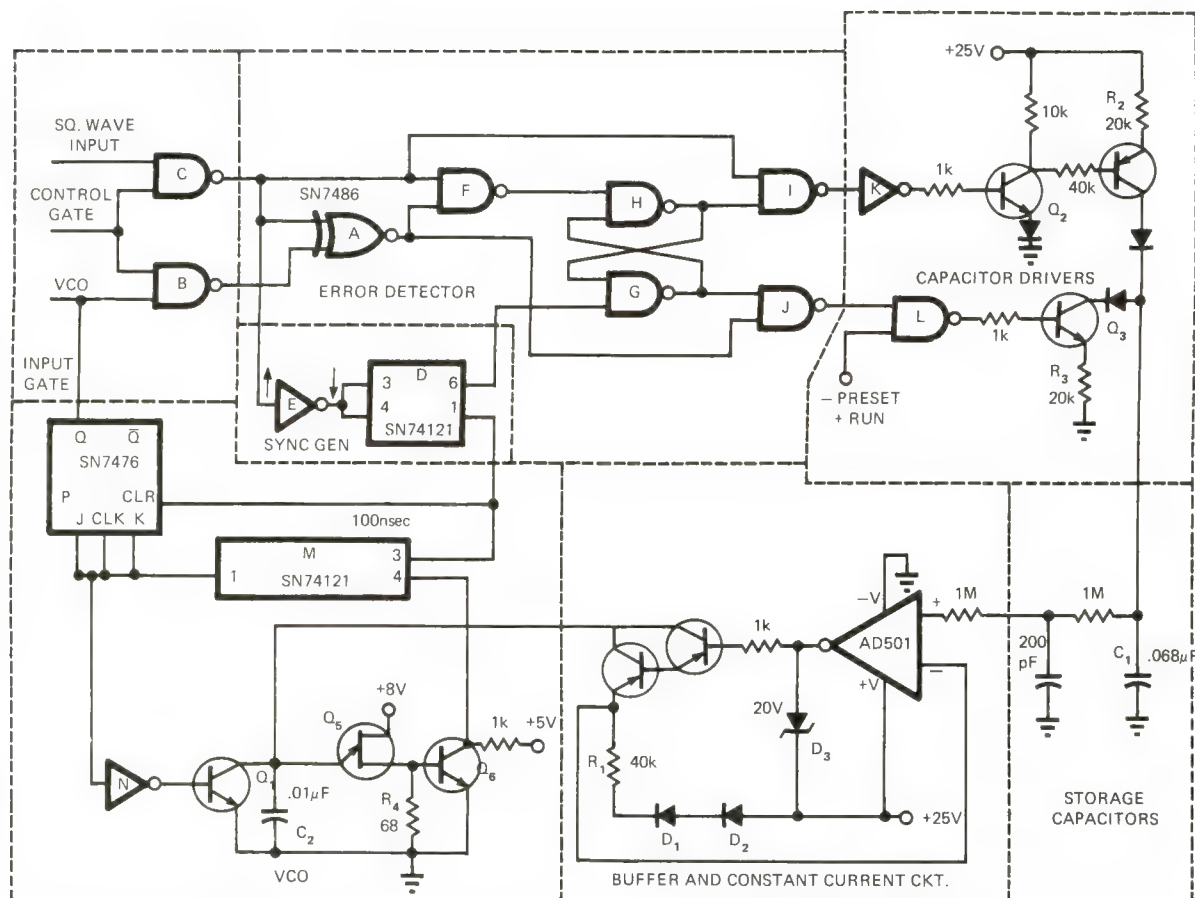
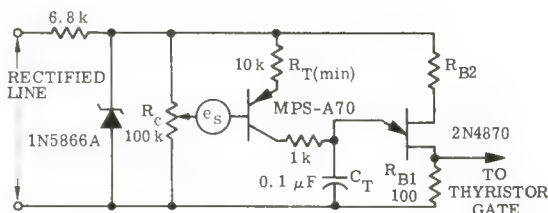
frequency and phase. This is followed by low-pass filtering. Demodulation at output is by frequency/phase controlled loop that automatically locks local oscillator in frequency and phase to received vestige of carrier. This extracts phase information from modulated signal. Power divider is RF Associates H22, quad

hybrid is Merrimac Research QHT-2, 0° and 90° phase detectors are Relcom M6A, and multiplier is Analog Devices 4281. Article covers theory and operation of circuit in detail.—R. Hennick, Demodulate DPSK Signals Coherently Using a Costas Phase-Lock Loop, *EDN Magazine*, July 1, 1972, p 44-47.



SHIFTING AND SQUARING—Circuit uses two opamps to derive phase-shifted reference square wave and DC output signal of phase-sensitive detector from same sine-wave signal source. Article gives theory of operation and waveforms for various operating conditions.—G. B. Clayton, *Experiments with Operational Amplifiers*, *Wireless World*, July 1973, p 355-356.

VOLTAGE FEEDBACK—Used when quantity to be sensed is isolated varying DC voltage e_s , such as output of tachometer. Operating point is determined by setting of R_c . Output of voltage feedback circuit goes to thyristor in series with load.—D. A. Zinder, "Unijunction Trigger Circuits for Gated Thyristors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-413, p 4.



FASTER PHASE LOCK—Circuit was developed to reduce the normally long acquisition time of phase-locked loops when measuring frequency of short signal bursts. Synchronization of VCO to input phase allows correction pulses to be developed in correct polarity only, to give

lockup time less than 10 cycles of input when using idling frequency of 12 kHz for VCO. Input signals are compared to those of VCO at EXCLUSIVE-OR gate A. Gating of error pulses by gate F and flip-flop G-H allows I or J to drive current pulses of correct polarity into C_1 . Voltage

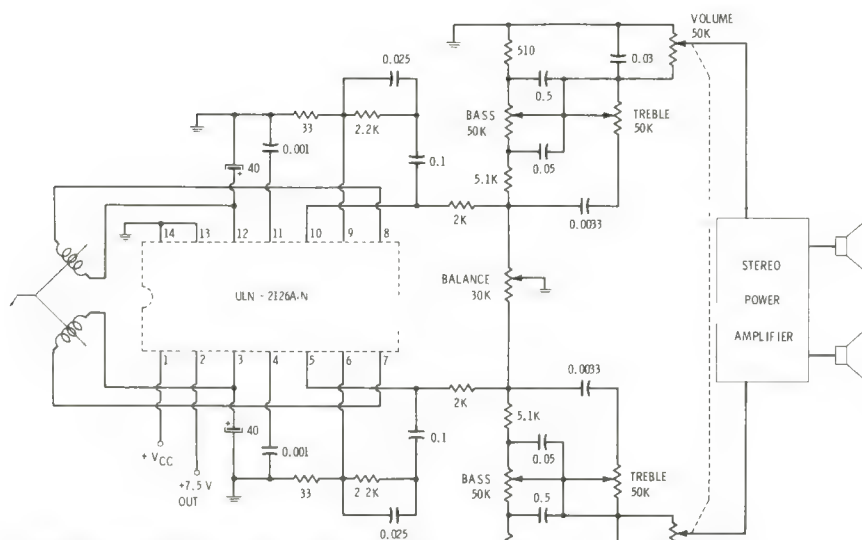
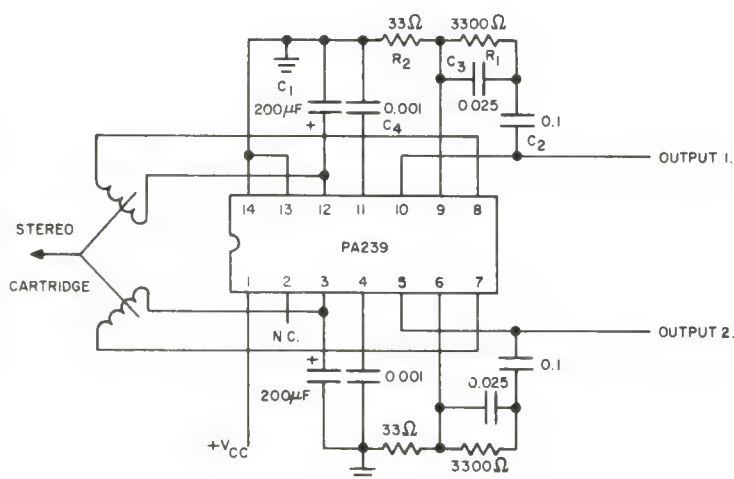
correction on C_1 , controlled by values of R_2 and R_3 , is proportional to width of error pulses. Article covers circuit operation in detail.—R. Bohlken, *A Synchronized Phase Locked Loop*, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1973, p 84-85.

CHAPTER 64

Phonograph Circuits

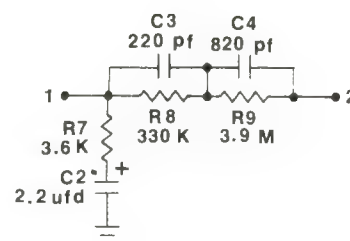
Includes RIAA-equalized preamps for all types of mono and stereo phono pickups, along with power amplifiers, tone controls, rumble and scratch filters, and test circuits. See also Audio Amplifier and Audio Control chapters.

MAGNETIC-CARTRIDGE PREAMP—Uses Signetics PA239 dual low-noise amplifier designed specifically for low-level low-noise applications. Stereo channel separation at 1 kHz is typically 90 dB, and total harmonic distortion without feedback is 0.5%. Circuit matches amplifier response with RIAA recording characteristic. Supply voltage can be between 9 and 15 V at 22 mA. Article gives design equations.—A. G. Ogilvie, Construct a Magnetic-Cartridge Preamp, *Audio*, June 1974, p 40 and 42.

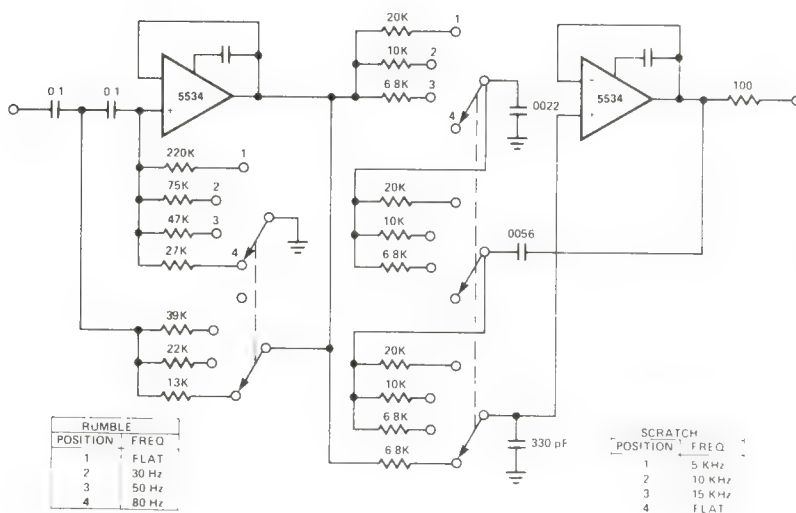


STEREO MAGNETIC-PICKUP PREAMP—Single Sprague ULN-2126A IC accepts low impedance of magnetic cartridge and provides up to 2-W output power for driving commercial stereo power amplifier. Circuit includes balance control and all tone controls along with ganged volume control. Values shown give proper equalization for playback of records.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 237 and 242.

zation for playback of records.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 237 and 242.

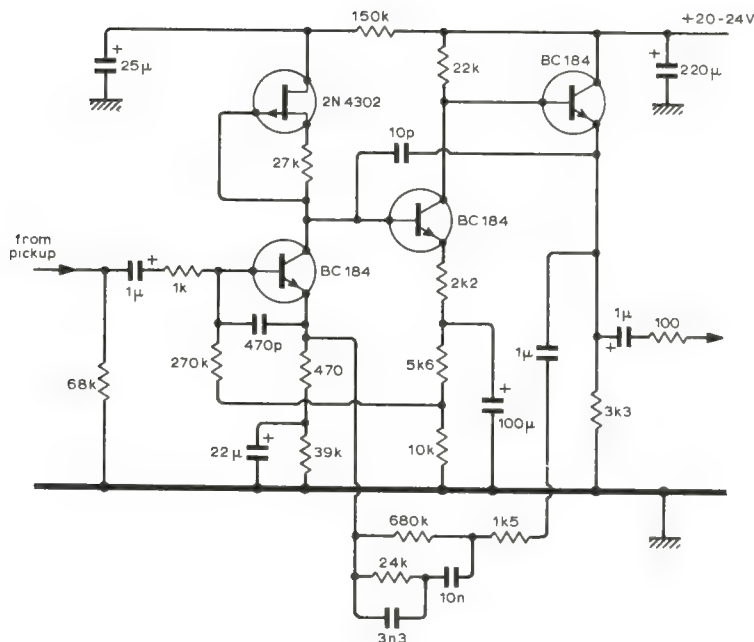
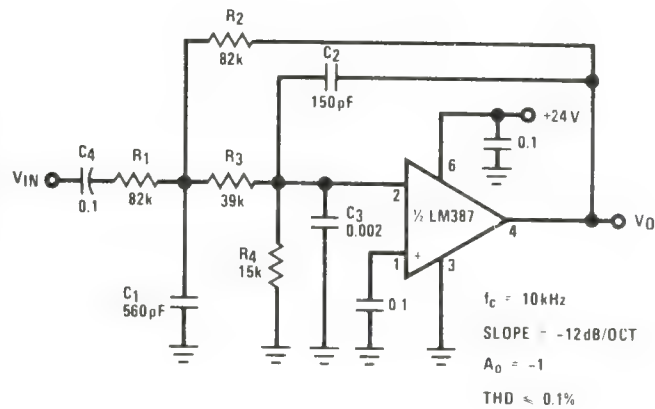


NEW RIAA NETWORK—Values of R7 and C2 have been changed as shown in standard network for phonograph playback equalization. Tantalum electrolytic rated at least 20 V is recommended for C2. Network can also be used as inverse RIAA equalizer for testing preamps, with signal applied to terminal 2 and output to preamp taken from terminal 1. New standard extends playback equalization to 20,000 Hz and specifies that equalization be 3 dB down from previous standard at 20 Hz, with rolloff at 6 dB per octave below 20 Hz.—W. M. Leach, New RIAA Feedback Network, *Audio*, March 1978, p 103.

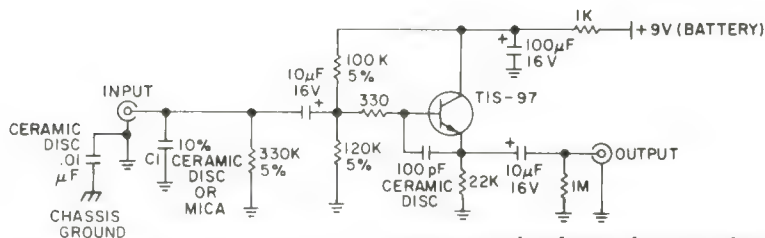


RUMBLE/SCRATCH FILTER—Used after pre-amp in high-quality audio system to improve reproduction of phonograph records. Two-pole Butterworth design has switchable breakpoints providing any desired degree of filtering.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 638–639.

SCRATCH FILTER—Provides passband gain of 1 and corner frequency of 10 kHz for rolling off excess high-frequency noise appearing as hiss, ticks, and pops from worn records. Design procedure is given.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-49–2-52.

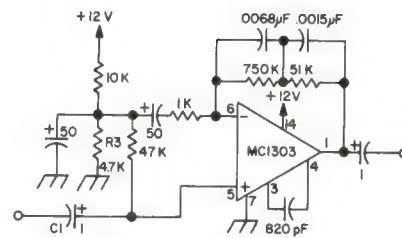


RIAA PREAMP—Low-noise circuit (below -70 dB referred to 5-mV input from pickup) has high overload capability and low distortion (below 0.05% intermodulation at 2 VRMS output). Arrangement of first stage gives improved transient response over usual feedback pair. Second stage provides gain of 10.—S. F. Bywaters, RIAA-Equalized Pre-Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1974, p 503.

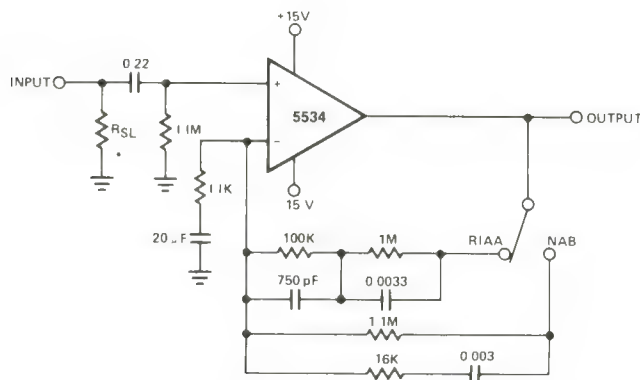


INPUT BUFFER FOR PREAMP—Used between cartridge and preamp of each stereo channel to make comparison testing of phonograph preamps more nearly independent of cartridge and cable capacitances. Buffer terminates cartridge in 47K in parallel with C1. Buffer can then

serve as sonic reference for comparison with preamps for which input impedance is unknown. Article tells how to determine correct value of C1 for cartridge used and covers preamp test procedures in detail.—T. Holman, *New Tests for Preamplifiers*, *Audio*, Feb. 1977, p 58, 60, 62, and 64.

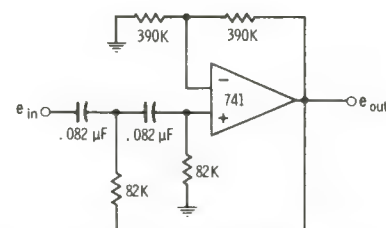


MAGNETIC-CARTRIDGE PREAMP—Uses dual opamp for stereo, other half of which is connected exactly the same but with connections to pin numbers changed to those in parentheses: 6 (5), 5 (8), 3 (11), 4 (10), and 1 (13).—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1973, p 143.

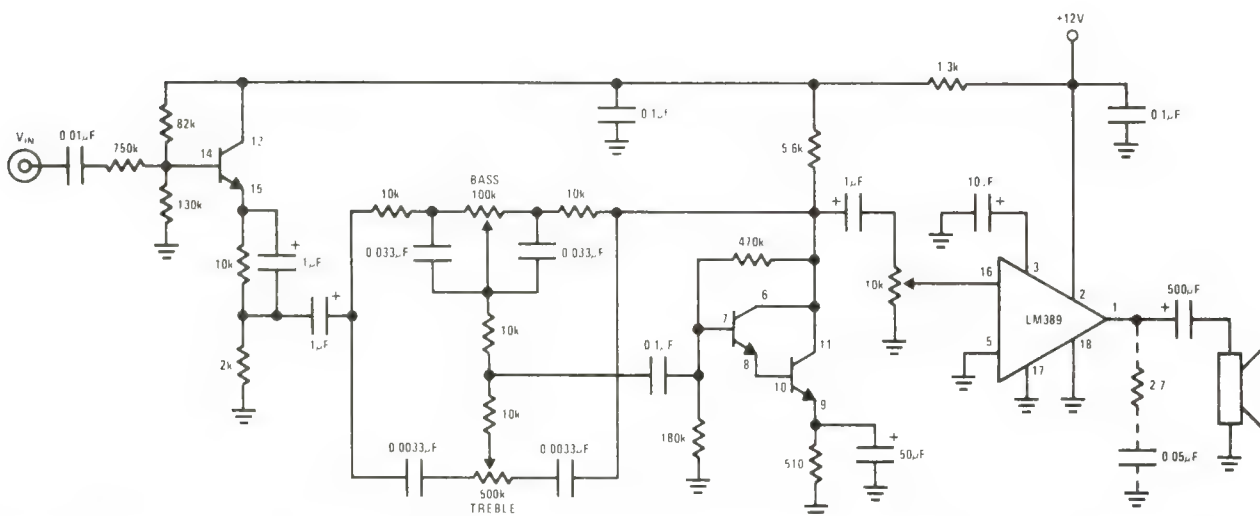


EQUALIZED PREAMP—Low-frequency boost is provided by inductance of magnetic cartridge, acting with RC network to approximate theoretical RIAA or NAB compensation as determined by position of compensation switch.

Input resistor is selected to provide specified loading for cartridge. Output noise is about 0.8 mVRMS with input shorted.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 638–639.



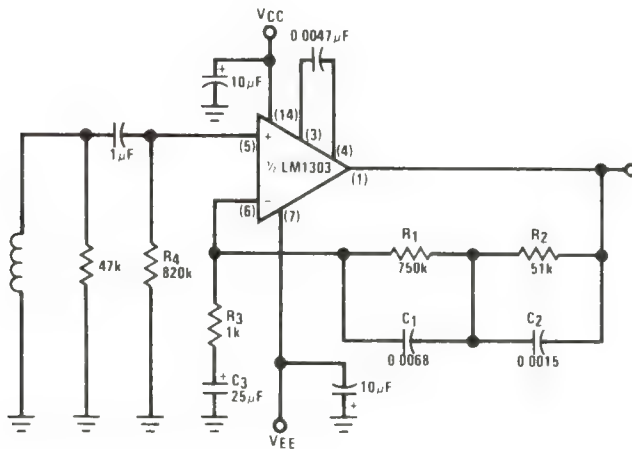
20-Hz HIGH-PASS RUMBLE FILTER—Second-order rumble filter for phonograph amplifier has 1-dB peak and 20-Hz cutoff frequency. Design uses large resistance values to permit use of smaller and lower-cost capacitors.—D. Lancaster, “Active-Filter Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 191–192.



CERAMIC-CARTRIDGE SYSTEM—Circuit using National LM389 opamp having three transistors on same chip provides required high input impedance for ceramic cartridge because input

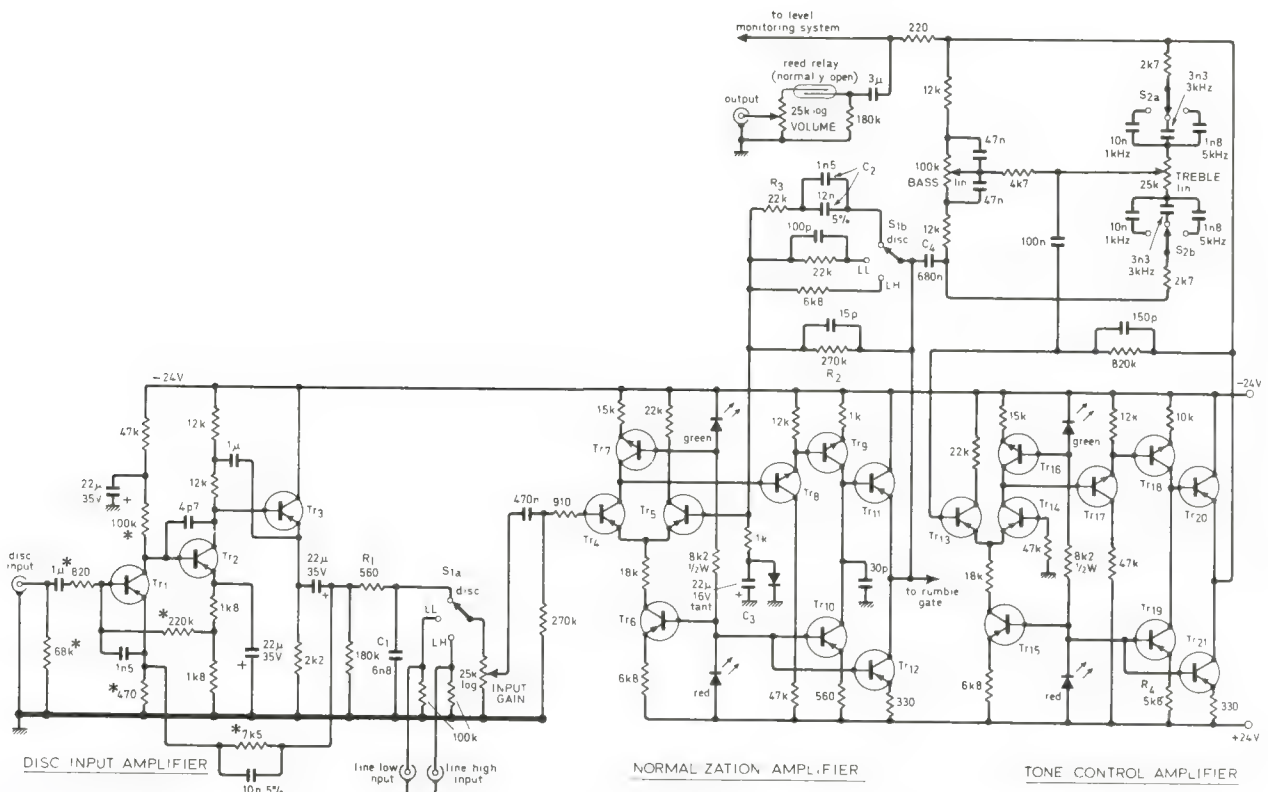
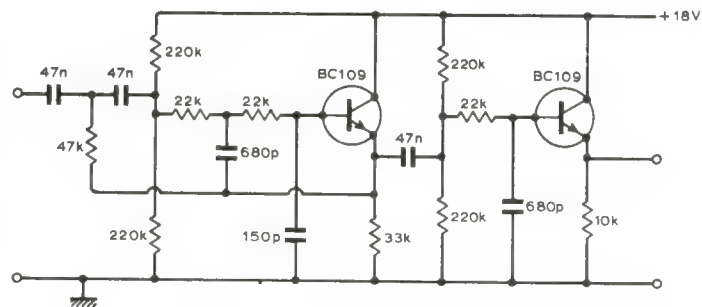
transistor is wired as high-impedance emitter-follower. Remaining transistors form high-gain Darlington pair used as active element in low-

distortion Baxandall tone-control circuit.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-33–4-37.



SPLIT-SUPPLY PHONO PREAMP—Low-noise circuit using LM1303 provides RIAA response and operates over supply voltage range of ± 4.5 to ± 15 V. 0-dB reference gain (1 kHz) is about 34 dB. Input is from magnetic cartridge.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-25-2-31.

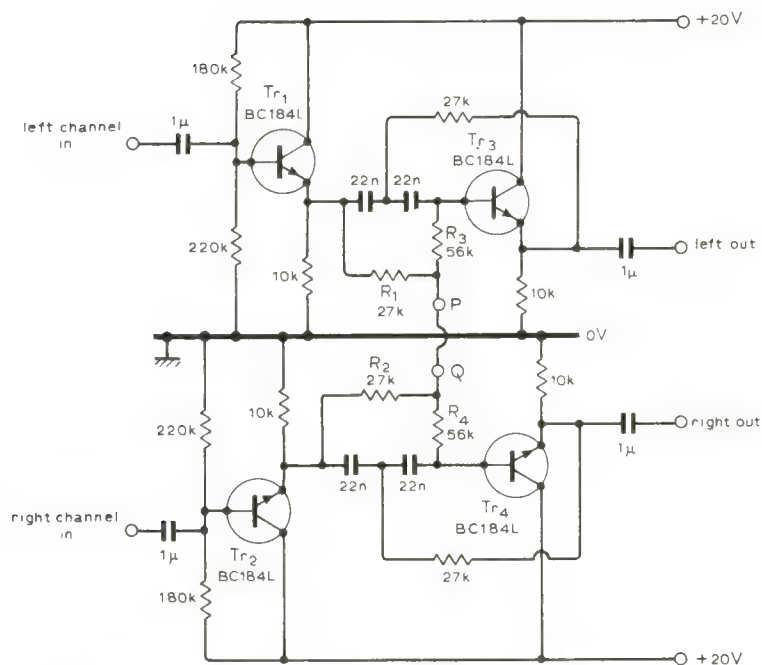
SCRATCH/RUMBLE FILTER—Single active filter provides two widely differing turnover frequencies, as required in audio amplifier used with phonograph. For values shown, insertion loss of filter is -6 dB at 37 Hz and at 23 kHz. Components may be switched to provide different turnover frequencies, but complete removal of filter requires considerably more complicated switching.—P. I. Day, Combined Rumble and Scratch Filter, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1973, p 606.



NO-COMPROMISE PHONO PREAMP—Distortion figure is below 0.002 percent, overload margin is about 47 dB, and S/N ratio is 71 dB for phono amplifier. This feeds normalization amplifier whose output is set at 0 dBm by setting input gain control. Feedback components R_2 , R_3 , and C_2 provide RIAA bass boost. Tone-control

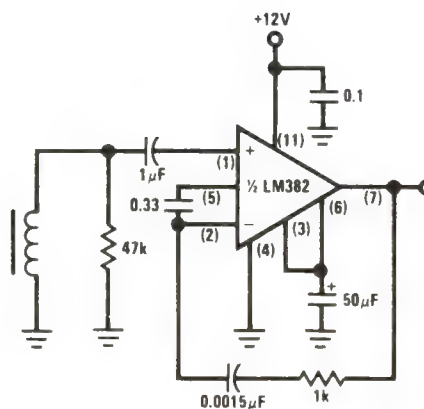
circuit is based on Baxandall system but has bass control turnover frequency which decreases as control approaches flat position. This allows small amount of boost at low end of audio spectrum to correct for transducer shortcomings. Article describes circuit operation in detail and gives additional circuits used for tape

output, level detection, noise gate, and power supply. Transistors Tr_1 - Tr_6 and Tr_{13} - Tr_{15} are BCY71; Tr_7 - Tr_9 and Tr_{16} - Tr_{18} are MPS A06; Tr_{10} - Tr_{12} and Tr_{19} - Tr_{21} are MPS A56; Tr_9 is BFX85 or equivalent. Circuit is duplicated for other stereo channel.—D. Self, Advanced Preamplifier Design, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1976, p 41-46.

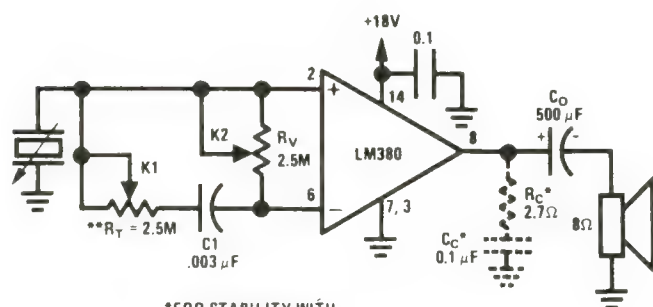


RUMBLE FILTER—Used when rumble from cheaper turntable or record extends above 100 Hz, causing disconcerting out-of-phase loud-speaker signals. Circuit is based on fact that human ear is not sensitive to directional information below about 400 Hz, making it permissible to remove stereo (L - R) signal at low frequencies and thus remove stereo rumble

without losing stereo separation. Emitter-followers feed high-pass filters having 200-Hz breakpoint frequencies and Butterworth characteristics. Attenuation of filter is 12 dB at 100 Hz. Filter circuit can be disabled by placing switch between points P and Q.—M. L. Oldfield, Stereo Rumble Filter, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1975, p 474.

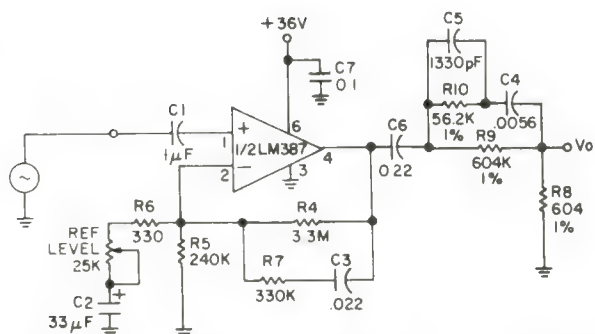


12-V PHONO PREAMP—Low-noise circuit has midband 0-dB reference gain of 46 dB. Designed for RIAA response. Internal resistor matrix of IC minimizes parts count. Input is from magnetic cartridge.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-25-2-31.



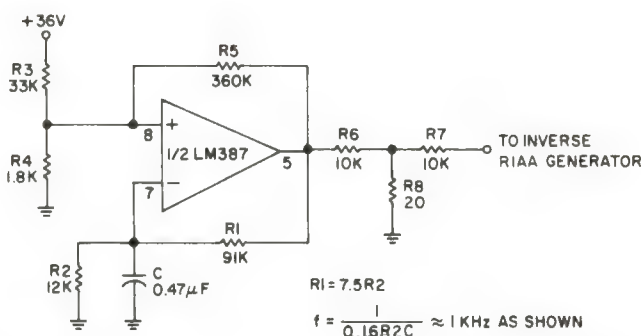
*FOR STABILITY WITH HIGH CURRENT LOADS
**AUDIO TAPE POTENTIOMETER (10% OF R_T AT 50% ROTATION)

COMMON-MODE VOLUME AND TONE CONTROL—Eliminates attenuation of signal by conventional voltage-divider type of volume control and gives maximum input impedance. Used with transducers having high source impedance, but will also serve with low-impedance transducers.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-21-4-28.

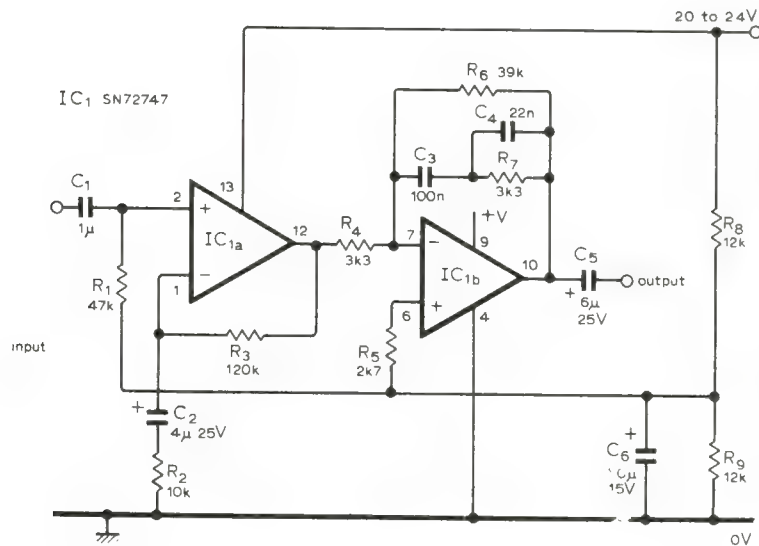


INVERSE RIAA RESPONSE GENERATOR—Used in design, construction, and testing of phonograph preamp. Provides opposite of playback characteristic. Passive filter is added to

output of National LM387, used as flat-response adjustable-gain block. Gain range is 24 to 60 dB, set in accordance with 0-dB reference gain (1 kHz) of preamp under test. Input is from 1-kHz

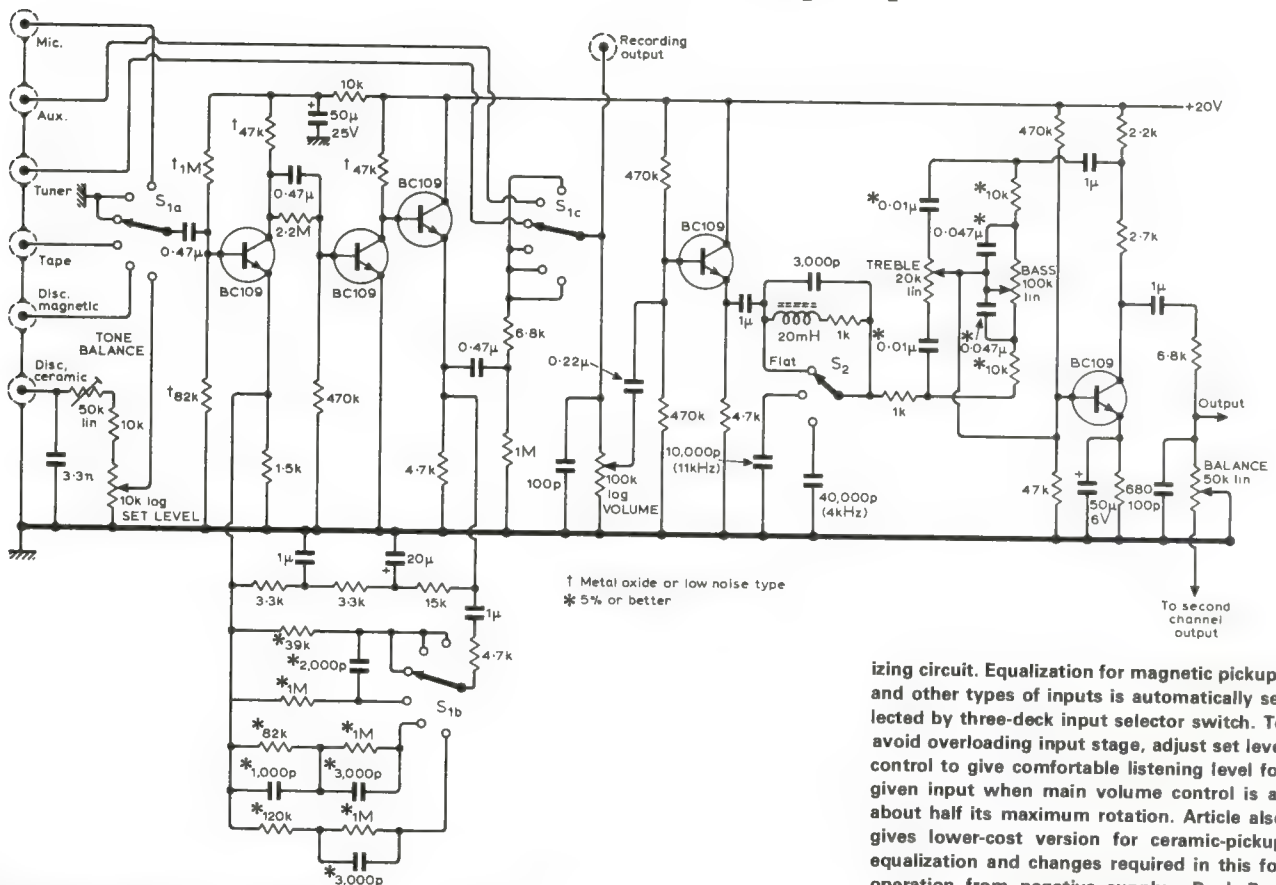
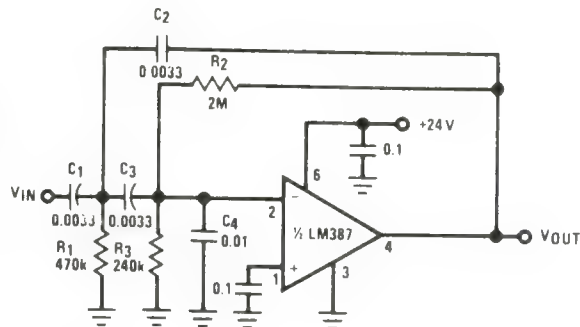


square-wave generator, which can be built with other half of LM387 connected as also shown.—D. Bohn, Inverse RIAA/Square Wave Generator, *Audio*, Feb. 1977, p 65–66.



MAGNETIC-PICKUP PREAMP—Circuit uses type 747 dual opamp, but individual 741 opamps may be used instead. Input signal is first amplified flat, after which equalization acts on both signal and noise to give improved S/N ratio. Adjust first opamp for gain of 13. Series feedback is used to minimize noise since impedance of magnetic pickup is low compared to opamp input impedance. Second opamp has frequency-dependent series feedback for RIAA compensation. Gain here is unity at 1 kHz. Output is about 70 mV for modern pickup having output of about 5 mV.—B. S. Wolfenden, Magnetic Pick-Up Preamp, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1976, p 81–82.

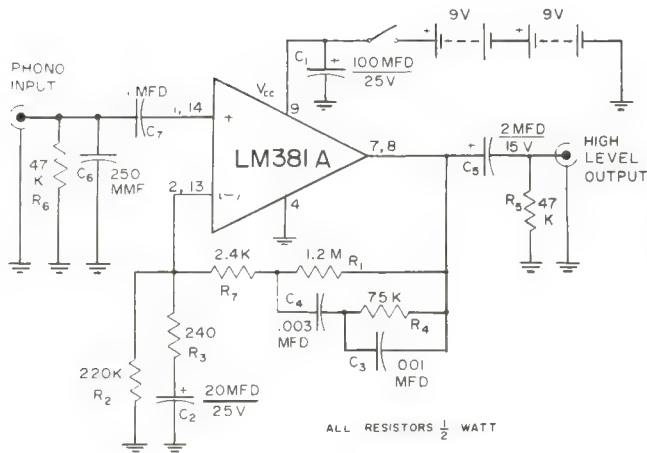
RUMBLE FILTER—Used to roll off low-frequency noise associated with worn turntable and tape transport mechanisms. Gain is 1. Design procedure is given. For values shown, corner frequency is 50 Hz and slope is -12 dB per octave.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-49–2-52.



PREAMP WITH EQUALIZATION—Based on 1966 high-performance Bailey preamp design

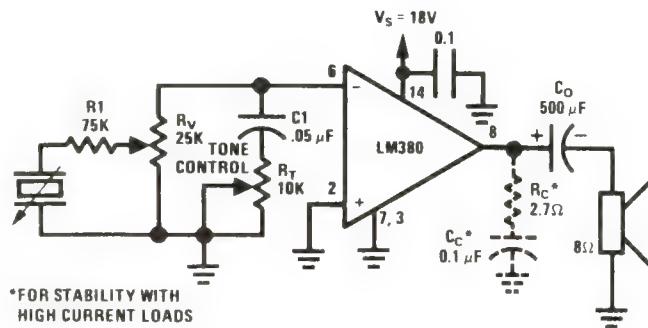
with improved filter and tone control circuits and additional complete ceramic-pickup equal-

izing circuit. Equalization for magnetic pickups and other types of inputs is automatically selected by three-deck input selector switch. To avoid overloading input stage, adjust set level control to give comfortable listening level for given input when main volume control is at about half its maximum rotation. Article also gives lower-cost version for ceramic-pickup equalization and changes required in this for operation from negative supply.—B. J. Burrows, Ceramic Pickup Equalization, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1971, p 379–382.

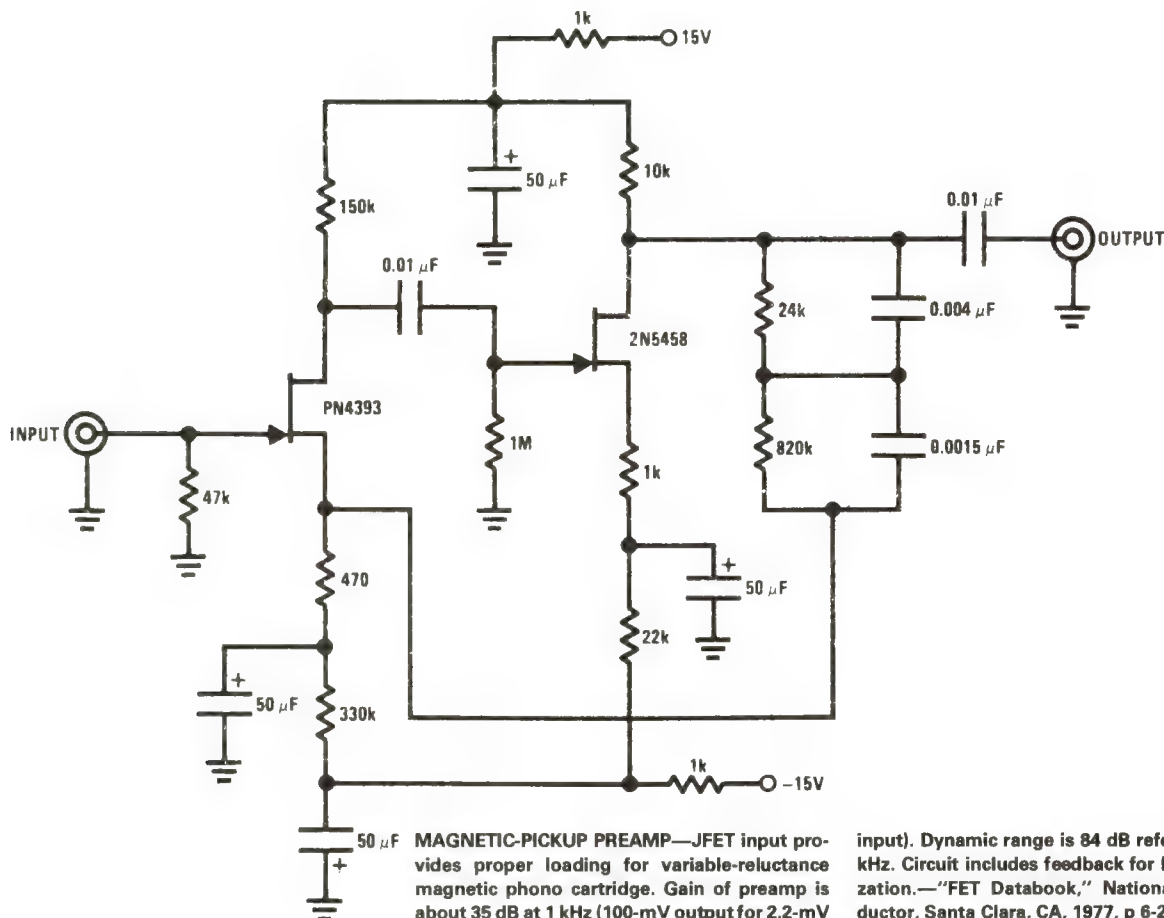


LOW-NOISE PREAMP—Provides dynamic range of about 80 dB for phonograph playback system, even when using highest-quality cartridge having low output. Source voltage is reduced to 18 V for National LM381A, which still provides ample signal for 2-V high-level input of stereo channel. Cross-channel isolation is better than 60 dB from 20 to 20,000 Hz.—J. P. Holm, A Quiet Phonograph Preamplifier, *Audio*, Oct. 1972, p 34–35.

CERAMIC-CARTRIDGE AMPLIFIER—Single National LM380 forms simple amplifier with tone and volume controls for driving 8-ohm loudspeaker at outputs above 3 W. Supply voltage range is 12–22 V, with higher voltage giving higher power. Tone control changes high-frequency rolloff.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-21–4-28.

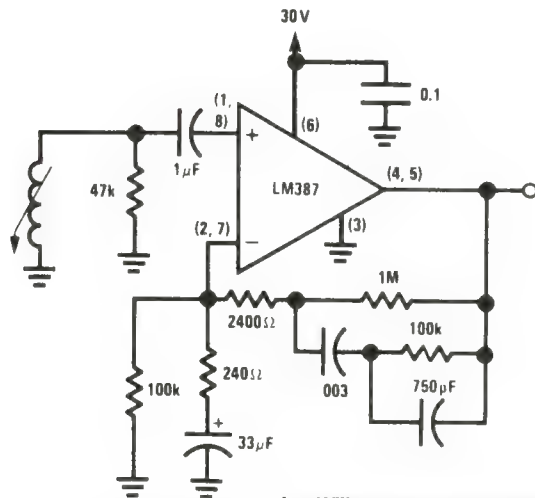


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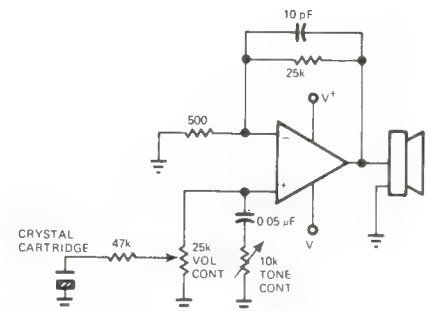
MAGNETIC-PICKUP PREAMP—JFET input provides proper loading for variable-reluctance magnetic phono cartridge. Gain of preamp is about 35 dB at 1 kHz (100-mV output for 2.2-mV

input). Dynamic range is 84 dB referenced to 1 kHz. Circuit includes feedback for RIAA equalization.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.



RIAA PHONO PREAMP—Design procedure is given for operation from 30-V supply, using magnetic cartridge having 0.5 mV/cm/s sensitiv-

ity. Will drive power amplifier having 5 VRMS input overload limit.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-25-2-31.



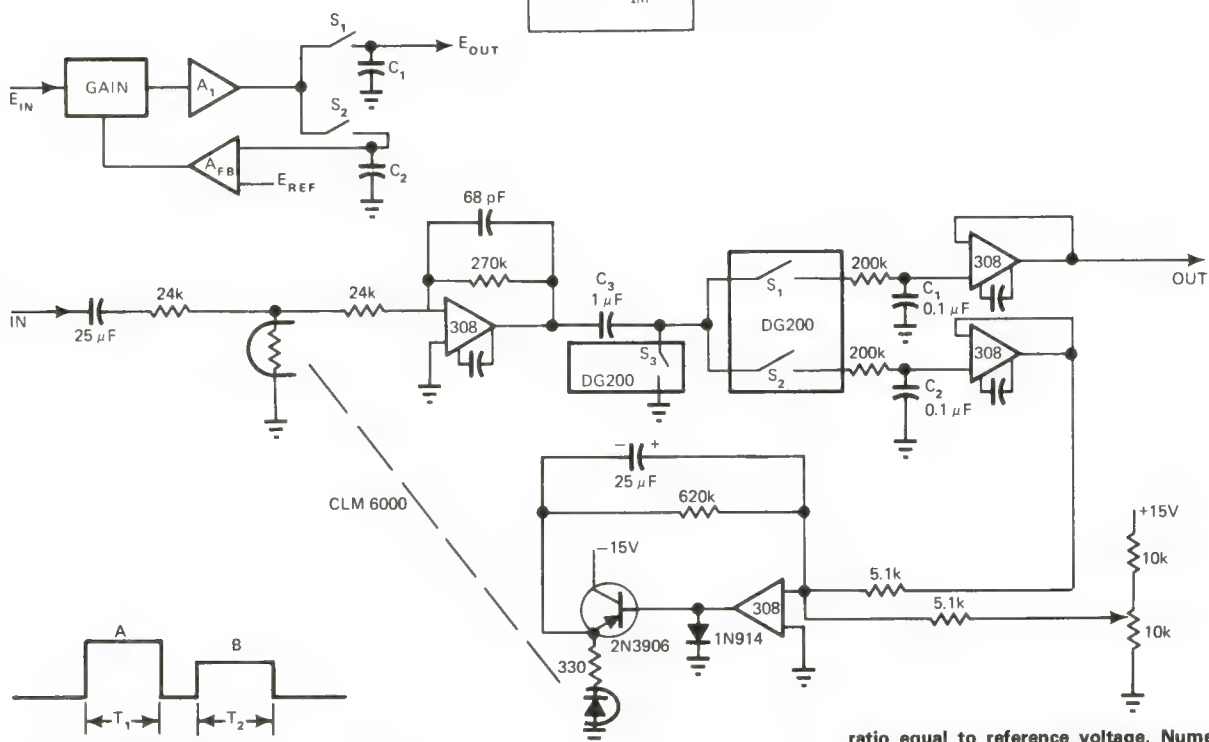
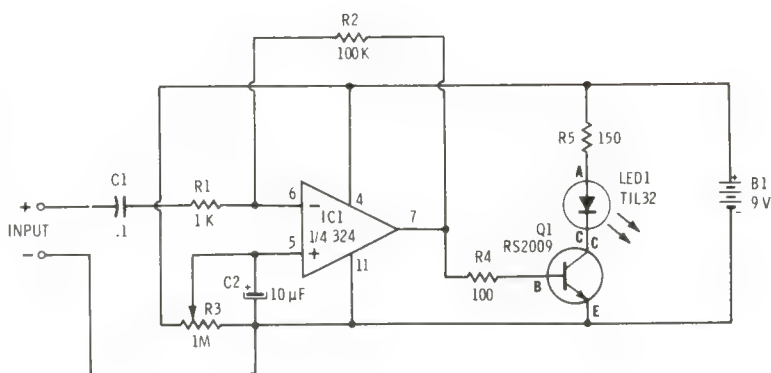
5-W POWER OPAMP—Low-cost phono amplifier using only single 591 power opamp provides 5 W into 8-ohm load with only 0.2% total harmonic distortion. With crystal cartridge, circuit has fixed gain of 50.—R. J. Apfel, *Power Op Amps—Their Innovative Circuits and Packaging Provide Designers with More Options*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 141-144.

CHAPTER 65

Photoelectric Circuits

Covers circuits involving change in light on photocell or other light-sensitive device, including punched-tape reader, transmission of voice or data signals on light beam, and solar-power oscillator. See also Burglar Alarm, Fiber-Optic, Instrumentation, Lamp Control, and Optoelectronic chapters.

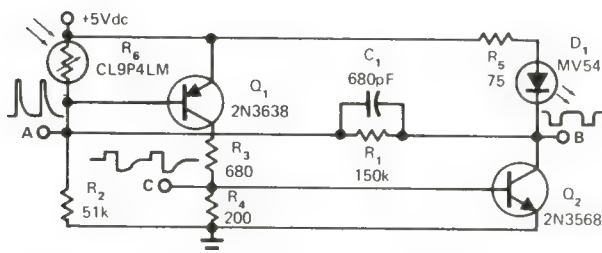
LIGHT-BEAM VOICE TRANSMITTER—Opamp and transistor together provide amplitude modulation of LED in accordance with amplitude variations of microphone output signal. Requires only single 9-V supply. Other three sections of opamp are not used. Designed for dynamic microphone. Q1 is 2N2222 (Radio Shack 276-2009).—F. M. Mims, "Optoelectronic Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 34—43.



RATIO OF TWO UNKNOWNs—Developed for use when two signals are time-shared on same input line, such as exists when two LEDs alternately illuminate single photocell. Measures ratio of amplitudes of unknowns with accuracy better than 1%. During time period T_1 , input is

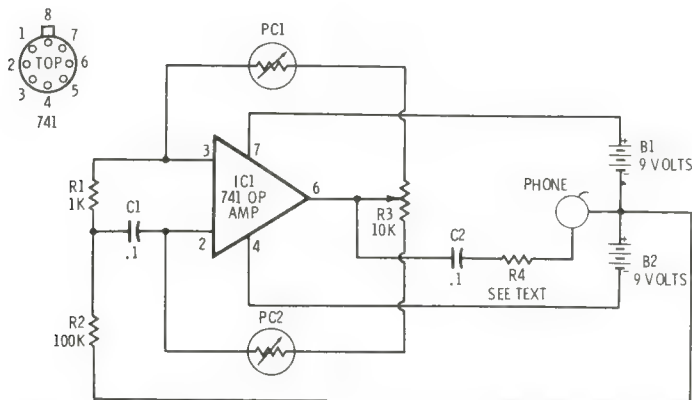
sampled through S_2 and stored on C_2 for comparison with reference voltage. Result is applied through switchable amplifier network A_{FB} to gain control element which is LED-photoresistor coupled pair (CLM 6000). This closed loop adjusts signal gain to make denominator of

ratio equal to reference voltage. Numerator, corresponding to time T_2 , is multiplied by same gain so numerator output is proportional to desired ratio B/A of unknowns. Article describes circuit operation in detail.—R. E. Bober, Here's a Low-Cost Way to Measure Ratios, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1976, p 108, 110, and 112.



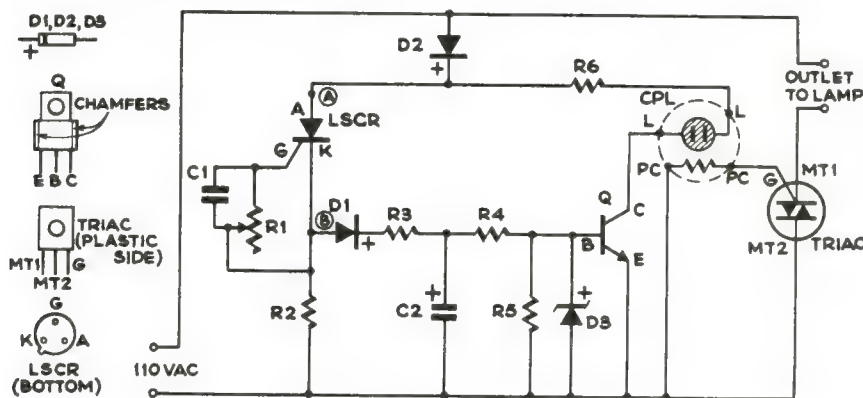
5-kHz PHOTOCELL OSCILLATOR—Provides 5-V pulses at about 5 kHz only if photocell is illuminated by its companion LED. Repetition rate varies with illumination, so interruption or attenuation of light produces easily detected frequency change that can be used as control signal.

Applications include fail-safe interruption monitor and illumination transducer. Oscillation stops if beam is completely interrupted or if strong ambient light falls on photocell.—H. L. Hardy, FM Pulsed Photocell Is Foolproof, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1975, p 72.



AUDIBLE LIGHT SENSOR—741 opamp is connected as audio oscillator with Radio Shack 276-677 photocells in feedback circuits. When light strikes PC1, its resistance decreases and frequency of audio tone in headphone decreases correspondingly. When light strikes PC2, which is connected to noninverting input of 741, in-

crease in illumination serves to increase frequency. Choose R4 to reduce volume to desired level. R3 is balancing control for photocells.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 81-86.



PARTS LIST

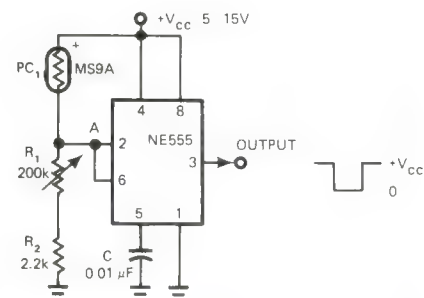
C1—0.1mfd capacitor
C2—10mfd @150V capacitor
R1—1-meg. carb. potentiometer
R2—82,000-ohm, 1/2w resistor
R3—390-ohm, 1w resistor
R4—2.2-megohm, 1/2w resistor

R5—560,000-ohm, 1/2w resistor
R6—22,000-ohm, 1/2w resistor
D1,D2—Diode (Motorola HEP 156)
D3—Zener diode, 6.2V (Motorola HEP 103 or equiv.)
Q—High-voltage transistor

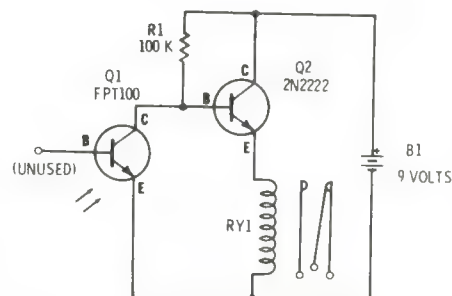
(Motorola HEP S3022)
LSCR—Light-op. SCR, 200V (Radio Shack 276-1081)
Triac—Mot. HEP R1725
CPL—Light coupler Sigma 301T1-120A1 (SW Tech. Prod., 219 W. Rhapsody, San Antonio, Tex.)

GARAGE-LIGHT CONTROL—When mounted on far wall in garage, controller picks up headlights as car is driven in at night and turns on one or more garage lights long enough (3 min) for driver to get out of car and reach exit. Controller then flickers lights as warning and begins dimming them out. With parts specified, will handle up to 800 W of lamps. Adjust sensitivity control R1 so light in optocoupler CPL

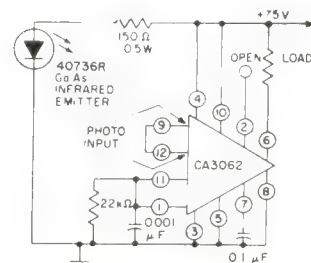
comes on when headlights strike light-operated SCR. Controller must be kept out of direct sunlight. For manual control, connect pushbutton switch between points A and B. To increase time delay, increase value of C2. With 20 μ F, time will be doubled.—C. R. Lewart, Automatic Garage Light Control, *Popular Science*, July 1973, p 110.



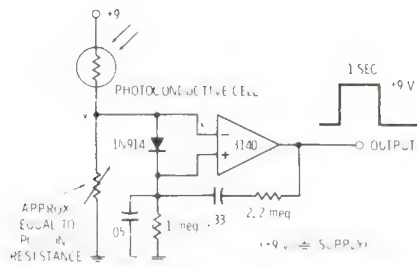
PUNCHED-TAPE READER—Connection of 555 timer as Schmitt trigger produces output pulses with sharp rise and fall times that are independent of tape speed. Output is compatible with TTL or CMOS circuits. When scanning light beam hits hole in punched card or tape, resistance of light-sensitive resistor drops sharply and voltage at pins 2 and 6 rises above 0.67 V_{cc} . Voltage at output pin 3 then drops sharply from V_{cc} to 0 V. When PC goes dark, circuit switches rapidly back to original state. Reverse PC, and R1-R2 for positive edge-triggered logic.—S. Sarpangal, 555 Timer Implements Tape Reader, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1978, p 86 and 90.



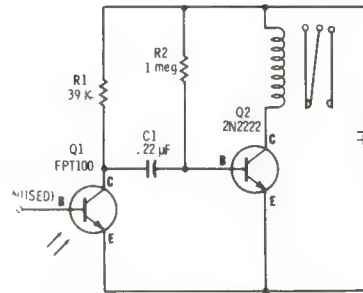
PHOTOTRANSISTOR RELAY—With phototransistor Q1 dark, R1 biases Q2 into conduction and miniature SPDT relay (Radio Shack 275-004) is energized. When light falls on Q1, Q2 is turned off and relay drops out. Battery drain is about 5 mA in darkness, dropping almost to 0 mA with light.—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 3," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1975, p 69-74.



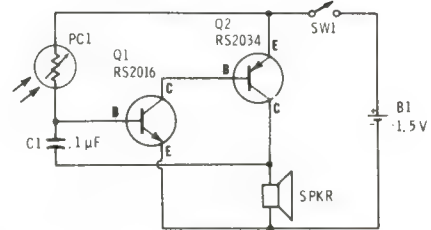
ON/OFF CONTROL—RCA CA3062 combination photodetector and power amplifier provides ON/OFF output in response to light signal. Output transistors in IC should be either saturated or blocked to avoid heat rise in silicon chip. Complementary outputs give choice of load normally on or normally off when light from infrared emitter falls on photo input of IC. Interruption of light path then produces opposite load condition.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 156.



LIGHT-CHANGE DETECTOR—Combination amplifier and detector using 3140 opamp responds only to sudden changes in light on photocell while ignoring slow changes in ambient light. When beam is suddenly broken, opamp output swings positive and stays positive for delay time set by recharging of 0.05- μ F capacitor on positive input. Delay locks out spurious signals until photocell resets itself to normal illumination. Values shown give time-out delay of about 1 s, with clean conditioned rectangular output pulse.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 346–347.

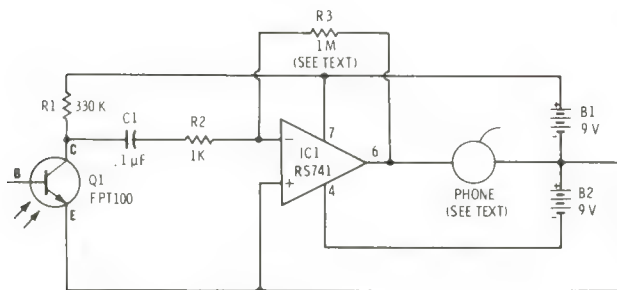
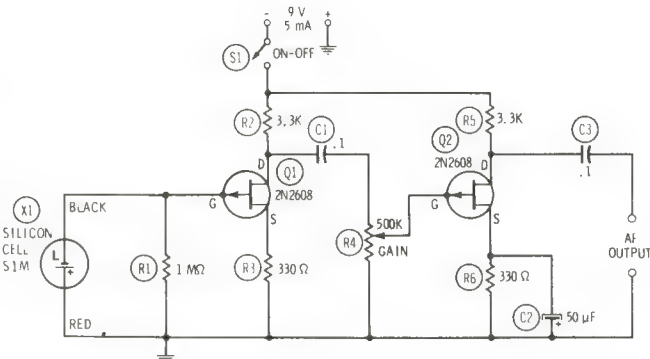


LIGHT-CHANGE SENSOR DRIVES RELAY—Capacitive coupling between phototransistor and bipolar transistor makes circuit respond only to interruptions or rapid changes in light while ignoring normal gradual changes in ambient light as caused by clouds or at sunrise. Relay pulls in when flash of light occurs and drops out when light is removed. Use Radio Shack 275-004 miniature relay.—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 3," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1975, p 69–74.



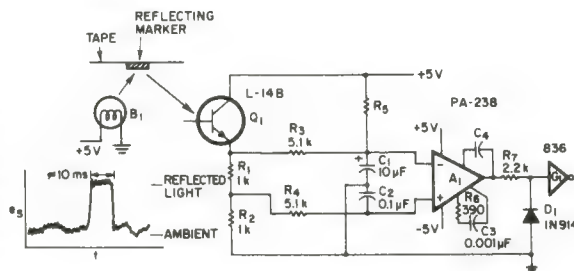
AUDIBLE LIGHT METER—Low light on cadmium sulfide photocell (Radio Shack 276-116) produces series of clicks in miniature 8-ohm loudspeaker. As light increases, clicks merge into audio tone that increases in frequency as light intensity increases. Can be used for classroom demonstrations or as sunrise alarm clock. Circuit is quiet in total darkness.—F. M. Mims, "Optoelectronic Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 61–66.

MODULATED-LIGHT RECEIVER—Two FET stages amplify chopped or smoothly modulated output signal of silicon solar cell. With 1000-Hz modulation of 5-lm/ft² light beam, circuit will produce 1 VRMS at output when R4 is set for maximum gain. Can be used for light-beam communication and for alarm systems.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 113–114.



LIGHT-BEAM RECEIVER—Converts amplitude-modulated light beam back to audio signal for driving transistor radio earphone having resistance of 500–1000 ohms. Miniature 8-ohm loudspeaker can be used by adding output transformer such as Radio Shack 273-1380. Gain of opamp is controlled by R3, which can be trimmer resistor or pot. Designed for use with transmitter providing amplitude modulation of LED, for short-range voice communication.—F. M. Mims, "Optoelectronic Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 44–54.

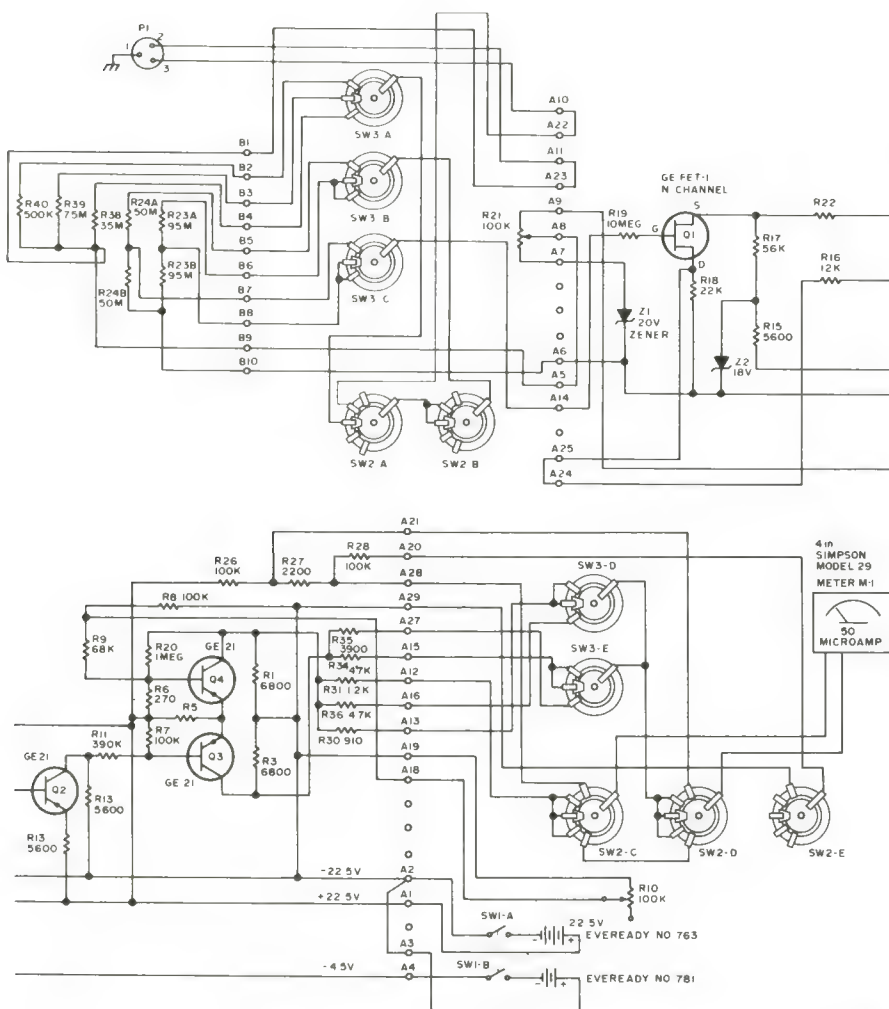
END-OF-TAPE DETECTOR—Self-compensating sensor automatically compares short-term light variations produced by beginning and end markers on digital magnetic recording tape against long-term variations of ambient light, to improve reliability of sensing marker when there are reflections from blank tape. Low-pass filter R₃-C₁, having time constant about 5 times expected 10-ms incoming pulse width, stores long-term light level without reacting to short signal pulse. Low-pass filter R₄-C₂, having 1/20 time constant of incoming pulse width, reduces spurious noise without deteriorating incoming pulses.—C. A. Herbst, Optical Tape-Marker Detector, *EEE Magazine*, March 1971, p 79.



CHAPTER 66

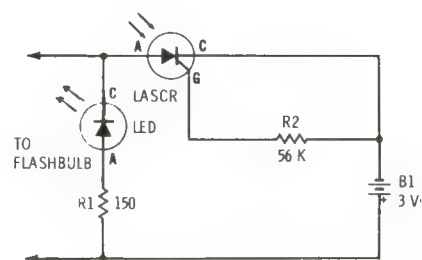
Photography Circuits

Includes adjustable or programmable timers for enlargers and printers, photoflash, slave flash, strobe, and controlled-sequence flash circuits, exposure meters, and gray-scale control for CRT. See also Instrumentation, Lamp Control, and Timer chapters.

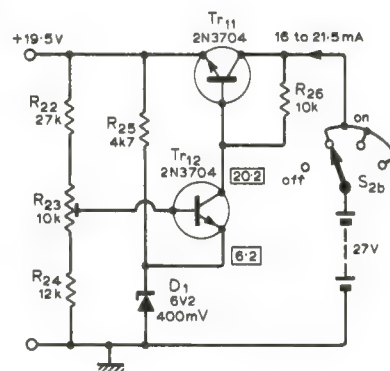


THREE-RANGE LIGHT METER—Uses probe containing Clairex 905HN light-dependent resistance element, connected to DC differential amplifier driving meter having specially calibrated scale. Article gives calibration procedure. Switching circuit provides constant check on voltage of 22.5-V battery. If 4.5-V battery is

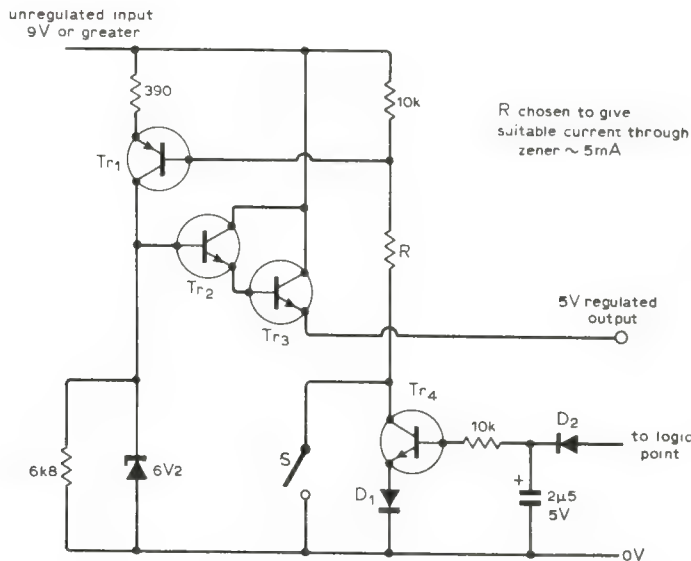
low, full-scale adjustment cannot be made. Resistors having values specified in article are connected in turn to terminals of photocell jack P1 for calibration that gives linear scale reading.—J. L. Mills, Jr., *Light Right?—Do-It-Yourself Photo Exposure Meter*, 73 Magazine, Sept. 1978, p 204–206 and 208–211.



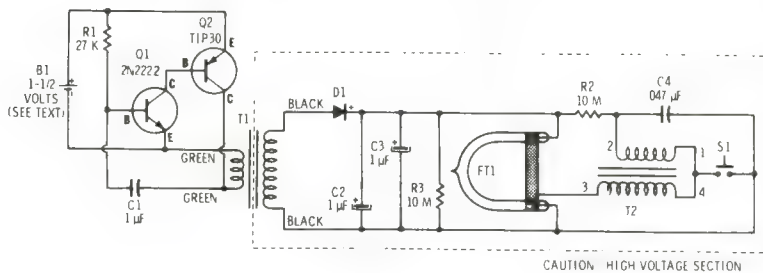
SLAVE FLASH—Remote flashtube having no connection with camera is fired by light-activated SCR (LASCR) when triggered by main flash of camera. Used to provide illumination at greater depth than main flash range, to soften sharp shadows, and to provide backlighting for flash photographs. LED is indicator showing that circuit has been triggered, reminding photographer that new flash lamp should be inserted.—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 79–85.



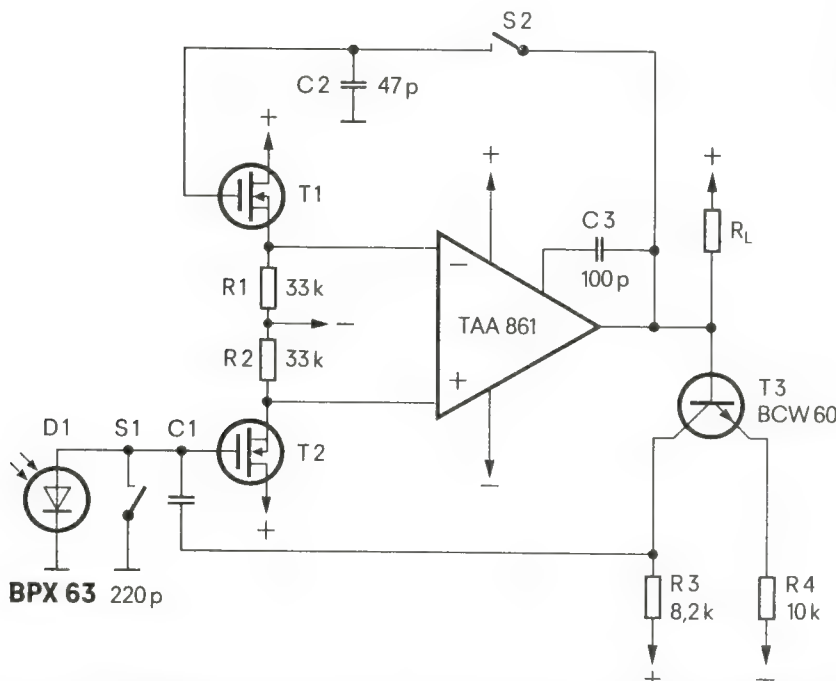
19.5 V FROM 27-V BATTERY—Used to provide precise voltage levels required by portable trigger unit designed to fire up to five different flash units at equal intervals that may range from 11 ms to 11 s. Article gives all circuits.—R. Lewis, *Multi-Flash Trigger Unit*, Wireless World, Nov. 1973, p 529–532.



TIMER SWITCH-OFF FOR ENLARGER—Circuit shows power supply designed to operate digital exposure timer using TTL. Since timer logic is needed only when enlarger lamp is on, power supply circuit will be turned off automatically when timer goes low and turns off enlarger lamp at end of exposure. Switch S is closed when timer cycle is activated, setting timer output at 5 V and turning on lamp. Transistor and diode types are not critical. Since D_2 is connected to logic point of timer, power supply remains on when S is released, until completion of timer cycle.—E. R. Rumbo, Automatic Switch-Off Power Supply, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1976, p 77.

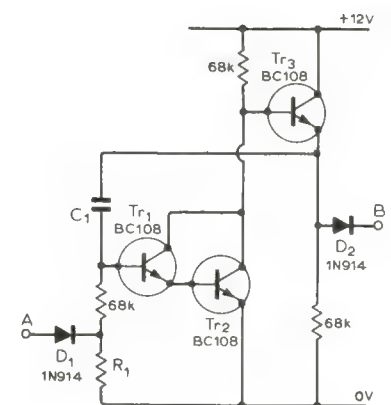


XENON STROBE—Two-transistor oscillator generates pulses at about 500 Hz for step-up by 300-mA filament transformer T1 (Radio Shack 273-1384) to charge storage capacitors C2 and C3, which are 250-V electrolytics. Simultaneously, C4 is charged through R2. After allowing sufficient time for capacitors to charge, S1 is pressed to discharge C4 through 272-1146 flash-tube trigger transformer T2, which steps up voltage pulse to about 4000 V for ionizing gas in 272-1145 xenon flashtube FT1. C2 and C3 now discharge through ionized gas to produce brilliant flash of white light lasting only a few microseconds, as required for photography of objects moving at high speed. Circuit may require two cells in series for reliable operation.—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 3," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1975, p 49-60.

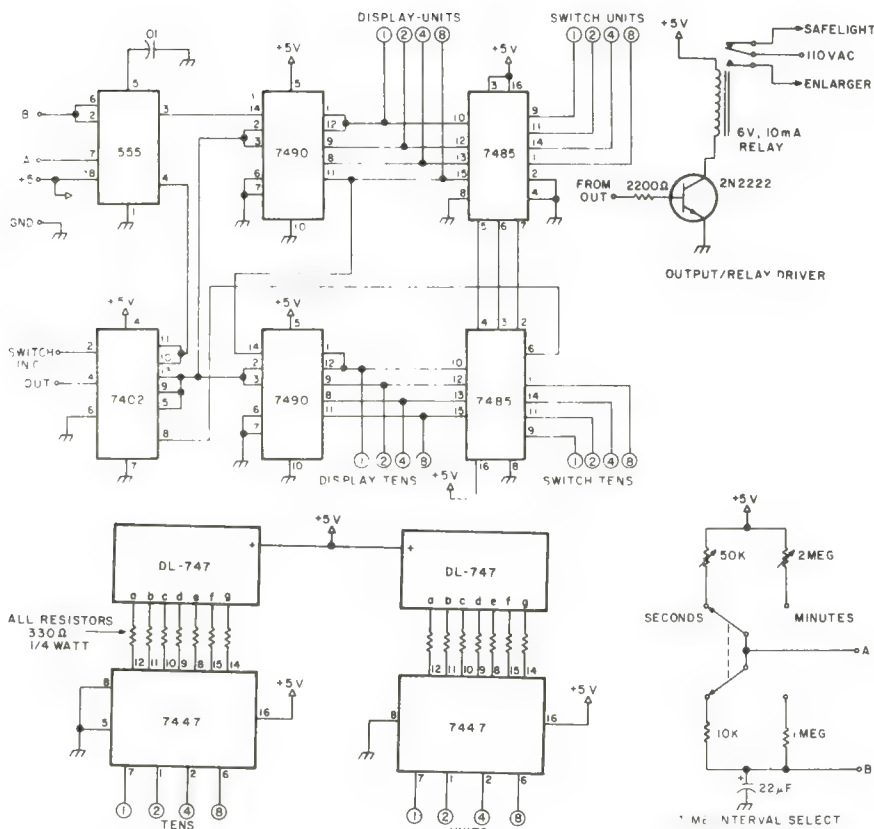


LOW-LEVEL EXPOSURE METER—Uses Siemens BPX 63 photodiode having sensitivity of 10 nA per lux in circuit which ensures that aperture setting is affected only by useful light and not by noise signals. When used at low light levels, circuit recovers quickly from temporary light bursts. Switches S1 and S2 are closed when camera shutter is not open; opamp output is then connected to its inverting input through FET T1. At commencement of expo-

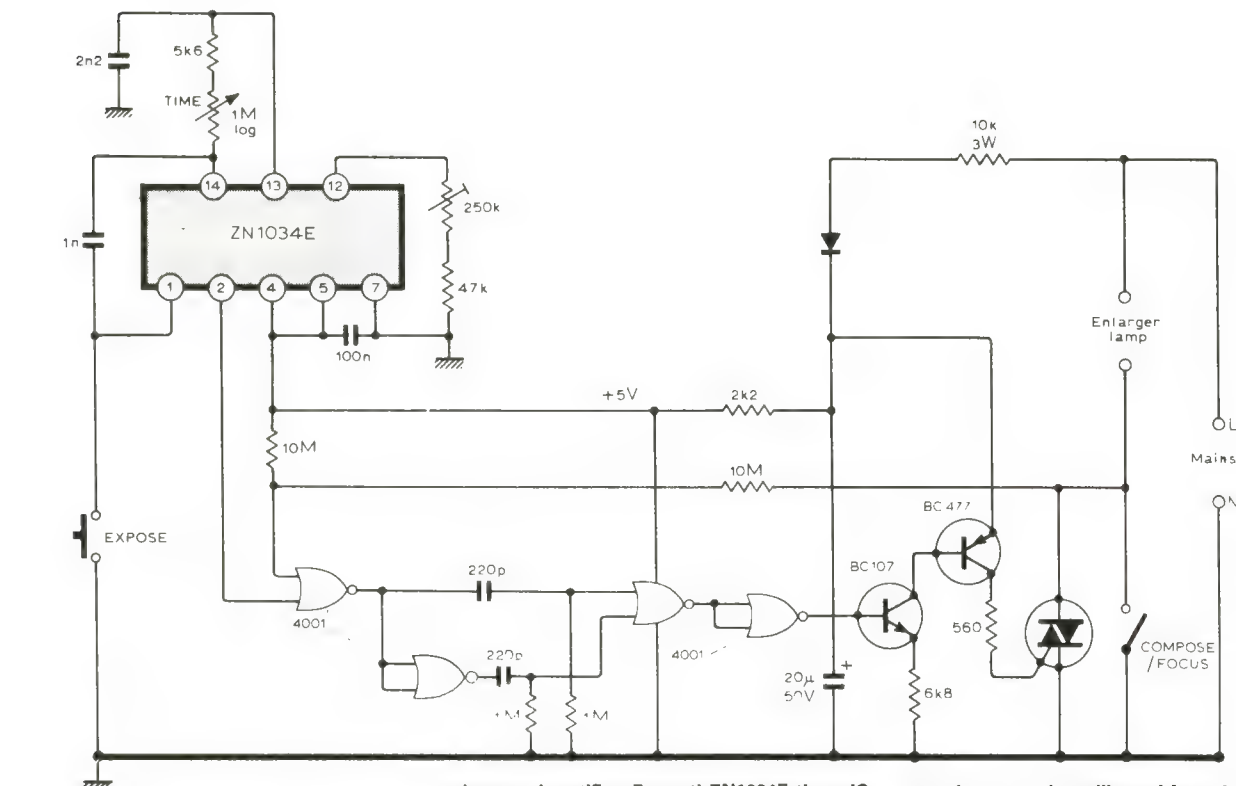
sure, S1 and S2 open to give amplification of over 3000. Integrating capacitor C1 is then charged by photocurrent, making output voltage vary linearly with time. Base-emitter junction of T3 begins to conduct at output voltage of 1 V. Exposure is completed when C1 provides feedback via T3 so no current flows through load resistor R_L . Supply is ± 3 V.—"Photodiode BPX 63—All It Needs Is Starlight," Siemens, Iselin, NJ.



2-min RAMP—Used in multiple timer for development of photographic paper, in which six independent timers are started in sequence as each sheet of exposed paper is placed in developer. C_1 is 1 μ F and R_1 is 11 megohms for 2-min timer having accuracy within 5 s. Article gives all other circuits required and suggests modifications to meet other needs. Output B drives meter and trigger circuit for audible alarm. Timer is started by input switch connected to A.—R. G. Wicker, Photographic Development Timer, *Wireless World*, April 1974, p 87-90.

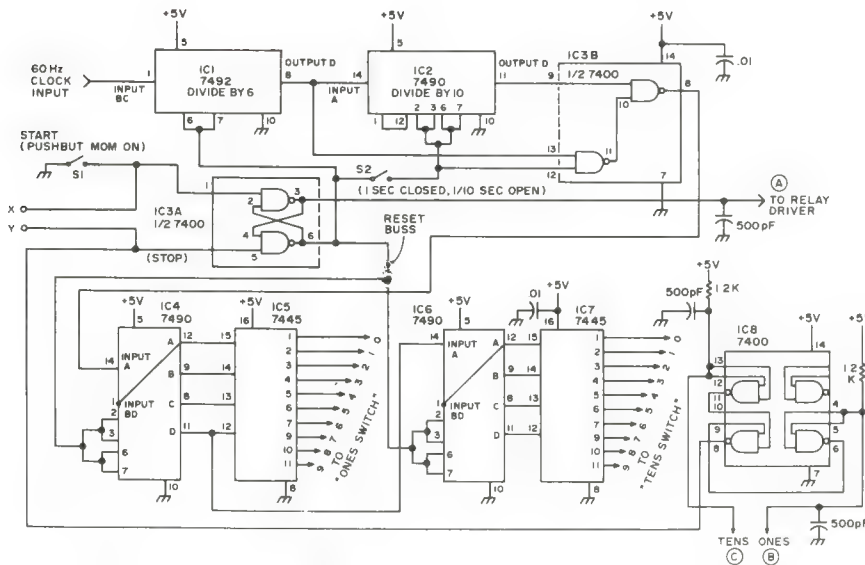


BCD THUMBWHEEL-SET 99-min TIMER—Provides timing in seconds to 99 s, and timing in minutes to 99 min, with 2-digit LED indicator showing elapsed time. Desired interval is set with BCD thumbwheel switches. LED readout counts up to preset time, then resets automatically to zero. Switch giving choice of seconds or minutes has center-off position that stops count temporarily for burning in portion of negative. Article gives construction details.—M. I. Leavey, *Build a Unique Timer*, 73 Magazine, Aug. 1977, p 66–71.

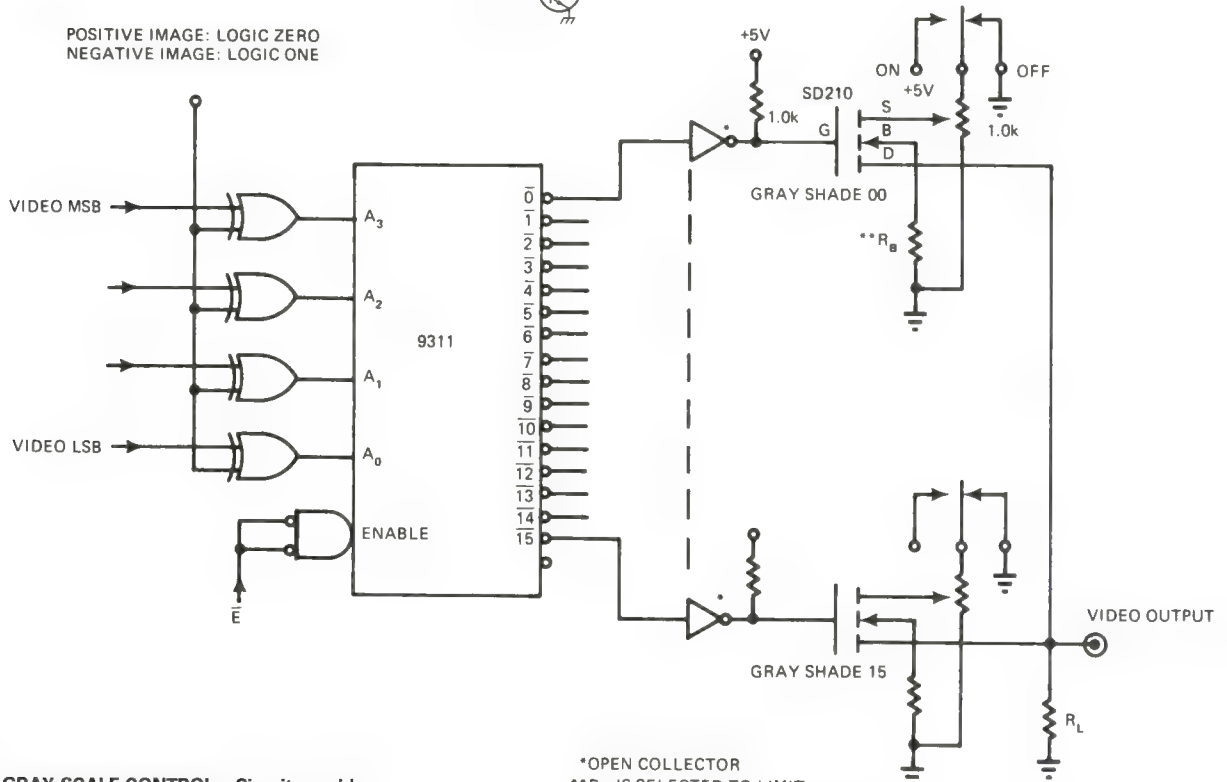
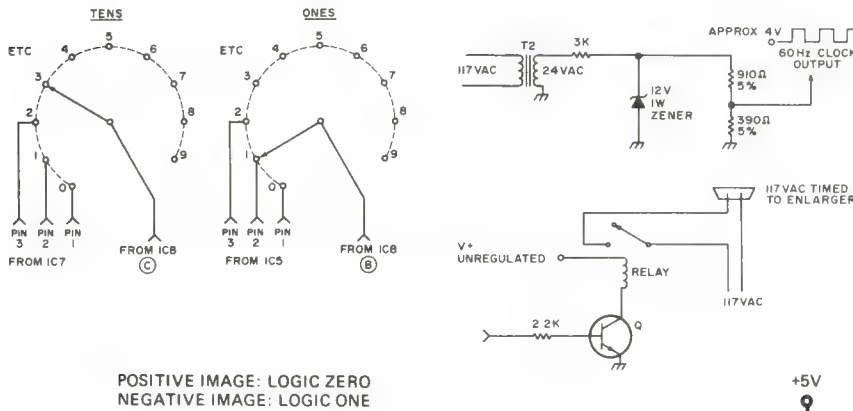


ENLARGER TIMER—Requires no transformer-type power supply because circuit operates from 1 mA taken from AC line through 10K resistor and rectifier. Ferranti ZN1034E timer IC generates delay and supplies 5 V for 4001 CMOS gates. Triac is triggered with 100-μs 60-mA pulses at zero-crossing point. Logarithmic time-

control pot may be calibrated from 1 to 120 s. Choose triac to handle current drawn by enlarger lamp used.—M. J. Mayo, *Transformerless Enlarger Timer*, *Wireless World*, May 1978, p 68.



99-s PROGRAMMABLE—Line-frequency-based precision interval timer was developed for use with repeaters or photographic enlargers. Circuit is accurate to within 1/60 s. Two 10-position switches are set to desired interval. Connection to AC line gives 4-V square wave for 60-Hz clock input. Transistor type used as relay driver is not critical.—G. R. Allen, Dependable Timer, 73 Magazine, July 1976, p 84-87.

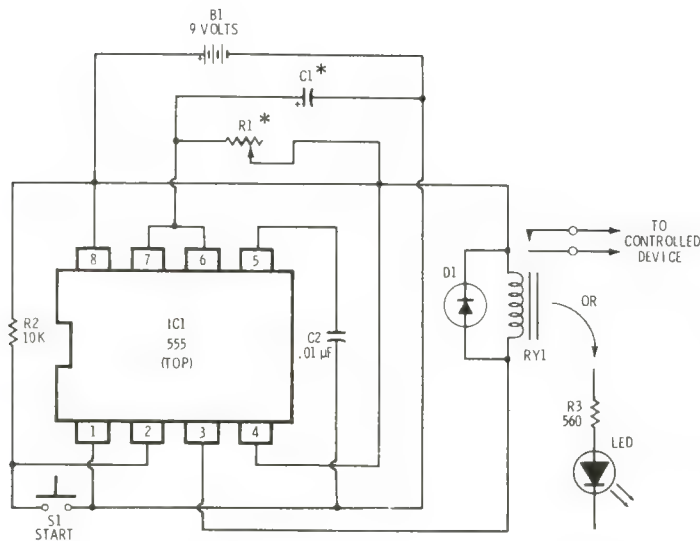


CRT GRAY-SCALE CONTROL—Circuit provides digital selection of up to 16 shades of gray for image on screen of cathode-ray tube, as required for different imaging requirements or different photographic films. DMOS FETs provide fast switching times so data rate is limited

only by TTL drive circuits. Four bits of digital data stored in 9311 memory are used for selecting desired scale. Output of circuit is used to control beam intensity. Circuit also permits

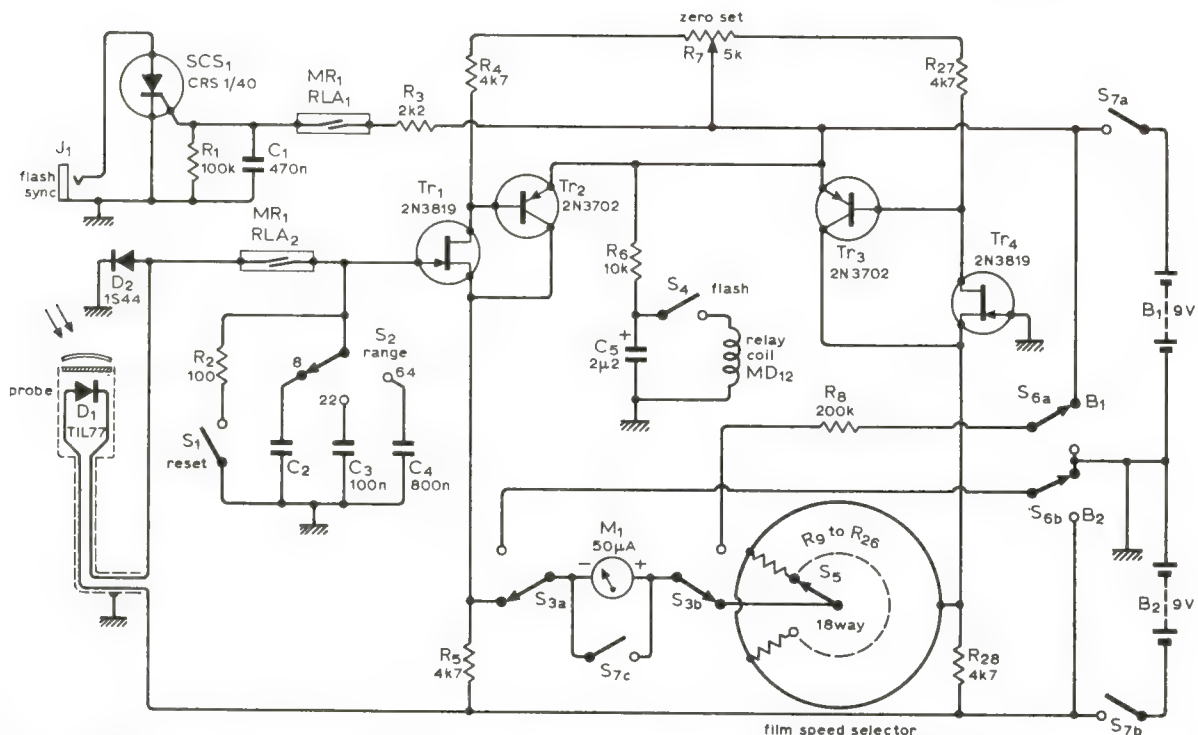
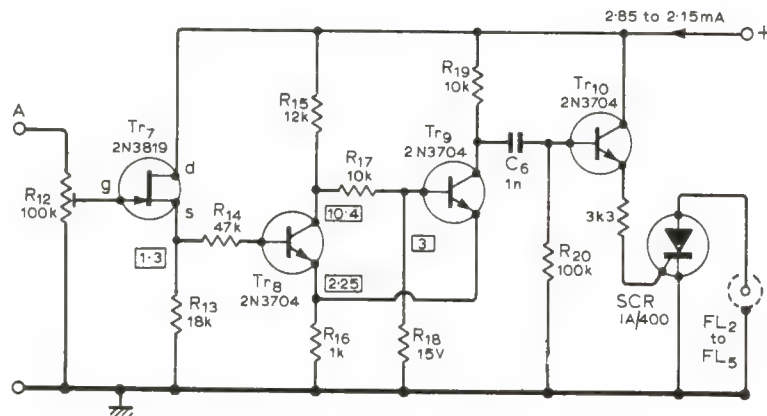
complete video inversion for negative images.—K. R. Peterman, Fast CRT Intensity Selector Adjusts the Gray Scale, EDN Magazine, March 20, 1976, p 98 and 100.

*OPEN COLLECTOR
**R_B IS SELECTED TO LIMIT
SOURCE TO SUBSTRATE LEAKAGE



BASIC 555 TIMER—Closing switch S1 momentarily applies activating signal to trigger input pin 2 of timer, to start charging of C1. When C1 charges to two-thirds of supply voltage, timer discharges it to complete timing cycle. Duration of charging interval can be varied from several microseconds to over 5 min by changing values of R1 and C1. With 1K for R1, capacitor values of 0.01 to 100 μ F give time range of 10 μ s to 100 ms. With 100 megohms and 1 μ F, time increases to 10 s. Once timer starts, closing S1 again has no effect. Timing cycle can be interrupted only by applying reset pulse to pin 4 or opening power supply. Circuit will drive LED directly or can be used with miniature relay (Radio Shack 275-004) to control larger loads. Can be used as darkroom timer if LED is kept several feet away from photographic paper. Diode is 1N914.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 57-65.

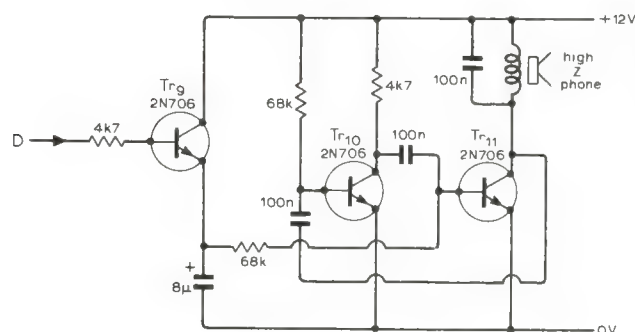
MULTIFLASH SWITCH—When ramp output of flash trigger circuit (given in article) is applied to input at A, flash at output of switch circuit is tripped when ramp voltage reaches level determined by setting of R_{12} . Similar voltage-operated switches are required for other flashes. Used for taking sequence photographs such as springboard diver in flight. Settings of R_{12} for different switches are chosen for equal times between flashes, with intervals from 11 ms to 11 s. Article gives all circuits and setup procedure. Regulated 19.5-V supply is required.—R. Lewis, Multi-Flash Trigger Unit, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1973, p 529-532.



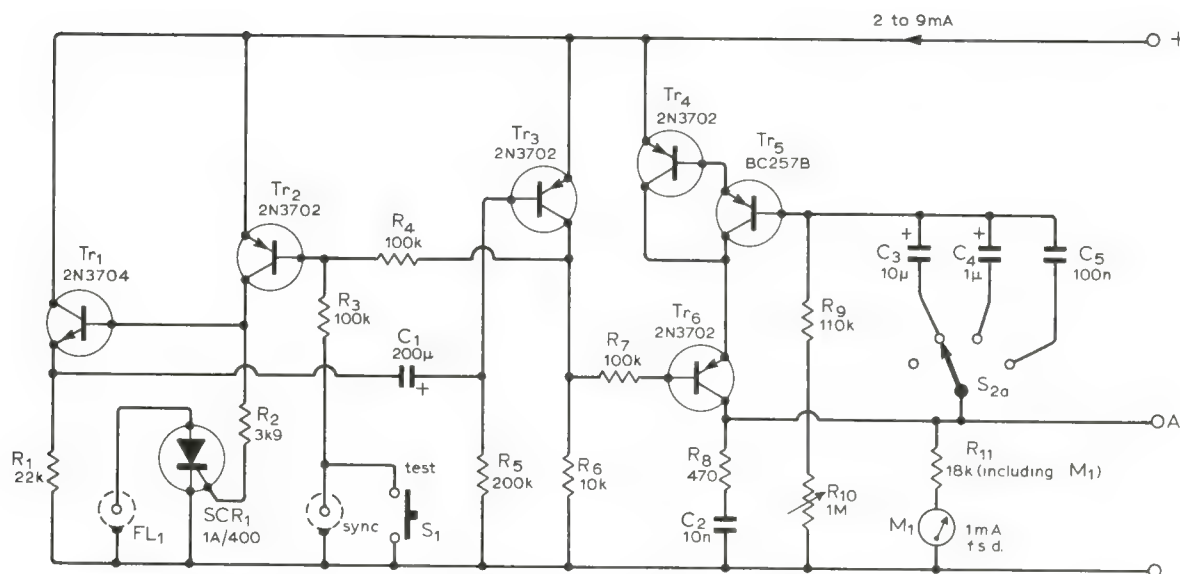
f-NUMBER FLASHMETER—Used to measure light produced at subject position by electronic flashlamps prior to actual taking of picture. Meter is calibrated to read correct f-number setting of lens aperture. Three ranges are provided,

from f/2 to f/64, while film speed selector covers films from ASA 12 to 650. Texas Instruments TIL77 photodiode is used as sensing element in probe. Article covers construction, operation, and calibration of meter in detail. Table in article

gives values for 18 resistors (one for each film speed) selected by S_5 . Examples are 20K for ASA 64 and 51K for ASA 25.—R. Lewis, Photographic Flashmeter, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1974, p 273-278.



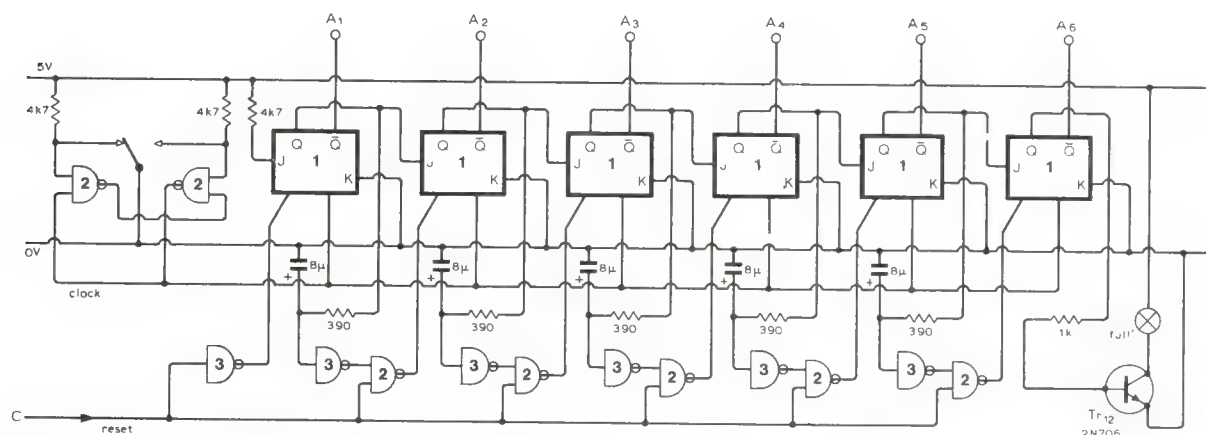
AUDIBLE ALARM FOR TIMER—Used with 2-min timer for developing photographic paper, to produce short warning beep indicating end of developing time. Input D is taken from output of Schmitt trigger that changes state when 2-min ramp generator times out. Tr_9 and C_4 together lengthen short reset pulse so MVBR Tr_{10} - Tr_{11} oscillates long enough for signal to be heard.—R. G. Wicker, Photographic Development Timer, *Wireless World*, April 1974, p 87-90.



FLASH TRIGGER—Used in instrument designed to trigger up to five individual flash units at equal increments of time that can range from 11 ms to 11 s, as required for such assignments as taking sequence photographs of springboard diver in flight. Transistors Tr_1 , Tr_2 , and Tr_3 form

monostable MVBR that is switched to unstable state by negative pulse applied to base of Tr_2 by SCR₁ when camera shutter contacts FL₁ are closed. Timing circuit Tr_4 - Tr_5 - Tr_6 provides ramp output at A for feeding voltage-operated switches set to trip at different points of ramp

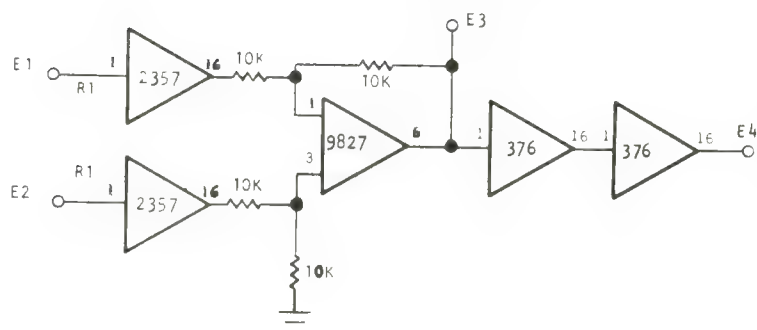
waveform as required for triggering flashes in sequence. Article gives all circuits and setup procedure. Regulated 19.5-V supply is required.—R. Lewis, Multi-Flash Trigger Unit, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1973, p 529-532.



MULTIPLE TIMER FOR PRINTS—Six independent 2-min timers, each using half of SN7473N IC, are set in sequence by unique input switch as sheets of exposed paper are inserted in developer at about 20-s intervals. When capacity of six prints is reached, Tr_{12} turns on light to tell operator that no more prints should be inserted until control logic activates alarm signifying 2-

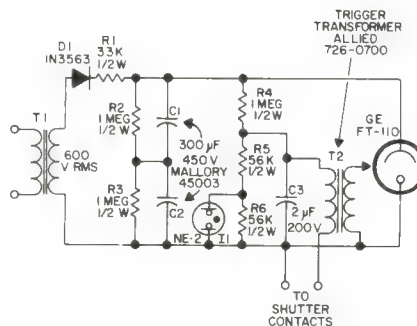
min time for first sheet inserted. Audible beep is repeated as each subsequent sheet reaches its 2-min development time. Article gives all circuits and explains operation in detail. Two-input NAND gates (each $\frac{1}{4}$ of SN7400N) and inverters (each $\frac{1}{6}$ of SN7404N) are used to steer

reset pulses. Similar two-input NAND gates are used to form fully compatible input pulses from input switch control, each having correct level, rise time, and fall time, without contact bounce that might cause spurious starting of several timers simultaneously.—R. G. Wicker, Photographic Development Timer, *Wireless World*, April 1974, p 87-90.



DENSITY AND EXPOSURE—Circuit converts transmission parameter of spectrophotometer to more useful density parameter, which in turn can be converted to exposure parameter. Optical Electronics 2357 opamps at input provide 90-dB dynamic range for DC to 1 kHz or 40-dB range for DC to 100 kHz, operating basically as current amplifiers. 9827 is used as wideband opamp in unity-gain subtracter configuration. Additional 376 opamps are used only for converting to exposure parameter. Use 1000 ohms for R1 with 10-V full-scale inputs.—"Conversion of Transmission to Density and Density to Exposure," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10133.

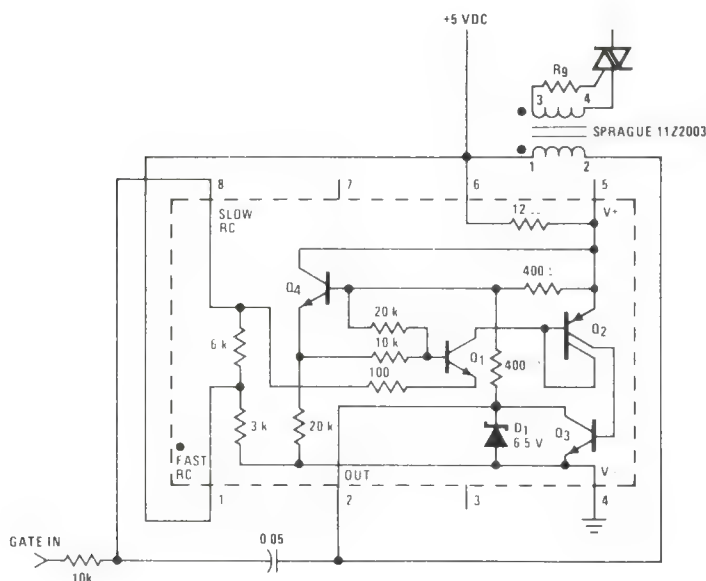
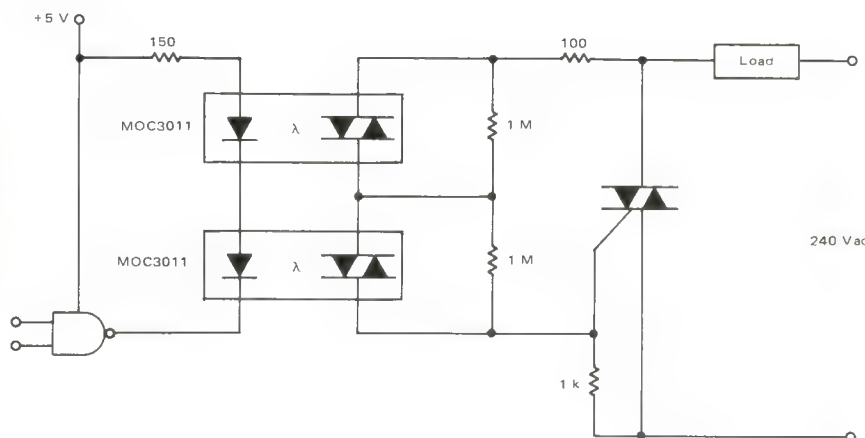
100-Ws PHOTOFLASH—Uses AC supply and large storage capacitors to give intense flash lasting only about 250 ms, as required for stop-motion photography of fast-moving objects such as bullets. For battery-powered operation, T1 can be replaced by solid-state chopper circuit. Contacts can be in camera or in external control device.—W. E. Hood, *Lightning in a Bottle*, 73 Magazine, Sept. 1974, p 109-112.



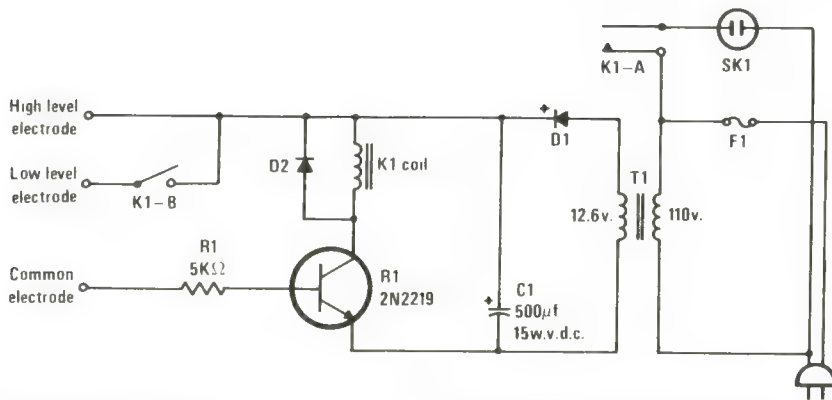
Power Control Circuits

Included are general-purpose circuits capable of handling many types of resistive or inductive loads, as contrasted to specialized circuits given in Lamp Control, Motor Control, Servo, and Temperature Control chapters. Although most circuits are solid-state relays, conventional relay controls are also shown. Inputs can respond to logic levels, pulses, or sensing transducers. Output devices are chiefly SCRs or triacs. Many circuits have zero-crossing action for suppressing RFI, as well as optoisolators at input or output.

DRIVING 240-VAC TRIAC—Two Motorola MOC3011 optoisolators are used in series as interface between logic and triac controlling 240-VAC load. 1-megohm resistors across optoisolators equalize voltage drops across them. Choice of triac depends on load to be handled. — P. O'Neil, "Applications of the MOC3011 Triac Driver," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-780, p.5.

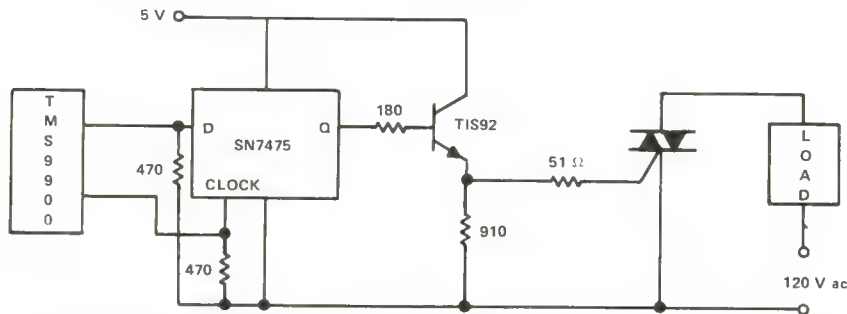


TRIAC TRIGGER—National LM3909 IC is connected as pulse-transformer driver operating from standard 5-V logic supply. IC is biased off when logic input is high. With low logic input, IC provides 10- μ s pulses for transformer at about 7 kHz. Trigger is not synchronized to zero crossings but will trigger within 8 V of zero for resistive load and 115-VAC line. Triggering occurs at about 1 V, but trigger level can be changed by using other input resistors or bias dividers.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 7.



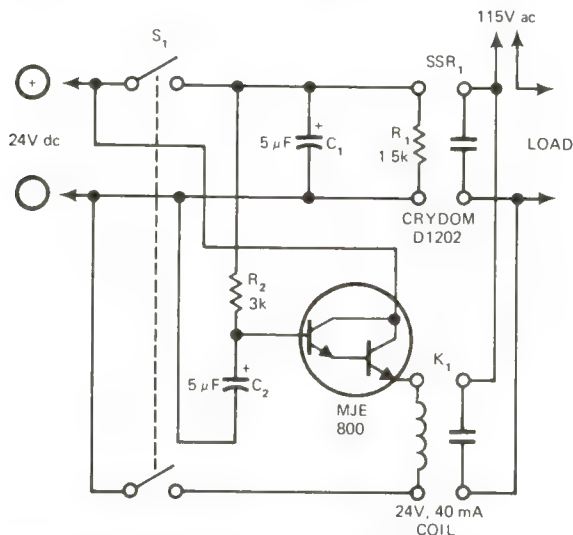
SUMP-PUMP CONTROL—Impurities in water provide conductivity for completing circuit of transistor when water reaches level of sensing electrode, energizing relay that starts pump motor. Extra set of contacts on relay keeps motor running until water drops to predeter-

mined lower level. Diodes are 1N4001 or equivalent, rated 1 A. Fuse should be chosen to pass normal motor current. Use 12-V double-pole relay. T1 is 300-mA filament transformer.—J. H. Gilder, Automatic Turn-On, *Modern Electronics*, Dec. 1978, p 78.



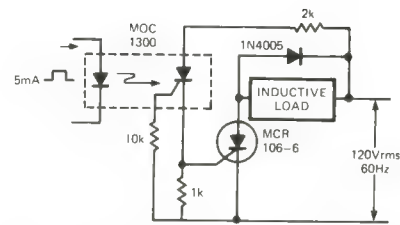
LOGIC-TRIGGERED TRIAC—Pulsed output from microprocessor controls gate drive of triac through SN7475 clock and transistor. Pulse from one output port of microprocessor is applied to D input of clock simultaneously with pulse from communications register unit (CRU) going to clock input, to raise Q output of clock

to logic 1. Output remains high until another pulse from CRU returns it to zero, thus giving latching action. High output turns on transistor and supplies about 100-mA gate drive to TIC263 25-A triac.—"Thyristor Gating for μ P Applications," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1977, CA-191, p 4.

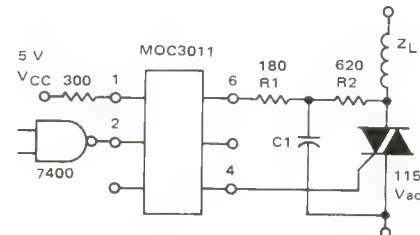


PERFECT AC SWITCH—Developed for use in computerized equipment to prevent generation of severe noise spikes if contact closure can occur at any point in AC cycle. Closing S_1 gates solid-state relay SSR_1 , which noiselessly switches load at next zero crossing. During this time, C_2 charges through R_2 . After time $T = 3R_2C_2$, MJE800 Darlington is turned on, pulling

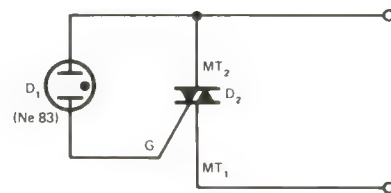
in relay K_1 to follow up SSR_1 with hard contacts. When S_1 is later opened, K_1 drops out immediately but C_1 discharges through gate of SSR_1 to hold it on for about $T = 6R_1C_1$. Load is then switched off at next zero crossing after this delay.—E. Woodward, This Circuit Switches AC Loads the Clean Way, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1975, p 160 and 162.



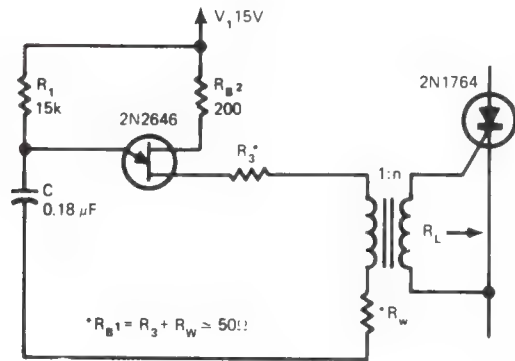
HALF-WAVE CONTROL—Simple AC relay operates during positive alternations of AC source, with optoisolator providing complete isolation between control circuit and SCR handling inductive load. When input LED is energized by control pulse, photo-SCR of optoisolator conducts and provides gate current for turning on power SCR. 1N4005 diode protects SCR from back EMF transients of inductive load.—T. Mazur, Solid-State Relays Offer New Solutions to Many Old Problems, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1973, p 26–32.



LOGIC DRIVE FOR INDUCTIVE LOAD—When output of NAND gate goes high and furnishes 10 mA to LED of Motorola MOC3011 optically coupled triac driver, output of optoisolator provides necessary trigger for triac controlling inductive load. C_1 is 0.22 μ F for load power factor of 0.75 and 0.33 μ F for 0.5 power factor. Omit C_1 for resistive load. R_1 , R_2 , and C_1 serve as snubber that limits rate of rise in voltage applied to triac.—P. O'Neil, "Applications of the MOC3011 Triac Driver," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-780, p 2.

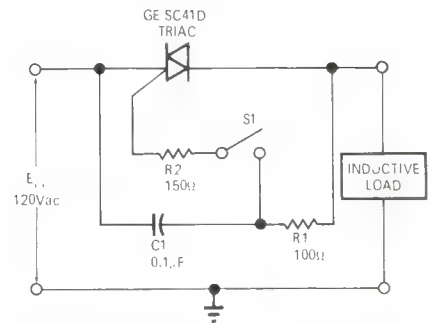


VOLTAGE-SENSITIVE SWITCH—RCA 40527 triac is triggered by small neon. After breakdown occurs bidirectionally at 88 V, triac takes over as short-circuit. D_1 can be any other voltage breakdown device, such as diac or zener, and thyristor can be used in place of triac to give unilateral switching. Applications include use as power crowbar, with breakdown level set by artificial resistance-controlled zener.—L. A. Rosenthal, Breakdown and Power Devices Form Unusual Power Switch, *EDN Magazine*, July 5, 1974, p 74–75.

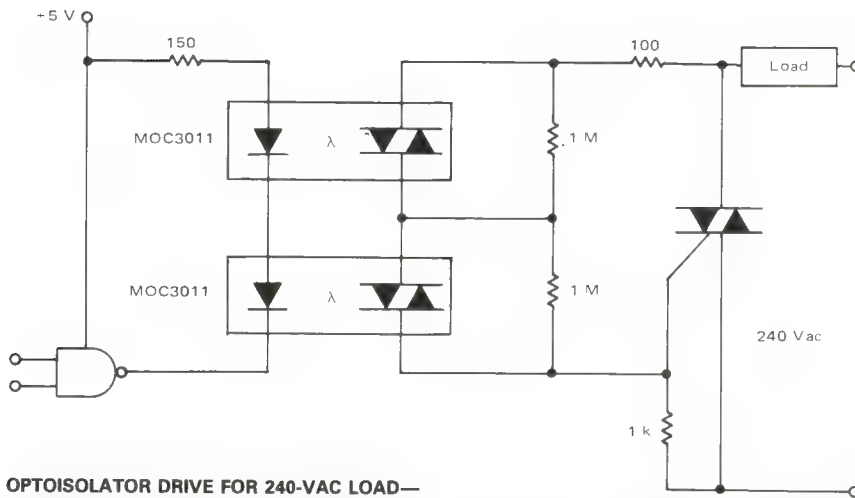


400-Hz TRIGGER FOR SCR—Simple UJT oscillator combined with pulse transformer provides pulses required for firing 2N1764 SCR. Article gives design data for pulse transformer, along

with design equations.—W. Dull, A. Kusko, and T. Knutrud, Pulse and Trigger Transformers—Performance Dictates Their Specs, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1976, p 57–62.

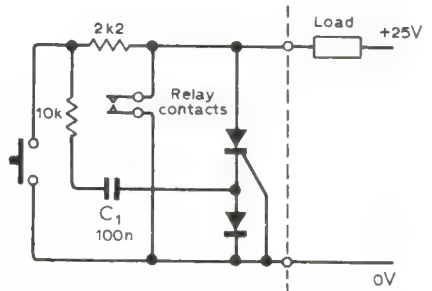


TRIAC FOR INDUCTIVE LOADS—Simple triac gating circuit applies AC power to inductive load when low-power switch S1 is closed. R1 and C1 provide dv/dt suppression.—C. A. Farel and D. M. Fickle, Triac Gating Circuit, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Jan. 1, 1972, p 72–73.

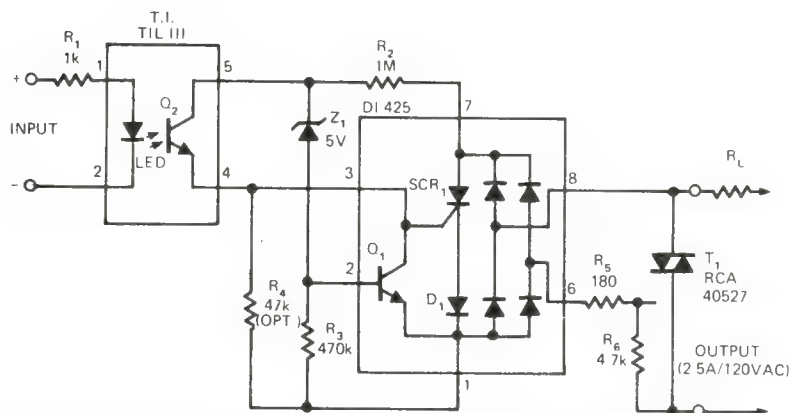


OPTOISOLATOR DRIVE FOR 240-VAC LOAD—Two Motorola MOC3011 optically coupled triac drivers are used in series to overcome voltage limitation of single coupler when triggering triac connected to control 240-VAC load. Two 1-

megohm resistors equalize voltage drops across couplers.—P. O'Neil, "Applications of the MOC3011 Triac Driver," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-780, p 5.

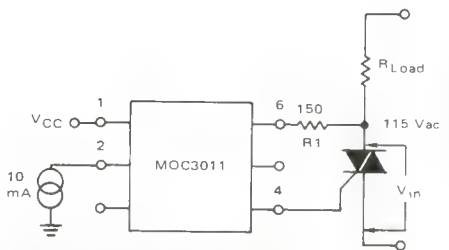


THYRISTOR SWITCH—When circuit of conventional P-gate thyristor is grounded by switch, negative-going pulse is applied to thyristor cathode, which reverse-biases the diode. When thyristor conducts, diode is forward-biased and has only about 0.7-V drop. Use low-voltage diode, rated for full load current. Opening of relay contacts makes circuit switch off.—R. V. Hartopp, Grounded Gate Thyristor, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1977, p 45.

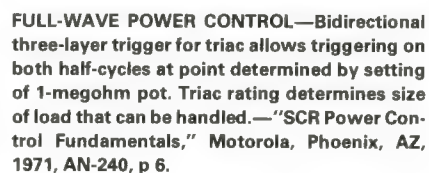
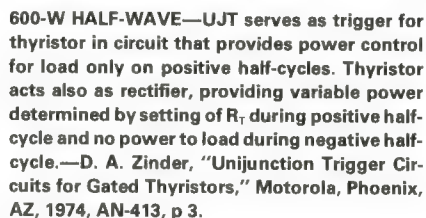
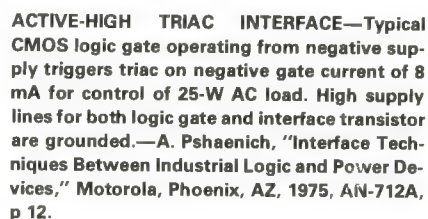


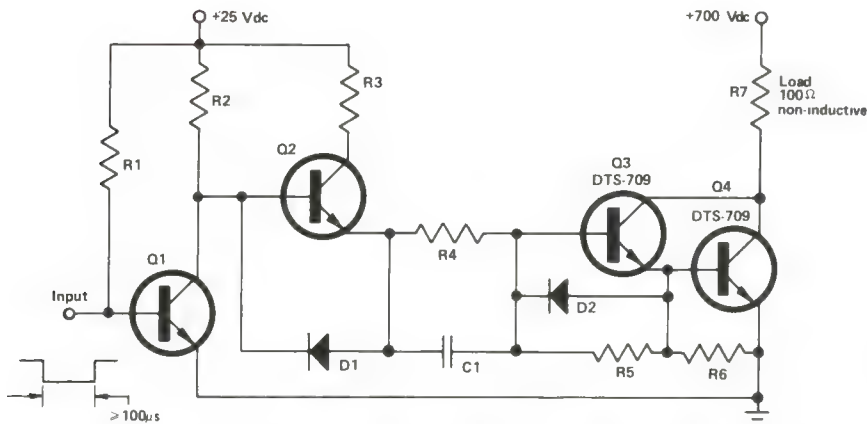
TRIAC CONTROL WITH OPTOISOLATOR—Dionics DI 425 switchable bridge circuit controls 120-VAC line in optically isolated zero-crossing solid-state relay that can be used as trigger for power triac. Small AC devices, drawing under

5 W, can be switched directly in either random or zero-crossing mode.—High-Voltage Monolithic Technology Produces 200V AC Switching Circuit, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1975, p 121.



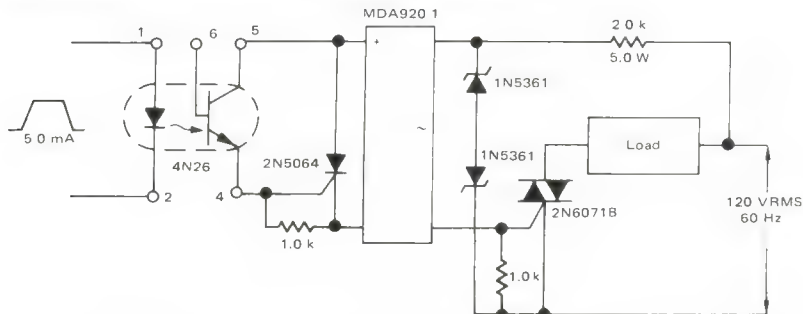
TRIAC DRIVE—Motorola MOC3011 optoisolator serves as interface between 10-mA input circuit and gate of triac controlling AC load. Choice of triac depends on load being handled. Optoisolator detector chip responds to infrared LED; once triggered on, optoisolator stays on until input current drops below holding value of about 100 μA.—P. O'Neil, "Applications of the MOC3011 Triac Driver," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-780, p 2.





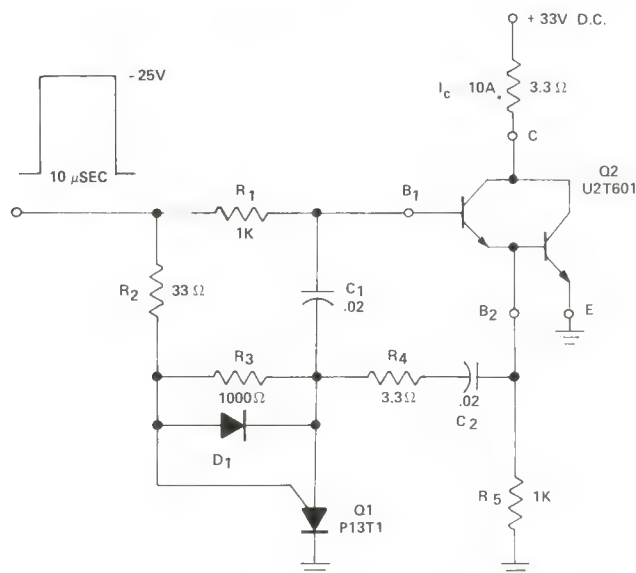
SWITCHING 4500 W AT UP TO 10 kHz—Darlington connection of Delco DTS-709 transistors will switch 7 A at 700 V with 1-μs switching time. Suitable for motor speed control, switching regulator, and inverter applications. Can be operated directly from 440-VAC line. Q1 and Q2

are 2N6100. Diodes are 1N4001. C1 is 4 μF at 15 V. R1 is 510 ohms, R2 is 100, R3 is 12, R4 is 10, R5 is 1K, R6 is 47, and R7 is 100.—"Low Cost 'Duolithic Darlington' Switches 4500 Watts at up to 10 kHz," Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1973, Application Note 54, p. 2.



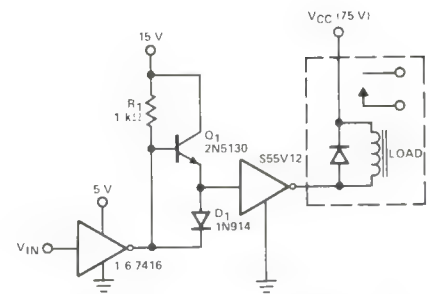
FULL-WAVE AC CONTROL—Motorola type MDA920-1 bridge rectifier provides full-wave rectification of AC line voltage for 2N5064 SCR placed across DC output of bridge. When positive logic pulse from CMOS circuit energizes optoisolator, SCR conducts and completes path for triac gate trigger current through bridge and

SCR, turning on AC load. Triac rating determines size of load. Drawback of circuit is generation of EMI if logic signal occurs at other than zero crossings of AC line.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Techniques Between Industrial Logic and Power Devices," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-712A, p. 17.

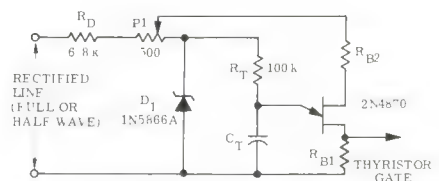


125-ns POWER SWITCH—Developed for repetitive pulse applications in which rise, fall, and storage times of pulse must be kept at absolute minimum. Circuit provides very high gain of Unitrode U2T601 Darlington and switching speeds up to 5 times greater than conventional

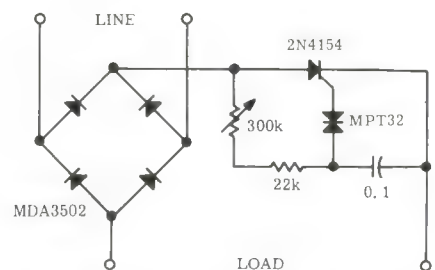
techniques. Load power up to 10 A is typically applied within 125 ns. Applications include drive for laser diode and for radar circuits.—"Designer's Guide to Power Darlington's as Switching Devices," Unitrode, Watertown, MA, 1975, U-70, p. 19.



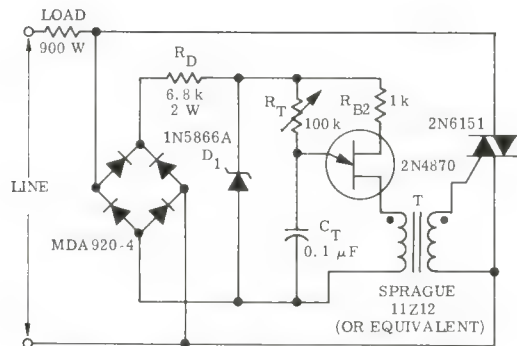
FAST-SWITCHING TTL INTERFACE FOR VMOS—Totem-pole TTL interface drive for S55V01 VMOS gives appreciably faster switching times (less than 30 ns). To achieve fast turn-on time without unduly small pull-up resistor, which dissipates considerable power when switch is in OFF state, emitter-follower Q1 drives high peak currents into capacitive VMOS input.—L. Shaeffer, VMOS Peripheral Drivers Solve High Power Load Interface Problems, *Computer Design*, Dec. 1977, p. 90, 94, and 96-98.



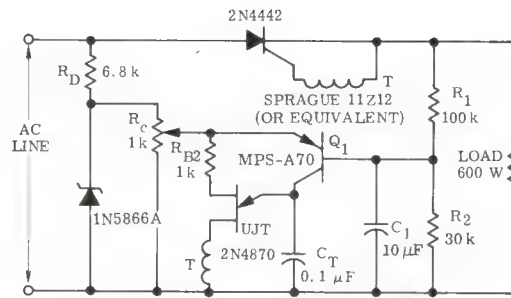
LINE-VOLTAGE COMPENSATION—Can be used with either half-wave or full-wave phase control circuit to make load voltage independent of changes in AC line voltage. P1 is adjusted to provide reasonably constant output over desired range of line voltage. As line voltage increases, P1 wiper voltage increases. This has effect of charging C_T to higher voltage so more time is taken to trigger UJT. Additional delay reduces thyristor conduction angle and thereby maintains desired average voltage.—D. A. Zinder, "Unijunction Trigger Circuits for Gated Thyristors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-413, p. 4.



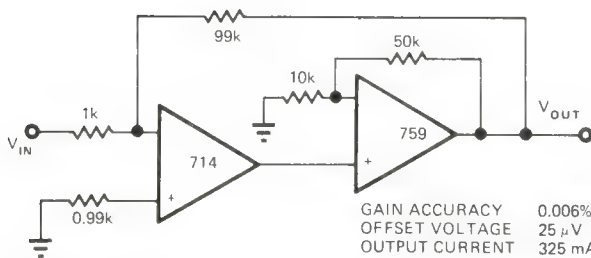
600-W TRIGGERED SCR—2N4154 SCR is operated from DC output of bridge rectifier and triggered by MPT32 at setting determined by position of 300K pot. Circuit provides full-wave DC control of lamp and other loads up to 600 W, using relaxation oscillator operating from DC source.—"SCR Power Control Fundamentals," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-240, p. 6.



900-W FULL-WAVE—Combination of bridge rectifier, pulse transformer, and triac allows 100K pot R_T to control power to resistive load on both positive and negative half-cycles. Triac is triggered through transformer by 2N4870 UJT.—D. A. Zinder, "Unijunction Trigger Circuits for Gated Thyristors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-413, p 3.

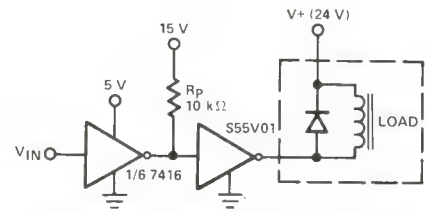


HALF-WAVE FEEDBACK—Provides phase control of power to resistive load in applications where average load voltage is desired feedback variable. RC network R_1 - R_2 - C_1 averages load voltage so it can be compared with set point on R_C by Q_1 .—D. A. Zinder, "Unijunction Trigger Circuits for Gated Thyristors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-413, p 4.

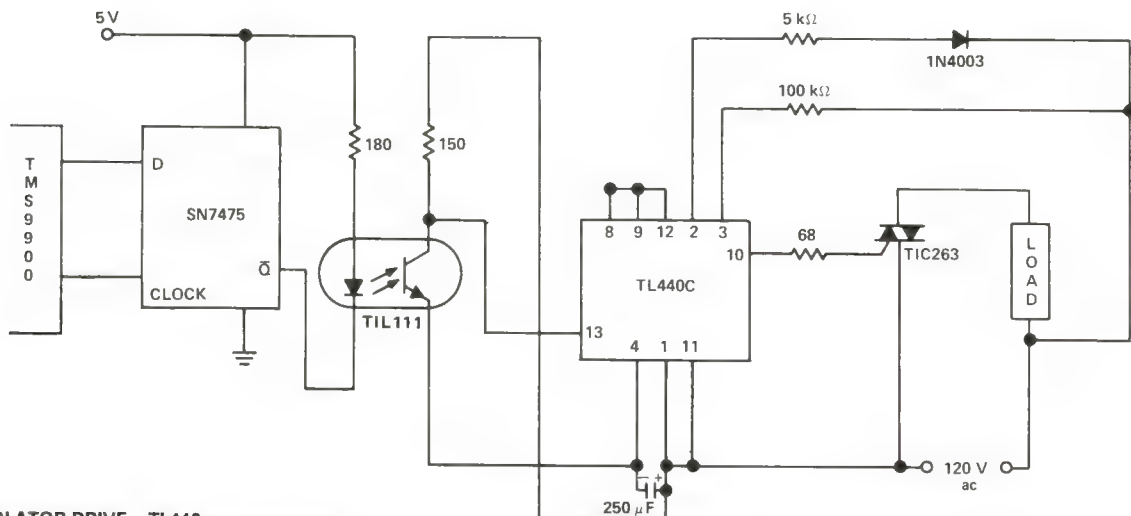


POWER OPAMP FOR CONTROL—Precision 714 opamp drives 759 power opamp to give ultra-precision power amplifier system. High current capability (up to 500-mA peak output current) makes circuit suitable for such control applications as driving motors, relays, solenoids, or

transmission lines. Article tells how to calculate heatsink requirements for opamp.—R. J. Apfel, Power Op Amps—Their Innovative Circuits and Packaging Provide Designers with More Options, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 141-144.



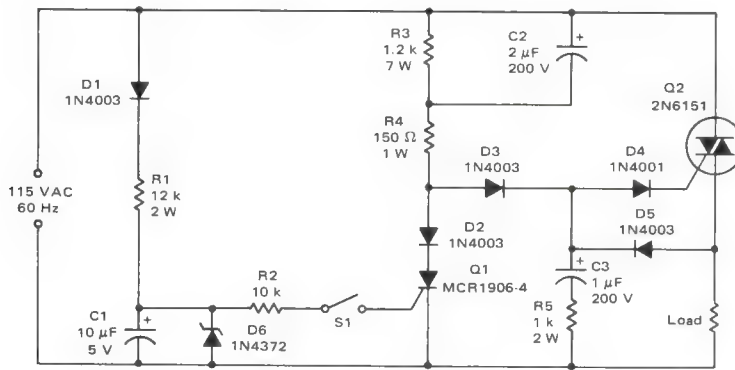
TTL INTERFACE FOR VMOS—By using open-collector 7416 TTL interface with its output pulled up to 15 V, S55V01 VMOS will switch up to 2 A easily. Inductive load such as relay requires diode across relay coil.—L. Shaeffer, VMOS Peripheral Drivers Solve High Power Load Interface Problems, *Computer Design*, Dec. 1977, p 90, 94, and 96-98.



OPTOISOLATOR DRIVE—TL440 zero-crossover switch uses pulsed gate drive. Switch supplies phase-locked driving pulses during zero-voltage crossover period, to minimize electromag-

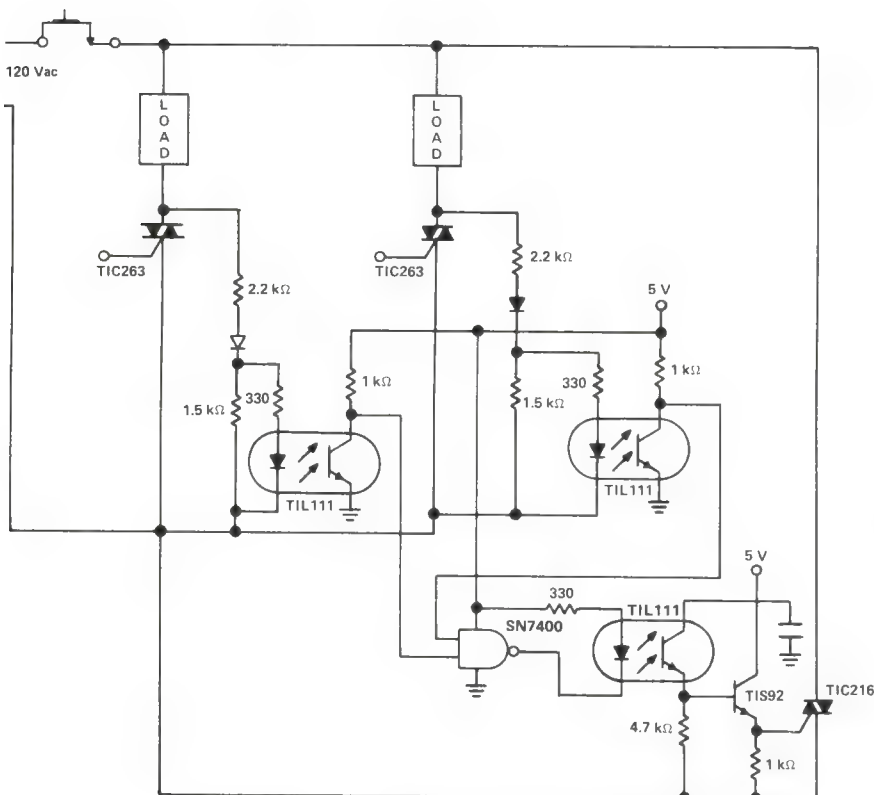
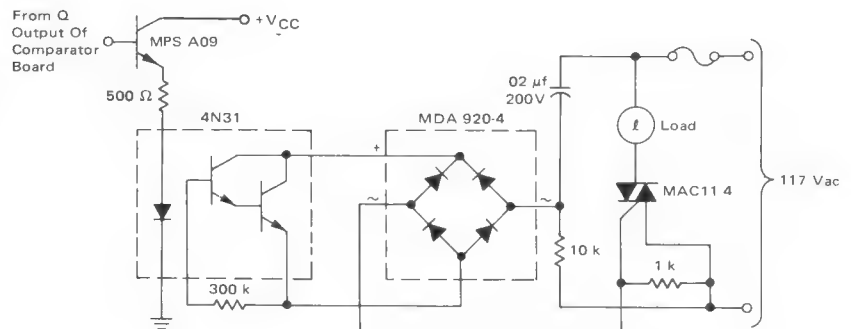
netic interference generated during turn-on of triac. Works well with resistive loads, but inductive loads can create phase shift that affects

firing time of triac.—"Thyristor Gating for μ P Applications," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1977, CA-191, p 6.

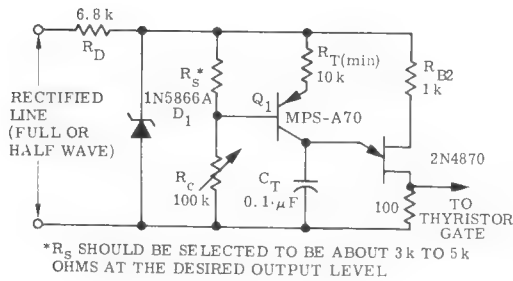


ZERO-POINT SWITCH—Used to control resistive loads. With S1 open, triac Q2 is turned on very close to zero on initial part of positive half-cycle because of large current flow into C2. Once Q2 is on, C3 charges through D5. When line voltage goes through zero and starts negative, C3 is still discharging into gate of Q2 to turn it on near zero of negative half-cycle. Load current thus flows for most of both half-cycles. When S1 is closed, Q1 is turned on and shunts gate current away from Q2 during positive half-cycles. Q2 cannot turn on during negative half-cycle because C3 cannot charge, which makes load current zero.—"Circuit Applications for the Triac," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-466, p 12.

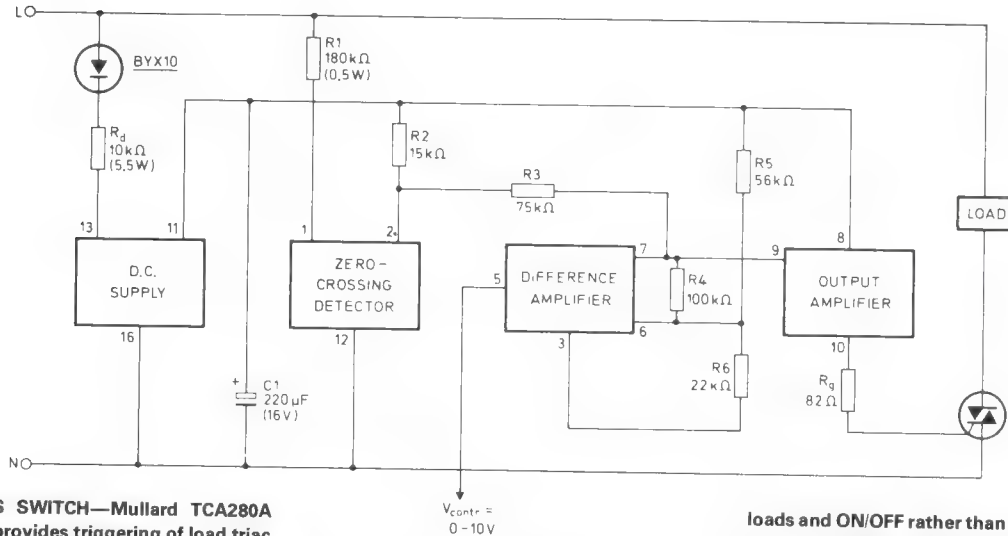
OUTPUT CONTROL FOR CLOCK COMPARATOR—Circuit triggers 10-A triac when Q output of comparator-driven flip-flop is logic 1. LED in optoisolator is then energized, activating phototransistor pair for driving gate circuit of triac through diode bridge. Trigger voltage of triac is positive for first quadrant and negative for third quadrant, to give maximum sensitivity of triac control.—D. Aldridge and A. Mouton, "Industrial Clock/Timer Featuring Back-Up Power Supply Operation," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-718A, p 7.



PROTECTION AGAINST SIMULTANEOUS OPERATION OF TRIACS—Optoisolators provide cross-connection between solid-state triac relay circuits to eliminate possibility that two or more triacs come on at same time due to circuit malfunction or component failure. Circuit shuts system down when this occurs.—"Thyristor Gating for μ P Applications," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1977, CA-191, p 5-9.



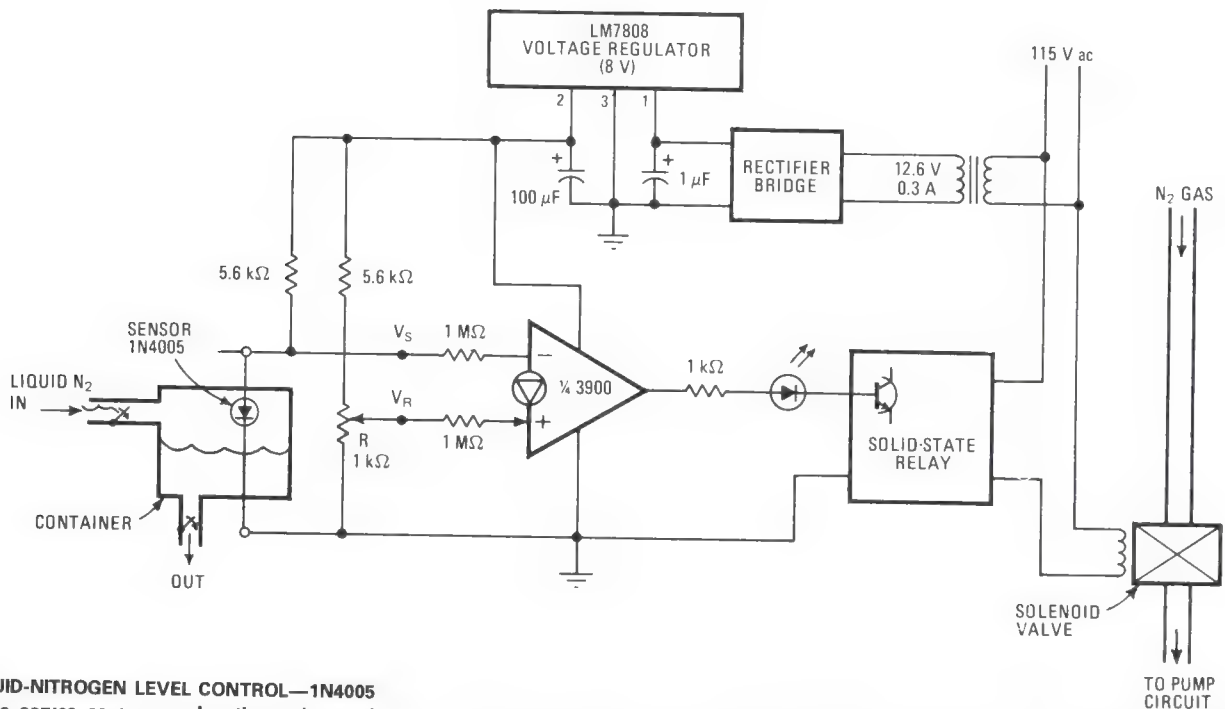
FEEDBACK CONTROL—Replacement of manual phase control pot with sensor and transistor provides automatic control of load power in response to stimuli such as heat, light, pressure, or magnetic fields. Output of feedback control circuit goes to thyristor in series with load. R_c establishes desired operating point for sensing resistor R_s . As R_s increases in resistance, more current flows into C_T and makes 2N4870 UJT trigger at smaller phase angle so more power is applied to load. For opposite effect, interchange R_s and R_c .—D. A. Zinder, "Unijunction Trigger Circuits for Gated Thyristors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-413, p 4.



SYNCHRONOUS SWITCH—Mullard TCA280A trigger module provides triggering of load triac at zero crossings of AC line voltage. Values shown are for triac requiring gate current of 100

mA; for other triacs, values of R_d , R_g , and C_1 may need to be changed. Designed for resistive

loads and ON/OFF rather than proportional control.—"TCA280A Trigger IC for Thyristors and Triacs," Mullard, London, 1975, Technical Note 19, TP1490, p 10.



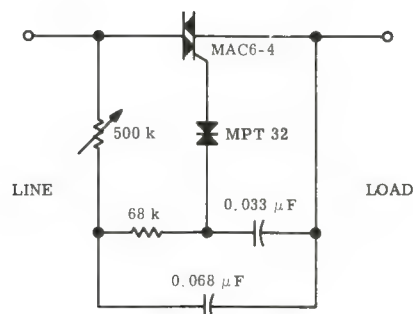
LIQUID-NITROGEN LEVEL CONTROL—1N4005 diode serves as sensor. Junction voltage of diode increases from 0.7 V at room temperature to 1.05 V when in liquid nitrogen. Voltage change is used to activate amplifier that con-

trols solenoid valve through solid-state relay. 1K pot R adjusts circuit sensitivity; this can be set so pump starts refilling of container when liquid is as much as 2 inches below diode, to

eliminate frequency recycling. LED indicates valve status.—V. J. H. Chiu, Diode Sensor and Norton Amp Control Liquid-Nitrogen Level, *Electronics*, Feb. 2, 1978, p 117.

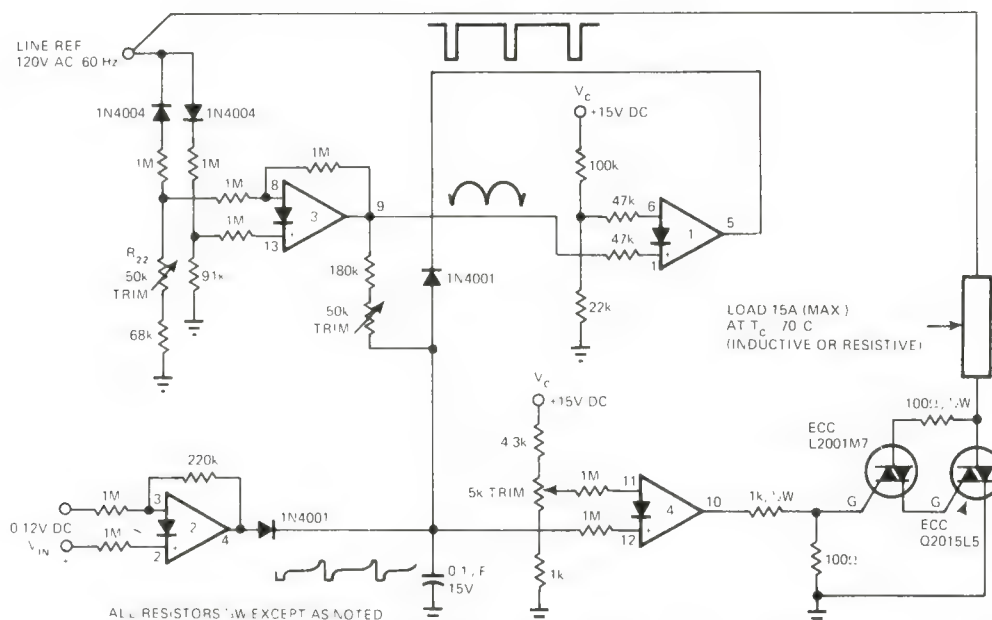
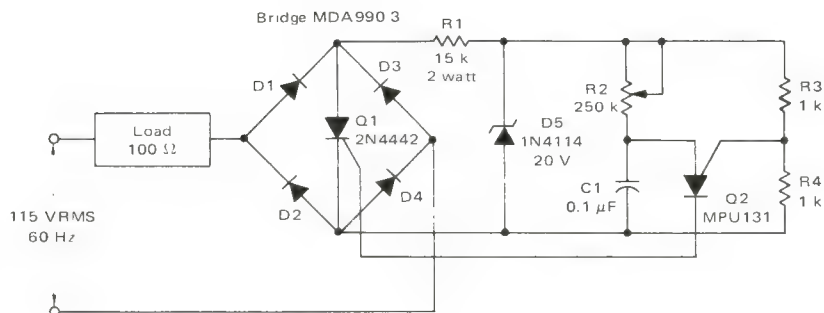


goes low, for switching of 25-W lamp load.—A. Pshaenich, "Interface Techniques Between Industrial Logic and Power Devices," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-712A, p 12.



FULL-RANGE CONTROL—Triggered triac is used with double phase-shift network to obtain reliable triggering at conduction angles as low as 5°, as required for control of incandescent lamps and some motors. Triac rating determines size of load.—“SCR Power Control Fundamentals,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-240, p 6.

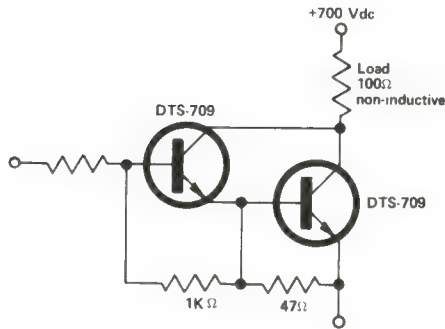
PUT CONTROLS SCR—Programmable unijunction transistor Q2 provides phase control for both halves of AC line voltage by triggering SCR connected across bridge. Relaxation oscillator formed by Q2 varies conduction interval of Q1 from 1 to 7.8 ms or from 21.6° to 168.5°, to give control over 97% of power available to load.—R. J. Haver and B. C. Shiner, "Theory, Characteristics and Applications of the Programmable Unijunction Transistor," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-527, p 10.



GROUND-REFERENCED RAMP-AND-PEDESTAL CONTROL—Need for transformer is eliminated by applying alternate half-cycles to inverting and noninverting inputs of section 3 of LM3900 quad opamp, so full-wave-rectified waveform is referenced to ground. Comparator

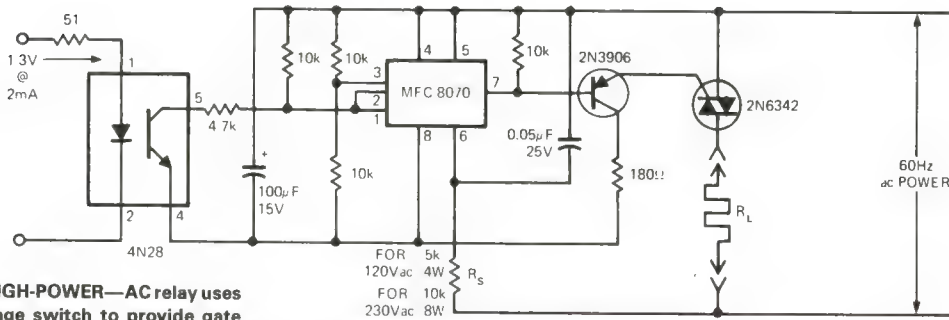
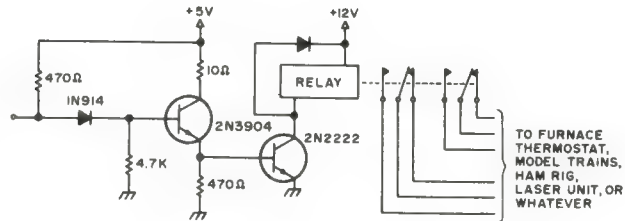
opamp 1 discharges timing capacitor at zero line voltage and synchronizes circuit with line frequency. Buffer opamp 2 scales input and provides linear pedestal for capacitor. Opamp 4 is comparator serving as output driver whose output is high when capacitor is charged to level

selected by high-end trimming pot. Output is sufficient for optoisolators and logic triacs.—J. C. Johnson, Ramp-And-Pedestal Phase Control Uses Quad Op Amp, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1977, p 208 and 211.



SWITCHING 4500 W BELOW 5 kHz—Simple Darlington connection of Delco DTS-709 transistors serves for switching of up to 700 V at 7 A for low-speed motor control, regulator, and inverter applications.—“Low Cost ‘Duolithic Darlington’ Switches 4500 Watts at up to 10 kHz,” Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1973, Application Note 54, p 3.

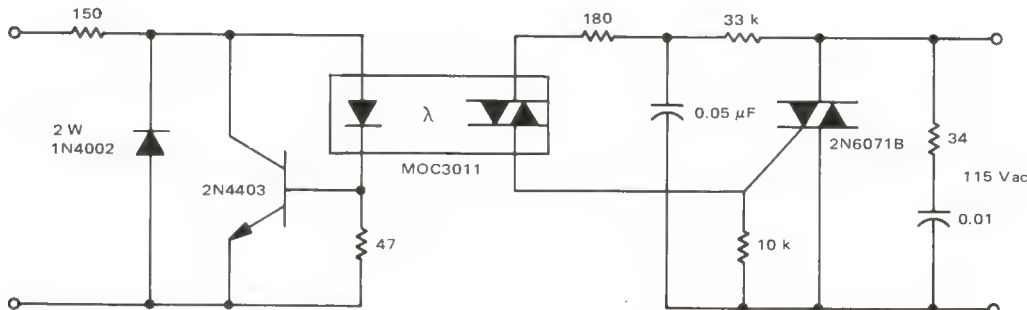
RELAY DRIVE—Logic input of 0 turns first transistor off, allowing base of next transistor to go high so it turns on and energizes relay for achieving desired control function.—D. D. Mickle, Practical Computer Projects, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 92–93.



ZERO-CROSSING HIGH-POWER—AC relay uses MFC8070 zero-voltage switch to provide gate current pulses for triac under control of differential input voltages derived from output of 4N28 optoisolator. When LED is off, voltage at pins 1 and 2 of switch is positive with respect to pin 3, inhibiting switch so no current pulses

go to triac gate. When LED is energized by logic input, gate current pulses are generated at zero-voltage excursions of AC power source. Transistor ensures adequate gate drive at low temperatures. For normally-on configuration,

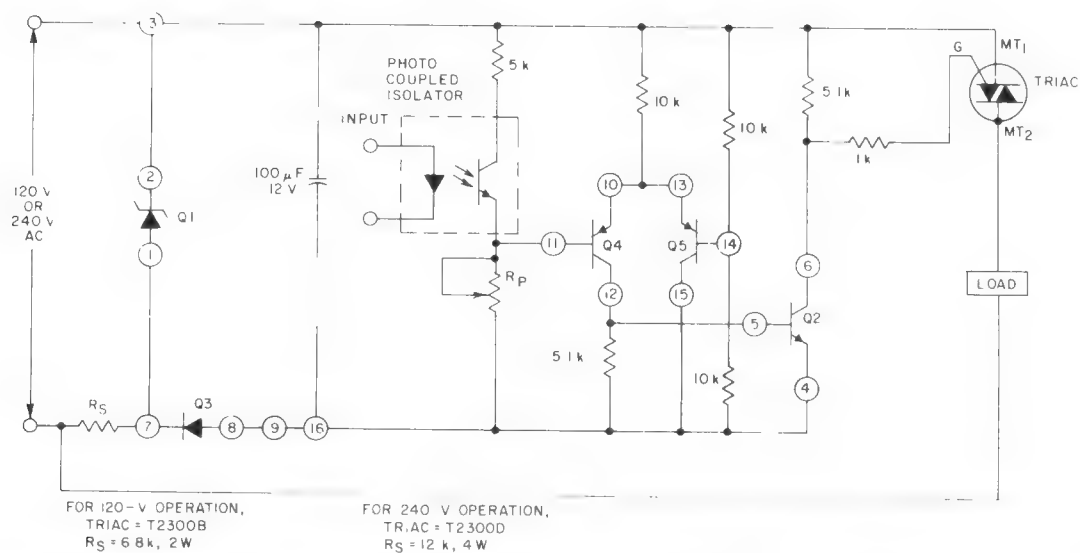
interchange input connections 3 and 1-2 of switch. Triac can be selected to handle resistive loads from 4 to 40 A.—T. Mazur, Solid-State Relays Offer New Solutions to Many Old Problems, EDN Magazine, Nov. 20, 1973, p 26–32.



OPTOISOLATOR AS SOLID-STATE RELAY—Circuit provides input protection of LED from overvoltage and reverse polarity, along with

snubber network for handling inductive AC loads. Triac should be chosen to handle load. Safe input voltage range is 3–30 VDC.—P.

O’Neil, “Applications of the MOC3011 Triac Driver,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-780, p 6.



ALARM CONTROL—Any input suitable for driving LED of optoisolator triggers triac for energizing load such as alarm gong. Transistors Q4

and Q5 of CA3096 array serve as comparator. Diode-connected transistor Q3, zener-connected transistor Q1, and 100- μF capacitor de-

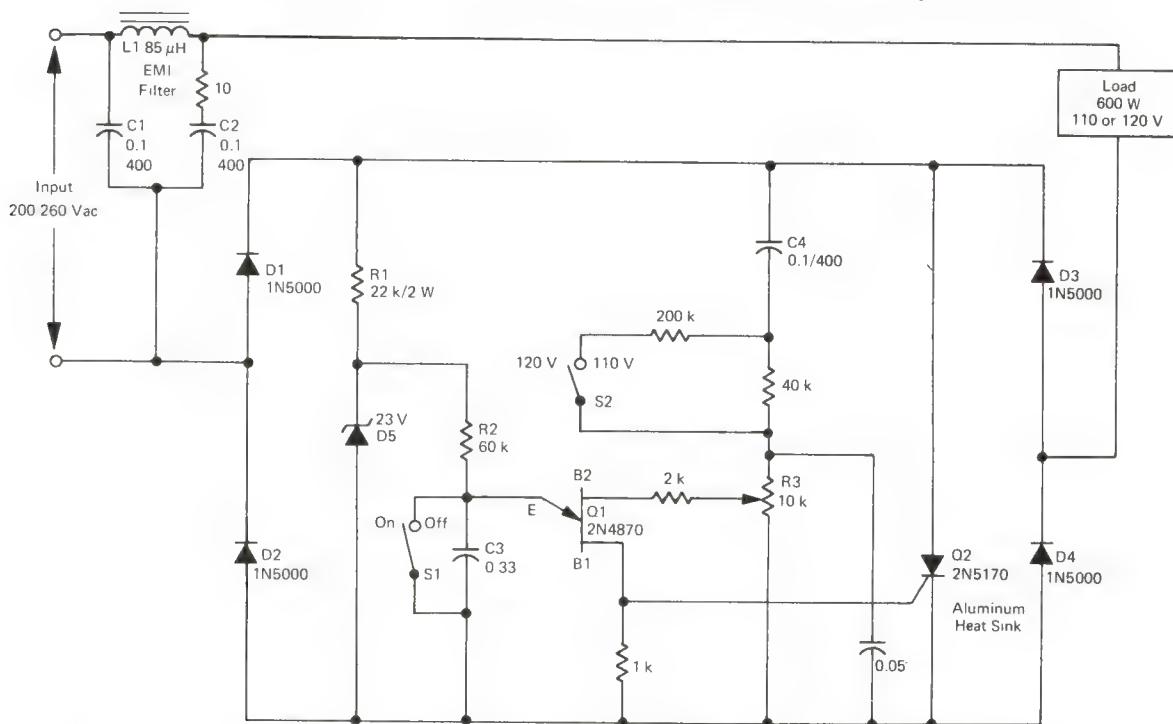
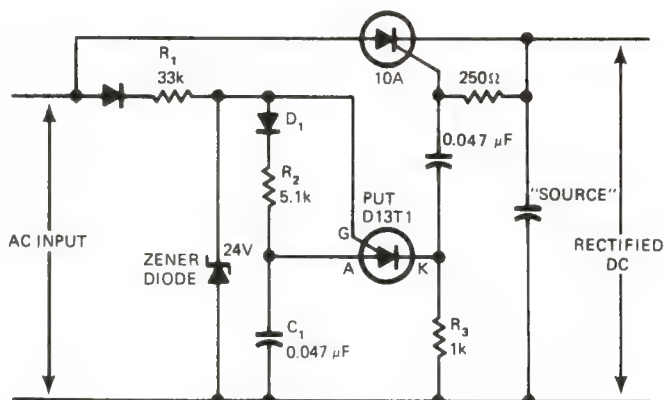
velop DC supply voltages from AC line.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 9.

CHAPTER 68

Power Supply Circuits

Includes unregulated circuits for changing AC input voltage to variety of DC voltages ranging from 1.5 V to 3 kV. Also includes inverter circuits containing oscillator operating from DC supply and providing AC voltage at 60 Hz or 400 Hz, along with RMS AC regulator. See also Converter—DC to DC, Regulated Power Supply, Regulator, and Switching Regulator chapters.

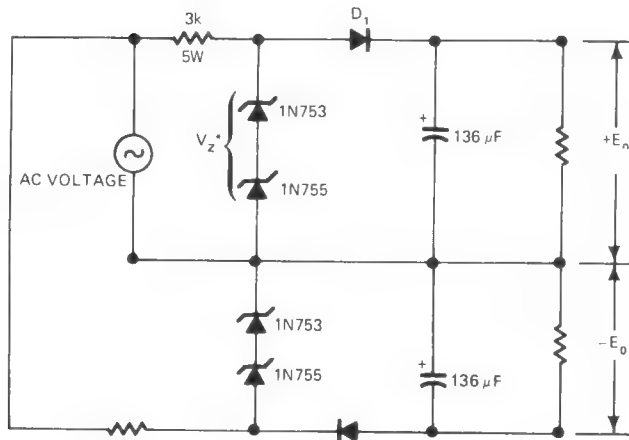
12-V TRANSFORMERLESS PREREGULATOR— AC line voltage is converted to regulated 12 VDC by varying firing angle of 10-A SCR. Circuit provides reliable operation for AC line voltages between 50 and 140 V. Key element in triggering of SCR is programmable unijunction transistor that provides variable and accurate control of firing time. Developed for use in power supply that uses digital techniques of sample-and-hold switching to achieve high degree of isolation between power line and load without using transformer.—J. A. Dickerson, Transformerless Power Supply Achieves Line-to-Load Isolation, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1976, p 92–96.



110/120 VAC \pm 2.5 V AT 600 W—Simple open-loop voltage compensator for small conduction angles operates from 200–260 VAC input and provides true RMS output voltage for sensitive equipment such as photographic enlargers,

oven heaters, projection lights, and certain types of AC motors. Full-wave bridge D1-D4 and SCR Q2 provide full-wave control, with UJT Q1 serving as trigger. Triggering frequency is determined by charge and discharge of C3 through

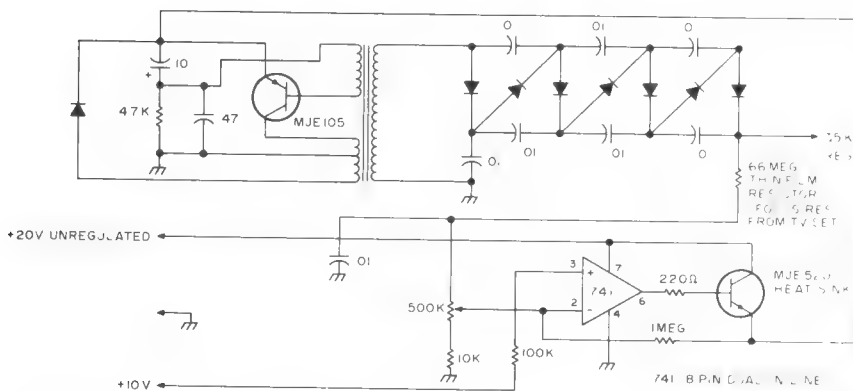
R2. As input voltage increases, required trigger voltage also increases, retarding firing point of SCR to compensate for change in input.—D. Perkins, "True RMS Voltage Regulators," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-509, p 3.



* V_z IS USUALLY ONE ZENER DIODE AND WILL GIVE REQUIRED VOLTAGE

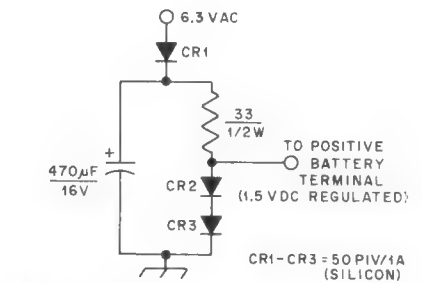
TRANSFORMERLESS ± 12 V AT 15 mA—Developed to provide bias voltage for six 741 opamps. Circuit connects directly across 120-V 60-Hz AC line. Article gives design procedure to meet per-

formance requirements. For values shown, ripple is 1.1 V. Diode types are not critical.—C. Venditti, Build this Transformerless Low-Voltage Supply, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1977, p 102.

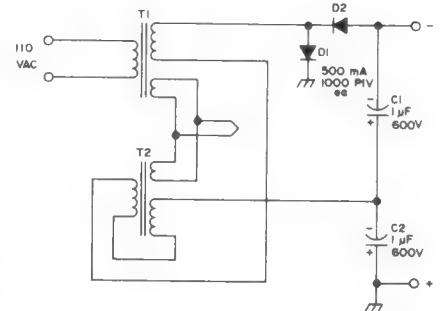


7.5-kV REGULATED SUPPLY—Power transformer is special design, but commercial unit delivering 5 to 10 kV can be used. Inverter circuit uses MJE105 transistor driving primaries of transformer. 741 opamp and transistor provide regulation for 7.5-kV output used in slow-scan

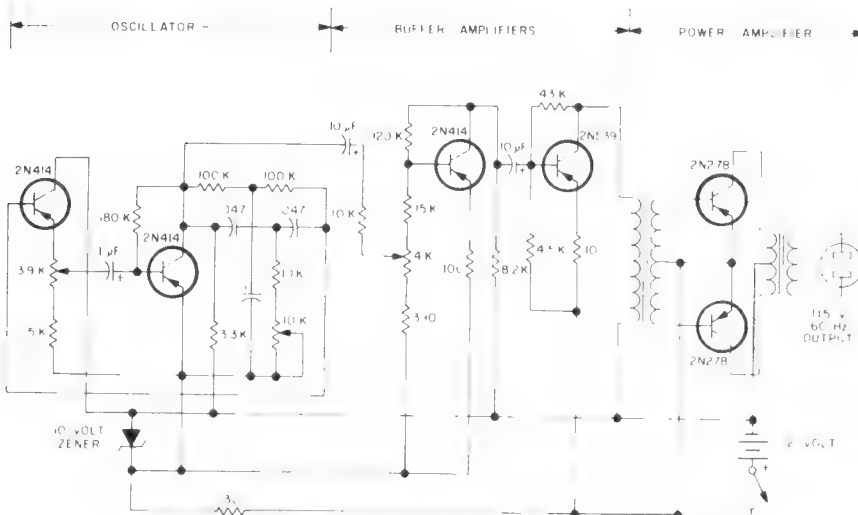
TV monitor. Diodes are 1 kV, such as 1N4007. Article gives circuit of complete monitor, including low-voltage supply.—L. Pryor, Homebrew This SSTV Monitor, *73 Magazine*, June 1975, p 22-24, 26-28, and 30.



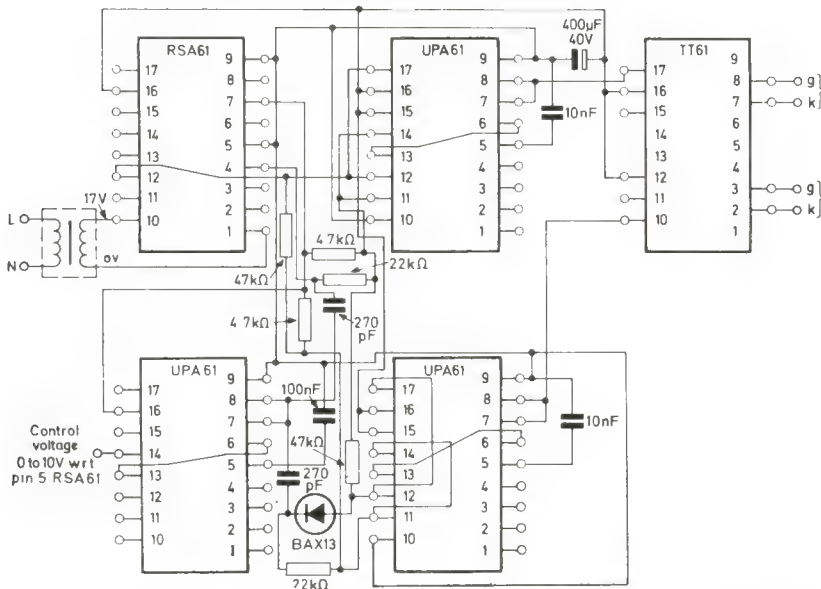
1.5 V FOR VTVM—Simple rectifier circuit replaces battery in vacuum-tube voltmeter. Provides good regulation and eliminates need for frequent battery replacement. Remove battery before using supply. AC source can be 6.3-V secondary of filament transformer or terminals of 6.3-V pilot lamp in any AC equipment.—P. Alexander, Battery Replacement Circuit for VTVM, *QST*, Jan. 1976, p 42-43.



1000 V FOR CRT—Unique connection of two TV booster transformers having 125-V secondaries gives high-voltage supply for small monitor scope. T1 is connected conventionally, with its 6.3-V winding going to heater of CRT. 6.3-V winding of T2, also connected to CRT, serves as primary for second transformer. Remaining windings of T2 and high-voltage secondary of T1 are connected in series aiding to give about 367 VAC for doubling by D1-D2 and C1-C2. Since CRT drain is low, filter charges to very nearly peak voltage of 1027 VDC.—W. P. Turner, Cheap Power Supply for a CRT, *73 Magazine*, March 1974, p 53.

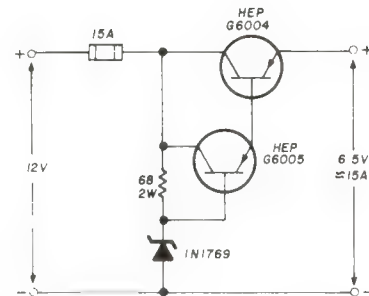


100-W SINE AT 60 Hz—Consists essentially of 60-Hz sine-wave oscillator with 10K frequency-control pot, two buffer stages, and push-pull power amplifier. Circuit eliminates noise problems of square-wave inverters when operating 115-V radio receiver or cassette player in car.—G. C. Ford, Power Inverter with Sine Wave Output, *73 Magazine*, May 1973, p 29-32.

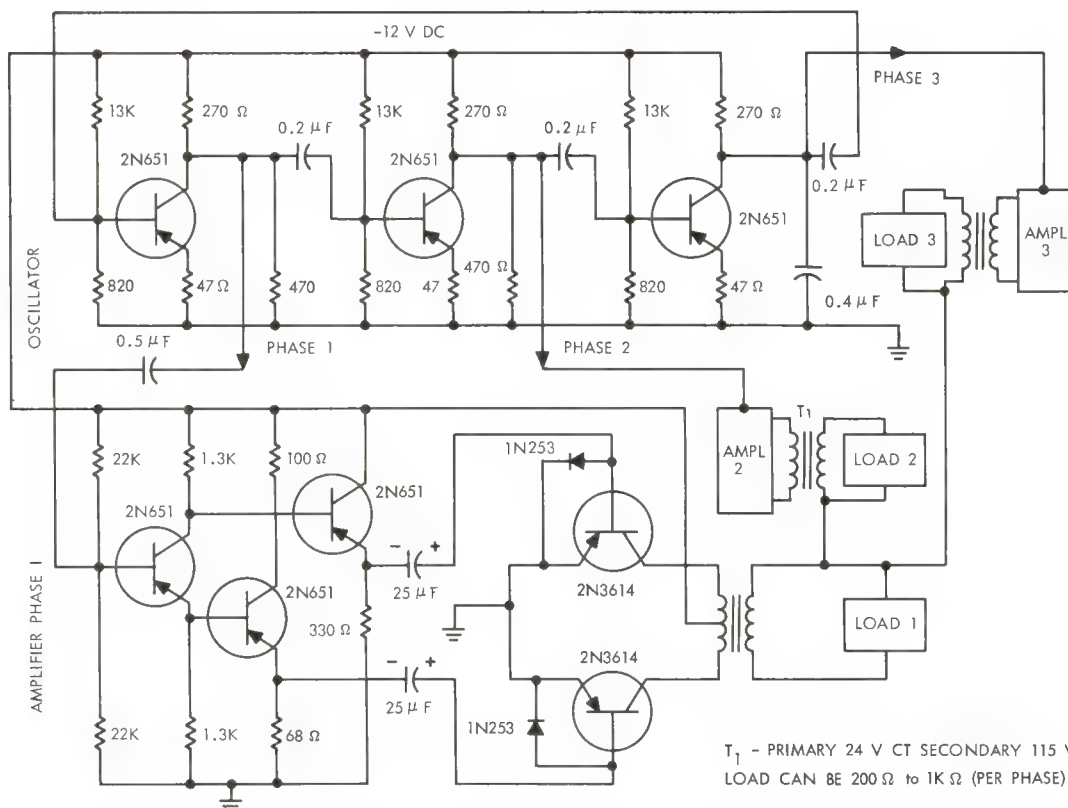


PARALLEL INVERTER DRIVE—Uses Mullard modules for converting DC power to AC at high power levels for such applications as driving induction motors at higher speeds than are obtainable with line frequency. DC control voltage of 0–10 V varies output frequency up to 400 Hz. UPA61 modules provide functions of level detector, pulse generator, ramp generator, capac-

itor discharge circuit, and bistable MVBR for parallel inverter system. RSA61 and TT61 are trigger modules, with RSA61 also providing power supplies for other modules.—“Universal Circuit Modules for Thyristor Trigger Systems (61 Series),” Mullard, London, 1978, Technical Information 66, TP1660, p 19.



12 V TO 6 V—Permits operation of older 6-V VHF FM mobile equipment from 12-V storage battery. With transistor mounted on suitable heatsink, maximum output is 15 A. If positive and negative lines are isolated from chassis, converter may be used with either negative or positive ground.—E. Noll, *Circuits and Techniques*, Ham Radio, April 1976, p 40–43.

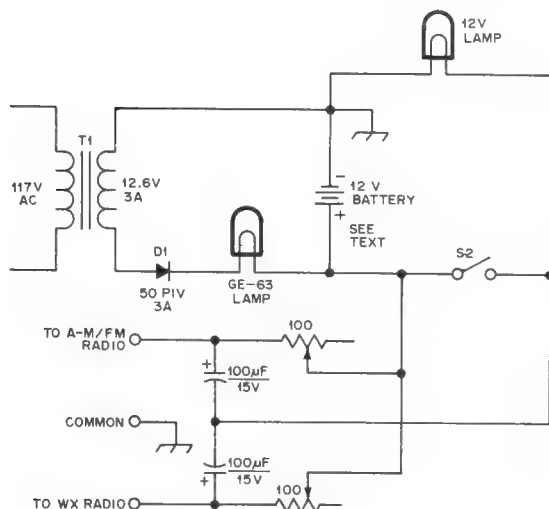


T₁ — PRIMARY 24 V CT SECONDARY 115 V
LOAD CAN BE 200 Ω TO 1K Ω (PER PHASE)

12 VDC TO 115 VAC AT 400 Hz—Provides three-phase output at 20 W by using RC coupling to oscillator in such a way that 120° phase difference exists at collectors of 2N651 transistors of

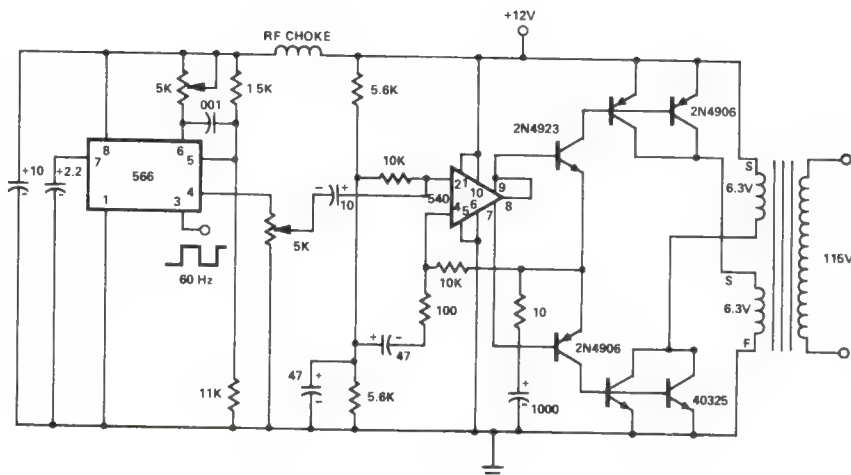
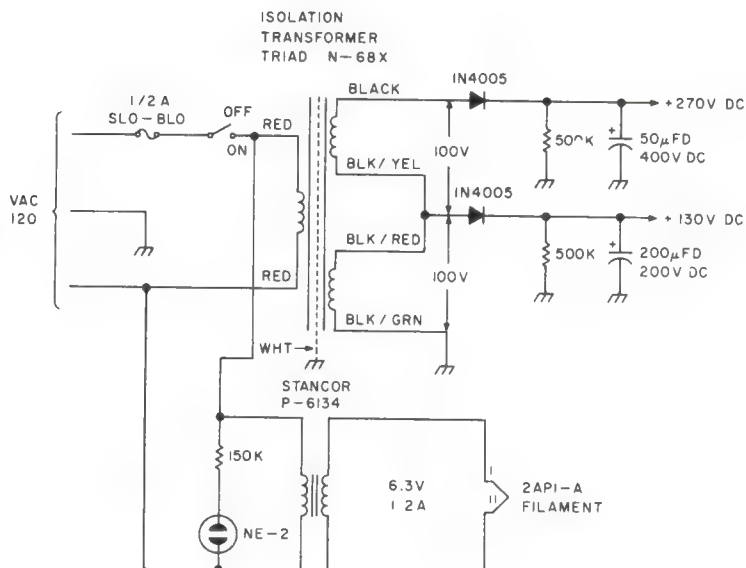
oscillator. Emitter-follower amplifier driving push-pull power output transistors is shown only for phase 1; other two phases use similar amplifiers. Power transistors are operated in

saturated switching mode.—R. J. Haver, “The ABC’s of DC to AC Inverters,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-222, p 15.

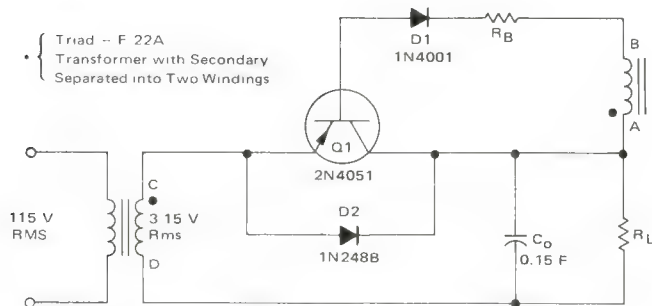


12-V EMERGENCY POWER—Trickle-charge circuit and 12-V motorcycle battery provide reliable emergency power for battery-operated weather radio, portable AM/FM receiver, or hand-held transceiver for many hours. 100K pots drop voltage to 9 V for each receiver. Lamp can be auto dome light. GE-63 pilot lamp in charging circuit acts as current limiter and charge indicator.—J. Rice, Simple Emergency Power, *QST*, March 1978, p 42.

130 AND 270 V FOR CRT—High-voltage power supply provides 270 V required for deflection plates of 2AP1-A CRT used as RTTY tuning indicator, as well as 130 V for high-voltage amplifier. Large capacitor keeps ripple voltage low.—R. R. Parry, RTTY CRT Tuning Indicator, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1977, p 118-120.

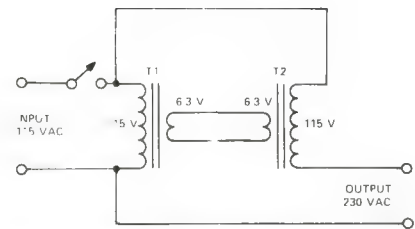


12 VDC TO 115 VAC AT 100 W—566 function generator provides triangle output at 60 Hz with frequency stability better than $\pm 0.02\%$. 540 power driver feeds six-transistor power output stage. Transformer load attenuates third harmonic, giving output very close to pure 60-Hz sine wave. 566 also provides square-wave output for other purposes.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 853-854.

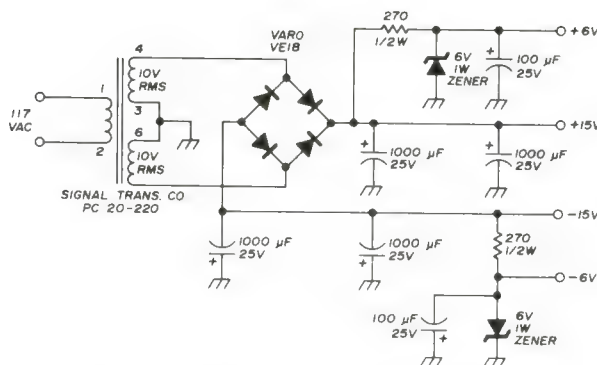


HALF-WAVE SYNCHRONOUS RECTIFIER—Transistor Q1 is synchronously biased on by AC input voltage to give efficient low-voltage regulation. When points A and C are positive with respect to points B and D, base-emitter junction of Q1 is forward-biased and collector current

flows through load R_L . On negative alternations, Q1 is reverse-biased and transistor is blocked.—B. C. Shiner, "Improving the Efficiency of Low Voltage, High-Current Rectification," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, AN-517, p 3.

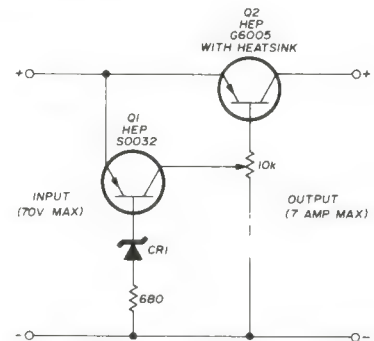


230 VAC FROM 115 VAC—Connect 6.3-V filament transformers back-to-back as shown to get 230 V when step-up transformer is not available. 115-V windings must be phased properly in series; if wrong, output voltage will be zero. Output power rating at 230 V is somewhat less than twice the power ($E \times I$) rating of smallest filament transformer. If 6.3-V 10-A transformers are used, power rating would be about 100 W (less than $2 \times 6.3 \times 10$).—A. E. McGee, Jr., Cheap and Easy 230 Volt AC Power Supply, 73 Magazine, Aug. 1974, p 64.

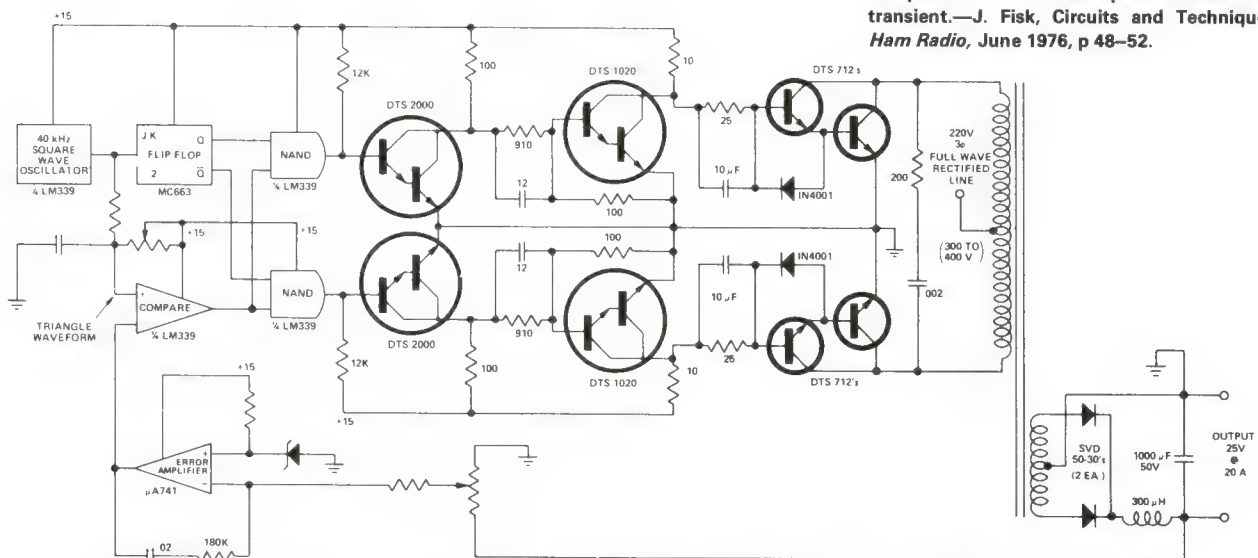


± 6 V AND ± 15 V—Suitable for use when frequency or some other critical parameter of load is not dependent on voltage. Developed for use

in CMOS IC function generator.—R. Megirian, Integrated-Circuit Function Generator, Ham Radio, June 1974, p 22–29.



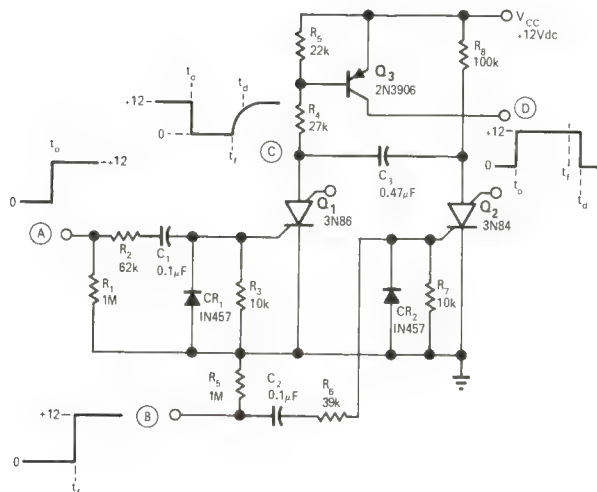
TRANSIENT ELIMINATOR—Used between DC power supply and load to eliminate supply transients that might damage semiconductor devices. Zener rating should be about 10% higher than supply voltage so Q1 is normally turned off. Q2 is normally conducting. When voltage spike is present on input line, zener conducts and turns Q1 on. Q1 then places positive bias on 10K pot to turn off Q2 and protect load during transient.—J. Fisk, Circuits and Techniques, Ham Radio, June 1976, p 48–52.



500 W AT 20 kHz—Uses four Delco DTS-712 transistors in push-pull Darlington configuration, with pulse-width modulation on push-pull inverter providing regulation. Can be operated from 220-VAC three-phase full-wave rectified line. Efficiency is up to 80%. Square-wave out-

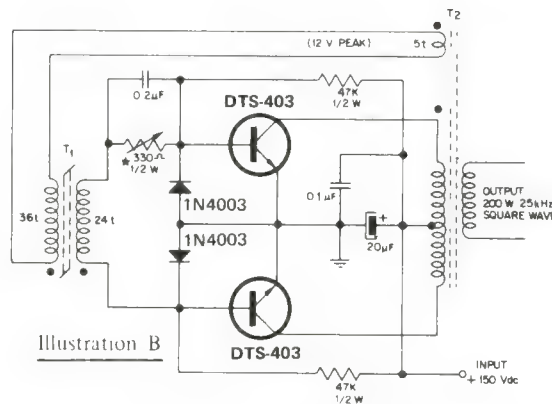
put of 40-kHz primary oscillator drives JK flip-flop that generates complementary square waves and divides frequency by 2 with necessary symmetry. NAND gates establish primary ON/OFF periods of power stage. Portion of output signal is compared to reference voltage, and

error signal is fed to NAND gates to give regulation better than 0.1% for load range of 200–500 W or line range of 300–400 V.—"A 20 kHz, 500 W Regulating Converter Using DTS-712 Transistors," Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1974, Application Note 55.



LOW STANDBY DRAIN—Positive 12-V pulse at input A triggers SCS Q₁, and turns on transistor switch Q₃. Positive pulse at input B gates SCS Q₂ on and turns off Q₃. Current drain is essentially zero (typically 3 μA). Circuit was designed to supply up to 7 mA of switched current from 12-VDC supply.—D. B. Heckman, Bistable Switch with Zero Standby Drain, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1971, p 42.

200 W AT 25 kHz—Two Delco DTS-403 high-voltage silicon transistors are connected as push-pull oscillator operating on 150-VDC bias. Efficiency is 78% at full load. Diodes serve alternately as steering and clamp diodes.—“25 kHz High Efficiency 200 Watt Inverter,” Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1971, Application Note 47.

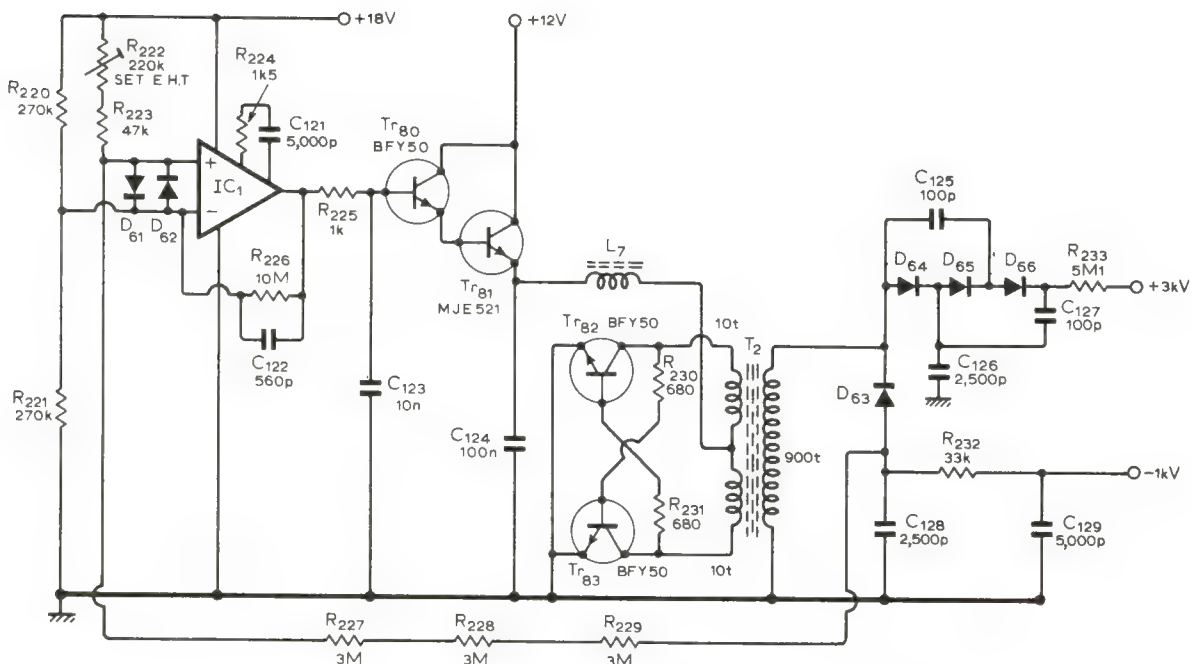


T₁ Pri: 36 t #30 AWG
Sec: 24 t #25 AWG
Core: Ferroxcube
266 T 125-3E2A
Ferrite toroid

T₂ Pri: 126 t tapped @ 63t,
40 strands #38 AWG litz
*Sec: 2.38 V/t
Feedback: 5t #25 AWG
Core: Ferroxcube (ferrite toroid)
528T500-3C5

★ Adjust value of resistor for maximum efficiency at full load.

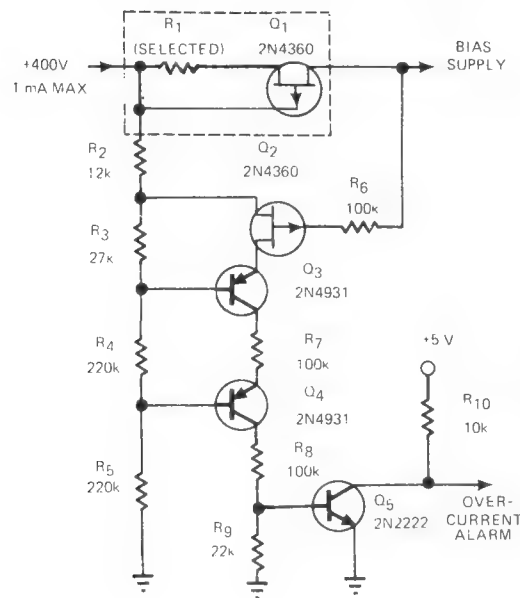
* To be determined by individual requirements.



3 kV FOR CRO—Circuit also provides 1-kV negative supply at 2 mA, as required for cathode-ray tube of oscilloscope. Positive supply furnishes 50 μA at 3 kV. Design uses transistor

inverter operating at about 20 kHz to simplify filtering. Tr₈₂ and Tr₈₃ form current-switched class D oscillator producing sine waves at high efficiency. Current multiplication is provided by

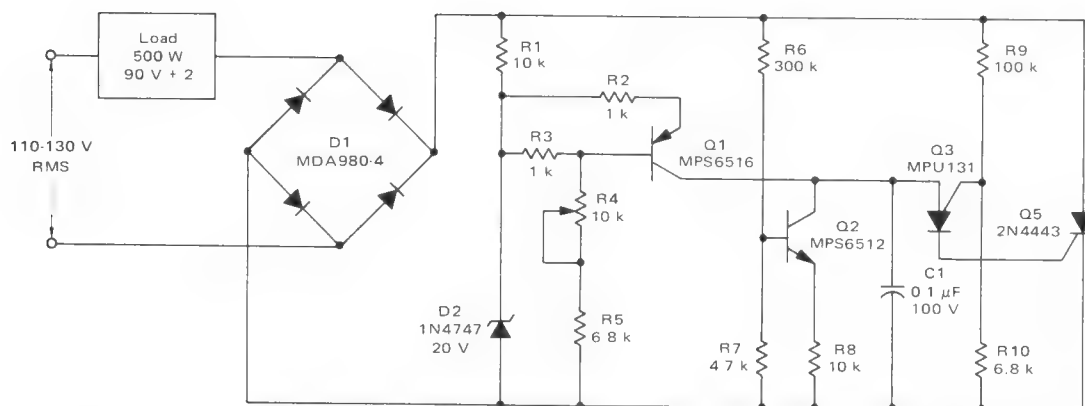
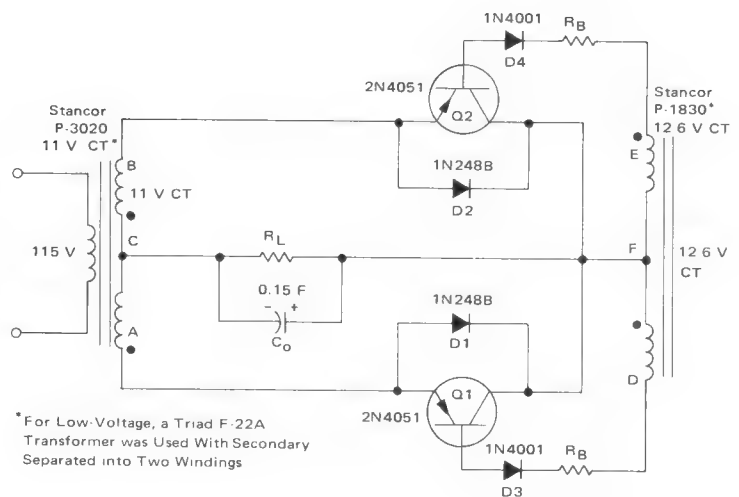
Tr₈₀ and Tr₈₁ for 709 IC opamp.—C. M. Little, A 50 MHz Oscilloscope, *Wireless World*, July 1975, p 319–322.



OVERCURRENT PROTECTION FOR 400-V SUPPLY—R₁ and Q₁ form current detector for bias supply. At normal current levels, voltage drop is very small and Q₂ is reverse-biased. When current reaches 400 μ A, voltage drop across R₁ forces gate of Q₁ to near pinchoff. Combined voltage drop across R₁ and Q₁ then becomes large so Q₂ is forced almost to full conduction. Q₃ and Q₄ then turn on Q₅, to provide overcurrent-alarm signal for activating logic circuit that shuts off power supply.—J. P. Thompson, *Overcurrent Alarm Protects HV Supply*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1978, p 321–322.

FULL-WAVE SYNCHRONOUS RECTIFIER

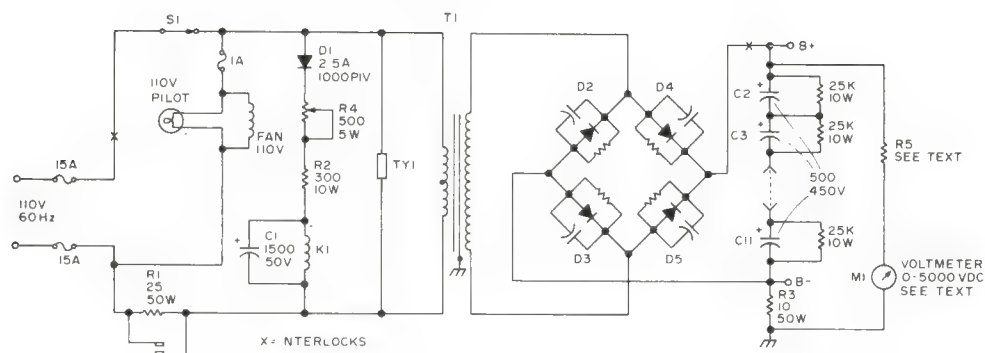
Transistors are biased on alternately by AC input voltage, to supply load current on alternate half-cycles. Silicon diodes D1 and D2 protect transistors from charging current of capacitive load when circuit is turned on. Capacitor discharge problems are minimized by use of diodes D3 and D4 in base circuits of transistors.—B. C. Shiner, "Improving the Efficiency of Low Voltage, High-Current Rectification," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, AN-517, p 4.



90 VRMS AT 500 W—Open-loop RMS voltage regulator acts with full-wave bridge to provide good AC voltage regulation for AC load over line voltage range of 110–130 VAC. As input voltage increases, voltage across R10 increases and

serves to increase firing point of PUT Q3. This delays firing of SCR Q5 to hold output voltage fairly constant as input voltage increases. Delay network of Q1 prevents circuit from latching up at beginning of each charging cycle for C1.—R.

J. Haver and B. C. Shiner, "Theory, Characteristics and Applications of the Programmable Unijunction Transistor," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-527, p 11.



3-kV SUPPLY—Circuit uses full-wave bridge rectifier D2-D5, with each diode stack constructed from two 1000-PIV 2.5-A diodes in series. Each diode pair is shunted by 470K 1-W resistor and 0.01- μ F 1000-V disk capacitor. C2-C11

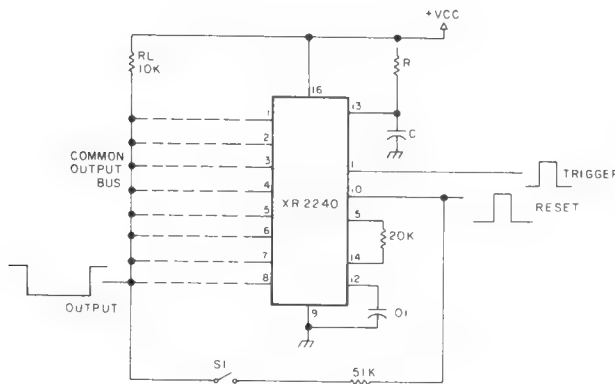
are 500 μ F at 450 VDC. Capacitor combination thus gives equivalent of 50 μ F for filter, rated 4500 V. When using 500- μ A movement for output voltmeter, R5 should be ten 1-megohm resistors in series. Thyrector TY1 is GE

6R520SP4B4. T1 has 2200-V secondary rated 500 mA. K1 is 24-V relay. Article covers construction and stresses safety precautions.—E. H. Hartz, 3000 VDC Supply, *73 Magazine*, July 1974, p 69–72.

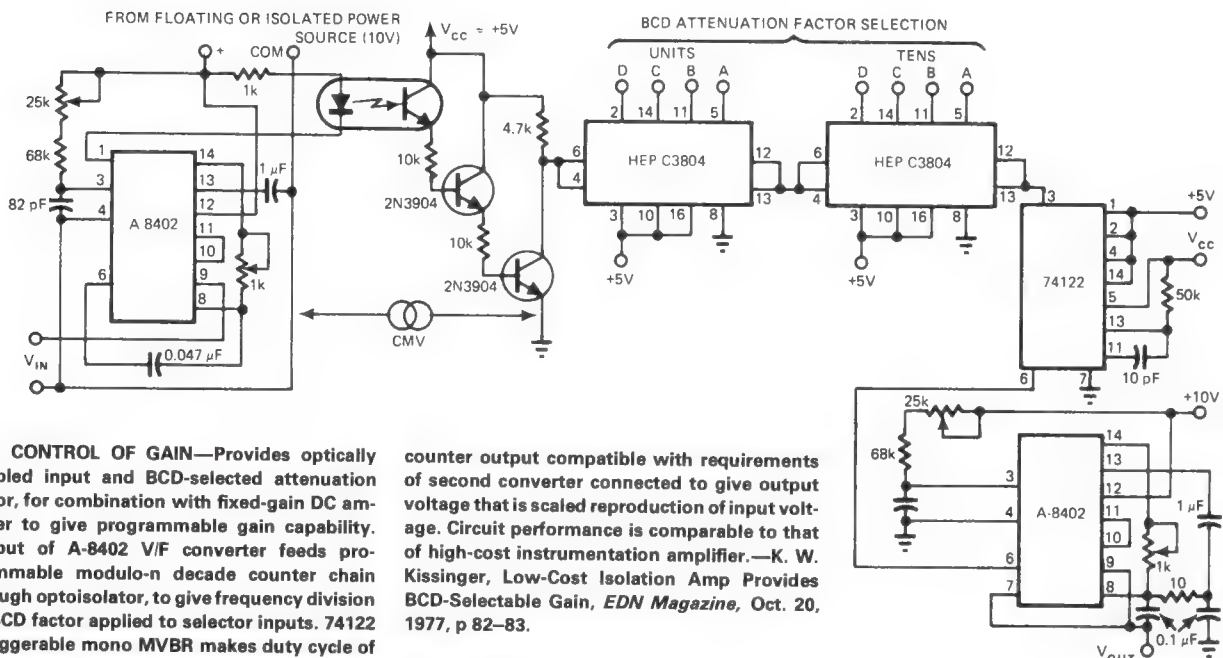
CHAPTER 69

Programmable Circuits

Circuits having 1 to 11 digital control inputs provide switch, logic, or computer-programmed choice of values for variables such as attenuation, division ratio, filter center frequency, math function, pulse width, or output frequency. See also Microprocessor chapter.

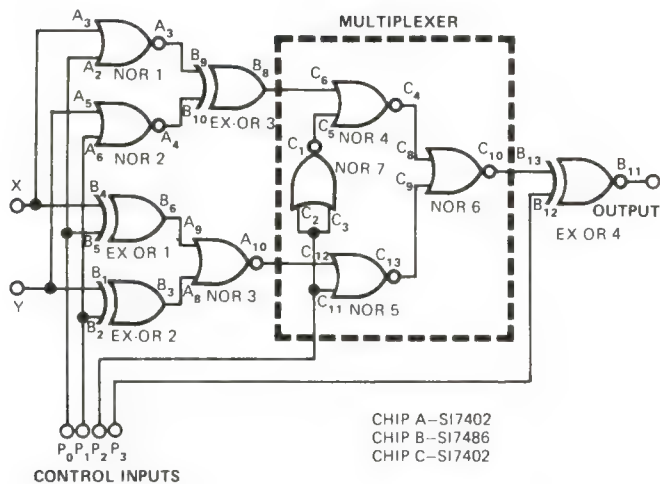


TIMER/COUNTER—Basic circuit using XR2240 programmable timer/counter acts as programmable mono when S1 is closed, with output pulse width being a multiple in binary of RC seconds. With 8-bit binary counter, time delays range from 1 RC to 255 RC seconds. As an example, if only pin 6 (dividing input frequency by 32) is connected to common output bus, duration of output pulse will be 32 RC seconds. Similarly, with pins 1, 2, 5, and 7 connected to bus, delay is 83 RC seconds. With S1 open for astable operation, output frequency is $1/t$ hertz where t is multiple of RC from 1 to 255. VCC is 4–15 V.—H. M. Berlin, IC Timer Review, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 40–45.

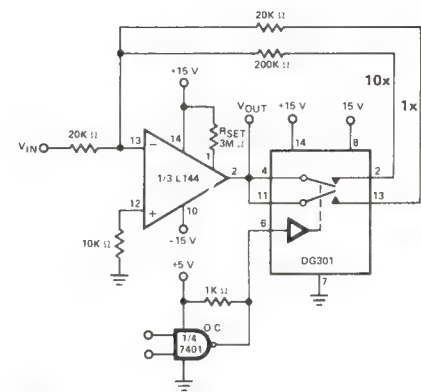


BCD CONTROL OF GAIN—Provides optically coupled input and BCD-selected attenuation factor, for combination with fixed-gain DC amplifier to give programmable gain capability. Output of A-8402 V/F converter feeds programmable modulo-n decade counter chain through optoisolator, to give frequency division by BCD factor applied to selector inputs. 74122 retriggerable mono MVBR makes duty cycle of

counter output compatible with requirements of second converter connected to give output voltage that is scaled reproduction of input voltage. Circuit performance is comparable to that of high-cost instrumentation amplifier.—K. W. Kissinger, Low-Cost Isolation Amp Provides BCD-Selectable Gain, EDN Magazine, Oct. 20, 1977, p 82–83.

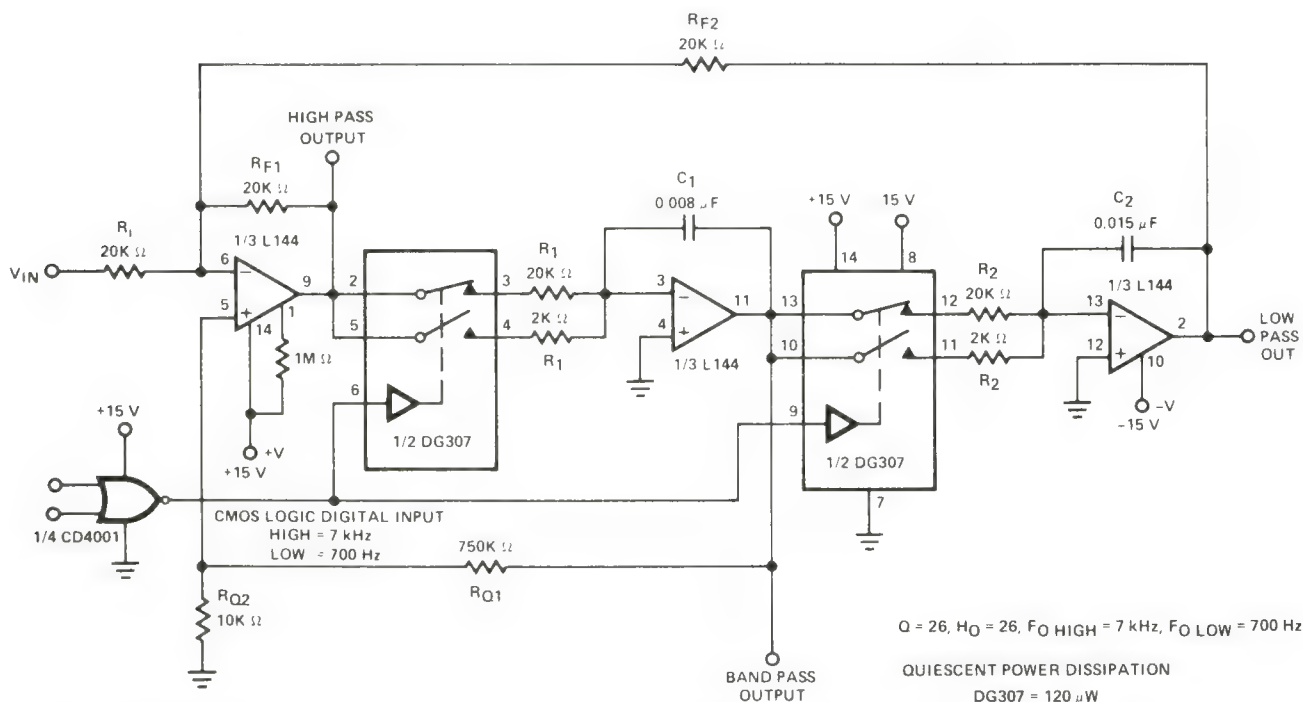


PROGRAMMING INPUT				OUTPUT
P ₃	P ₂	P ₁	P ₀	
0	0	0	0	$X + Y$
0	0	0	1	$X \cdot Y$
0	0	1	0	$\bar{X} \cdot Y$
0	0	1	1	$X \cdot \bar{Y}$
0	1	0	0	$X \cdot Y$
0	1	0	1	\bar{Y}
0	1	1	0	X
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	$X + Y$
1	0	0	1	$\bar{X} + \bar{Y}$
1	0	1	0	$X + \bar{Y}$
1	0	1	1	$\bar{X} \cdot \bar{Y}$
1	1	0	0	$X \cdot Y$
1	1	0	1	\bar{Y}
1	1	1	0	X
1	1	1	1	0



DIGITALLY SELECTABLE GAIN—TTL controls operation of DG301 low-power analog switch at output of inverting opamp. Low logic gives gain of 1, and high logic gives gain of 10.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-90.

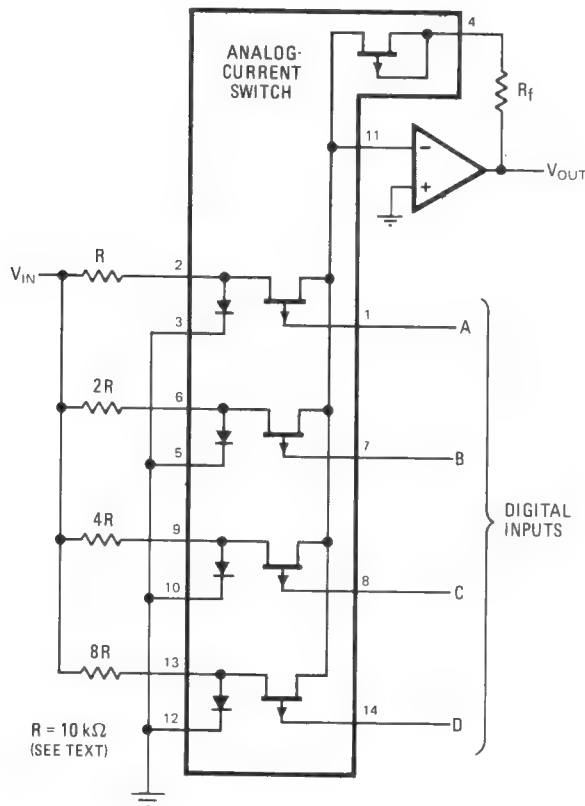
16 FUNCTIONS OF X AND Y—With only three IC chips, circuit provides choice of any one of 16 possible functions of two Boolean variables. Table shows output states for all programming combinations of control inputs P.—S. Murugesan, Programmable Logic Circuit Has Versatile Outputs, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1975, p 57.



PROGRAMMABLE-FREQUENCY STATE-VARIABLE—Provides choice of low-pass, high-pass, and bandpass outputs with logic-selectable

center frequency of 700 or 7000 Hz. Logic input controls DG307 low-power dual analog switch for changing values of frequency-determining

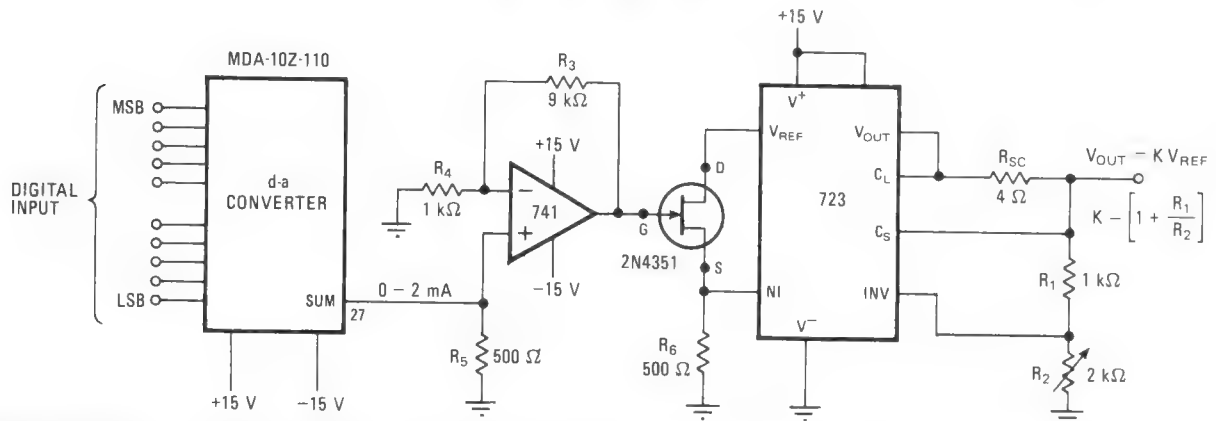
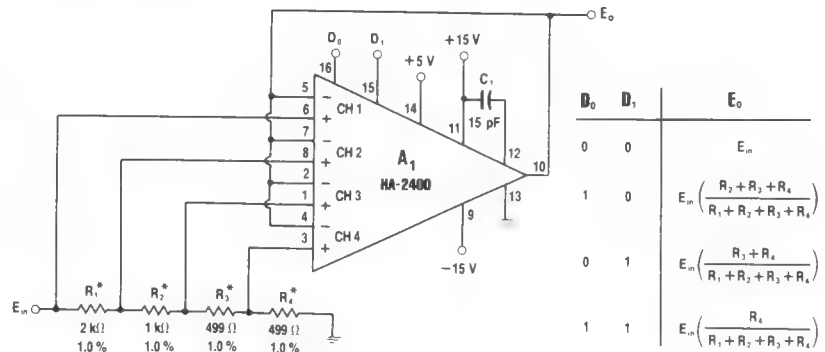
resistors R_1 and R_2 .—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-86.



GAIN-PROGRAMMABLE AMPLIFIER—National AH5010 4-bit current-mode analog switch for TTL input is used with general-purpose opamp such as LM118 to give multiplying D/A converter at low cost. For CMOS control logic, use AM97C10 switch. Use of 10K for gain-programming resistor R gives compromise between switch resistance and switch leakage. Use 0.2% tolerance resistors for R and 2R, 0.5% for 4R, and 5% for highest resistance, with 0.1% tolerance for feedback resistor R_f , which is also 10K, to give overall accuracy within 0.2%.—J. Maxwell, Analog Current Switch Makes Gain-Programmable Amplifier, *Electronics*, Feb. 17, 1977, p 99 and 101.

$$V_{OUT} = -V_{IN} \frac{R_f}{R} \left[\bar{A} (2^0) + \bar{B} (2^{-1}) + \bar{C} (2^{-2}) + \bar{D} (2^{-3}) \right]$$

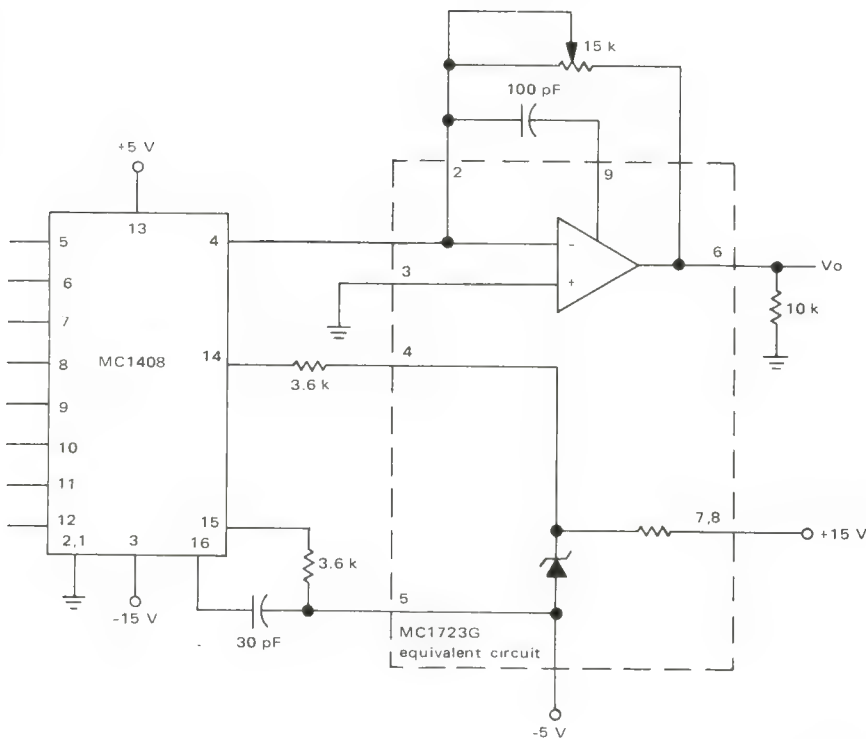
FOUR-STATE ATTENUATOR—HA-2400 four-channel programmable amplifier is used as non-inverting four-state attenuator controlled by logic inputs 0 and 1 to D_0 and D_1 . Output voltage for each logic combination is given in truth table. Values shown provide gains of 1, $1/2$, $1/4$, and $1/8$.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 429–431.



CONTROLLING REGULATOR OUTPUT—Digital control of D/A converter determines output voltage of regulator, with FET serving as voltage-variable resistor. Applications include generation of sequence of voltages for testing com-

ponents or equipment. Analog Devices MDA-10Z-110 converter generates 0–2 mA output with resolution determined by 10-bit digital input. 741 opamp transforms current to 0–6 V

output for varying output of 723 regulator over range of 7–37 V at 150 mA maximum.—C. Viswanath, D-A Converter Controls Programmable Power Source, *Electronics*, July 21, 1977, p 125.

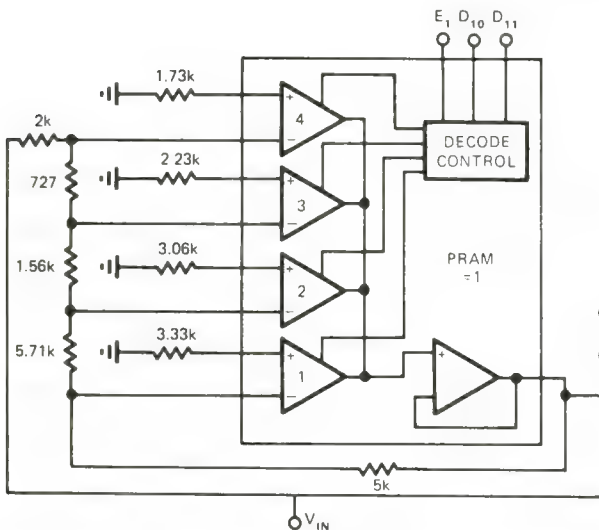
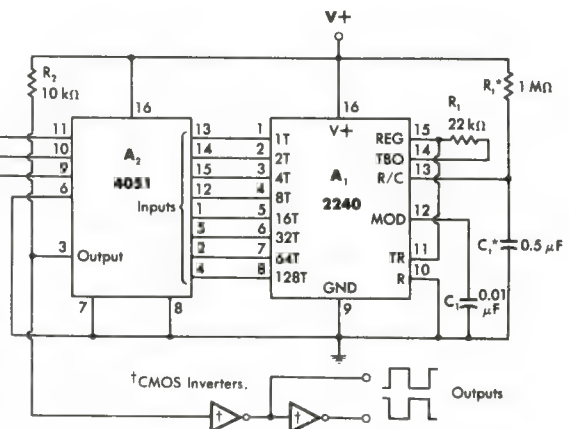


0-12 V PROGRAMMABLE—Combination of Motorola MC1408 DAC and MC1723 regulator gives digitally programmable voltages in 0.1-V increments at currents in excess of 100 mA. Can be used as programmable lab power supply, computer-controlled supply for automatic test equipment, or in industrial control systems. Requires ± 5 V and ± 15 V supplies. Voltage range can be increased to 25.5 V if positive supply is increased to 28.5 V or higher.—D. Aldridge and N. Wellenstein, "Designing Digitally-Controlled Power Supplies," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-703, p. 3.

PROGRAMMABLE ASTABLE—Square-wave output frequency of Exar XR-2240 programmable timer/counter is made digitally programmable by use of 4051 CMOS multiplexer having three-line channel-select control ABC. Lines select one of eight possible switching paths by binary combination. When all three inputs are zero, highest of eight basic output frequencies of 2240 is obtained, as shown in truth table. Circuit will yield outputs with periods of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128 s.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p. 123-125.

*** Truth Table**

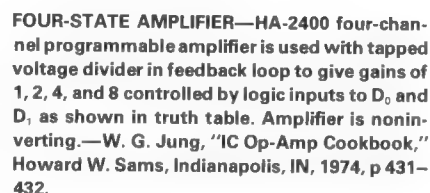
Input	Output
C B A	n f _o
0 0 0	1 1/2 R _i C _i
0 0 1	2 1/4 R _i C _i
0 1 0	4 1/8 R _i C _i
0 1 1	8 1/16 R _i C _i
1 0 0	16 1/32 R _i C _i
1 0 1	32 1/64 R _i C _i
1 1 0	64 1/128 R _i C _i
1 1 1	128 1/256 R _i C _i



PROGRAMMABLE-GAIN OPAMP—Cascading two HA-2400 digitally programmed amplifiers, each combining functions of analog switches and high-performance opamps on single IC chip, gives 16 different programmable gains in

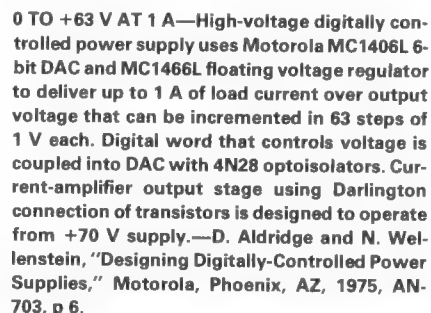
unit steps. Article gives truth table showing total gain obtained for 16 combinations of 0 and 1 on control lines D₀, D₁₁, D₂₀, and D₂₁. Enable lines are normally at 1, and E₂ is made 0 only when total gain must be zero. Applications in-

clude digital AGC and digital control of servo-systems and level detectors.—J. A. Connelly, N. C. Currie, and D. S. Bonnet, Op Amp Has 16-Step Digital Gain Control, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1974, p. 75 and 77.

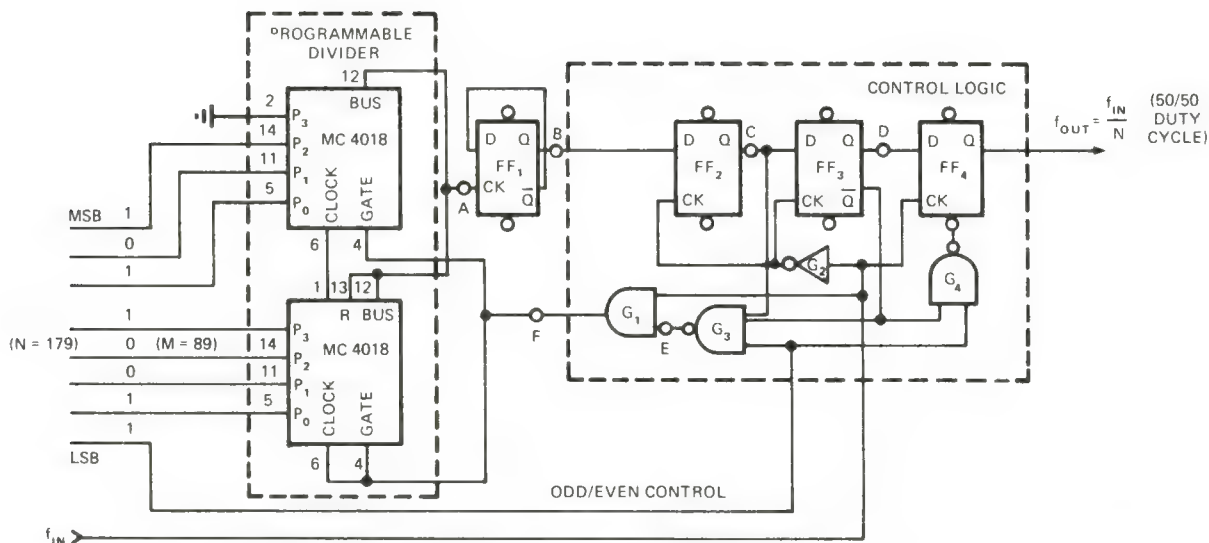
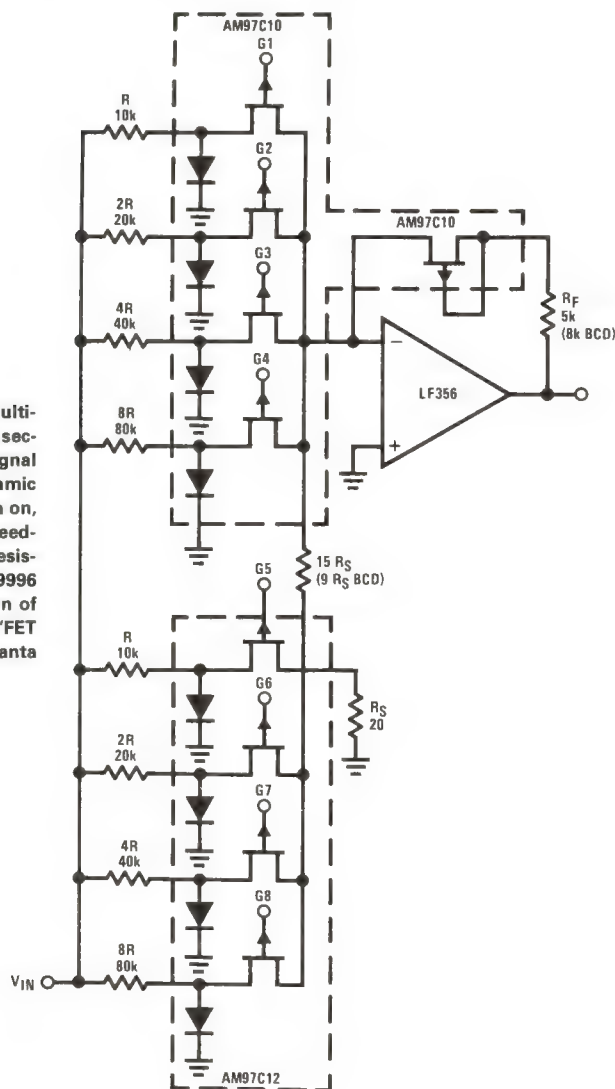


The circuit diagram shows a 12-bit digital-to-analog converter (DAC) using the MC1408 D/A Converter IC. The DAC has 12 digital inputs (pins 5-16) labeled from MSB (Most Significant Bit) to LSB (Least Significant Bit). The reference voltage is set by a divider consisting of R1 (820 Ω) and R2 (1.25 kΩ) connected to a 5V supply. The LM336 precision centrabitor is used to provide a precise reference voltage to the DAC's reference input (pin 14). The DAC's output is connected to a load resistor R3 and the non-inverting input of an op-amp (U2) configured as a voltage follower. The op-amp's output is connected to the output terminal. The DAC's power supply is connected to a 5V supply (pin 13) and a -15V supply (pin 16). The op-amp's power supply is connected to a 5V supply (pin 4) and a -15V supply (pin 2). The output is connected to a load resistor R3 and the non-inverting input of the op-amp (U2). The op-amp's output is connected to the output terminal.

RANGE	R3	U2	V+	V-
0 TO +2.55V	1280 OHMS	741	+5V	-15V
0 TO +2.55V	12.80 k	759	+28V	GN



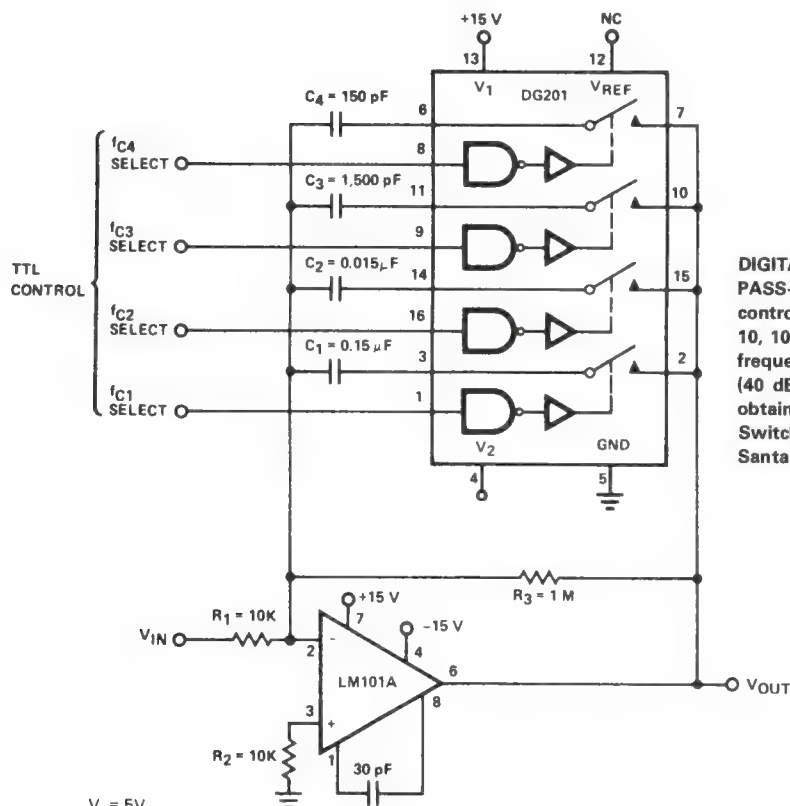
GAIN-PROGRAMMED AMPLIFIER—8-bit multiplying D/A converter using cascaded 4-bit sections provides logic-controlled gain for signal preconditioning, level control, and dynamic range expansion. Logic 0 turns JFET switch on, and logic 1 turns switch off. Series FET in feedback path of opamp compensates for ON resistance of JFET switch. Circuit has gain of 0.9996 (binary) with 5K feedback resistor and gain of 0.99 (BDC) with 8K feedback resistor.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-47-6-49.



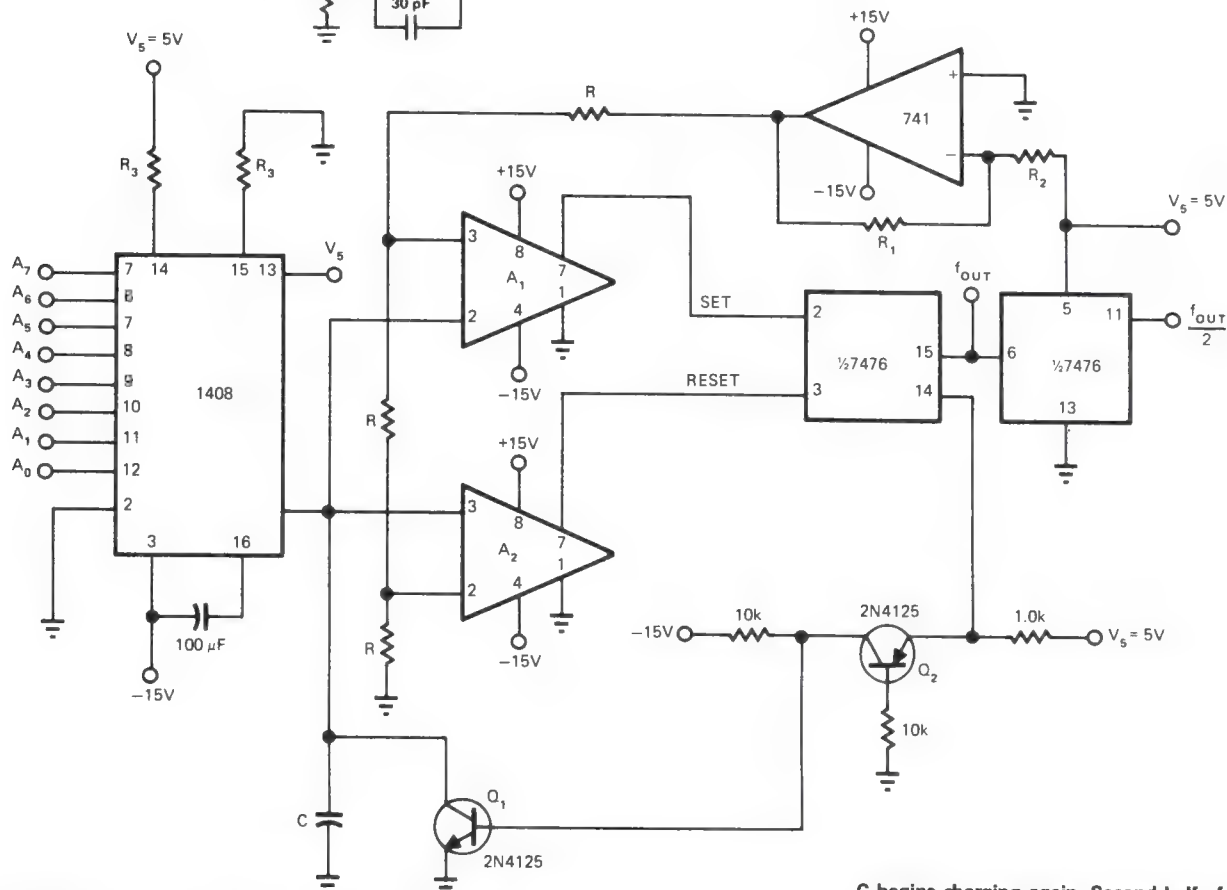
PROGRAMMED DIVIDE-BY-179—Produces symmetrical output waveforms even if divider ratios are large, variable, and even or odd. Circuit is set up for output of $N = 179$, for which M

$= 89$ is programmed into divider and odd/even control of logic is a 0. Control logic can be simplified, depending on particular requirements; thus, if perfect symmetry is not essential, G_1 and

FF_4 can be eliminated. Article tells how to program for any other value of N .—V. R. Godbole, Programmable Divider Maintains Output Symmetry, *EDN Magazine*, July 5, 1974, p 72-74.



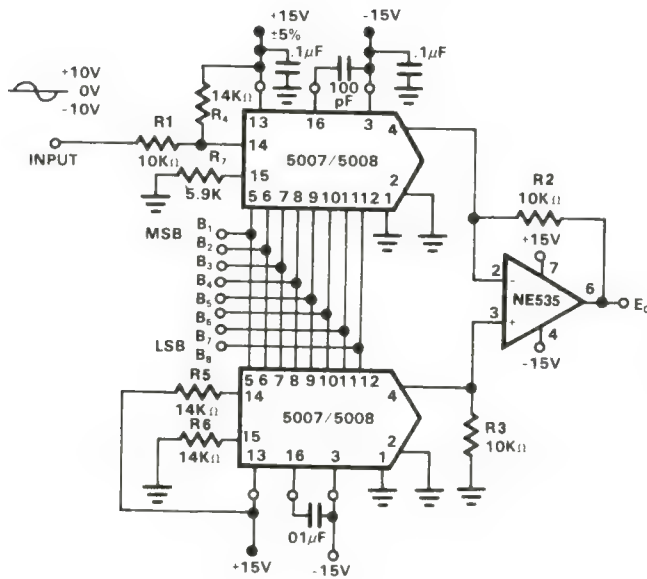
DIGITALLY CONTROLLED VARIABLE LOW-PASS—DG201 CMOS analog switch with TTL control permits setting of break frequency at 1, 10, 100, or 1000 Hz. Voltage gain below break frequency, determined by ratio of R_3 to R_1 , is 100 (40 dB). Highest break frequency (1000 Hz) is obtained when C_4 is switched in.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-66–7-67.



8-BIT PROGRAMMABLE INPUT—Serves as digitally programmable frequency source covering 10 to 2550 Hz for systems under microprocessor control. Frequency change is essentially instantaneous, assuring immediately valid data. Uses MC1408L8 8-bit monolithic D/A converter to supply constant current for charging C in neg-

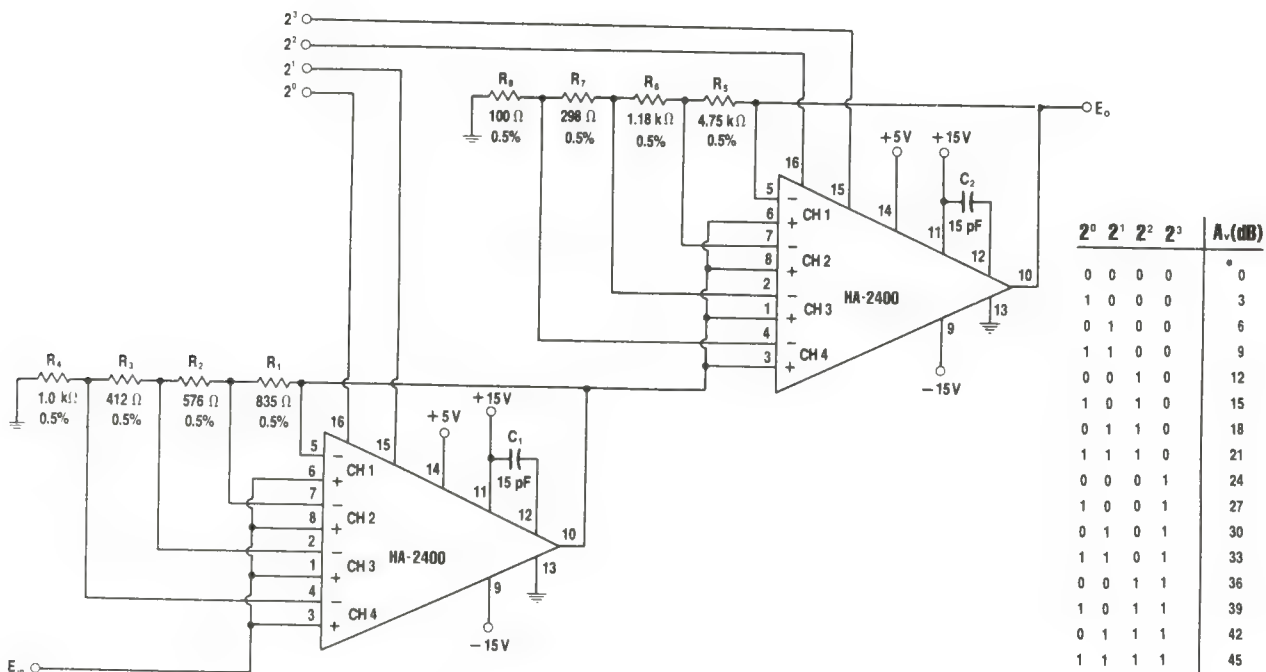
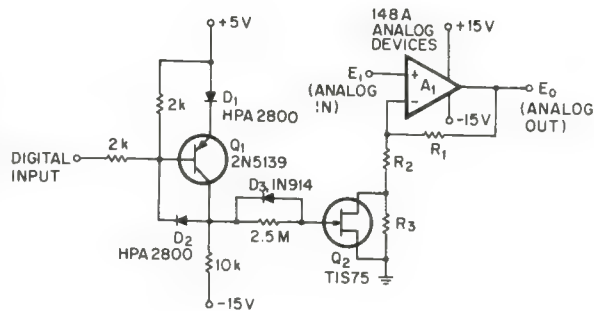
ative direction. When capacitor voltage exceeds lower negative threshold voltage at pin 3 of LM311 high-impedance comparator A_1 , comparator changes state and sets 7476 flip-flop. This turns on Q_1 through level-shifter Q_2 , discharging C until it exceeds higher threshold voltage at pin 2 of A_2 . Flip-flop then resets and

C begins charging again. Second half of 7476 serves as divider. To cover above frequency range, values should be: R_3 3.9K; R_1 27K; R_2 10K; R_3 2.2K; C 0.1 μF. Circuit gives 8-bit accuracy. Design equations are presented in article.—A. Helfrick, Eight-Bit Frequency Source Suited for μP Control, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1976, p 116 and 118.



PROGRAMMABLE GAIN—Combination of two Signetics 5007/5008 multiplying D/A converters and NE535 opamp gives digital control of attenuation and gain in audio system. AC input controls polarity of output, giving output of ± 10 V for inputs from DC to 10 kHz and ± 5 V if response goes up to 20 kHz.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 677–685.

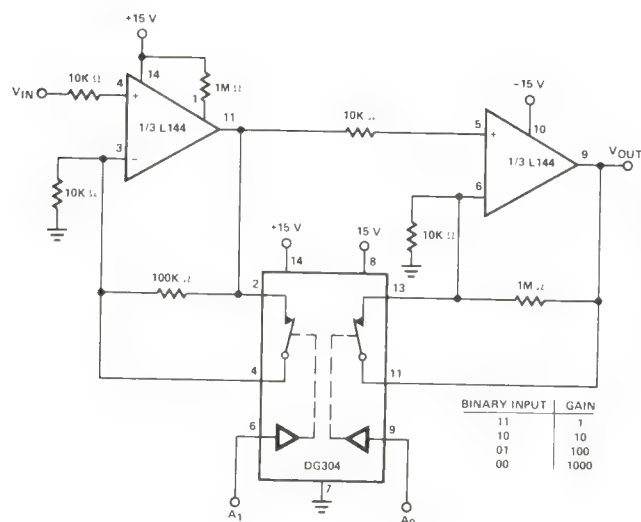
GAIN-PROGRAMMABLE—Gain of noninverting opamp can be programmed with standard digital logic levels. With input at 0 V, Q_1 is turned on but is held out of saturation by Schottky diode D_2 . Resulting opamp gain is $(R_1 + R_2)/R_2$. If R_2 is 1.13 kilohms and R_1 10 kilohms, gain is 10. When input is 5 V, Q_1 is off and gate of Q_2 is driven to -15 V. Gain now becomes $(R_1 + R_2 + R_3)/(R_2 + R_3)$. If R_3 is 8.87 kilohms, gain is 2.—K. Karash, Gain-Programmable Amplifier, *EEE Magazine*, Sept. 1970, p 89.



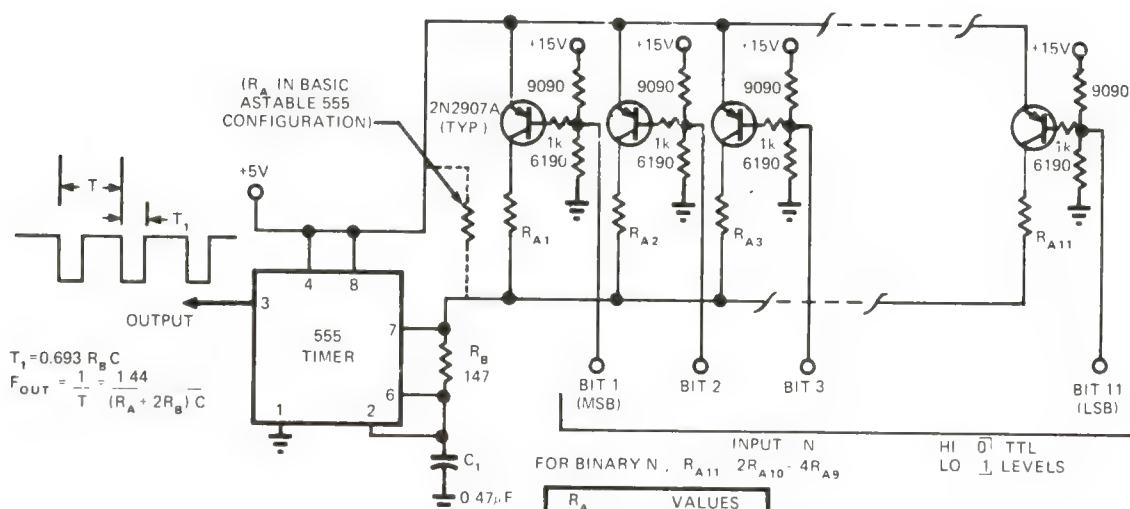
MULTISTAGE PROGRAMMABLE AMPLIFIER—Cascading of two HA-2400 four-channel programmable amplifiers gives choice of 16 different

values of gain, ranging from 0 to 45 dB, by applying logic pulses to control inputs for pins 15 and 16 in accordance with truth table

shown.—W. G. Jung, “IC Op-Amp Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 433–435.



BINARY CONTROL OF GAIN—Gain of amplifier increases by decades from 1 to 1000 as binary input to A_1 and A_0 of DG304 low-power analog switch decreases from 1,1 to 0,0. Power dissipation of switch is less than 0.1 mW.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-86.



PROGRAMMABLE 0-825 Hz PULSES—Inexpensive pulse generator is programmable in 0.4-Hz steps from 0 to 825 Hz, and can be modified to extend range to 200 kHz. Circuit uses 555 connected in astable mode, with timing resistor R_A replaced by 11 sets of timing resistors and

switching transistors. Inputs and outputs are TTL-compatible. When bit input is high (0), its associated transistor is turned off. When bit input is low (1), transistor is on, allowing C_1 to charge. When more than one input is low,

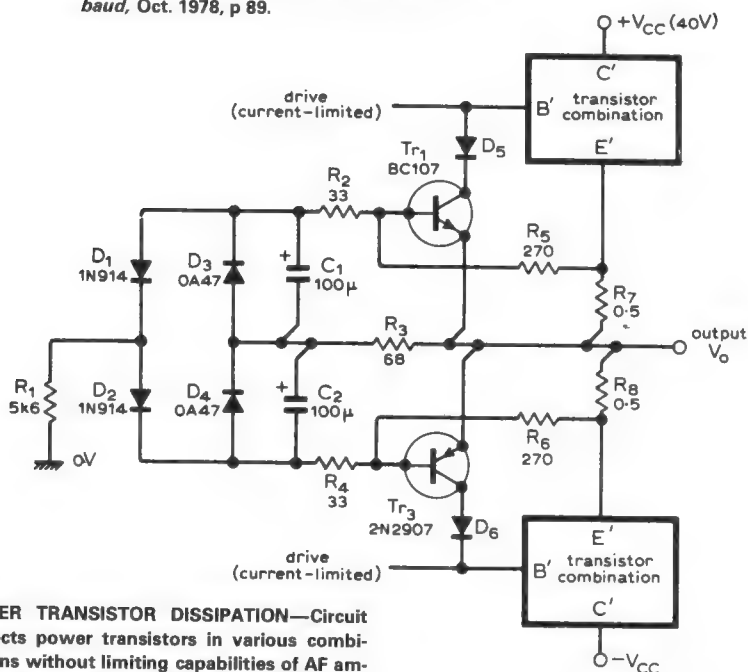
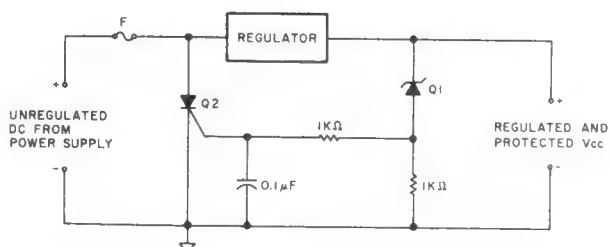
charging is through parallel combination of resistors. Width of output pulse T_1 is constant over frequency range.—E. G. Laughlin, Inexpensive Pulse Generator Is Logic Programmable, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1974, p 92.

CHAPTER 70

Protection Circuits

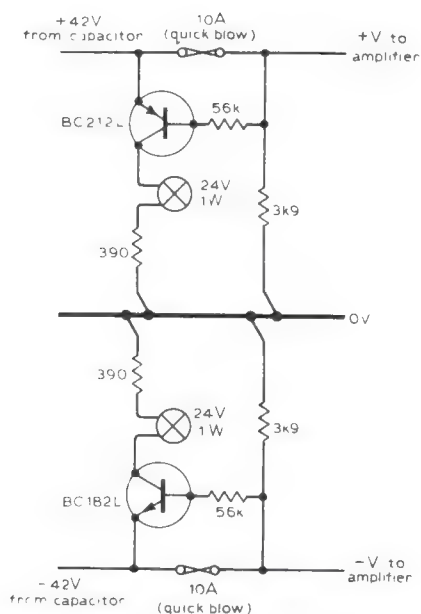
Provide protection of equipment and components from overvoltage or overcurrent conditions, ground fault, loose ground, contact arcing, and inductive transients. Also included are digital-coded or tone-coded controls for doors, auto ignition switches, and equipment ON/OFF switches, along with fail-safe interlocks and power-outage indicators. See also Burglar Alarm, Fire Alarm, Power Control, Power Supply, Regulated Power Supply, Regulator, and Siren chapters.

CROWBAR—When output of regulator for microprocessor power supply exceeds maximum safe voltage as determined by zener Q1, SCR Q2 is triggered on and conducts heavily, blowing fuse rapidly to protect equipment. Fuse rating is 125% of nominal load. Choose SCR to meet voltage and current requirements. Choose zener for desired trip voltage. Each germanium diode in series with Q1 will add 0.3 V to trip voltage, and silicon diodes add 0.6 V. To calibrate, place 1K resistor temporarily in series with Q2 and measure drop across it to see if SCR fires and produces surge on meter at desired V_{CC} .—J. Starr, *Want to Buy a Little Insurance?*, *Kilobaud*, Oct. 1978, p 89.

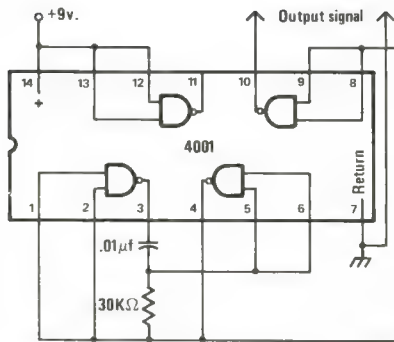


POWER TRANSISTOR DISSIPATION—Circuit protects power transistors in various combinations without limiting capabilities of AF amplifier when driving reactive loudspeaker load. With continuous signal drive into normal load, R_1 draws current from C_1 through D_1 , in opposition to R_5 . This gives drops of about 0.12 V across C_1 and C_2 , allowing full drive. With short-circuited load, however, capacitor drops in-

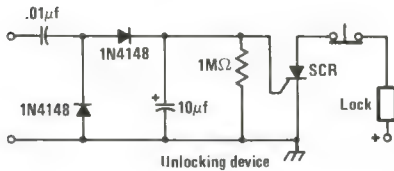
crease to about 0.55 V, thereby limiting average current in each output transistor to about 1.1 A. Diodes D_5 and D_6 are not critical, and simply prevent current flow from base to collector of transistors.—M. G. Hall, *Amplifier Output Protection*, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1977, p 78.



BLOWN-FUSE INDICATOR—Used with quick-blow fuses in high-power audio amplifier using split power supply. When fuse blows, transistor shunting it is turned on and passes current to corresponding indicator lamp. Maximum current in blown-fuse condition is less than 1 mA.—I. Flindell, *Amplifier Blown-Fuse Indicator*, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1976, p 73.

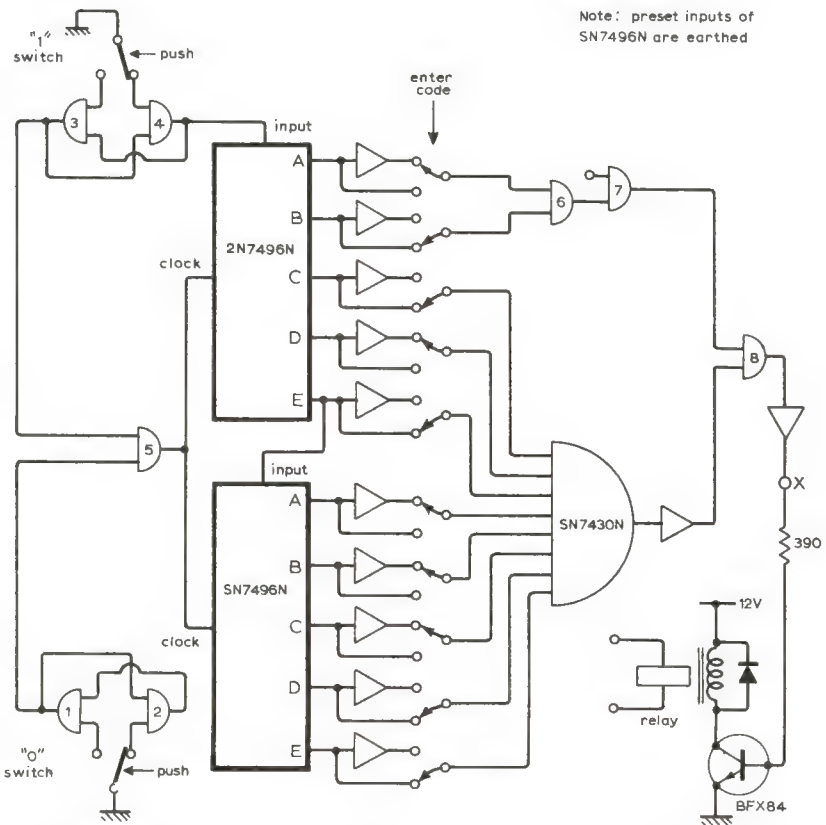


Small hand-carried unit



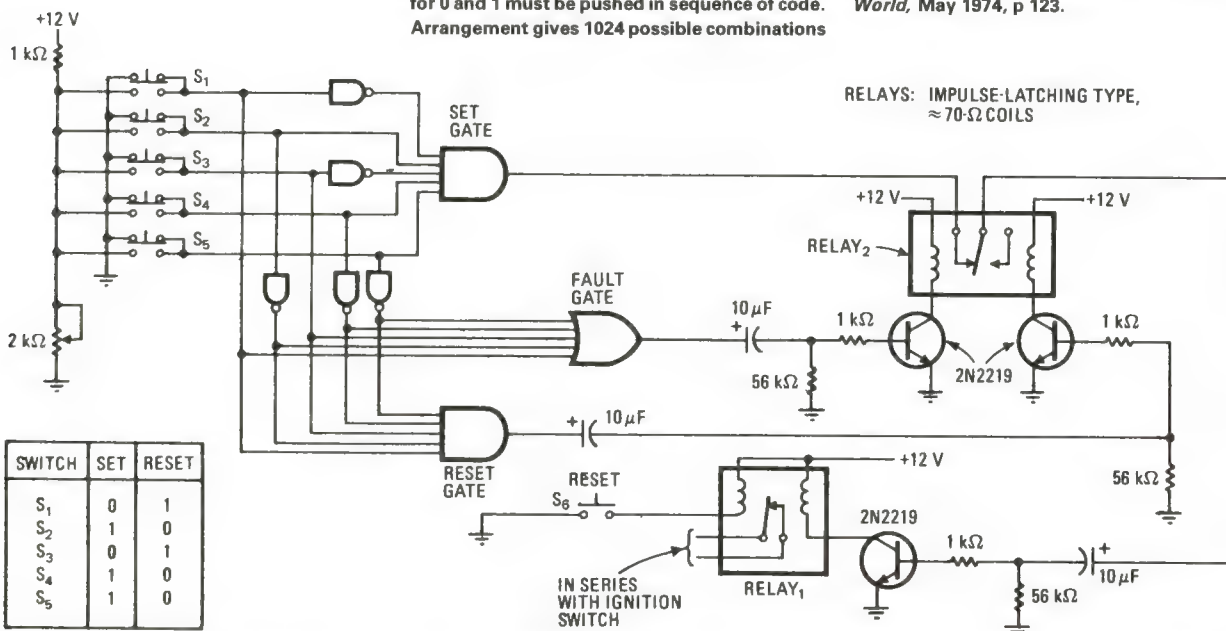
Unlocking device

3-kHz TONE LOCK—Electric door lock opens only when signal voltage of about 3 kHz is applied to two exposed terminals by holding compact single-IC AF oscillator against terminals. Will not respond to DC or 60-Hz AC. Pocket oscillator operates from 9-V transistor radio battery, with current drawn only when output prongs are held against lock terminals. SCR can be any type capable of handling current drawn by electric lock.—J. A. Sandler, 11 Projects under \$11, *Modern Electronics*, June 1978, p 54-58.



10-DIGIT CODED SWITCH—Uses seven Texas Instruments positive-logic chips. NAND gates 1-4 and 5-8 are from two SN7400N packages. Two SN7404N packages each provide six of inverting opamps shown. Desired code is set up as combination of 0s and 1s by presetting ten 2-position switches. To open lock, switches at input for 0 and 1 must be pushed in sequence of code. Arrangement gives 1024 possible combinations

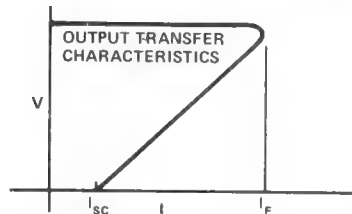
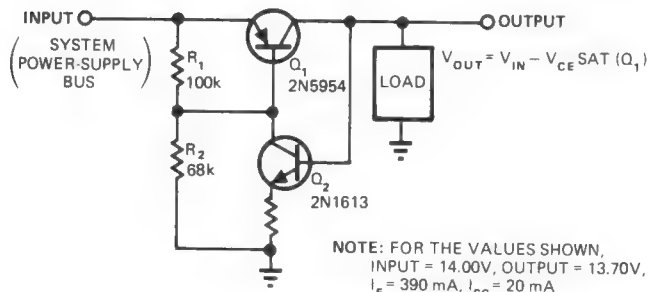
but provides much greater protection unless intruder knows that 10 digits are required. Article describes operation of circuit. One requirement of the 2N7496N shift registers is that information be present at serial input before clocking pulse occurs.—K. E. Potter, Ten-Digit Code-Operated Switch or Combination Lock, *Wireless World*, May 1974, p 123.



ELECTRONIC LOCK—Correct combination of switches S₁-S₅ must be actuated to energize relay in series with ignition switch of auto or any other type of electric lock. If wrong combination is used, lock cannot be opened until resetting combination is entered. When car ignition is turned off, ignition relay should be reset

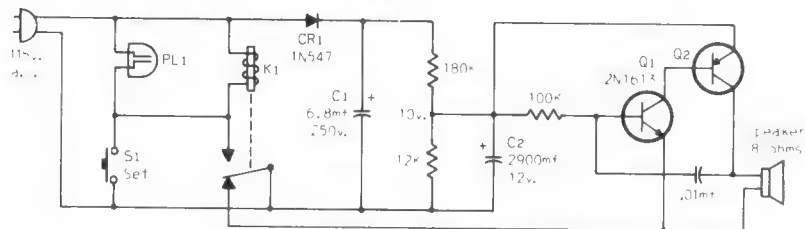
(contact opened) by pressing S₆. With connections shown, switches S₂, S₄, and S₅ must be depressed simultaneously to open (set) lock. If error is made, output of fault gate goes to logic 1 and contacts of relay 2 will open. After error, S₁ and S₃ must be depressed simultaneously to reset lock before opening combination can be

used again. Switches can be connected for any other desired combinations.—L. F. Caso, Electronic Combination Lock Offers Double Protection, *Electronics*, June 27, 1974, p 110; reprinted in "Circuits for Electronics Engineers," *Electronics*, 1977, p 346.



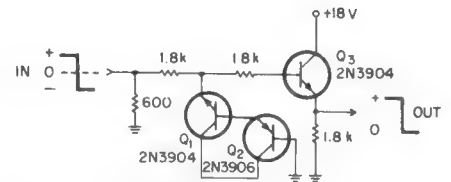
FOLDBACK CURRENT LIMITER—Provides overload and short-circuit protection for load while isolating malfunctioning circuit from other loads on common supply bus. In normal operation, Q_1 is saturated. When load attempts to draw more than this saturation value, base current of Q_1 cannot maintain saturation so voltage across unmarked resistor drops and

current through Q_1 drops correspondingly. When load is shorted, Q_2 goes off and short-circuit current folds back to safe lower value. Choose value of unmarked resistor to ensure saturation of Q_1 at load current.—S. T. Venkataramanan, Simple Circuit Isolates Defective Loads, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1978, p 114.

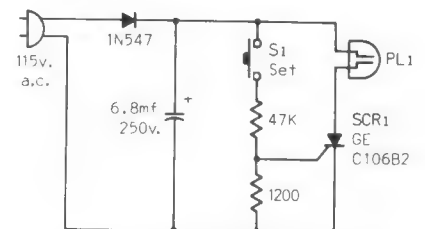


AUDIBLE LINE MONITOR—Audio oscillator coupled to simple relay circuit gives alerting tone when power fails even momentarily. C_2 determines duration of tone. With 2900 μF , tone lasts about 1 s, as warning that clocks will need

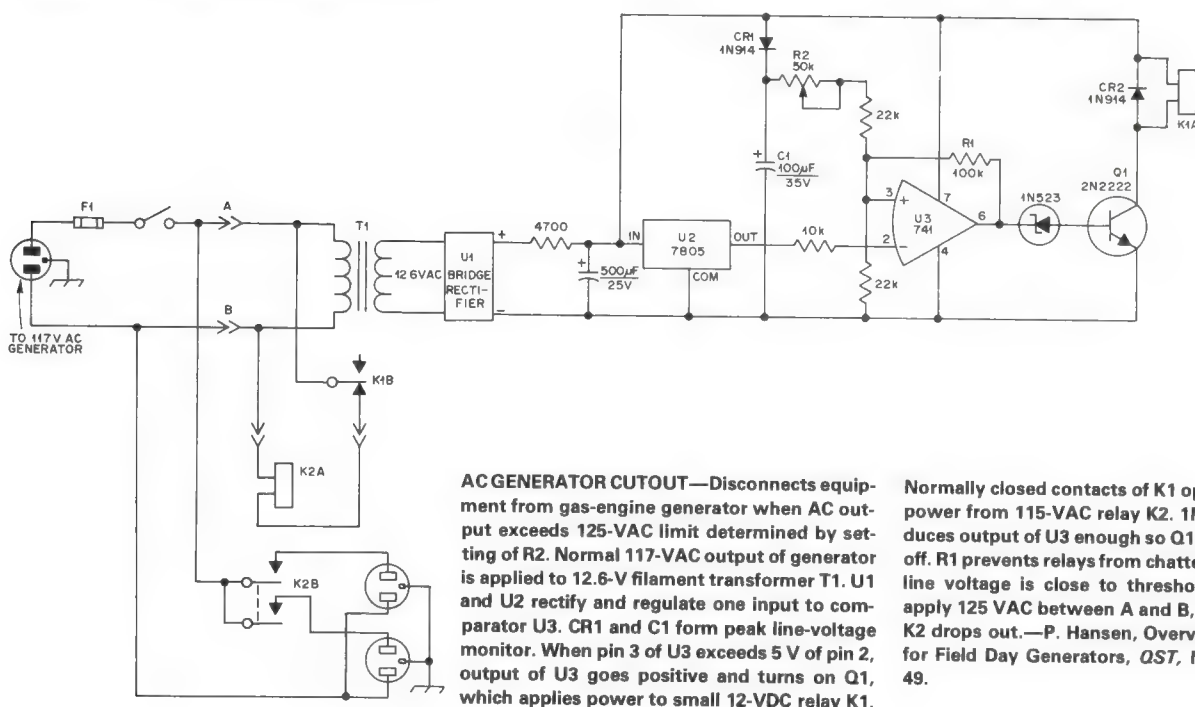
resetting. Q_2 is any PNP audio power transistor, K_1 is 115-V SPDT relay, and PL_1 is neon lamp.—J. R. Nelson, Some Ideas for Monitoring A.C. Power Lines, *CQ*, July 1973, p 56.



600-Hz CLAMP—Polar clamp was developed to provide overvoltage input protection for ± 6 VDC teleprinter signals at 10 mA. Circuit will withstand input transients up to 120 VDC at 20 mA. When input exceeds emitter-base breakdown voltage of Q_1 , Q_2 becomes forward-biased for clamping of input. With excessive negative input, Q_1 is forward-biased and emitter-base path in Q_2 completes clamping action.—R. R. Breazzano, A Polar Clamp, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, June 15, 1971, p 59.

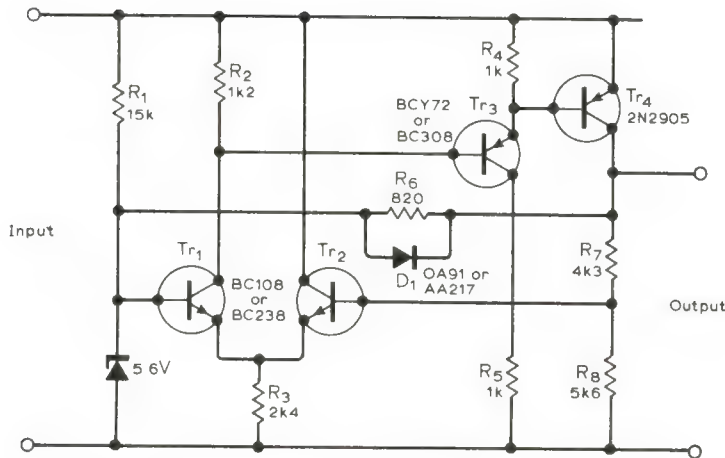


AC LINE MONITOR—Detects AC line failures of any duration and turns off neon lamp PL_1 to indicate that clocks require resetting. Circuit is plugged into AC outlet, and S_1 is pushed to trigger SCR on and send current through lamp.—J. R. Nelson, Some Ideas for Monitoring A.C. Power Lines, *CQ*, July 1973, p 56.



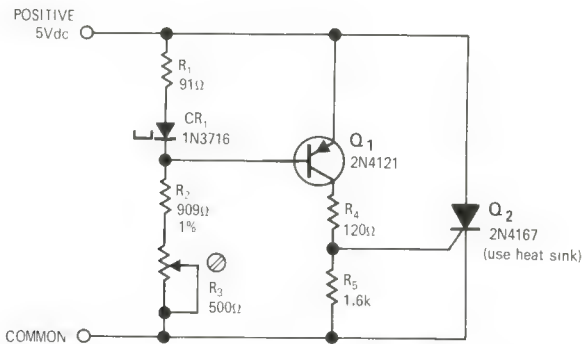
AC GENERATOR CUTOUT—Disconnects equipment from gas-engine generator when AC output exceeds 125-VAC limit determined by setting of R_2 . Normal 117-VAC output of generator is applied to 12.6-V filament transformer T_1 . U_1 and U_2 rectify and regulate one input to comparator U_3 . CR_1 and C_1 form peak line-voltage monitor. When pin 3 of U_3 exceeds 5 V of pin 2, output of U_3 goes positive and turns on Q_1 , which applies power to small 12-VDC relay K_1 .

Normally closed contacts of K_1 open, removing power from 115-VAC relay K_2 . 1N523 zener reduces output of U_3 enough so Q_1 can be turned off. R_1 prevents relays from chattering when AC line voltage is close to threshold. To adjust, apply 125 VAC between A and B, and set R_2 so K_2 drops out.—P. Hansen, Overvoltage Cutout for Field Day Generators, *QST*, March 1977, p 49.



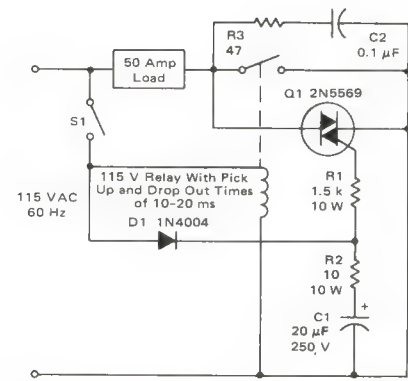
REGULATOR OVERLOAD—When output is shorted, germanium diode D_1 turns on and draws current through R_1 , removing reference voltage across zener. Tr_1 is then held off and turns Tr_3 and Tr_4 off to block load current. When

short is removed, circuit recovers automatically.—D. E. Waddington, Germanium Diode for Regulator Protection, *Wireless World*, March 1977, p 42.

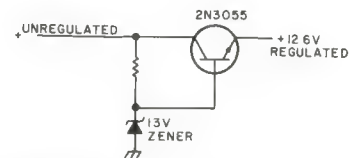


5-V CROWBAR—Simple overvoltage protection circuit for 5-V 1-A logic supply can be adjusted to trigger at 10% overvoltage or 5.5 V. Tunnel diode CR_1 senses level. At 5.5 V, diode switches slightly past its valley point, and voltage across diode biases Q_1 into saturation. Q_1

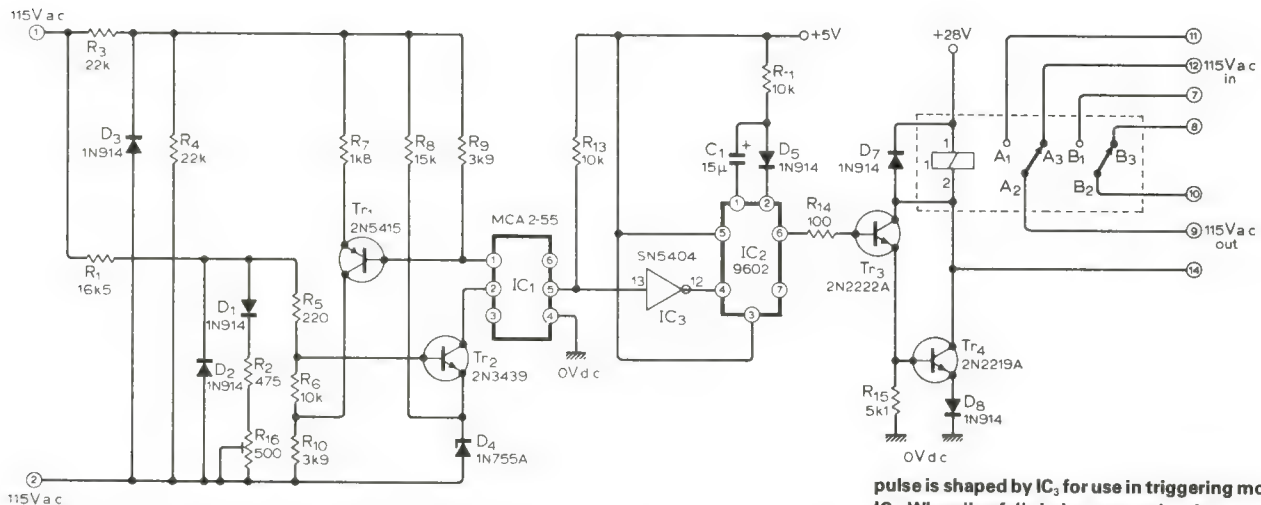
then supplies gate current to SCR Q_2 , which fires and continues conducting until power supply is disconnected. Power supply must include current-limiting circuit and fuse. R_3 adjusts trip point.—L. Strahan, Logic-Supply Crowbar, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1971, p 51.



TRIAC SUPPRESSES RELAY ARCING—Circuit prevents arcing at contacts of relay for loads up to 50 A, by turning on as soon as it is fired by gate current; this occurs after S_1 is closed but before relay contacts close. Once contacts are closed, load current passes through them rather than through triac. When S_1 is opened, triac limits maximum voltage across relay contacts to about 1 V. Circuit permits use of smaller relay since it does not have to interrupt full load current.—"Circuit Applications for the Triac," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-466, p 8.



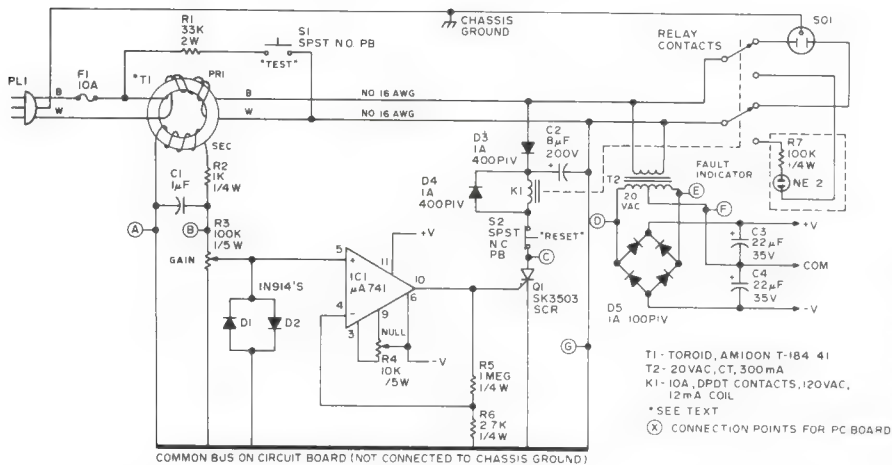
TRANSCIVER-SAVER—Simple circuit has no effect on normal operation of CB transceiver or other solid-state equipment in auto but provides overvoltage protection if voltage regulator in auto fails. Use heatsink with transistor if transmit current is above 2 A. Choose resistance value to give output of 12.6 V during normal operation.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, March 1977, p 152.



AC OVERVOLTAGE—Used to protect delicate equipment from sustained high AC line voltage, by disconnecting supply when it exceeds preset

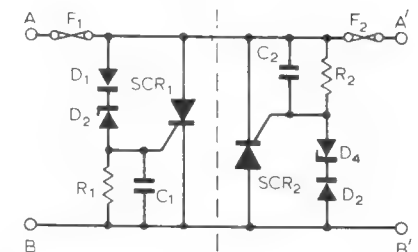
level selected by R_{16} . When base-emitter voltage of Tr_2 exceeds 7.5 V, optocoupler switches Tr_1 on to provide fast switching action. Output

pulse is shaped by IC_3 for use in triggering mono IC_2 . When line falls below preset level, mono reverts to stable state and switches on AC supply again.—F. E. George, A.C. Line Sensor, *Wireless World*, March 1977, p 42.

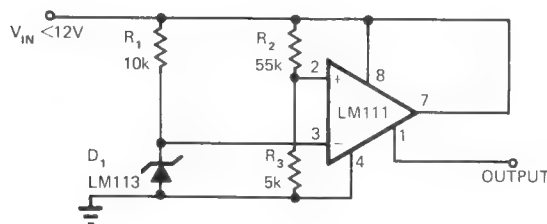


GROUND-FAULT INTERRUPTER—Compares current in ungrounded side of power line with current in neutral conductor. If currents are not equal, ground fault exists because portion of line current is taking an unintended return path through leaky electric appliance or human body. Voltage induced in toroid by unbalanced current is amplified for energizing relay K1 to

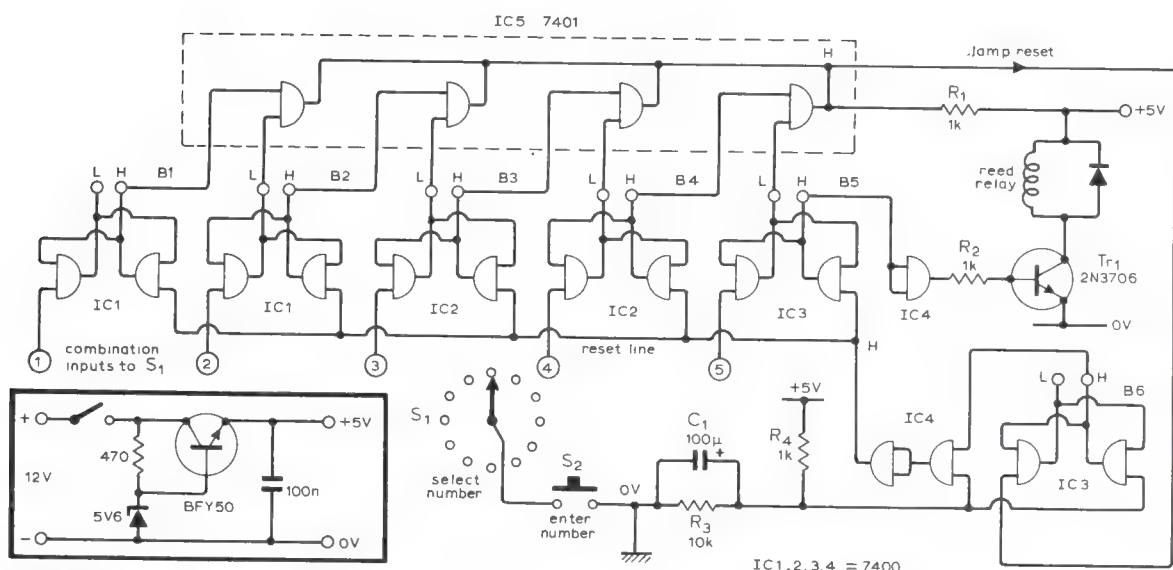
break circuit. Toroid uses Amidon T-184-41 core, with 600 turns No. 30 for secondary, and 12 turns No. 16 solid twisted-pair for primary. Circuit operates on fault current of 4 mA, well below danger limit for children.—W. J. Prudhomme, *The Unzapper*, 73 *Magazine*, Nov./Dec. 1975, p 151-156.



EQUIPMENT INTERFACE PROTECTION—When circuit shown is used to transfer signal from one piece of equipment to another, desired signal passes with very little degradation. Component values can be chosen to make thyristor SCR latch at any desired voltage between A and B that is greater than 0 V, blowing fuse F₁ and giving desired protective isolation. On other side of circuit, SCR₂ will latch and blow F₂ when voltage exceeds limiting value set by diode D₂ and zener D₄. Zeners are 10-V CV7144, diodes are CV9637 small-signal silicon, resistors are 10K, capacitors are 0.047 μ F, and thyristors are 2N4147.—S. G. Pinto and A. P. Bell, Thyristor Protection Circuit, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1975, p 473.



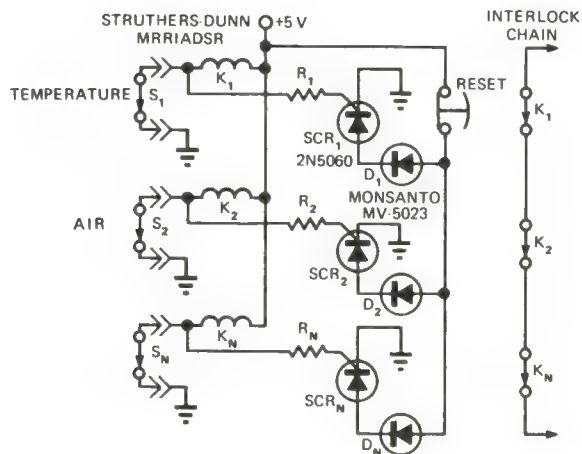
12-V OVERVOLTAGE LIMITER—Single LM111 comparator is basis for simple overvoltage protection of circuits drawing less than 50 mA. Fraction of input supply is compared to 1.2-V reference. When input exceeds reference level, power is removed from output.—R. C. Dobkin, Comparators Can Do More than Just Compare, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 34-37.



CODED LOCK—Five-digit combination lock uses five low-cost ICs operating from 5-V supply that can be derived from 12-V auto battery as shown in inset. Six set/reset bistable circuits are formed by cross-coupling pairs of dual-input NAND gates, so 0-V input is needed to change

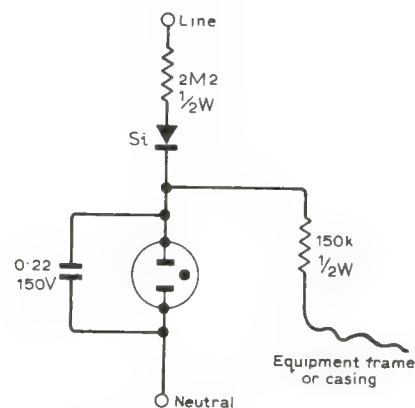
state of each. Five of bistables serve for combination, and sixth prevents operation by number in incorrect sequence. After S₁ is set to one number of code, S₂ is pushed to enter that number, with process being repeated for other four

numbers of combination. Final correct number sets B5 and turns on Tr₁, to operate relay that can be used to open door.—S. Lamb, Simple Code-Operated Switch or Combination Lock, *Wireless World*, June 1974, p 196.



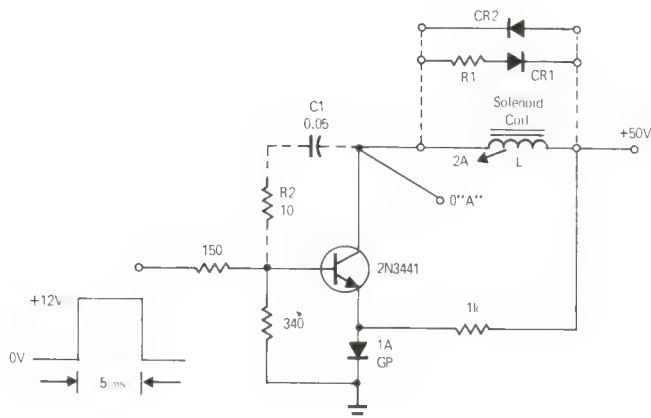
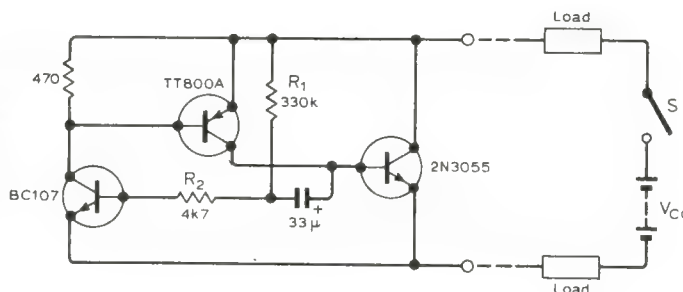
FAIL-SAFE INTERLOCK—Developed for protecting people and equipment at 40-kW RF accelerator station. All interlock switches (air flow, water flow, water pressure, temperature, etc) are normally closed, grounding one side of each relay coil. All relays are normally pulled in,

to provide complete interlock chain. Failure of any component, including power supply, breaks chain and places system in safe mode.—T. W. Hardek, Interlock Protection Circuit Is Simple and Fail-Safe, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1975, p 74.



LOOSE-GROUND FLASHER—Uses ordinary neon lamp in series with silicon diode, with lamp normally dark. Gives warning by flashing if ground wire is accidentally or purposely disconnected from chassis of oscilloscope or other test instrument. —R. H. Troughton, Earth Warning Indicator, *Wireless World*, April 1977, p 62.

CURRENT SENSOR—Load current is sensed across base-emitter junction of output transistor. R_1 controls OFF time and R_2 controls ON time. Capacitor should be electrolytic rated above 16 V.—M. Faulkner, Two Terminal Circuit Breaker, *Wireless World*, March 1977, p 41.



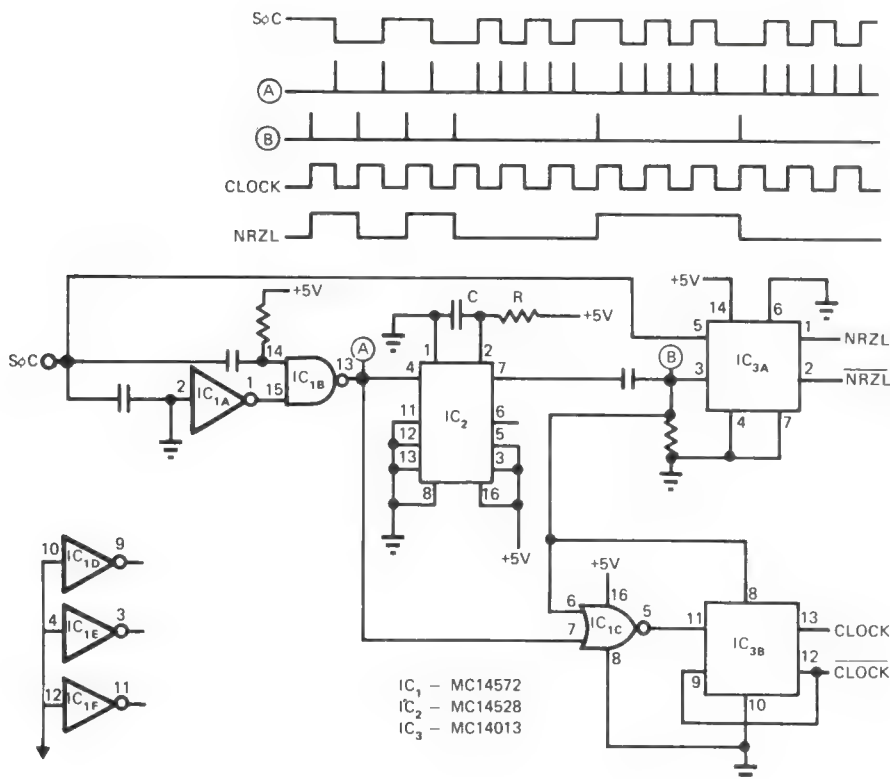
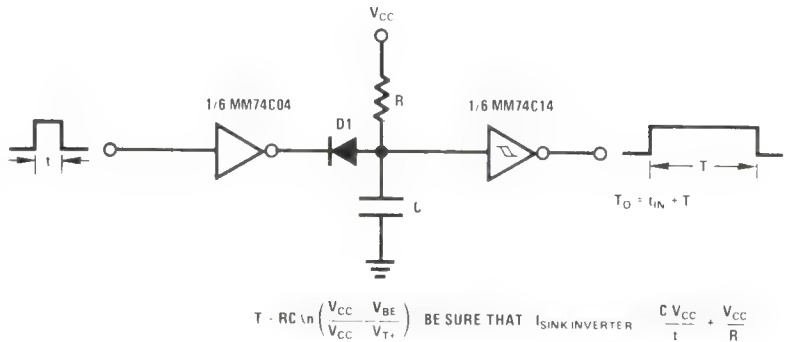
BYPASSING SOLENOID TRANSIENTS—Feedback from collector to base of power transistor through C1 and R2 protects device from destructive transients generated when inductive load such as solenoid is turned off. Alternative use of diode CR2 or CR1-R1 across coil would limit voltage transient but would increase solenoid release time.—D. Thomas, *Feedback Protects High-Speed Solenoid Driver*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 1, 1971, p 40.

CHAPTER 71

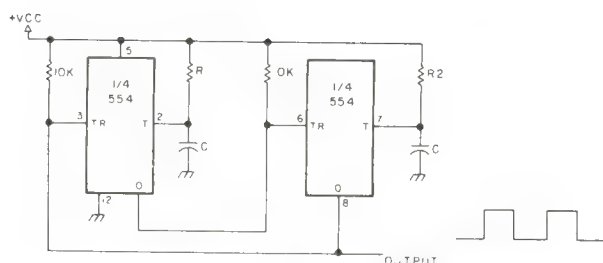
Pulse Generator Circuits

Generate square waves with fixed or variable width and duty cycle, at audio and radio frequencies up to 100 MHz. Includes tone-burst generators, strobe, pulse delay, PCM decoder, and single-pulse generators. See also Frequency Divider, Frequency Multiplier, Frequency Synthesizer, Function Generator, Multivibrator, Oscillator, and Signal Generator chapters.

PULSE-STRETCHING MONO—Section of CMOS MM74C04 inverter accepts positive input pulse by going low and discharging C. Capacitor is rapidly discharged, driving input of MM74C14 Schmitt trigger low. Output of Schmitt then goes positive for interval T_0 which is equal to input pulse duration plus interval T that depends on values used for R, C, and supply voltage.—"CMOS Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-30–5-35.

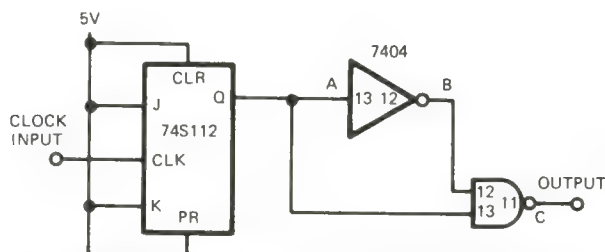


PCM DECODER—Three CMOS ICs provide decoding of Manchester (split-phase) PCM signals by generating missing mark which should occur at each change of level data to recover original clock frequency. Retriggerable mono MVBR times out at slightly longer than half of original clock frequency. Signal levels are TTL-compatible. Values of C and R depend on system frequency. Other resistors are 15K, and other capacitors are 470 pF.—M. A. Lear, M. L. Roginsky, and J. A. Tabb, PCM Signal Processor Draws Little Power, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1975, p 70.



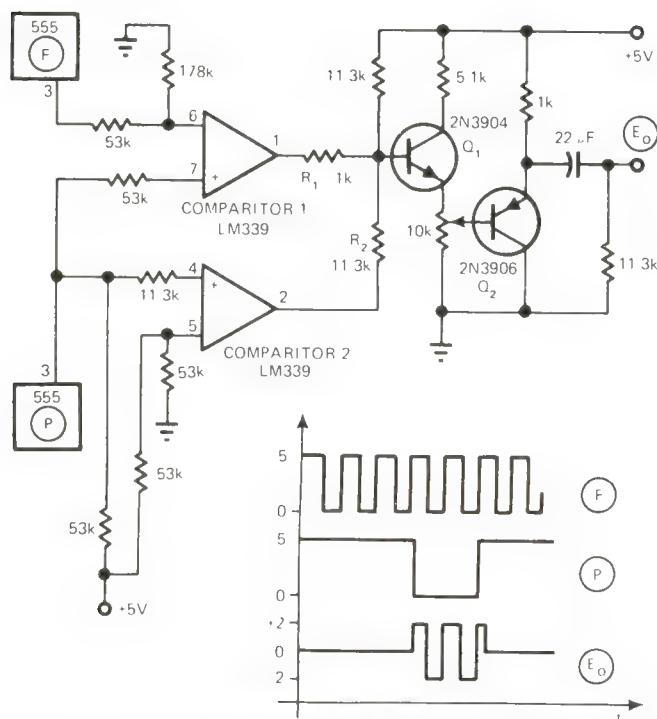
554 ASTABLE—Two sections of 554 quad monostable timer are used. Output frequency is $1/(R_1 + R_2)C$ hertz, and output duty cycle is $100R_1/(R_1 + R_2)$. When R_1 is equal to R_2 , symmetrical

square wave is obtained. VCC is 4.5–16 V at 3–10 mA.—H. M. Berlin, *IC Timer Review*, 73 *Magazine*, Jan. 1978, p 40–45.



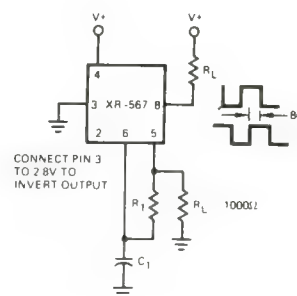
100 MHz—Developed for measuring impulse response of surface acoustic wave devices, for which pulse width had to be under 10 ns for frequency spectrum of about 100 MHz. Propaga-

tion delay time of 7404 inverter establishes output pulse width.—R. J. Lang, W. A. Porter, and B. Smilowitz, Simple Circuit Generates Nanosecond Pulses, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1975, p 77–78.

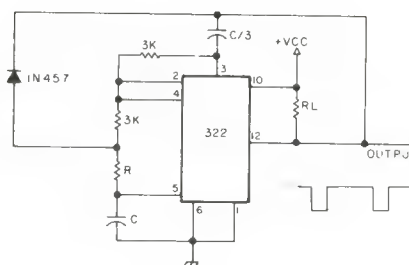


BIPOLAR PULSE TRAINS—Output of Signetics 555 timer F, consisting of unipolar waveform varying from ground to +5 V, is converted to bipolar pulse train having duration equal to that of output pulse from lower 555 timer. While P is high, comparator 2 is on, forcing R_2 to ground and placing base of Q_1 at 2.5 V (because com-

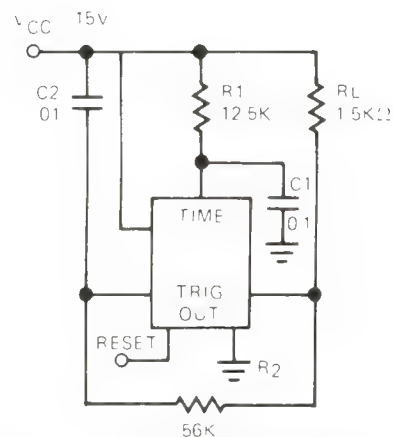
parator 1 is off, forcing R_1 high). Comparator 2 goes off when timer P goes low, and action of comparator 1 is turned on and off by timer F to produce bipolar pulse train at E_o .—G. L. Assard, Derive Bipolar Pulses from a Unipolar Source, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1977, p 144.



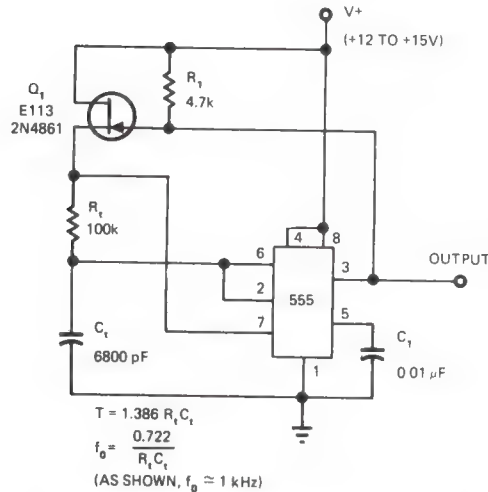
QUADRATURE OUTPUTS—Exar XR-567 tone decoder is connected as precision oscillator providing separate square-wave outputs that are very nearly in quadrature phase. Typical phase shift between outputs is 80°. Supply voltage range is 5–9 V.—“Phase-Locked Loop Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 41–48.



LM322 ASTABLE—National LM322 timer generates narrow negative pulse whose width is approximately $2RC$ seconds. VCC is 4.5–20 V. Will drive loads up to 5 mA.—H. M. Berlin, *IC Timer Review*, 73 *Magazine*, Jan. 1978, p 40–45.

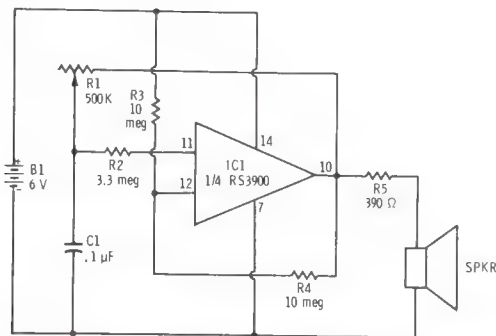


400 Hz—One section of Signetics NE558 quad timer is used as nonprecision audio oscillator providing square-wave output of about 400 Hz with values and supply voltage shown. Output frequency is affected by changes in supply voltage.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 738.



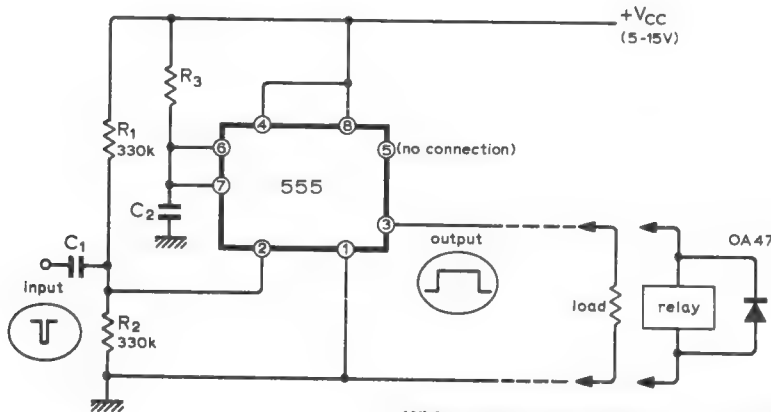
50% DUTY CYCLE WITH 555—Provides pure square-wave output without sacrificing allowable range of timing resistance. Q₁ replaces conventional timing resistor going to V+. Pull-up

resistor R₁ is required to switch Q₁ fully on when it is driven by output of timer.—W. G. Jung, *Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications*, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127–135.



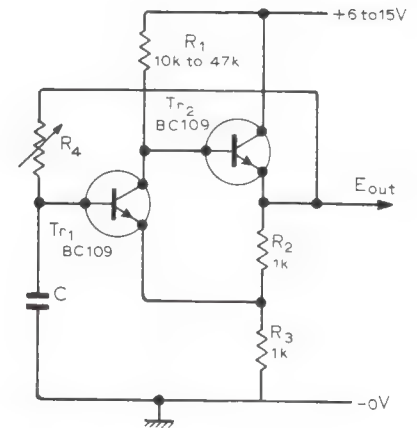
30–4000 Hz WITH OPAMP—Frequency is determined by pot R1 in feedback path. Square-wave output pulse amplitude is about 5 V. Circuit will generate almost perfect sine waves if 0.1-μF capacitor is connected between pin 12 and

ground; R1 must be properly adjusted to give output of about 220 Hz.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 6," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, p 89–95.

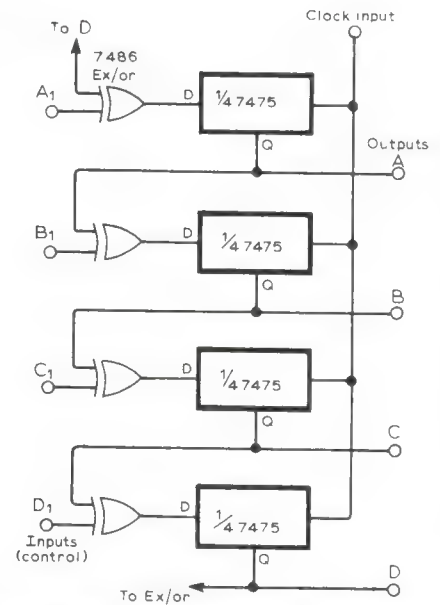


CONTROLLED-DURATION PULSES—Economic Signetics IC provides output pulse currents up to 200 mA at duration ranging from microseconds to many minutes depending on values used for R₁ and C₂. Input pulses may have duration under a microsecond, negative-going.

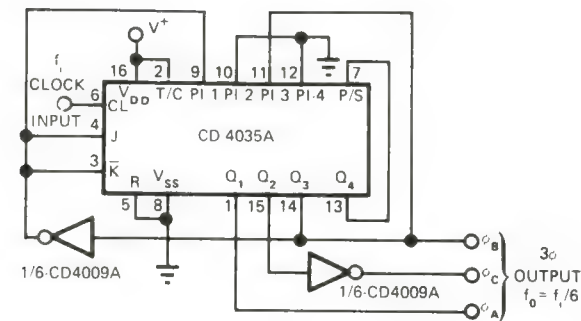
With positive-going input pulses, output will be delayed until trailing edge occurs. Diode is required across output relay coil to suppress transients that might damage IC and cause automatic retriggering.—J. B. Dance, *Simple Pulse Shaper or Relay Driver*, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1973, p 605–606.



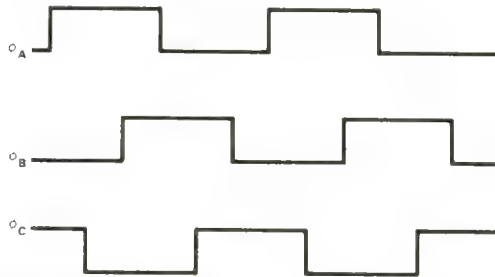
VARIABLE-FREQUENCY UP TO 0.5 MHz—Frequency is determined by choice of values for C and frequency-control potentiometer R₁. Square-wave output has almost equal mark-space ratio over wide frequency range. Regenerative action is rapid, reducing transition times. When circuit is switched on, C is uncharged and Tr₂ is on. C charges until Tr₁ begins to conduct, cutting off Tr₂ and discharging C through R₄ until Tr₁ cuts off and cycle repeats.—J. L. Linsley Hood, *Square-Wave Generator with Single Frequency-Adjustment Resistor*, *Wireless World*, July 1976, p 36.



SEQUENCE GENERATOR—Uses gated shift register assembled from 7475 D-type latch, along with four EXCLUSIVE-OR gates. Clock pulse should be narrow to avoid race-around effects.—P. D. Maddison, *Sequence Generator*, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1977, p 80.

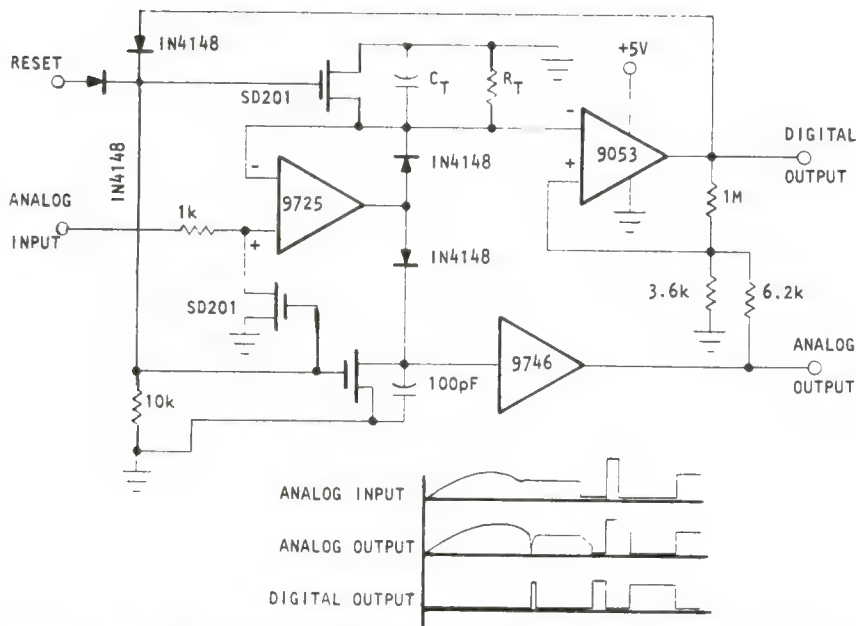


CLOCK
INPUT



THREE-PHASE PULSE GENERATOR—Requires only CMOS 4-bit shift register and two CMOS inverters. Register is connected to operate as divide-by-6 Johnson counter giving glitch-free outputs. Circuit is driven by square-wave clock

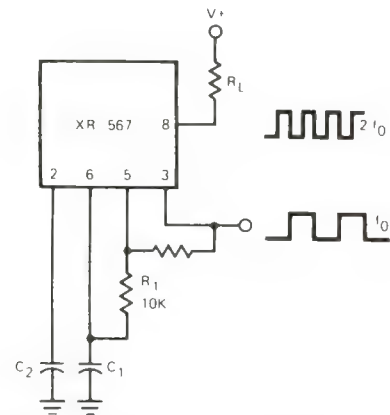
signal having frequency 6 times that of desired output frequency.—C. Rutschow, *Simple CMOS Circuit Generates 3-Phase Signals*, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1976, p 128.



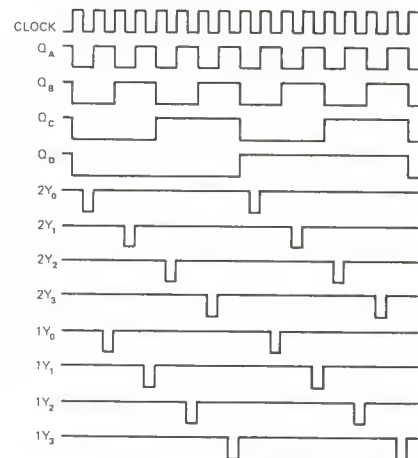
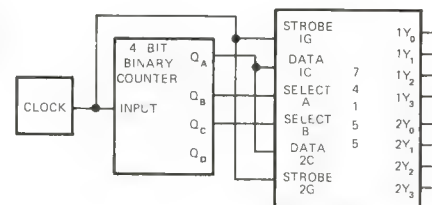
ANALOG INPUT
ANALOG OUTPUT
DIGITAL OUTPUT

PULSE STRETCHER—Circuit also serves as analog one-shot memory and as peak sense-and-hold with automatic reset. Digital output is logic 0 until C_T and R_T have decayed by one time constant, when it goes to logic 1. Pulse duration is $R_T C_T$. Analog output amplitude is equal to input amplitude, and duration is same as digital

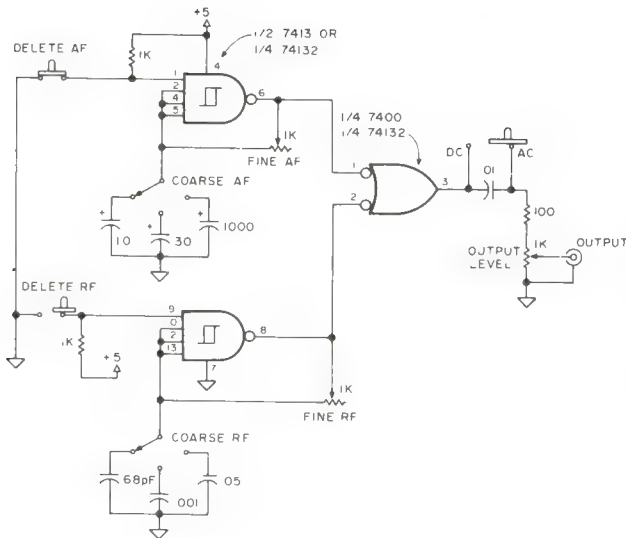
pulse. Optical Electronics 9053 comparator automatically resets circuit after timing interval unless reset is performed manually. Analog output can be used as pulse stretcher with known and controllable pulse duration.—"Analog 'One-Shot'—Pulse Stretcher," *Optical Electronics*, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10292.



FREQUENCY-DOUBLED OUTPUT—Current-controlled oscillator section of Exar XR-567 tone decoder is connected to double frequency of square-wave output by feeding portion of output at pin 5 back to input at pin 3 through resistor. Quadrature detector of IC then functions as frequency doubler to give twice output frequency at pin 8. Supply voltage range is 5–9 V.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 41–48.

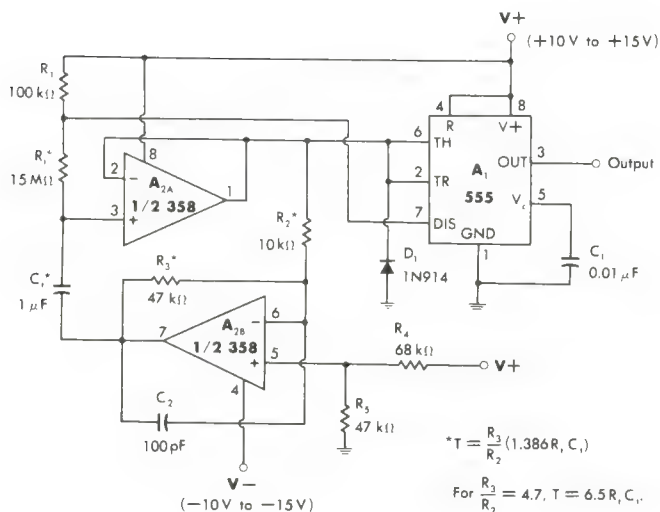
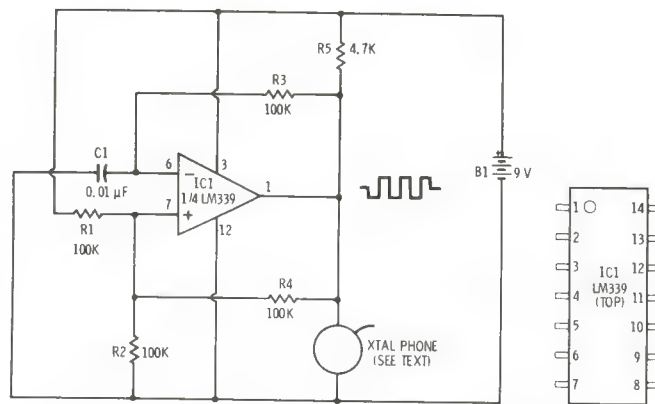


UNAMBIGUOUS STROBING—Combination of 74155 two-line to four-line decoder/demultiplexer with any conventional 4-bit binary counter provides family of strobe pulses staggered in such a way that pulse-edge ambiguity is impossible. Clock pulses at input serve to strobe 74155 as well as drive counter. Q_A of counter acts as data input, while Q_B and Q_C act as select lines. Action is such that edges of various 2Y pulses do not coincide with each other, with edges of 1Y pulses, or with edges of Q_B , Q_C , or Q_D pulses. Result is hazard-free strobing.—D. McLaughlin and C. Fanstini, *End Edge Ambiguities with Two ICs*, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1973, p 88.



AF/RF SQUARE-WAVE—Use of feedback resistor between input and output of each gate produces oscillation in each Schmitt-trigger oscillator, one operating at audio frequencies and one operating at radio frequencies. Both AF and RF can be fed into NAND gate to give modulated RF, or outputs can be used separately as clocks for microprocessor.—B. Grater and G. Young, *Build a Pulse Generator, Kilobaud*, June 1977, p 49.

AF SQUARE WAVES—With value shown for C1, frequency of output square wave is 530 Hz. For 5300 Hz, use 0.001 μ F; for 53 Hz, use 0.1 μ F. Circuit will drive ordinary crystal earphone or crystal microphone used as earphone.—F. M. Mims, *"Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 5,"* Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 52–56.



$$*T = \frac{R_3}{R_2} (1.386 R_1 C_1)$$

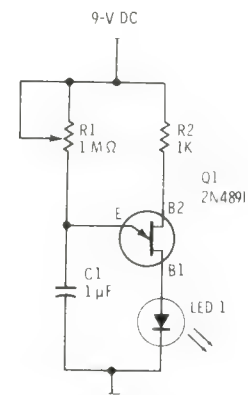
$$\text{For } \frac{R_3}{R_2} = 4.7, T = 6.5 R_1 C_1$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{0.154}{R_1 C_1}$$

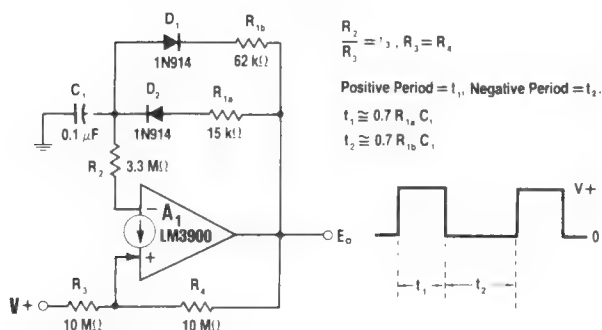
(As shown, $T \approx 100$ s.)

EXTENDED-RANGE ASTABLE—Square-wave output is extended in frequency by combining buffer A_{2A} with opamp A_{2B} functioning as capacitance multiplier for 555 timer connected as astable MVBR. Value of 1- μ F timing capacitor C₁ is increased in effective value by ratio of gain

of A_{2B} stage, equal to R₃/R₂. Output frequency thus corresponds to that of 4.7- μ F capacitor. Negative supply should be equal and opposite to positive supply.—W. G. Jung, *"IC Timer Cookbook,"* Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 118–121.

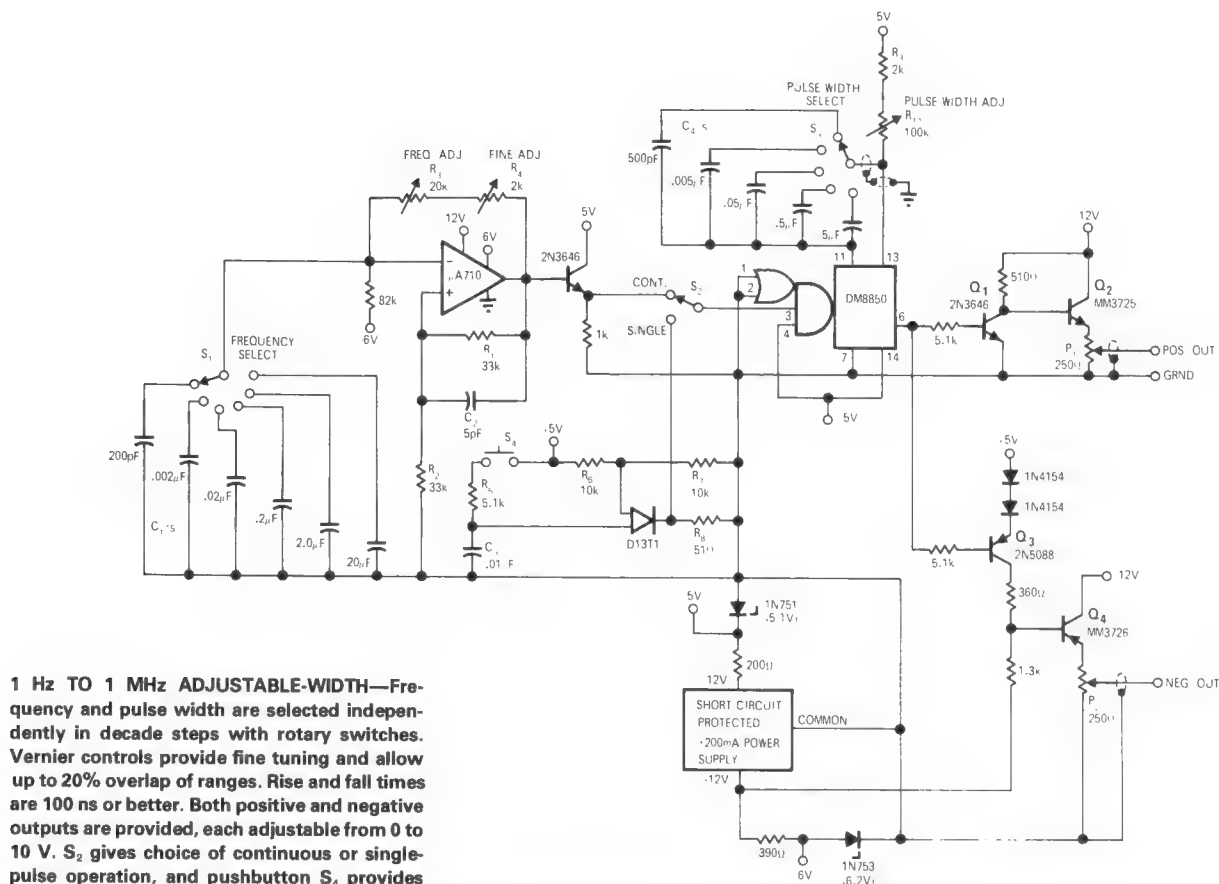
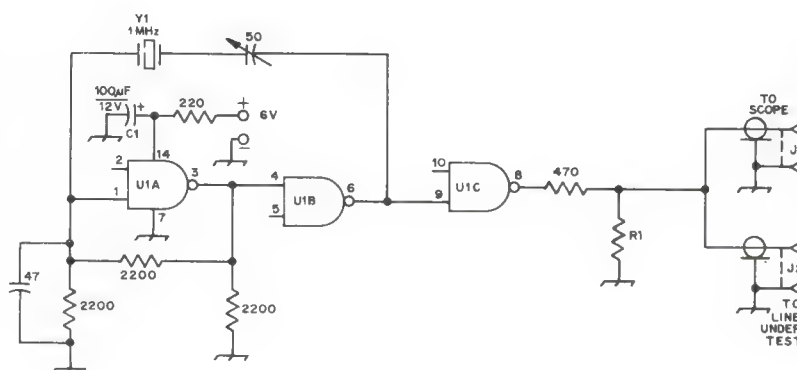


UJT/LED PULSER—Rise time of output pulse is about 200 ns and width is about 25 μ s when using 1 μ F for C1. Reducing value of C1 reduces pulse width. C1 charges through R1 until voltage across C1 is high enough to bias UJT into conduction. C1 then discharges through UJT and LED and cycle repeats. LED can be any common type.—F. M. Mims, *"Electronic Circuitbook 5: LED Projects,"* Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 30–32.



ASYMMETRICAL PULSE GENERATOR—Charge and discharge paths of timing capacitor C_1 in LM3900 IC connected as astable oscillator are individually controlled by D_1 and D_2 . Value of R_{1a} controls charge rate of C_1 and period t_1 , while R_{1b} controls discharge rate and period t_2 . Resistors can be pots for providing variable pulse width and repetition rate. For constant frequency with variable duty cycle, R_1 can be single pot with ends going to D_1 and D_2 and tap going to output. For values shown, t_1 is 1 ms and t_2 is 4 ms.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 505.

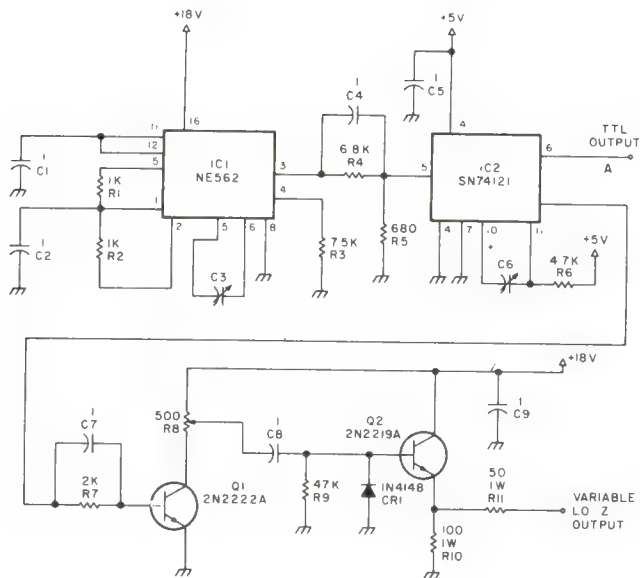
1-MHz SQUARE-WAVE FOR TDR—Fast-rise-time 1-MHz pulse generator serves with wide-band CRO and T connector for time-domain reflectometry (TDR) setup used to pinpoint exact location of fault in transmission line. Will also locate multiple faults along line, measure SWR, and measure characteristic impedance of cable. With 1-MHz square-wave source having 500-ns duration for positive portions of wave, cables up to 150 feet long can be tested. R_1 should equal characteristic impedance of line being tested. U_1 is Signetics N7400A or equivalent quad NAND/NOR gate. Article gives instructions for use.—W. Jochem, An Inexpensive Time-Domain Reflectometer, *QST*, March 1973, p 19–21.



1 Hz TO 1 MHz ADJUSTABLE-WIDTH—Frequency and pulse width are selected independently in decade steps with rotary switches. Vernier controls provide fine tuning and allow up to 20% overlap of ranges. Rise and fall times are 100 ns or better. Both positive and negative outputs are provided, each adjustable from 0 to 10 V. S_2 gives choice of continuous or single-pulse operation, and pushbutton S_4 provides single-pulse outputs. $\mu A710$ comparator connected as astable MVBR provides trigger inputs

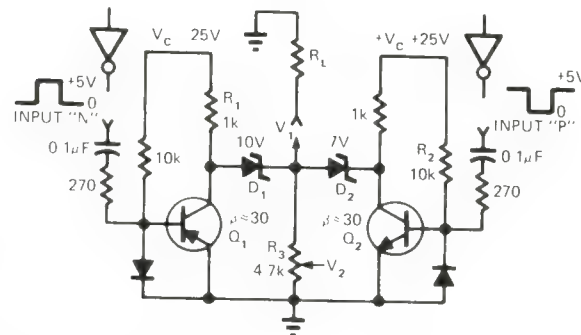
for DM8850 retriggerable mono. Article gives circuit details and design equations.—C. Bro-

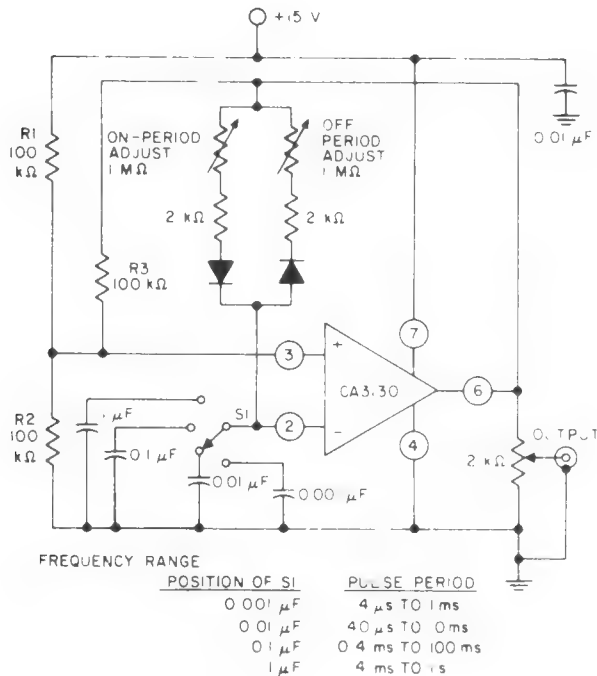
gado, Versatile Inexpensive Pulse Generator, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1971, p 37–38.



900 kHz TO 10 MHz—Pulse width is variable from about 50 ns to over 500 ms by adjusting only two components. Uses VCO portion of Signetics NE562 as pulse generator and 74121 mono MVBR to adjust pulse width. Variable capacitors C3 and C6 are broadcast-band type. VCO will operate to 30 MHz, limiting factor being stray capacitance and minimum of tuning capacitor. Low-frequency limit of VCO is about 1 Hz, obtained when C3 is 300 μ F.—A. Plavcan, *Pulses Galore!*, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 194-195.

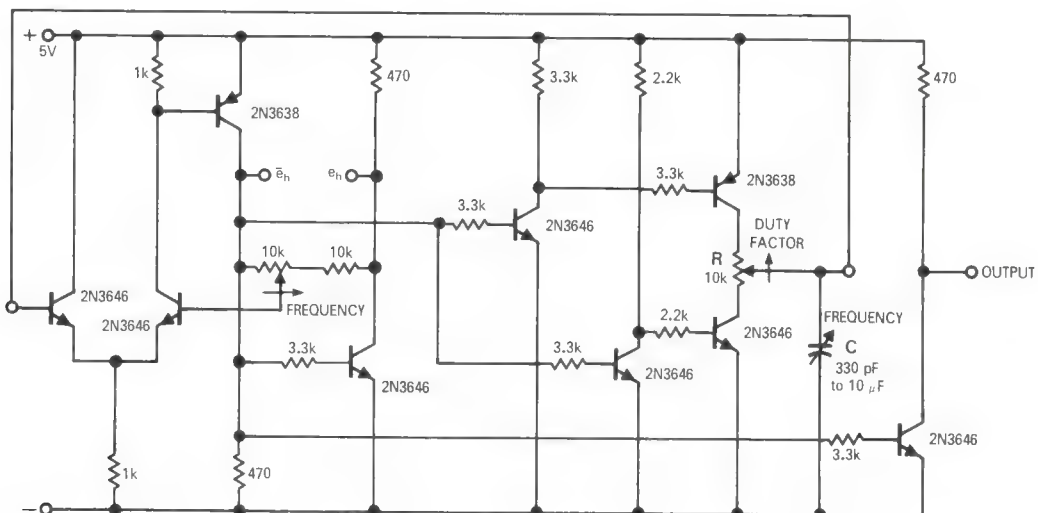
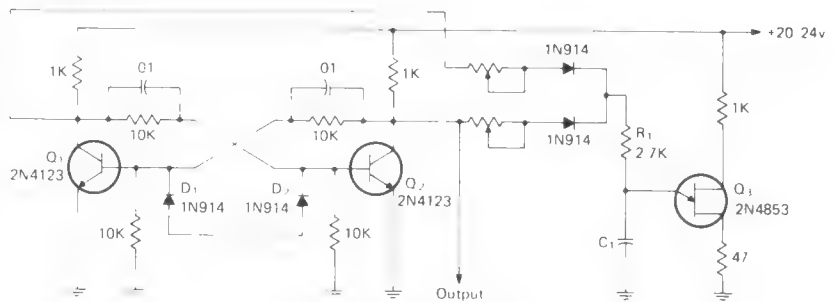
HIGH-SPEED PULSES—TTL circuit provides dual-polarity microsecond pulses. Pulse amplitude is adjusted by changing zeners D_1 , D_2 , or R_3 . Design overcomes slew-rate problems associated with most opamps.—L. Johnson, *Dual-Polarity Pulses from TTL Logic*, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1974, p 91.





INDEPENDENT ON AND OFF PERIODS—High input resistance of CA3130 opamp permits use of high RC ratios in timing circuits, to give pulse period range of 4 μ s to 1 s with switch-selected capacitors.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 5.

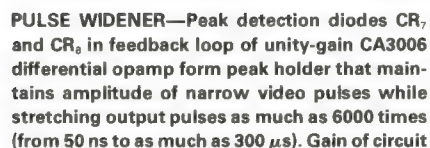
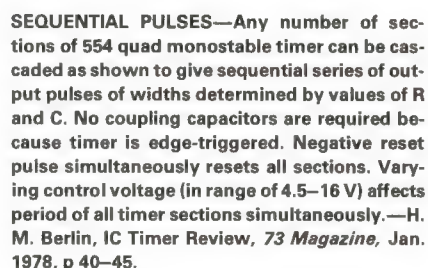
ADJUSTABLE SQUARE WAVES— Q_1 and Q_2 form flip-flop, with UJT Q_3 connected as time delay. When power is applied, one flip-flop transistor conducts and C_1 charges through one pot and diode. When C_1 reaches firing voltage of UJT, it conducts and resulting output pulse triggers flip-flop. Sequence of events now repeats, with C_1 charging through other diode. By proper selection of C_1 and pot values, circuit becomes square-wave generator with each pot controlling duration of one half-cycle. With one pot replaced by fixed resistor, circuit becomes pulse generator with other pot controlling pulse-repetition rate. If equal-value fixed resistors replace pots and R_1 is changed to pot, circuit becomes symmetrical square-wave generator with pot controlling frequency.—I. Math, Math's Notes, CQ, April 1974, p 64–65 and 91–92.



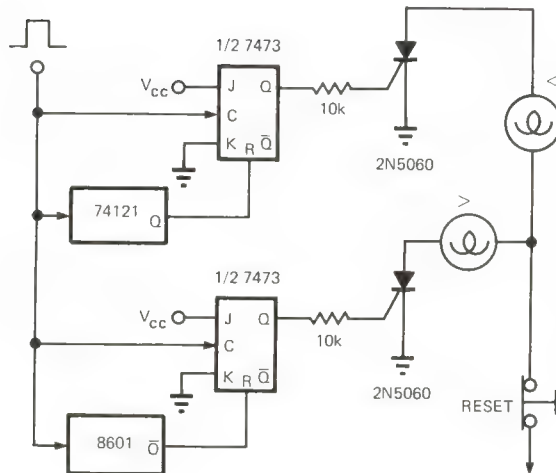
HYSTERESIS-AND-DELAY OSCILLATOR—Separate noninteracting frequency and duty-factor controls permit construction of simple telemetry oscillators having inherently linear transfer function. Absolute synchronization of independent and dependent variables is obtainable

with relatively simple pulse-generating circuits. Synchronization cannot be lost. Average value of threshold voltage is maintained constant. Adjustment of hysteresis gap width moves threshold voltage limits symmetrically about average value. Resistance portion of RC delay

is switched from positive to negative voltage symmetrically also. Article covers circuit operation in detail.—W. H. Swain, True Digital Synchronizer Employs Hysteresis-and-Delay Element, EDN Magazine, Jan. 1, 1971, p 33–35.

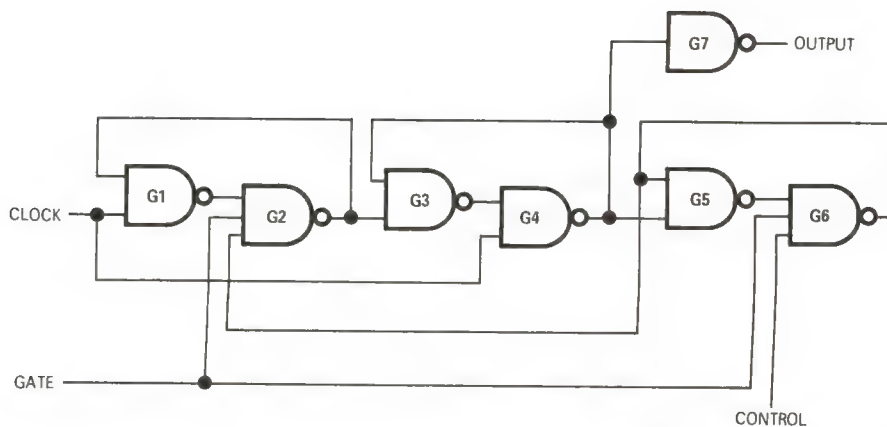
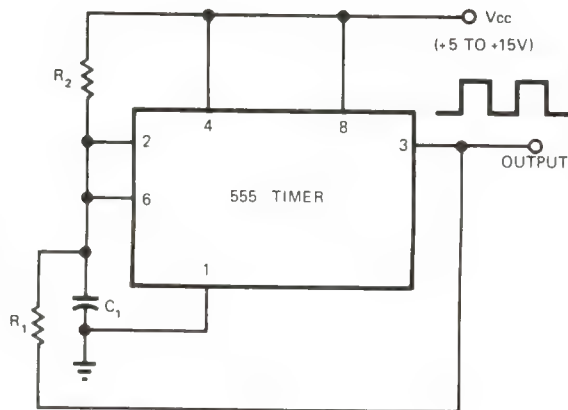


monostable used as delay-pulse and dump-pulse timing generators, and discrete transistor stage serving as dump-pulse output stage.—B. Pearl, Peak Holder Stretches Narrow Video Pulses, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 46-47.



PULSE-WIDTH MONITOR—Circuit turns on upper pilot lamp when pulse width is less than predetermined minimum value, because upper 7473 JK flip-flop is clocked when pulse falls to ground before 74121 mono recovers, triggering upper SCR on. Similarly, 8601 mono is set to coincide with specified maximum pulse width; if pulse falls to ground after this mono recovers, its JK flip-flop is clocked and lower (greater than) lamp is turned on. Fault indication is held until reset button is pushed.—J. Kish, Jr., Three ICs Monitor Pulse Width, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1973, p 86.

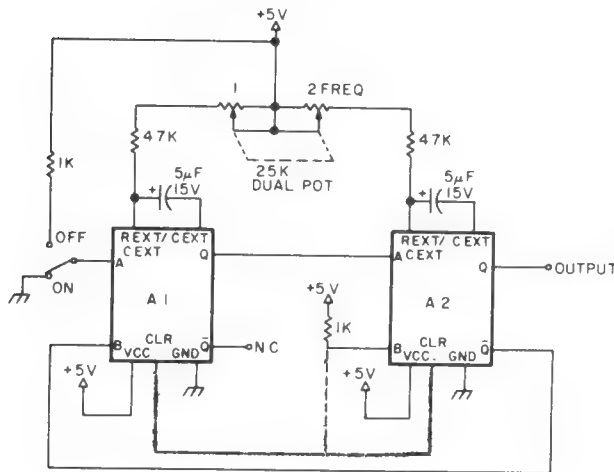
60 Hz WITH 50% DUTY CYCLE—Adding single resistor R_2 to standard oscillator connection of 555 timer permits operation with 50% duty cycle independently of frequency as determined by value of C_1 . For 60-Hz output, V_{CC} is 10 V, C_1 is 1 μ F, R_1 is 10K, and R_2 is 75K.—R. Hofheimer, One Extra Resistor Gives 555 Timer 50% Duty Cycle, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1974, p 74–75.



GATED PULSE TRAIN—When control is logic 0, circuit transmits train of complete clock pulses to output, beginning with first clock pulse that starts to rise after application of gate signal and ending with last clock pulse that starts before

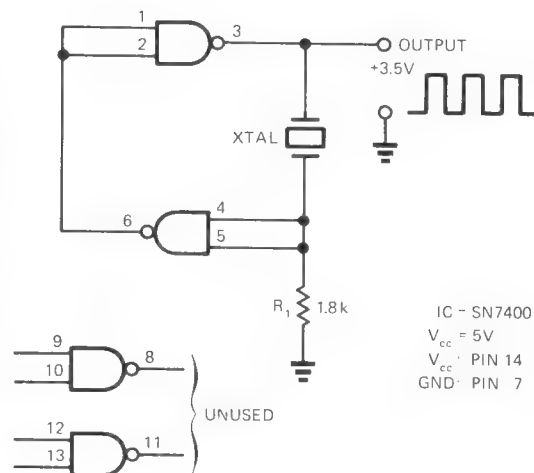
gate signal falls. When control is logic 1, circuit transmits one complete clock pulse after logic 1 gate signal rises. To send another single pulse, gate signal must be removed and reapplied. Gates are Fairchild LPDT μ L9047 triple three-

input NAND and 9046 quad two-input NAND; other compatible DTL or TTL NAND gates can also be used.—J. V. Sastry, Gated Clock Generates Pulse Train or Single Pulse, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, July 1, 1971, p 50.

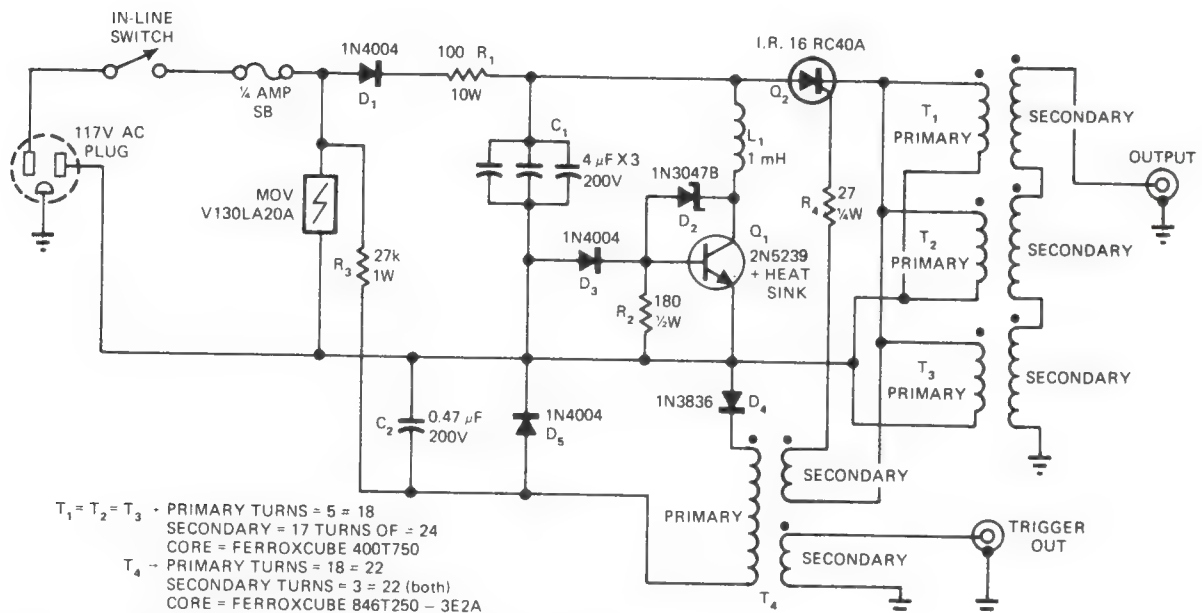


SQUARE-WAVE GENERATOR—Uses two 74122 retriggerable mono MVRs with clear. Two single pots may be used in place of dual 25K pot if up and down times of output must be independently adjustable.—B. Voight, *The TTL One Shot*, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1977, p 56–58.

120 kHz TO 4 MHz—Square-wave output of about 3.5 V can be obtained with SN7400 quad NAND gate, quartz crystal of desired frequency, and single resistor. One of unused gates may be used to gate generator output. Insertion of crystal in socket shocks crystal into oscillation at its resonant frequency, for generating square-wave output over most of frequency range. Waveform approaches clipped sine wave near 4 MHz. Output is suitable for triggering SN7490 decade counters reliably, with normal fan-out.—E. G. Olson, *2 Gates Make Quartz Oscillator*, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1973, p 74.



IC - SN7400
V_{cc} = 5V
V_{cc} - PIN 14
GND - PIN 7

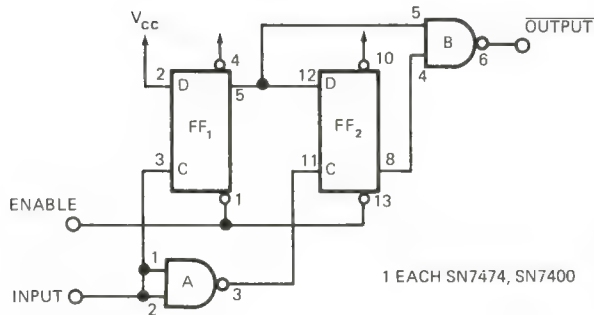


T₁ = T₂ = T₃ - PRIMARY TURNS = 5 ± 18
SECONDARY = 17 TURNS OF #24
CORE = FERROXUBE 400T750
T₄ - PRIMARY TURNS = 18 ± 22
SECONDARY TURNS = 3 ± 22 (both)
CORE = FERROXUBE 846T250 - 3E2A

KILOVOLT PULSES—Simple circuit generates 1.5-kV pulses at fixed rate equal to line frequency. Used to drive small piezoelectric transducers for sound velocity measurements. Absence of power transformer minimizes cost,

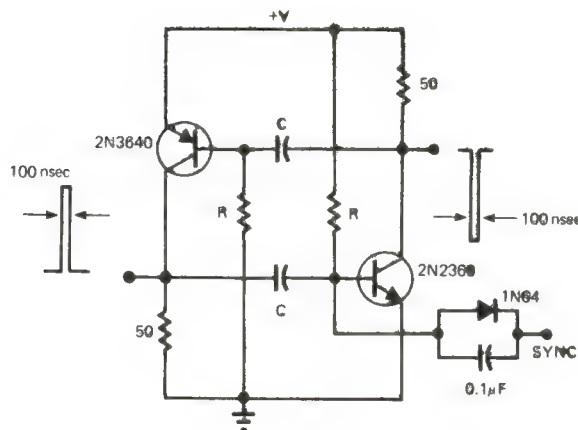
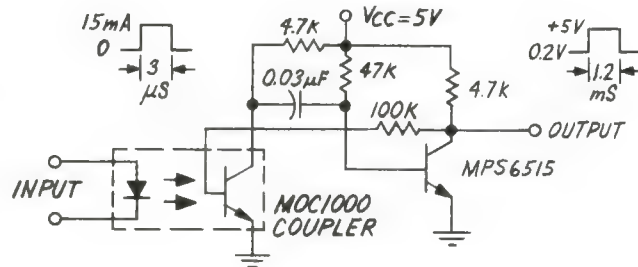
size, and weight. During half of AC cycle, C₁ charges. During other half, C₁ discharges through Q₂ into primaries T₁, T₂, and T₃ to provide output pulse. R₃, C₂, D₅, D₄, and T₄ provide trigger pulse for turning on Q₂. Shunt regulator

formed by D₂, D₃, R₂, Q₁, and L₁ clamps voltage across C₁ at 130 V to ensure constant amplitude of output pulses.—S. Anderson, *Portable Generator Produces Kilovolt Pulses*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1977, p 102.



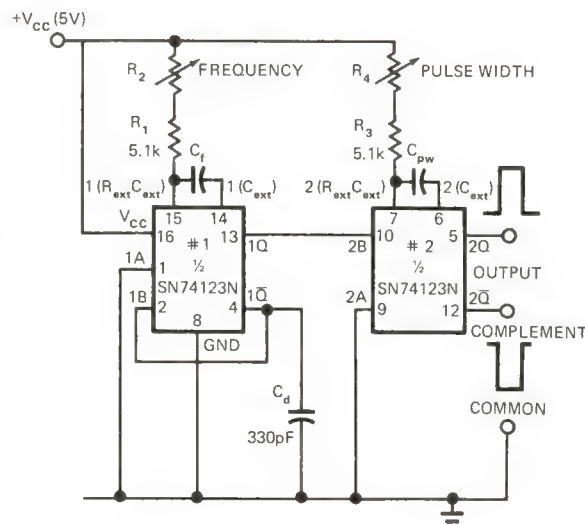
SINGLE-PULSE SELECTOR—Circuit is used to select any desired single pulse from wavetrain continuously applied to input terminal. When enable pulse (not exceeding width of input pulse) is applied, flip-flop FF₁ clocks on leading edge of next input pulse and FF₂ clocks on trailing edge. Output pulse thus has same width as pulses in input wavetrain. Edge-triggering characteristics of D flip-flops prevent operation if they are enabled during input pulse; in this case, next input pulse is delivered as output.—S. J. Cormack, *Pulse Catcher Uses Two ICs*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1973, p 109.

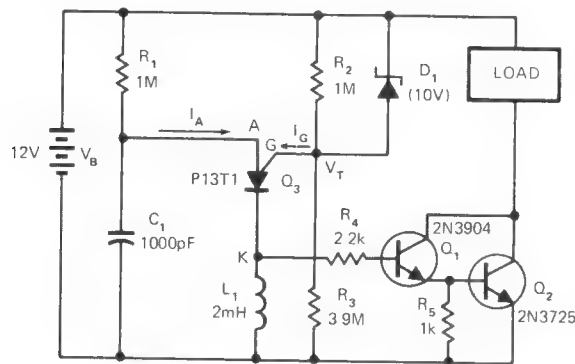
PULSE STRETCHER WITH ISOLATION—Motorola MOC1000 optoisolator provides safe interfacing with digital logic while stretching input pulse. Circuit uses phototransistor of optoisolator as one of transistors in mono MVB. With input pulse width of 3 μ s, output pulse width is about 1.2 ms.—"Industrial Control Engineering Bulletin," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, EB-4.



SYNCHRONIZATION TO 10 MHz—Free-running pulse generator circuit uses diode to inhibit operation until sync signal is applied. Circuit then pulses until sync signal returns to original state. Complementary outputs having pulse widths of 100 ns swing essentially from ground to power supply voltage that can be anywhere in range from 0.65 V to 15 V. Values used for R and C determine frequency. For oscillation, R must be in range of 1 kilohm to 1 megohm. For 5-V supply, frequency is $1.2/RC$.—B. Shaw, *Oscillator Provides Fast, Low Duty-Cycle Pulses*, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1975, p 73.

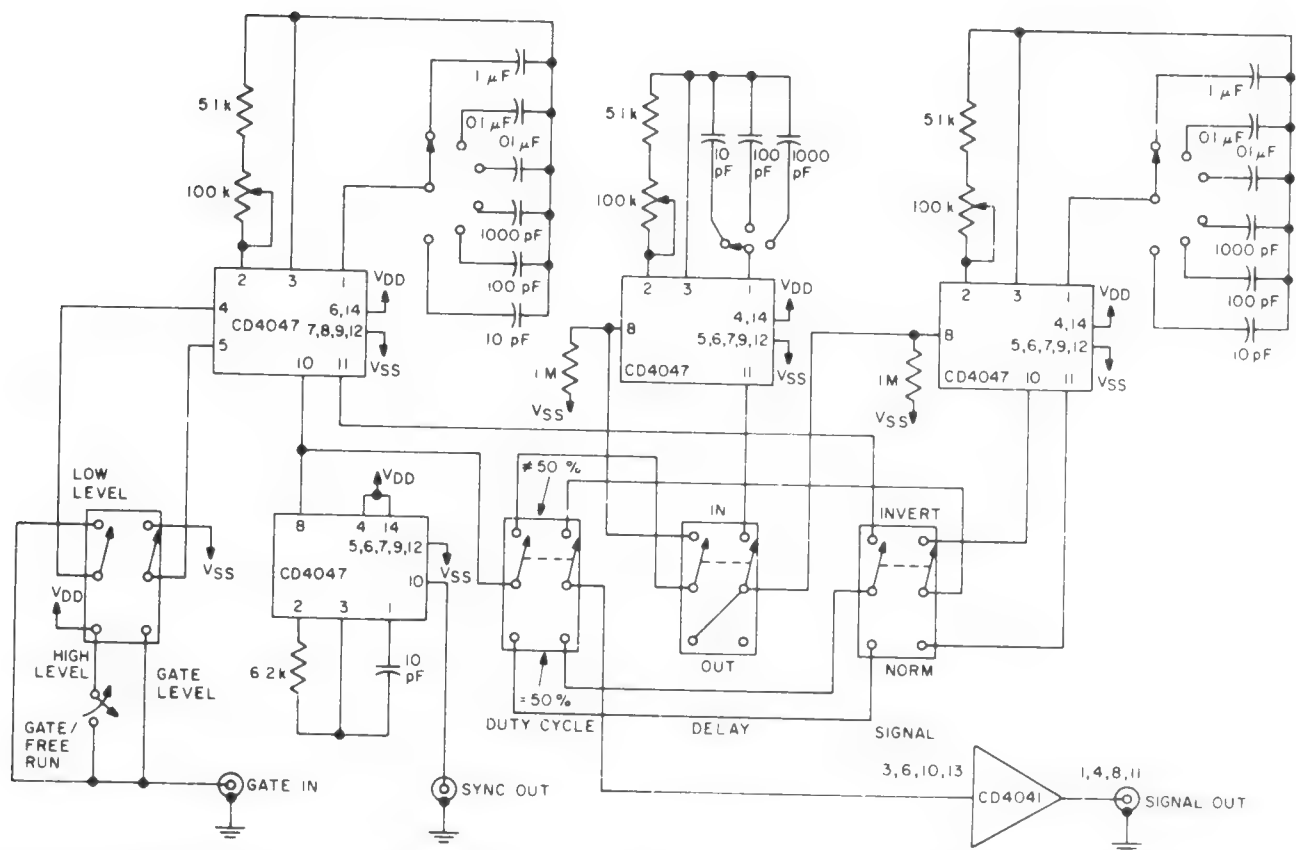
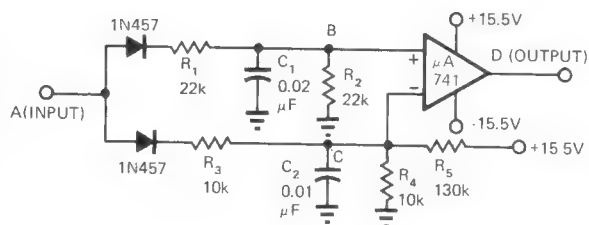
VARIABLE-WIDTH TO 12.85 MHz—Single IC circuit uses two monostables to form pulse generator that covers over eight decades (0.054 Hz to 12.85 MHz) with only eight capacitors. Similarly, only eight capacitors cover pulse width range of over eight decades (60 ns to 18 s). Voltage control of frequency and pulse width can be obtained by connecting R_2 and R_4 to individual 1.5–4.5 V control voltage lines instead of to V_{CC} . Frequency will then vary almost linearly with control voltage, while pulse width will vary almost inversely with control voltage. Capacitor values range from 1 pF to over 100 μ F.—M. J. Shah, *Wide-Range Pulse Generator Uses Single IC*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1973, p 107 and 109.





MEMORY REFRESHER—Delivers high-energy pulses in extremely low duty-cycle mode. Developed to provide memory-refresh pulses for MOS memory system from standby battery. Circuit is basically programmable UJT oscillator with divider R_2 - R_3 setting threshold or trigger level. To complete one cycle and start next, UJT is turned off by zener. Current through L_1 drops, and resulting negative transient at base of Darlington cuts it off. This generates high-power pulse with very sharp rise and fall times. Charging sequence then starts again to give sustained oscillation. Article gives design equations.—J. P. Stein, PUT Delivers Ultra-Low-Power, High-Energy Pulses, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 1, 1972, p 51-52.

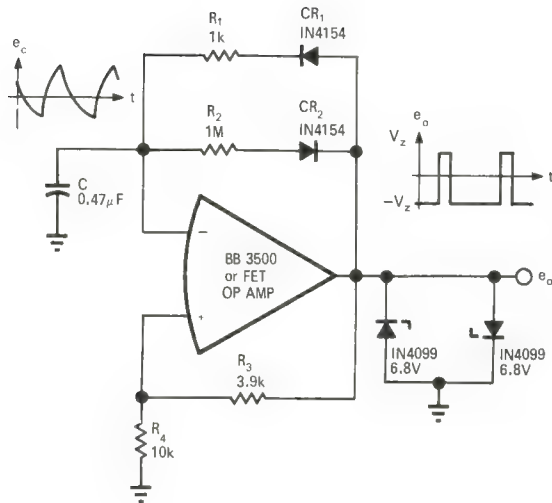
DELAYED PULSE—Both time and duration of output pulse are programmable by selection of RC networks. Original and delayed clock pulses can both be used in gating circuits. With values shown, output pulse is 1 ms wide and is delayed 15 μ s from trailing edge of clock pulse.—D. T. Anderson, Operational Amplifier Makes a Simple Delayed Pulse Generator, *EDN Magazine*, July 1, 1972, p 55.



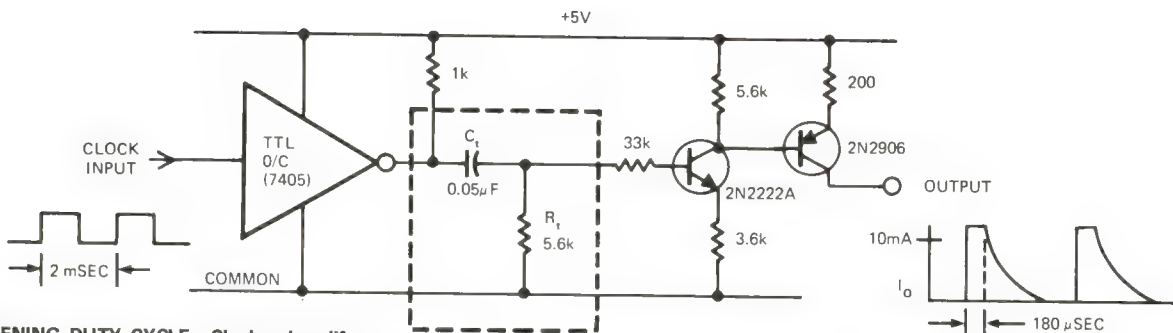
2 Hz TO 1 MHz—General-purpose laboratory pulse generator uses four CD4047A MVBRs to provide six overlapping ranges of frequencies along with pulse-width control, delayed sync, and gating from high-level or low-level input.

When delay switch is IN, MVBR at upper center produces variable output delay from 1.5 μ s to 250 ms with respect to sync pulse. When delay pulse is OUT, this mono MVBR is bypassed and inherent delay is then about 400 ns. Signal out-

put is buffered with CD4041A for driving any required load. Supply voltage is not critical and can be taken from device under test.—"COS/MOS Integrated Circuits," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 619-620.



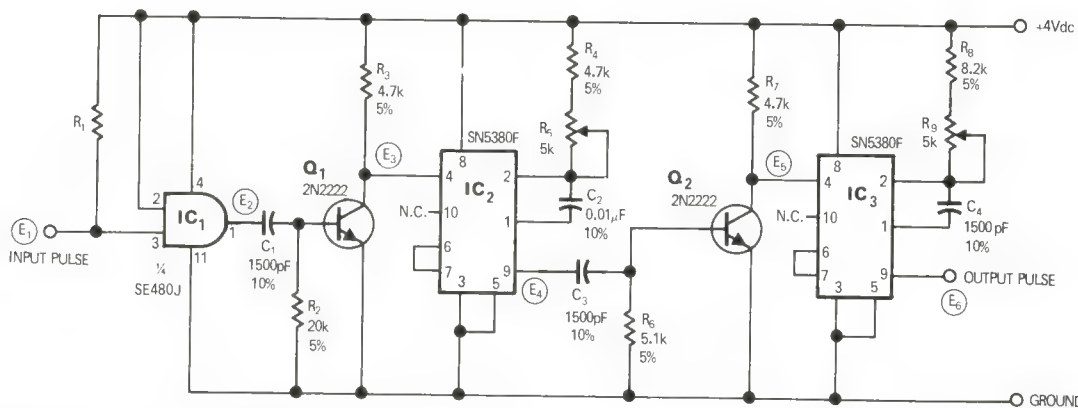
0.1–99.9% DUTY CYCLE—Single opamp circuit provides precise duty-cycle control of pulse train over wide dynamic range by choice of values for R_1 and R_2 . Opamp forms gain element of astable MVBR, with pulse and space time intervals determined by feedback elements. Values shown give duty-cycle ratio of 0.001 and period of 1 s.—J. Graeme, *Pulse Generator Offers Wide Range of Duty Cycles*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Sept. 1, 1971, p 42–43.



SHORTENING DUTY CYCLE—Clock-pulse differentiator/buffer shortens duty cycle of 500-Hz clock signal having positive period of 1000 μ s. Open-collector 7405 inverter acts as buffer. C_1 and R_1 are primary differentiating components.

Saturation of transistors provides some stretching of output and gives output pulse width of about 180 μ s. Developed for driving regulated power supply having clock-controlled

short-circuit protection.—J. L. Bohan, *Clocking Scheme Improves Power Supply Short-Circuit Protection*, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1974, p 49–52.



VARIABLE WIDTH AND DELAY—Produces variable-width blanking pulse at selectable delay time after triggering by input pulse. With values

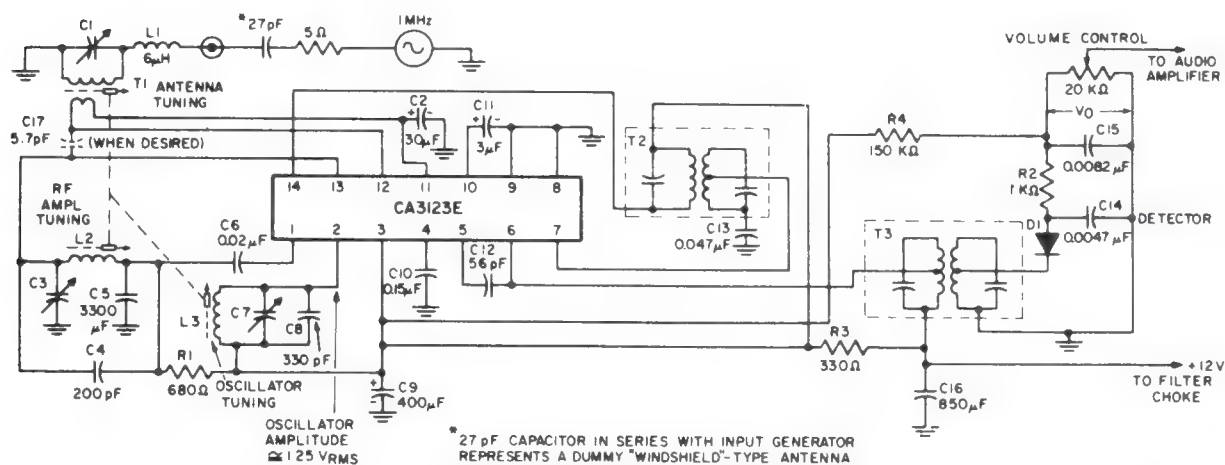
shown, output pulse range is 8 to 12 μ s, and delay range is independently adjustable from 26 to 36 μ s with R_5 .—D. E. Norris, *Variable Delay*

Blanking-Pulse Generator, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Dec. 1, 1971, p 49.

CHAPTER 72

Receiver Circuits

Individual stages and complete circuits for entertainment, amateur radio, commercial communication, and other types of AM and FM receivers, including ultrasonic, radiotelescope, and satellite communication receivers. See also Amplifier, Antenna, Audio Amplifier, Code, Frequency Modulation, IF Amplifier, Single-Sideband, Squelch, Television, and Transceiver chapters.

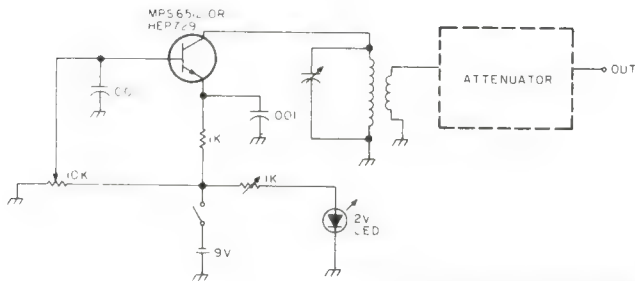


Transformer	Symbol	Frequency	Inductance μH (\approx)	Capacitance pF (\approx)	Q (\approx)	Total Turns To Tap Turns Ratio	Coupling
First IF: Primary	T_2	262 kHz	2840	130	60	none	critical $\approx 0.017 \approx 1/Q$
Secondary			2840	130	60	or 30.1 31.1	
Second IF: Primary	T_3	262 kHz	2840	130	60	8.5:1	— critical $\approx 0.017 \approx 1/Q$
Secondary			2840	130	60	8.5:1	
Antenna: Primary	T_1	1 MHz	195	(C_1)—130	65		
Secondary		Adjusted to an impedance of 75 Ω with primary resonant at 1 MHz. Coupling should be as tight as practical. Wire should be wound around end of coil away from tuning core.					
Coils	L_1	7.9 MHz	6		50		
	L_2	1 MHz	55		50		
	L_3	1.262 MHz	41		40		

AM SUPERHET SUBSYSTEM—RCA CA3123E provides all active elements needed up to audio volume control. Table gives values of components for tuned circuits. Operates from single

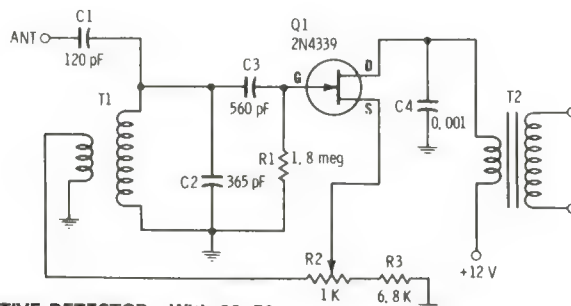
12-V supply, making subsystem particularly suitable for auto radios. IF value is 262 kHz. 1-MHz signal generator shown in input circuit is

used only for initial tuning.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 361–362.



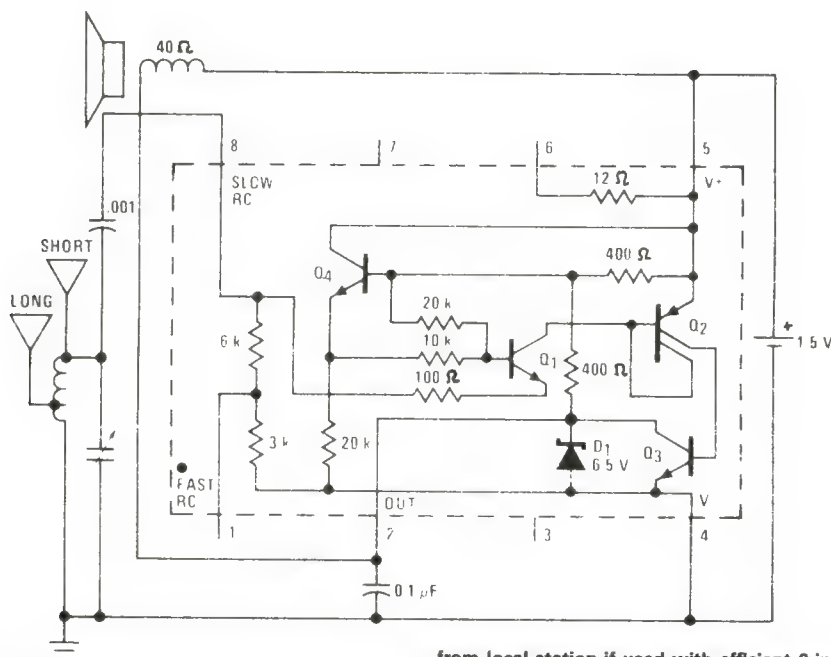
RECEIVER-CHECKING VFO—Simple variable-frequency oscillator is combined with attenuator network to generate signal of about $1\mu\text{V}$ for checking performance of amateur radio receiver quickly. Attenuator is series arrangement of

47-, 100-, 100-, and 47-ohm resistors, with 1-ohm resistors going from each of the three junctions to ground. LC combinations are chosen for amateur band desired. Circuit will work down to at least 2 meters.—Is It the Band or My Receiver?, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 132-133.



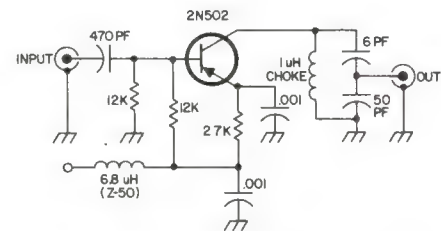
FET REGENERATIVE DETECTOR—With 30-50 foot antenna wire, circuit gives sufficient volume for driving headphones connected to secondary of Lafayette AR-104 or equivalent audio driver transformer T2, for reception of broadcast stations when tuned over AM broadcast band with C2. Feedback control R2 is backed off slightly from point of oscillation, for maximum sensitivity in removing modulation from incom-

ing carrier. When used for CW reception, circuit is left in oscillation and audible difference frequency is produced in output corresponding to marks and spaces. T1 is Miller 2004 or equivalent antenna transformer.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 235-237.

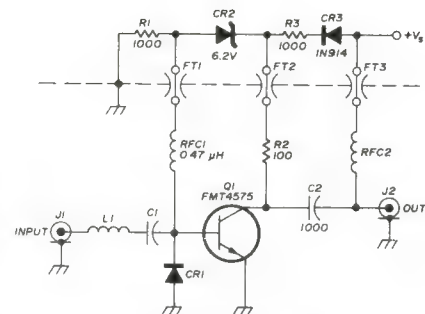


SINGLE-IC RADIO—National LM3909 IC is connected as detector-amplifier driving loudspeaker, with extremely low power gain giving continuous operation for 1 month from D cell. Tuning capability is comparable to that of simple crystal set. Provides acceptable volume

from local station if used with efficient 6-inch 40-ohm loudspeaker. Coil is standard AM radio ferrite loopstick having tap 40% of turns from one end. Short antenna can be 10-20 feet, and long antenna can be 30-100 feet.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 8-9.

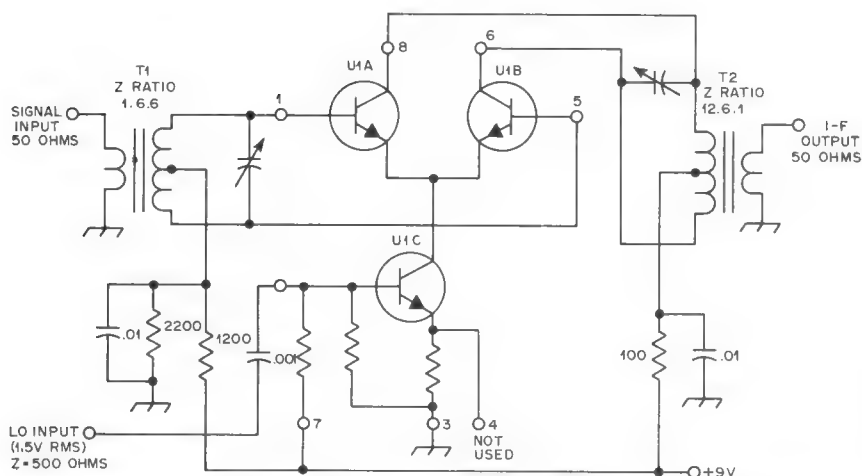


6-METER PREAMP—Simple transistor circuit requires no tuning, draws less than 50 mW from 9-V supply, and increases sensitivity of low-priced receiver without complicated impedance matching.—E. R. Davisson, Simple Six Pre-Amp, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1974, p 111-112.



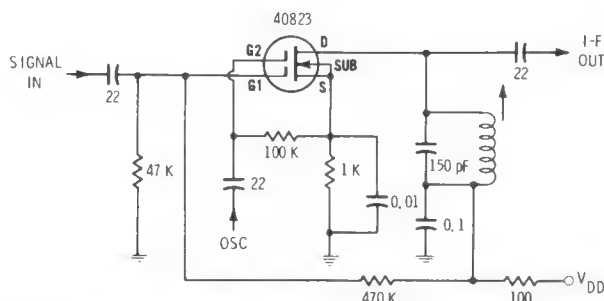
- C1 100-180 pF miniature dipped mica or ceramic
- C2 1000 pF miniature ceramic disc
- CR1 hot-carrier diode (Hewlett-Packard 5082-2810)
- CR2 6.2 volt zener diode (1N4735)
- CR3 silicon diode (1N914)
- FT1- feedthrough capacitors, 470-1000 pF
- FT3
- J1, J2 SMA-type coaxial connectors (see text)
- L1 4 turns no. 24 on 0.1" (2.5mm) diameter, spaced wire diameter (approximately 30 nH)
- Q1 Fairchild FMT 4575 low-noise transistor (see text)
- R2 100 ohms, 1/4 watt (see text)
- RFC1 0.47 μH miniature rf choke (Nytronics SWD=0.47)
- RFC2 0.2-0.47 μH miniature rf choke or Ohmite Z-460 (value not critical)

432-MHz LOW-NOISE PREAMP—Uses Fairchild FMT4575 transistor having 1.25-dB noise figure, equaling performance of best preamps at 432 MHz. Input matching circuit is low-loss low-Q L matching section L1-CR1. Value of blocking capacitor C1 is not critical, but should be low-loss high-Q type. Hot-carrier diode CR1 in matching section adds about 0.75 pF to circuit, and serves also as low-loss limiter that protects transistor from excessive RF. Zener-diode biasing permits direct grounding of emitter, is insensitive to transistor current gain, provides some DC protection to transistor, and requires no adjustments.—J. H. Reisert, Jr., Ultra Low-Noise UHF Preamp, *Ham Radio*, March 1975, p 8-19.



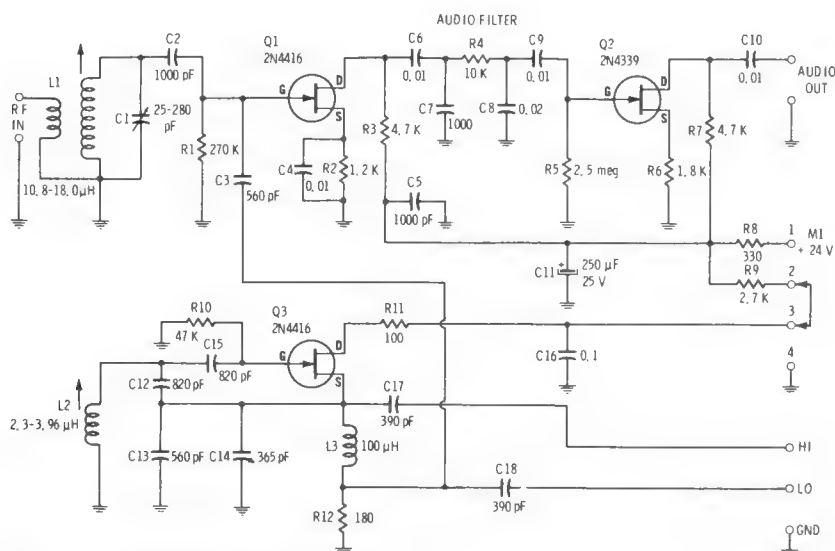
SINGLE-BALANCED MIXER—Uses RCA CA3028A differential amplifier U1 to provide conversion gain of about 30 dB for signal inputs up to 120 MHz. Values of tuned circuits depend

on frequency used. Unmarked resistors are on IC.—D. DeMaw, Understanding Linear ICs, QST, Feb. 1977, p 19–23.



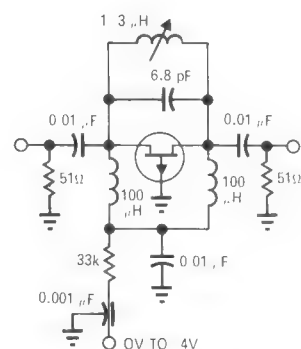
DUAL-GATE MOSFET MIXER—RF and oscillator signals are applied to gates G1 and G2 for mixing in MOSFET. Choice of sum or difference frequency is determined by values used in tank

circuit and by tuned circuits of IF amplifier.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 141–142.

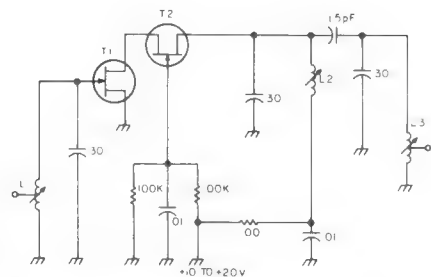


VFO WITH DIRECT-CONVERSION DETECTOR—Used in demodulating SSB and CW signals. Incoming signal is heterodyned with VFO output to give direct conversion to audio. Audio filter R4-C7-C8 allows only AF components to be transferred to audio amplifier Q2. Oscillator can be operated alone for other purposes by removing jumper between output terminals 2 and 3, then applying +24 V to terminal 3 and negative

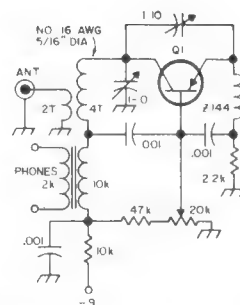
supply to terminal 4. Load on low-level output of oscillator has negligible effect on frequency. Load on high output may change frequency, but this can be corrected by retuning oscillator if load is constant. Values shown are for 80-meter band.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 165–173.



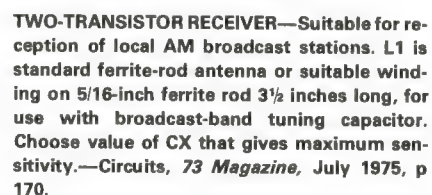
50-dB ATTENUATION CONTROL—Low-cost FET in pi network serves as resistive attenuator providing up to 50-dB attenuation of 30-MHz level-controlled signal source by varying DC control voltage over range of 0 to 4 V. Tank circuit across source-drain leads of FET keeps phase shift under 2° over entire attenuation range. FET type is not critical.—E. E. Baldwin, Voltage-Controlled Attenuator Has Minimum Phase Shift, EDN/IEEE Magazine, Nov. 15, 1971, p 40.

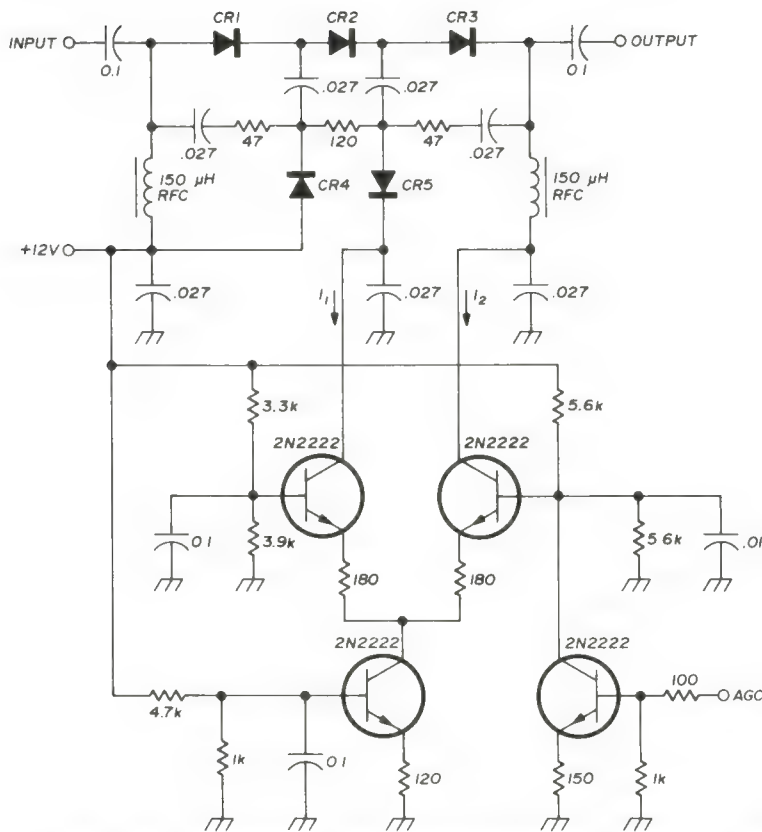


10-METER PREAMP—Simple preamp can also be used on 2 meters with appropriate change of coils. Needs no neutralization. Developed for use with receiver capable of receiving satellite transmissions on 29.45 to 29.55 MHz. Transistors can be MPF 102, MPF 106, or 2N4416. All coils are 1.2 uH having 7 turns No. 26 enamel on 3/16-inch slug-tuned form. L1 and L3 have tap at 3 turns.—G. L. Tater, CQ OSCAR 7, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1975, p 54–56 and 58–60.



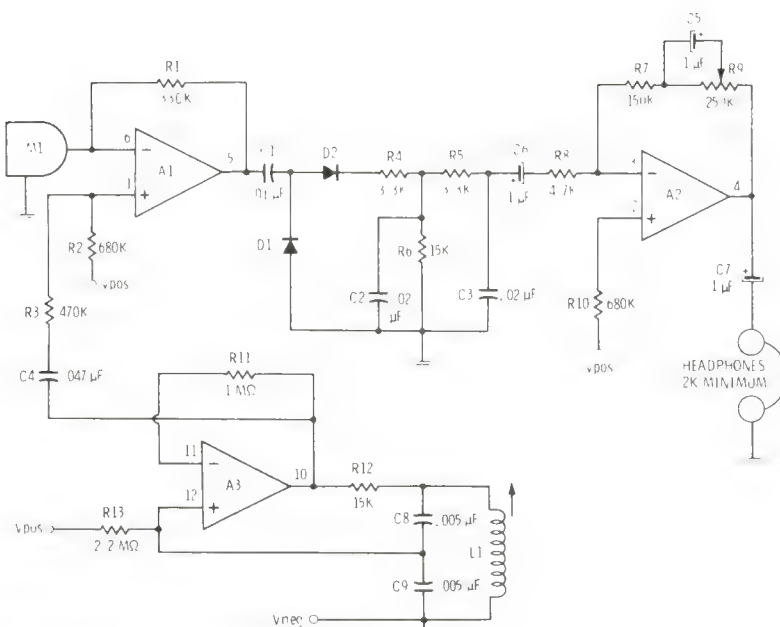
SUPERREGENERATIVE—Simple single-transistor superregenerative receiver is adequate for copying many local signals in 2-meter amateur band. With components shown, tuning range is about 90 to 150 MHz. Transistor can be GE-9 or HEP-2.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1974, p 100.





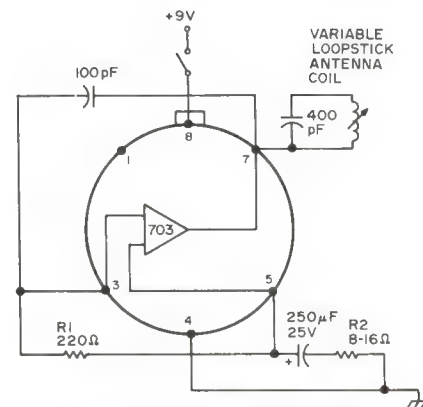
INPUT ATTENUATOR—Low-distortion automatic input attenuator for modern communication receiver is activated at input signal levels above 100 μ V. For range of 1–30 MHz, use PIN diodes such as HP5082-3081. Intermodulation

distortion products of attenuator are about 85 dB down for two 1-V signals.—U. L. Rohde, Optimum Design for High-Frequency Communications Receivers, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1976, p 10–25.

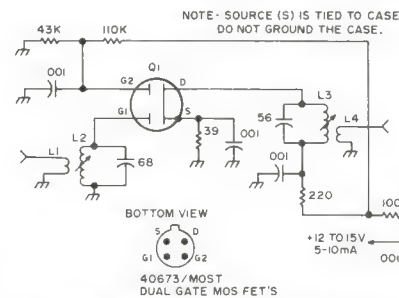


ULTRASONIC RECEIVER—Amplifies output of 40-kHz ultrasonic transducer M1 by mixing in opamp A1 with signal of local oscillator A3 to produce AF signal for further amplification by A2 which drives headphones. Opamp sections are from Motorola MC3401P quad opamp. Diodes are 1N914 or equivalent. L1 is Miller 6315

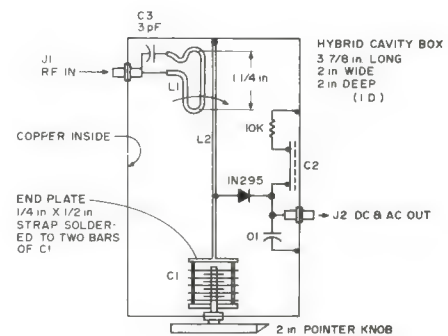
4–30 mH. Supply can be 9–12 V. Transmitter can be wide-range audio amplifier capable of handling 38–42 kHz, driving similar ultrasonic transducer.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 26–29.



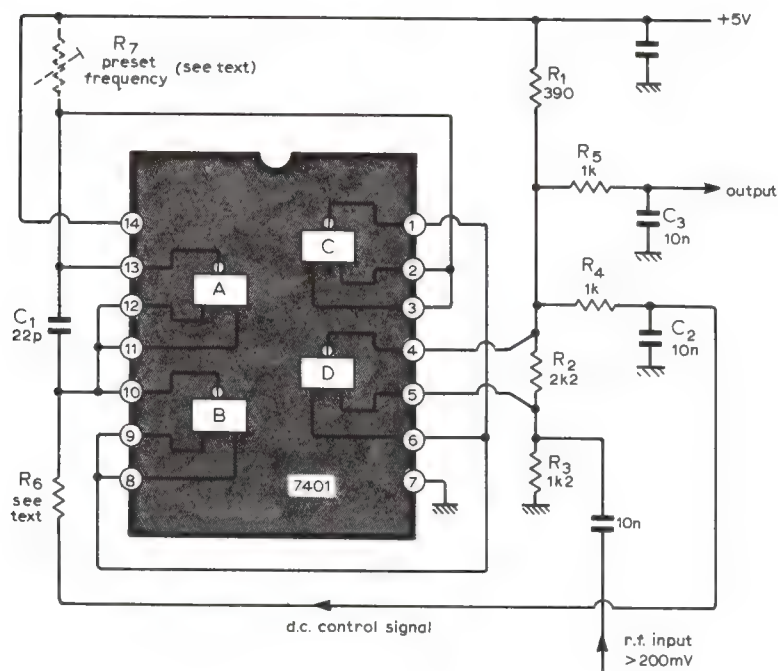
455-kHz BFO—Simple basic oscillator produces signal that can be mixed with signals in all-band radio to give beat frequency for CW or SSB reception. By itself, circuit can be used as low-power (QRP) phone or CW transmitter or as signal source for other purposes.—R. L. Price, 99¢ IC BFO, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1976, p 201.



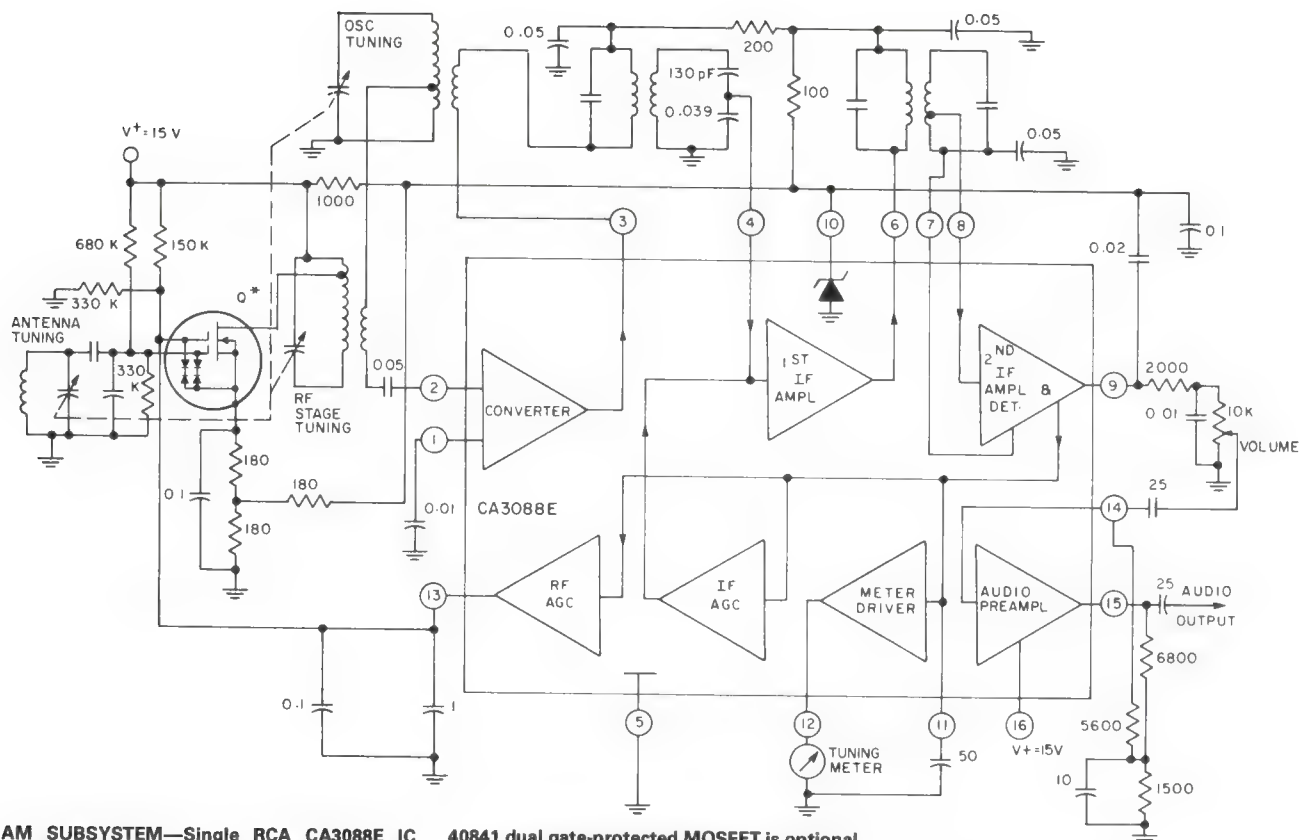
29.45-MHz PREAMP—Reduces noise figure of average communication receiver 2.5 dB and adds up to 20 dB of gain, as required for reception of 29.45-MHz satellite beacon signals. Q1 is RCA 40673 or almost any other dual-gate MOSFET, with shield partition across the device. L2 is 10 turns No. 24E spaced on 1/4-inch slug-tuned core, with 2 turns over cold end for L1. L3 is 10 turns No. 24E closewound on 1/4-inch slug-tuned core, with 2 turns over cold end for L4.—J. D. Colson, An Oscar Preamp That Works Wonders, *73 Magazine*, July 1975, p 31–32.



160–500 MHz DIODE RECEIVER—Cavity version of basic crystal detector was developed for use chiefly in 220-MHz and 450-MHz amateur bands. C1 is 25-pF tuning capacitor, and C2 is 1 \times 2 inch brass plate insulated from sheet-copper cavity by 0.005-inch Teflon sheet or mica. L1 is 3-inch length of 1-inch copper strap.—B. Hoisington, Tuned Diode VHF Receivers, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1974, p 81–84.



SIMPLE PLL DEMODULATOR—Requires only single IC to provide synchronous detection. Performance is satisfactory for most requirements of most amateur radio experimenters. Gates A, B, and C in IC form relaxation-type VCO whose output frequency is determined by C_1 , and positive current sources supplying pins 10 and 13 of IC. When pin 6 is high, gate D is biased by R_2 and R_3 to operate as linear amplifier for input signal. In operation, pin 6 is made alternately high and low by oscillator output, so D acts as amplifying phase detector. Output goes through low-pass filter R_4 - C_2 to VCO, completing phase-locked loop. Separate filter R_5 - C_3 provides AF output. When C_1 is 22 pF, circuit operates at about 10 MHz. With 270 ohms for R_6 , lock is maintained over range of 2 MHz; with 10 kilohms, locking range is 300 kHz. R_7 is optional, for fine adjustment of frequency.—R. King, Phase-Locked Loop Demodulator, *Wireless World*, July 1973, p 337.



AM SUBSYSTEM—Single RCA CA3088E IC serves as AM converter, IF amplifier, detector, and preamp for AM broadcast or communication receiver. RF amplifier stage using RCA

40841 dual gate-protected MOSFET is optional. IC also provides internal AGC for first IF stage and delayed AGC for optional RF stage. Internal buffer stage can be used to drive tuning

meter.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 348-349.

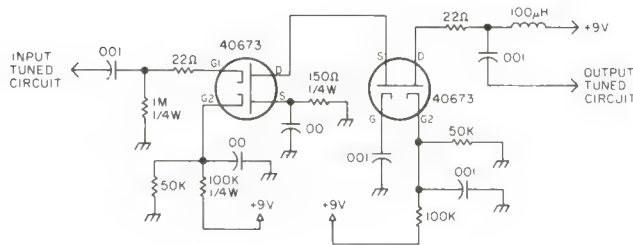
tion, and U2 serves as low-impedance reference for 10-mA meter. Diodes can be hot-carrier types or 1N914s.—W. Hayward, *Defining and Measuring Receiver Dynamic Range, QST*, July 1975, p 15-21 and 43.

unity mark-space ratio. Divided carrier is used to switch amplifier on as unity-gain voltage follower. Conversion loss is 4 dB.—R. J. Harris, Single Balanced Mixer, *Wireless World*, May 1976, p 79.

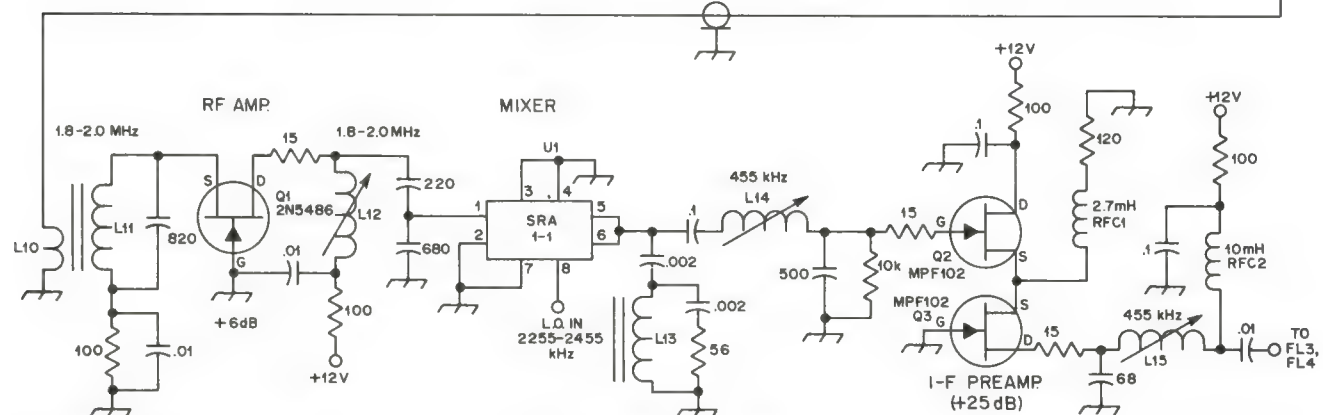
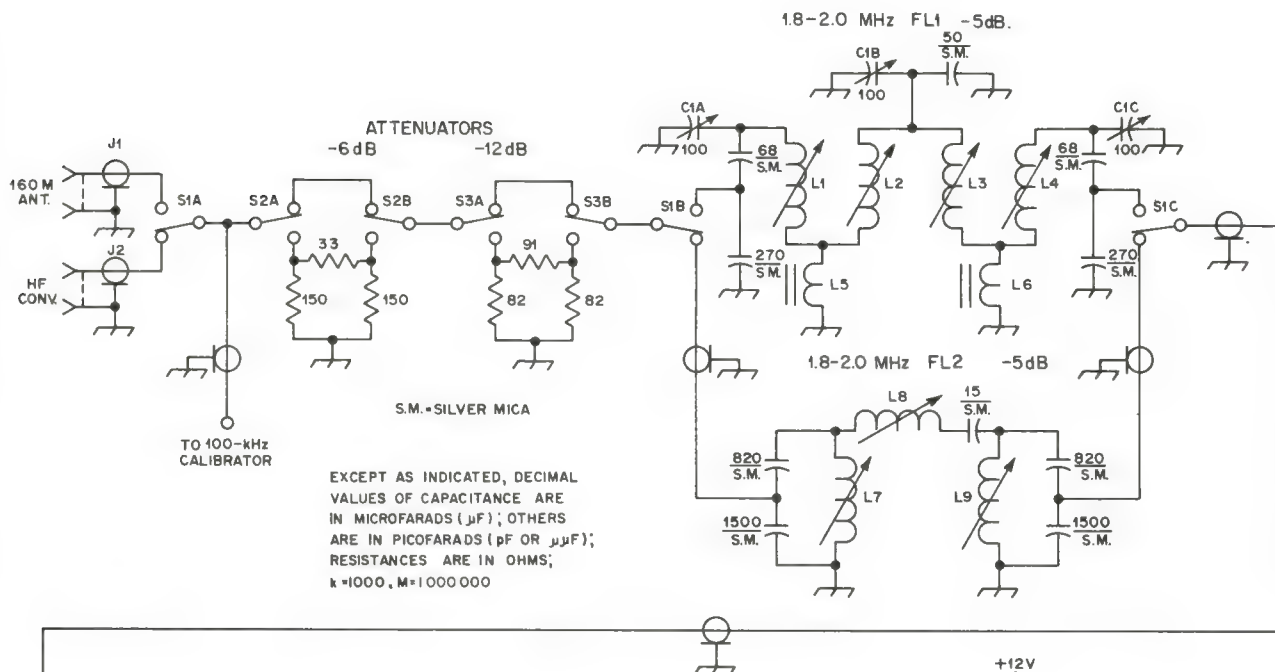
SYNCHRONOUS AM DETECTOR—Input signal is applied to multiplier section of Exar XR-S200 PLL IC with pins 5 and 7 grounded. Detector gain and demodulated output linearity are then determined by resistor connected between pins 10 and 11, in range of 1K to 10K for carrier amplitudes of 100 mV P-P or greater. Multiplier output can be low-pass filtered to obtain demodulated output. For typical 30% modulated input with 10-MHz carrier and 1-kHz modulation, output is clean 1-kHz sine wave.—“Phase-Locked Loop Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 9-16.

mits miniaturization.—B. Hoisington, A Real Hot Front End for Six, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1974, p 88–90 and 92–94.

PLL AM—Phase-locked loop of Signetics NE561B is locked to AM signal carrier frequency, and output of VCO in IC is used as local oscillator signal for product detector. Tuned RF stage will generally be required, along with good antenna and ground. Simple one-transistor audio amplifier will suffice for driving loudspeaker. Circuit can be adapted for other frequencies outside of broadcast band, from 1 Hz to 15 MHz, by changing values of C_V and C_P .—E. Kanter, PLL IC Applications for Hams, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1973, p 47–49.



PREAMP BOOSTS GAIN 20 dB—Two RCA MOSFETs in cascode provide extra 20 dB of gain when used ahead of older Radio Shack AX-190 shortwave receiver. Input and output tuned circuits, gang-tuned, are part of receiver preselector. Article covers construction and tune-up.—P. J. Dujmich, *Improve the AX-190 Receiver*, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 106–107.



C1 — Three-section variable, 100 pF per section. Model used here obtained as surplus.

J1 — SO-239.

J2 — Phono jack.

L1, L4 — 38 to 68 μ H, Q_u of 175 at 1.8 MHz, slug-tuned (J. W. Miller 43A685CBI in Miller S-74 shield can).

L2, L3 — 95 to 187 μ H, Q_u of 175 at 1.8 MHz, slug tuned (J. W. Miller 43A154CBI in S-74 shield can).

L5, L6 — 1.45- μ H toroid inductor, Q_u of 250 at 1.8 MHz. 15 turns No. 26 enam. wire on Amidon T-50-2 toroid.

L7, L9 — 13- μ H slug-tuned inductor (J. W. Miller 9052).

L8 — 380- μ H slug-tuned inductor (J. W. Miller 9057).

L10 — 16 turns No. 30 enam. wire over L11 winding.

L11 — 45 turns No. 30 enam. wire on Amidon T-50-2 toroid, 8.5 μ H. L12 — 42- μ H slug-tuned inductor, Q_u of 50 at 1.8 MHz. (J. W. Miller 9054).

L13 — 8.7- μ H toroidal inductor. 12 turns No. 26 enam. wire on Amidon FT-37-61 ferrite core.

L14 — 120- to 280- μ H, slug-tuned inductor

(J. W. Miller 9056).

L15 — 1.3- to 3.0-mH, slug-tuned inductor (J. W. Miller 9059).

Q1, Q2, Q3 — Motorola JFET.

RFC1 — 2.7-mH miniature choke (J. W. Miller 70F273AI).

RFC2 — 10-mH miniature choke (J. W. Miller 70F102AI).

S1 — Three-pole, two-position phenolic wafer switch.

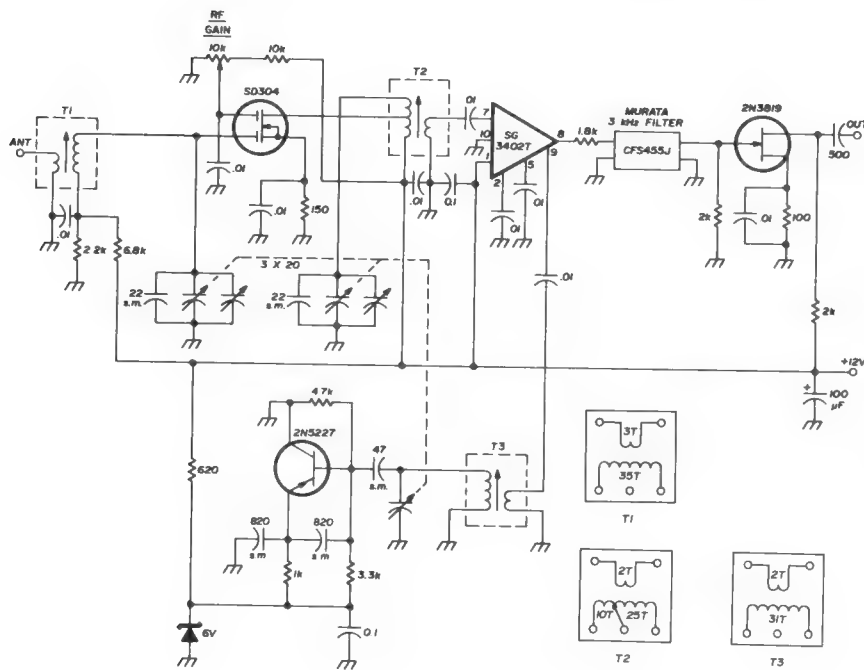
S2, S3 — Two-pole, double-throw miniature toggle.

U1 — Mini-Circuits Labs. SRA-1-1 doubly balanced diode mixer (2913 Quentin Rd., Brooklyn, NY 11229).

1.8–2 MHz FRONT END—Includes enough attenuation for comfortable listening even when nearby high-power amateur station comes on air. Used with downconverter to cover 80 meters through 10 meters. Fixed-tuned 1.8–2 MHz bandpass filter FL2 eliminates need for repea-

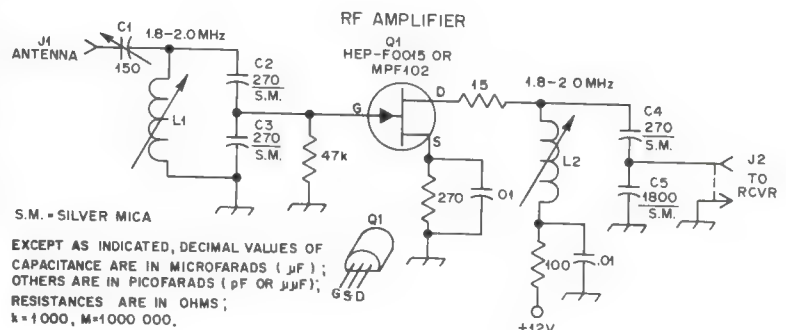
ing three-pole tracking filter FL1 when tuning in band. RF amplifier Q1 compensates for filter loss by giving maximum of 6-dB gain. Double-balanced diode-ring mixer U1 handles high signal levels and has good port-to-port signal isolation. High-pass diplexer network at output of

IC mixer U1 improves noise performance without degrading 455-kHz IF. Output goes to IF filters. Two-part article gives all other circuits of receiver.—D. DeMaw, *His Eminence—the Receiver*, QST, Part 1—June 1976, p 27–30 (Part 2—July 1976, p 14–17).

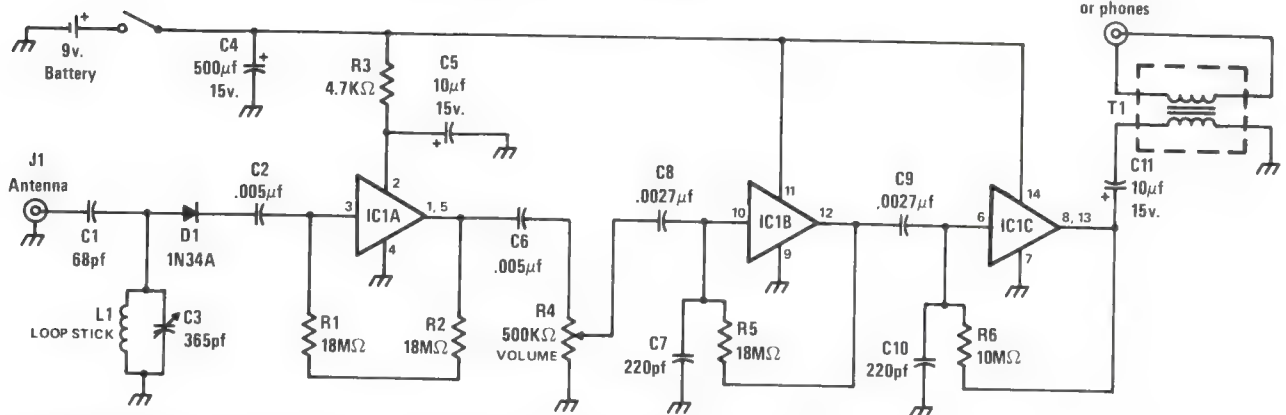


80-METER TUNER—RF stage uses dual-gate N-channel enhancement-mode Signetics SD304 operating with positive bias. With 0–6 V applied to gate 2, AGC range is about 40 dB, but circuit shown uses manual RF gain control. Extra stage of IF overcomes insertion loss of 3-kHz ceramic ladder filter. SG3402T IC is used in mixer; remove pin 6. Transformers T1, T2, and T3 are wound on standard 1/2-in IF forms.—R. Megirian, *Design Ideas for Miniature Communications Receivers*, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 18–25.

20-dB PREAMP FOR 160 METERS—Provides badly needed extra gain when using Beverage or other inefficient low-noise receiving antennas. Gate of common-source JFET is tapped down on tuned circuit by capacitive divider C3–C4 to prevent self-oscillation. Mica compression trimmer C1 provides match to antenna. L1 and L2 are J. W. Miller 43-series slug-tuned coils; L1 has tuning range of 36–57 µH, and L2 has 24–40 µH range. For 160-meter band, L1 and L2 can be peaked at 1827 kHz to provide maximum gain in 1825–1830 kHz DX window.—D. DeMaw, *Build This "Quickie" Preamp*, *QST*, April 1977, p 43–44.



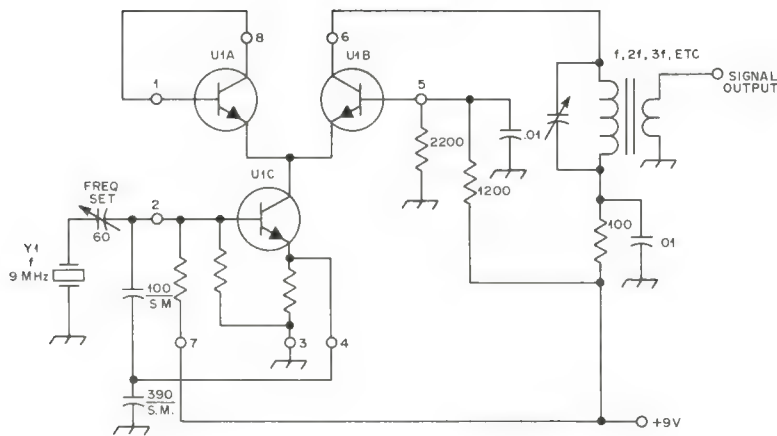
NOTE:
IC1A, B and C are sections of CD4007A IC.



ALL-CMOS RECEIVER—Uses CD4007A IC, having complementary pair of opamps and inverter, to provide all circuits for AM broadcast radio capable of driving headphones or 8-ohm

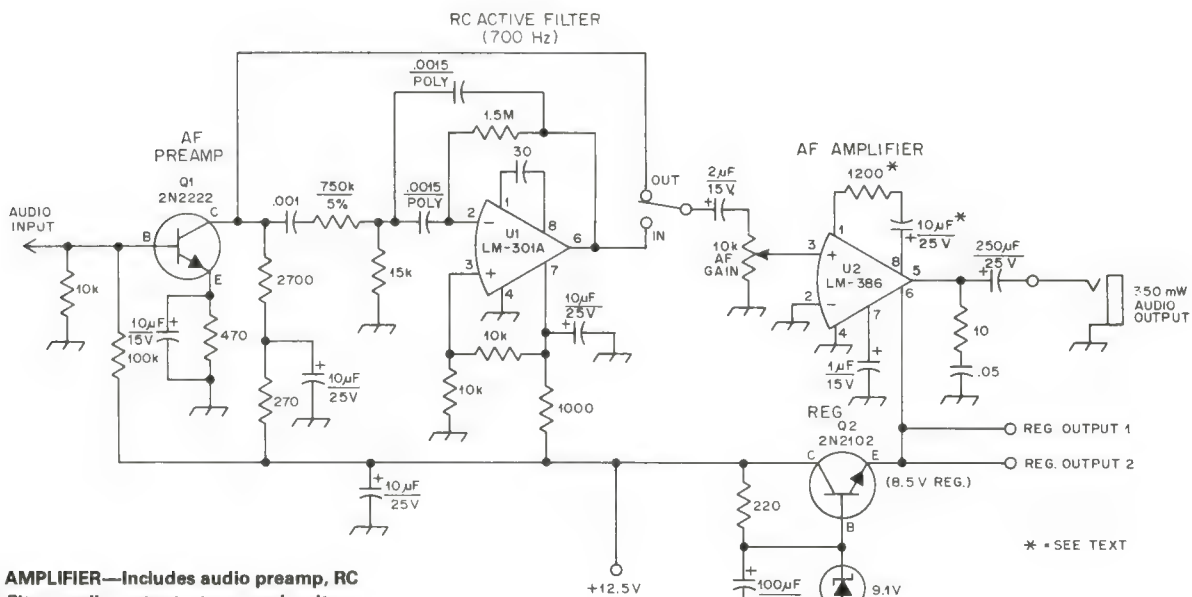
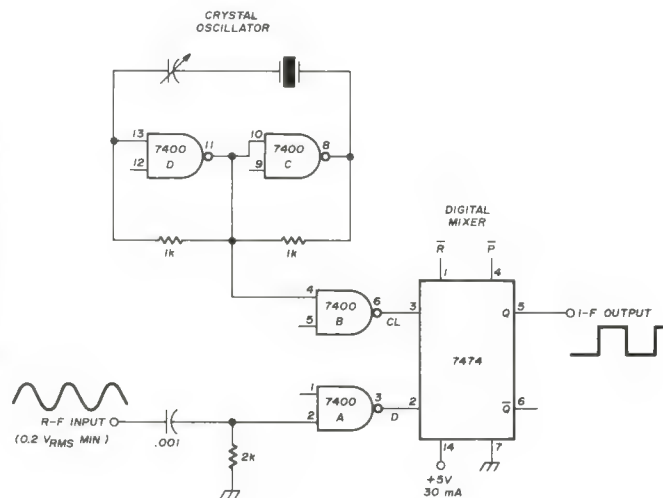
loudspeaker. Selectivity is provided by single tuned circuit and can be improved by optimizing value of C1 to adjust antenna loading. Tune with C3, adjusting L1 if necessary to get stations

at low end of band.—C. Green, *Easy-to-Build CMOS Radio Receiver*, *Modern Electronics*, Sept. 1978, p 40–41, 46, and 59.



9-MHz CRYSTAL WITH MULTIPLIER—Uses two sections of RCA CA3028A differential amplifier as Colpitts oscillator U1C feeding U1B which can be either amplifier or multiplier depending on values used for output tuned circuit. U1A is not used. Unmarked resistors are on IC.—D. DeMaw, *Understanding Linear ICs*, QST, Feb. 1977, p 19–23.

TTL DIGITAL MIXER—Uses two of 7400 TTL gates as crystal oscillator and other two gates as input buffers to 7474 D flip-flop serving as mixer. RF input signal must be lower than crystal frequency, and IF signal must be less than half crystal frequency. With 8-MHz crystal and 6.75-MHz RF signal, IF is 1.25 MHz. Common TTL 7474 can be used up to 25 MHz, 74H74 to 43 MHz, and 74S74 Schottky version to 100 MHz; Motorola MC12000 is good to 250 MHz.—G. H. Schrick, *Introduction to the Digital Mixer*, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1973, p 42–43.

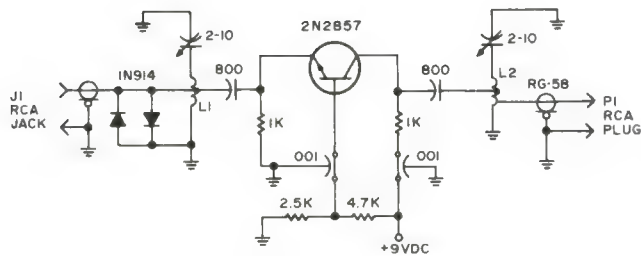


VOICE AMPLIFIER—Includes audio preamp, RC active filter, audio output stage, and voltage regulator, operating from 12.5-V supply rated 300 mA or more. Developed as low-distortion audio amplifier for communication receiver. Two taps for regulated supply provide regulated 8.5 V at 250 mA for other circuits. With filter out, changing input frequency from 300 to

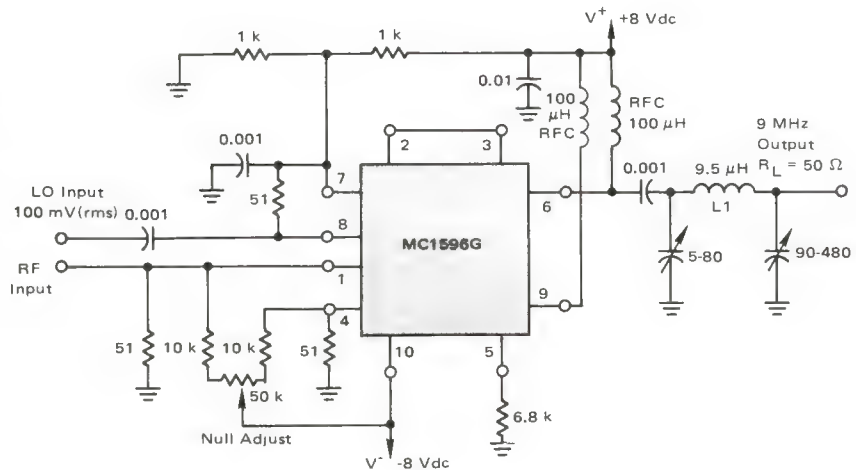
3000 Hz has little effect on output. Switching in audio filter should attenuate all frequencies not in 700-Hz passband of filter. Gain is adjustable over wide range. Output will drive small loudspeaker of 4–16 ohms or headphones of 4–2000

ohms. Can also be used as test bench audio amplifier, intercom, or with code-practice oscillator.—J. Rusgrove, *A General-Purpose Audio Amplifier*, QST, Nov. 1976, p 32–34.

* SEE TEXT

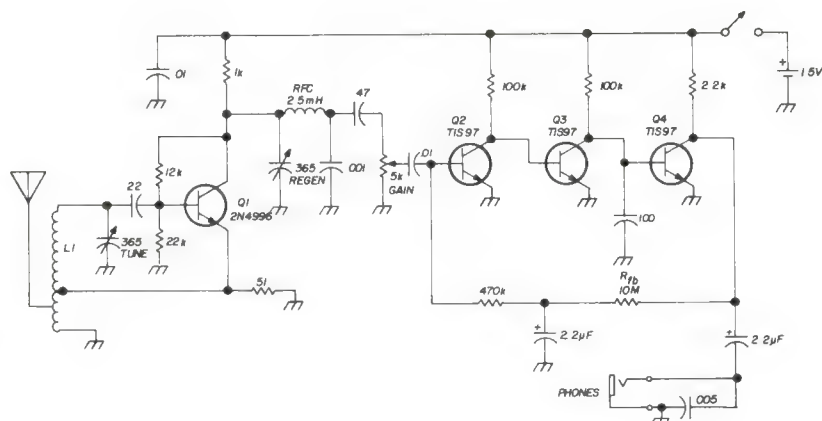


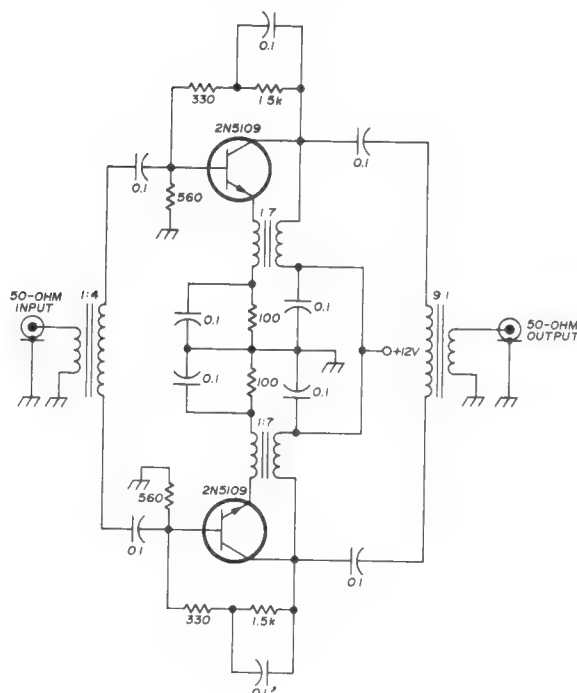
450-MHz PREAMP—Provides up to 10-dB extra gain for older tube-type 450-MHz receivers. Gives significant improvement in receiver sensitivity and quieting. Use of trough-line inductors simplifies construction. 1N914 diodes in parallel at input jack protect transistor from burnout by nearby transmitter. L1 and L2 are made from 1/4-inch diameter copper tubing, 8.6 cm long. Article covers construction and operation.—C. Klinert, *Easy Preamp for 450 MHz*, 73 Magazine, May 1973, p 33 and 36–38.



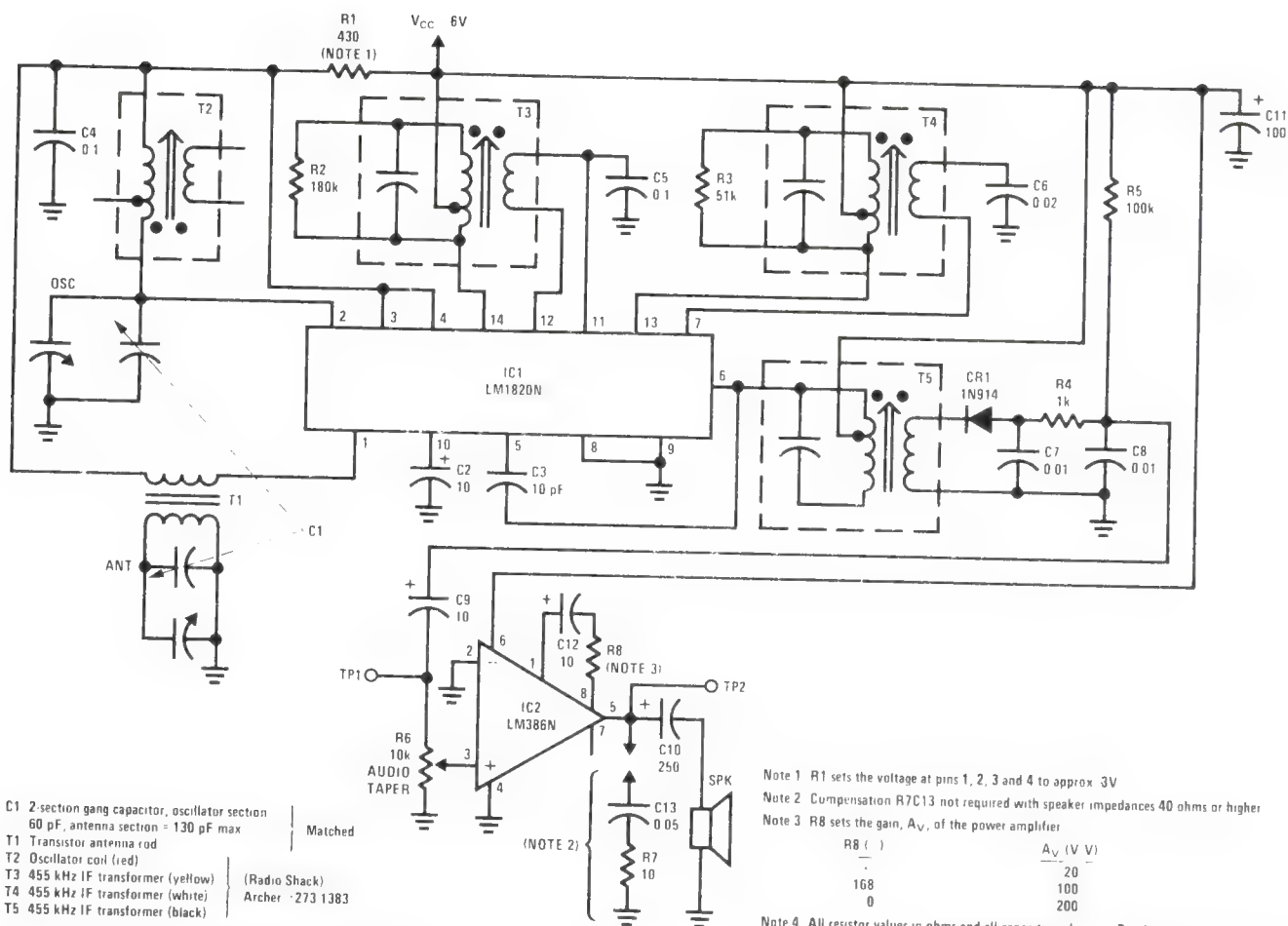
PRECISION FULL-WAVE DIODE DETECTOR—

WWV REGENERATIVE—Tunes from 4.7 to 15.5 MHz, covering three WWV frequencies, 20- and 40-meter amateur bands, and several foreign broadcast bands. Draws only 1.5 mA from single D cell when using headphones with 2000-ohm or higher impedance. Performs well with AM, CW, or SSB. When oscillating, detector provides own BFO signal. L1 is 3.8 μ H, with emitter tap 1 turn from ground. Use clip for adjusting antenna tap. Tuning requires two hands.—C. Hall, Simple Regenerative WWV Receiver, *Ham Radio*, April 1973, p 42-45.





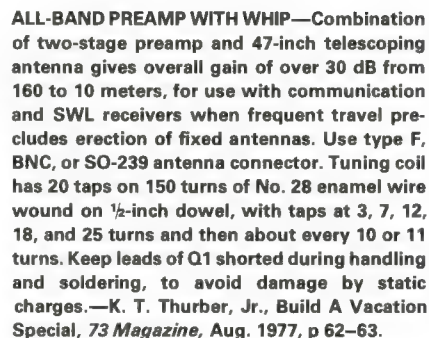
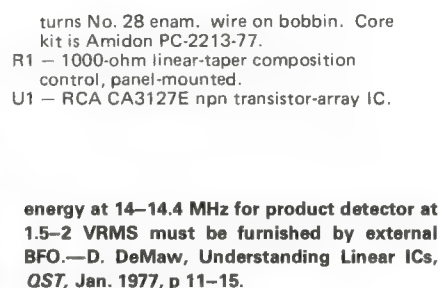
LOW-NOISE RF INPUT—Low-noise version of transistorized push-pull RF stage uses emitter feedback through transformer to give extremely high input and output impedances. Noise figure is below 2 dB. Developed for use in high-quality communication receiver.—U. L. Rohde, Optimum Design for High-Frequency Communications Receivers, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1976, p 10–25.



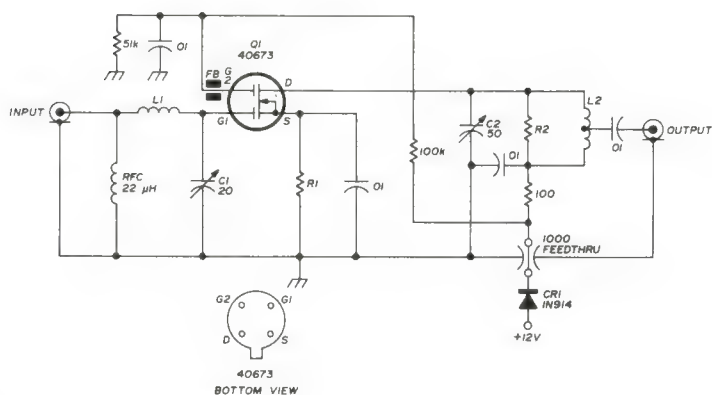
AM RADIO—National LM1820N IC provides all sections of superheterodyne broadcast-band radio up to second detector, with diode and power opamp forming rest of receiver. Output

is $\frac{1}{4}$ W into 8-ohm loudspeaker when operating from 6-V supply. Total current drain is about 10 mA, making battery operation feasible.—E. S. Papanicolaou and H. H. Mortensen, "Low-Cost

AM-Radio System Using LM1820 and LM386," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, LB-29.

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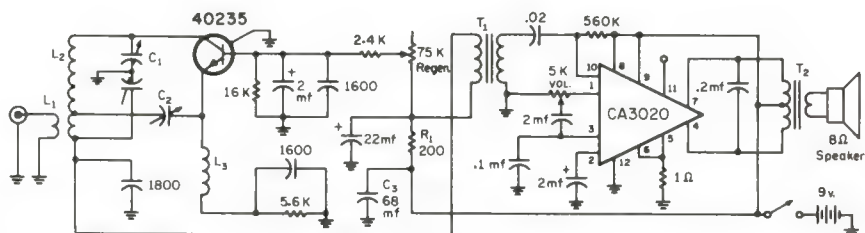
drain makes receiver ideal for battery operation, but circuit has no AGC. AF output will drive headphones adequately for strong 20-meter signals, but not loudspeaker. Local-oscillator



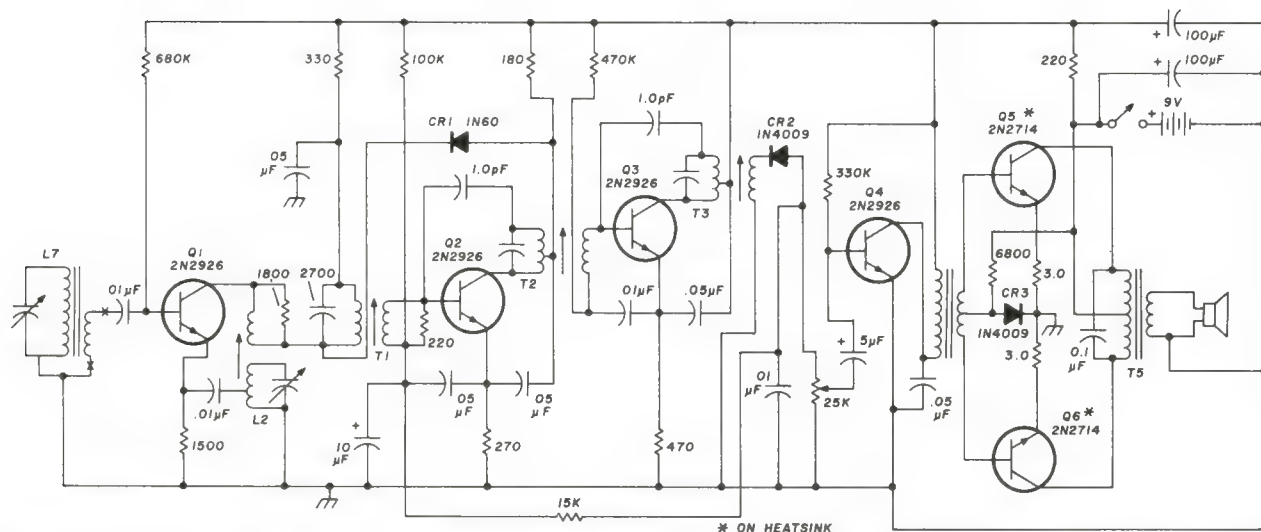
28–30 MHz SATELLITE PREAMP—Low-noise design provides up to 25-dB gain and typical noise figure of 1 dB, using dual-gate MOSFET in cascode circuit. Adjust C1 and C2 for maximum output. Developed for use at input of communication receiver. Drain from 12-V power supply should be 3 to 7 mA; if too low or too high, adjust value of R1.—J. Reisert, Jr., Low Noise Figure 28–30 MHz Preamplifier for Satellite Reception, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1975, p 48–51.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| C1 | 20 pF trimmer (JFD DVJ300 or equivalent ceramic trimmer) | L1 | 25 turns no. 24 (0.5mm) on Amidon T50-10 toroid core |
| C2 | 50 pF trimmer (JFD DVJ305 or equivalent ceramic trimmer) | L2 | 22 turns no. 24 (0.5mm) on Amidon T50-10 toroid core, tapped 7 turns from cold end |
| FB | Ferrite bead (56-590/65/3B or equivalent) | R1 | 150 ohms typical (see text) |
| | | R2 | 2000 ohms typical (see text) |

VHF REGENERATIVE—Covers 2-meter amateur band, 152–174 MHz public-service channels including 162.5-MHz weather service, and number of other services. Performance is good enough for use as emergency communication receiver. Supply should be six D cells in series; cheaper 9-V transistor radio batteries may have too much impedance and cause motorboating.—S. Kelly, *A Solid State V.H.F. Regenerative Receiver*, *CQ*, March 1970, p 63–64.



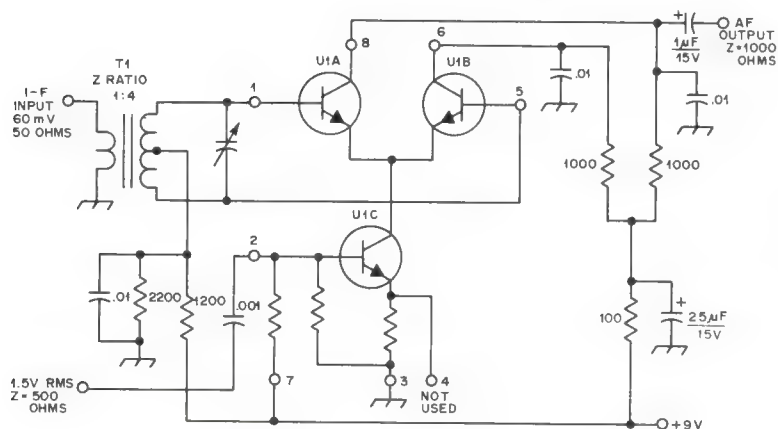
- C₁—20 mmf split stator tuning capacitor.
C₂—9-35 mmf ceramic trimmer capacitor.
L₁—1t #10e., 1/4" diam. coupled to the cold end of L₂.
L₂—6t #10e., 1/4" diam. tapped at 3/4 turns.
L₃—14t #24e., wound on a 1 meg 1 watt resistor.
T₁—2K to 10K, Olson T-230 or equiv.
T₂—250 ohms center tapped to 8 ohms.



SIX-TRANSISTOR AM—Typical older Magnavox radio uses PNP germanium transistors. L7

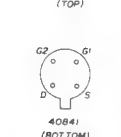
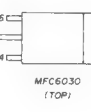
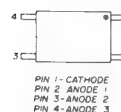
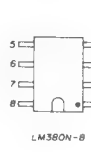
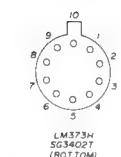
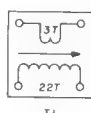
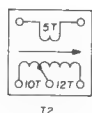
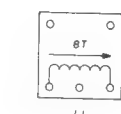
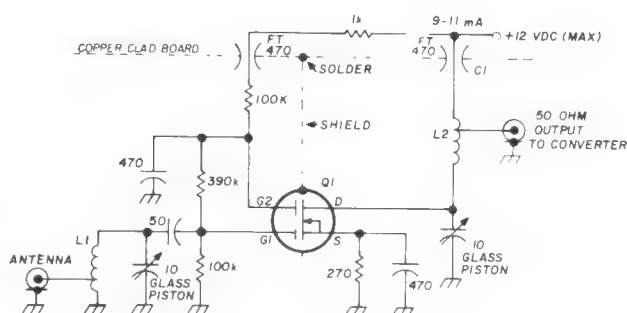
is loopstick antenna. Article tells how to add FET converter to radio for use as standard-fre-

quency receiver.—H. Olson, Five-Frequency Receiver for WWV, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 36–38.



BALANCED PRODUCT DETECTOR—Uses RCA CA3028A differential amplifier U1 to provide conversion gain of about 18 dB for commonly used IF values. Values of tuned circuits depend on frequency used. Unmarked resistors are on IC.—D. DeMaw, *Understanding Linear ICs*, QST, Feb. 1977, p 19–23.

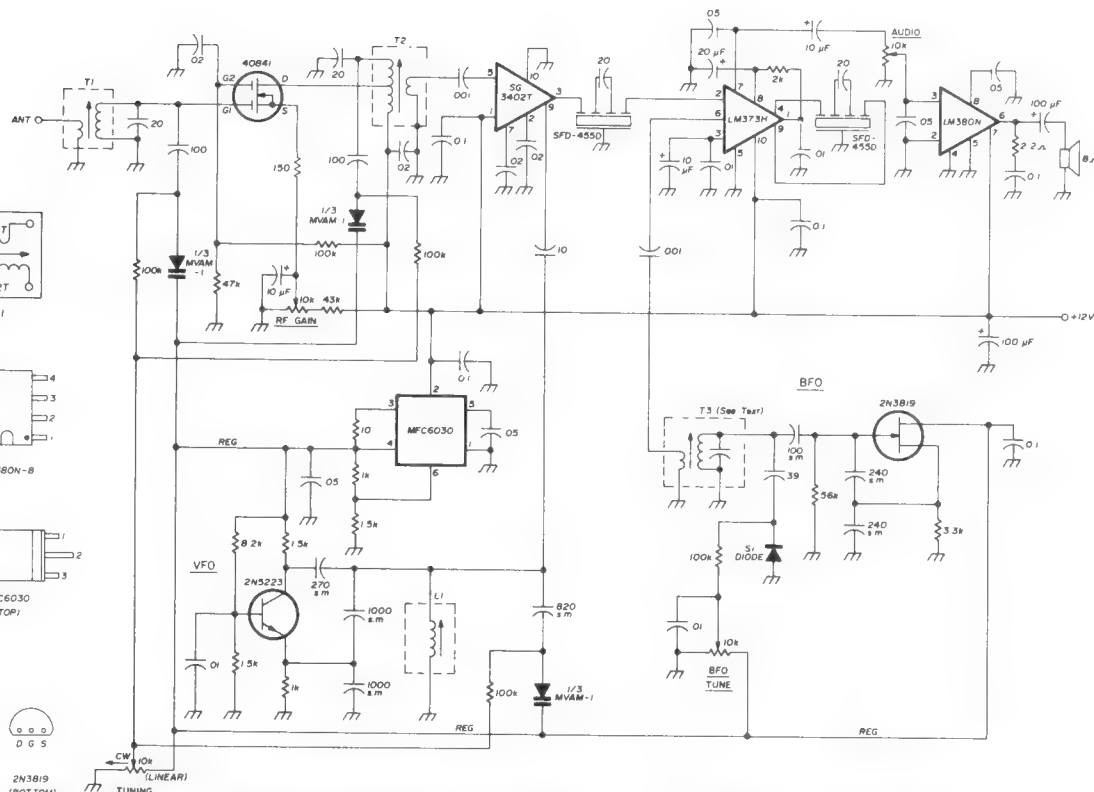
144-MHz PREAMP—Low-noise 2-meter preamp has 18-dB gain and typical noise figure of 1.7 dB. L1 and L2 are each 3½ turns No. 18 wound ½ in long on ¾-in form and tapped 1 turn from cold end. MOSFET Q1 is MEM554C, 3N159, 3N140, or 3N141. Avoid static charges until MOSFET is connected. Developed for use with tube-type 2-meter converter.—E. Noll, *Circuits and Techniques*, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 40–43.

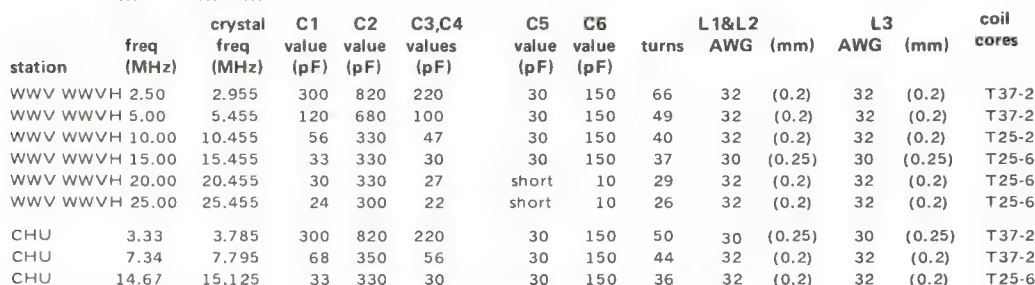
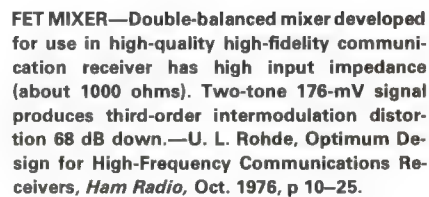


3.5–4 MHz WITH TUNING DIODES—Miniaturized communication receiver was developed for use as tunable IF fed by external converter for all-band coverage up to 30 MHz. Motorola MVAM-1 triple tuning diode serves in place of

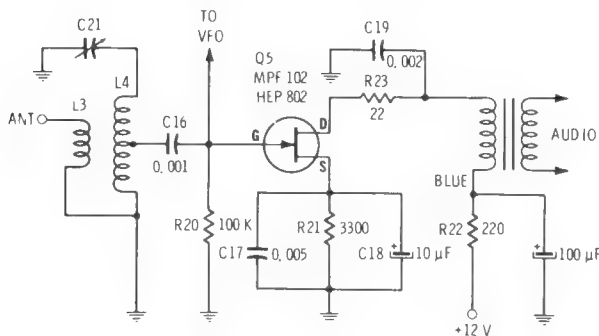
customary three-gang tuning capacitor. Two Murata SFD-455D ceramic filters provide IF selectivity. MFC6030 voltage regulator provides around 7 VDC with regulation required for diode tuning. Regulator also supplies VFO and BFO. Standard 3/8-in diameter 455-kHz transistor IF

transformers were stripped and used for coil forms. T3 is 455-kHz IF with secondary changed to 1 turn. Remove pins 4, 6, and 8 from Silicon General SG3402T mixer.—R. Megirian, *Design Ideas for Miniature Communications Receivers*, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 18–25.

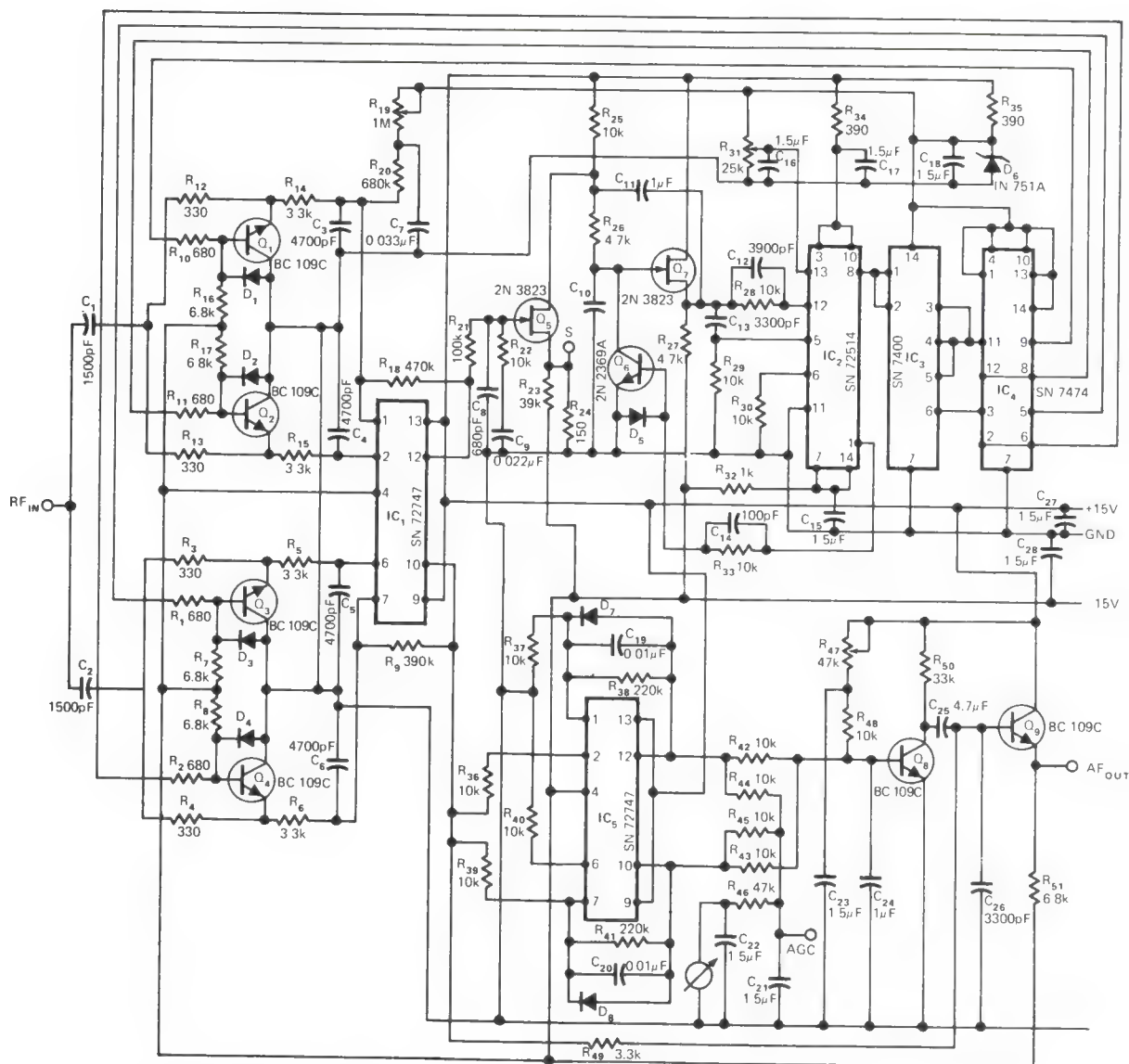




1383; use only T1 (gray core) and T2 (white core). Specify load capacitance as 32 pF when ordering crystals. Use overtone crystals for 20 and 25 MHz with C5 replaced by short and C6 reduced to 10 pF.—A. M. Hudor, Jr., *Fixed-Frequency Receiver for WWV*, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1977, p 28–33.



DIRECT-CONVERSION PRODUCT DETECTOR—Antenna is matched to high-impedance gate input of JFET with resonant input transformer. Demodulating carrier is applied to same gate. RC filter and audio transformer in output circuit of JFET recover demodulating audio while filtering out RF signals and undesired mixing components.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 155.

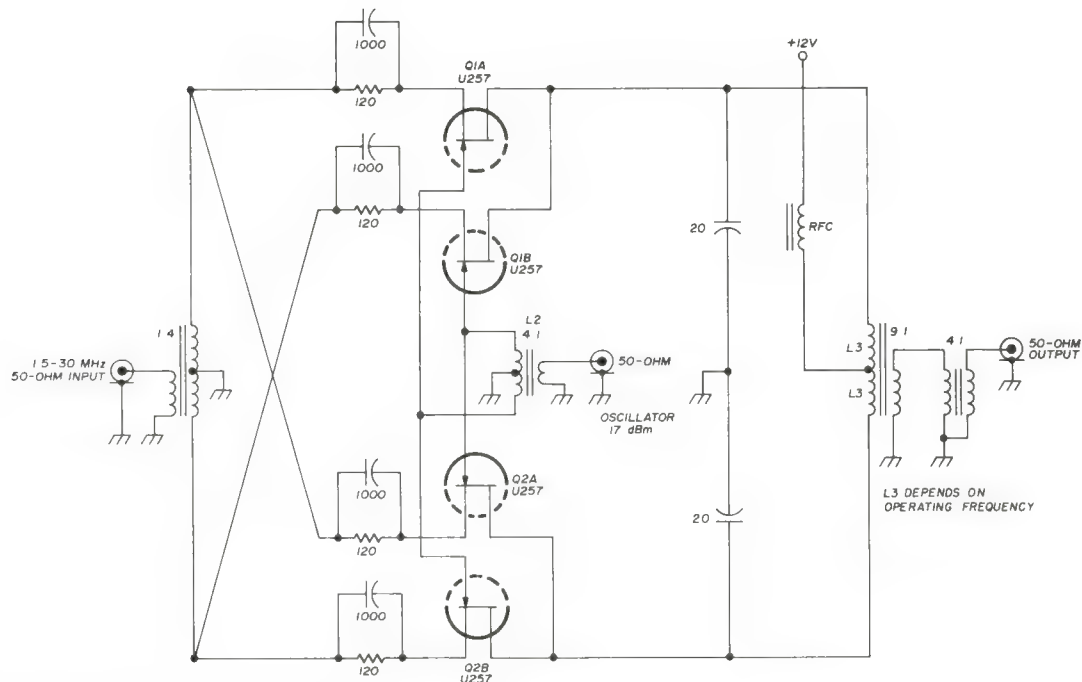


NOTE: D₁, D₂, D₃, D₄, D₅, D₇, D₈ = High speed Ge types

PLL IN AM RECEIVER—Phase-locked loops provide required stability for synchronous detection to improve reception quality of commercial double-sideband AM transmissions. Signal input and output of VCO are multiplied in phase-sensitive detector or multiplier that produces voltage proportional to phase difference

between input and VCO signals. After filtering and amplifying, this voltage is used to control frequency of VCO to make it synchronize with incoming signal. Features include absence of image responses since IF is 0 Hz, almost complete immunity to selective fading, and conversion of RF to audio at very low signal levels so

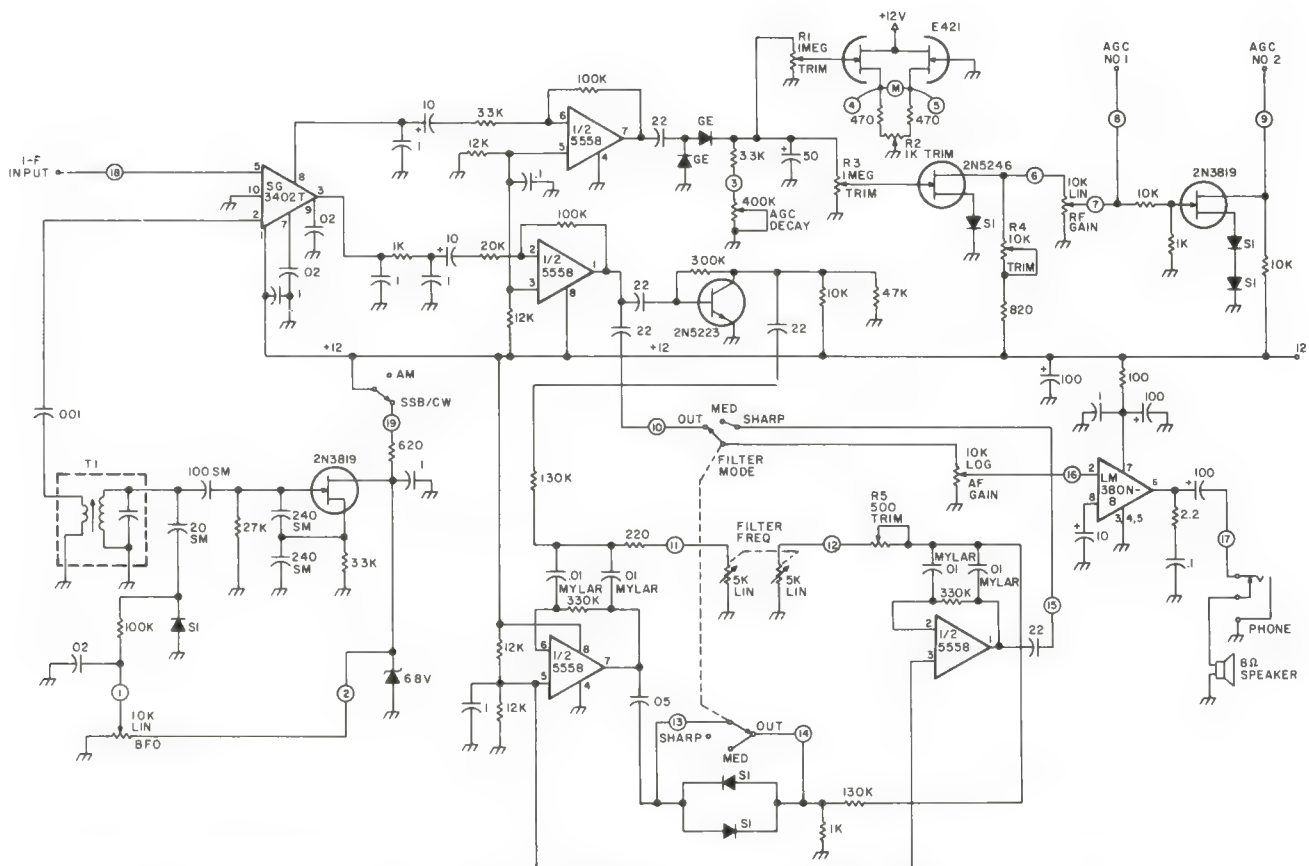
overall receiver gain is achieved mainly in audio amplifier. Article traces development and operation of receiver in detail.—T. Mollinga, Solve Phase Stability Problem in AM Receivers with PLL Techniques, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1975, p 51-56.



BALANCED FOUR-FET MIXER—Uses two matched FET pairs to bring third-order intermodulation distortion suppression down to 71

dB. Developed for use in high-quality communication receiver.—U. L. Rohde, Optimum De-

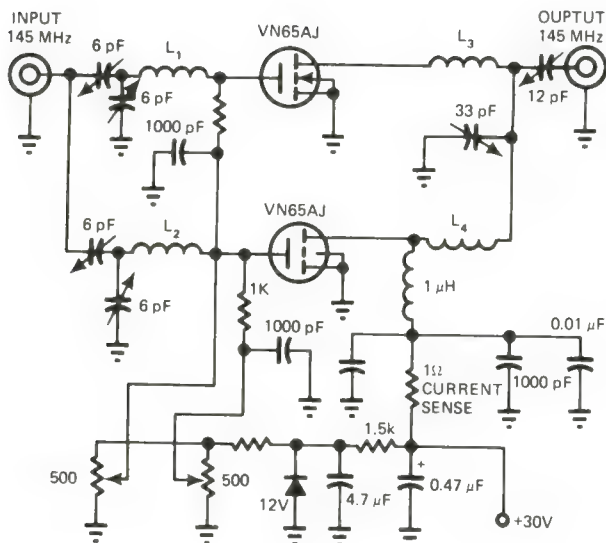
sign for High-Frequency Communications Receivers, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1976, p 10–25.



AF FOR AM/SSB/CW—Uses SG3402T as detector, with BFO disabled for AM. Pin 3 of detector output is main audio source, feeding preamp using half of dual opamp whose output goes to AF gain control except when CW filter is in use.

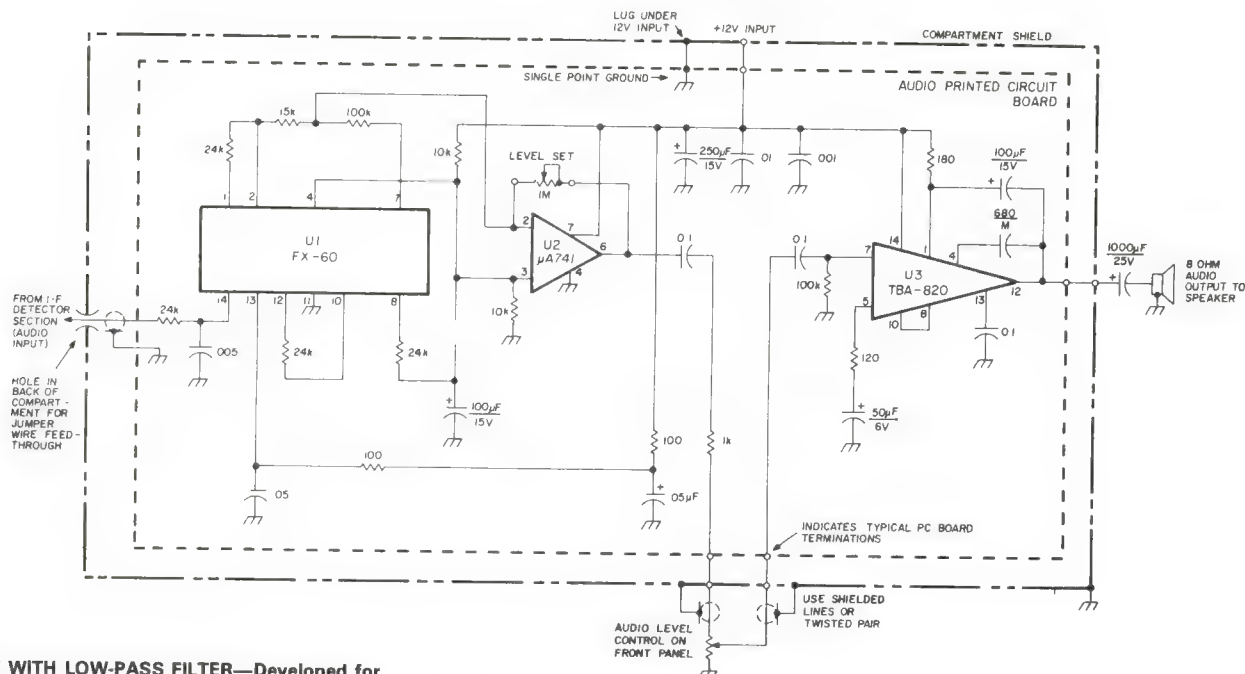
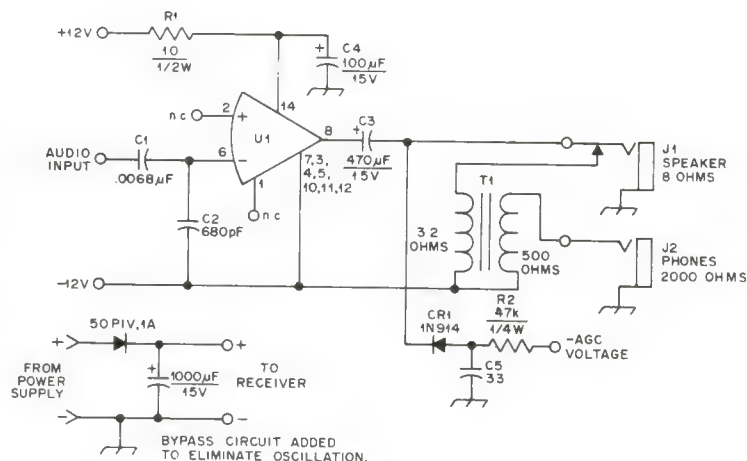
Filter has two identical 400–1600 Hz active bandpass sections joined by threshold detector. LM380N-8 AF power amplifier is rated at 600-mW output. Audio from pin 8 of detector is amplified about 30 times in second half of dual

opamp before rectification for use as AGC voltage. Circuit includes S-meter fed by AGC section. Article gives construction details of complete receiver.—R. Megirian, The Minicom Receiver, *73 Magazine*, April 1977, p 136–149.



2-METER DUAL-VMOS—Provides 10-W PEP output at 146 MHz for amateur applications. Noise figure is only 2.35 dB, and two-tone IMD is -30 dBc.—E. Oxner, Will VMOS Power Transistors Replace Bipolars in HF Systems?, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 71-75.

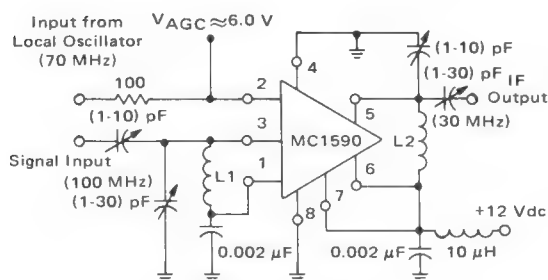
AUDIO BOOST—LM380 power amplifier operating on 12 V is well suited for communication receiver having only limited audio gain. Circuit provides excellent headphone volume and enough loudspeaker output for small room. If signal at full secondary winding of product detector AF coupling transformer in receiver overloads U1, take signal from center tap of transformer winding that feeds volume control in amplifier.—H. L. Ley, Jr., *More Audio for QST* Course Receiver, *QST*, Oct. 1977, p 45.



2-W WITH LOW-PASS FILTER—Developed for use in dual-conversion amateur receiver. Detected audio is passed through active low-pass filter-opamp arrangement U1-U2 and further amplified by 2-W audio amplifier U3. Simple voltage-divider circuit on pin 3 of U2 establishes

artificial ground for U1 and U2. Low-pass rolloff starts at 2500 Hz, with about 20-dB attenuation of higher audio frequencies. IF heterodyne hiss is greatly attenuated and overall S/N ratio of receiver enhanced. Level-set 1-megohm pot be-

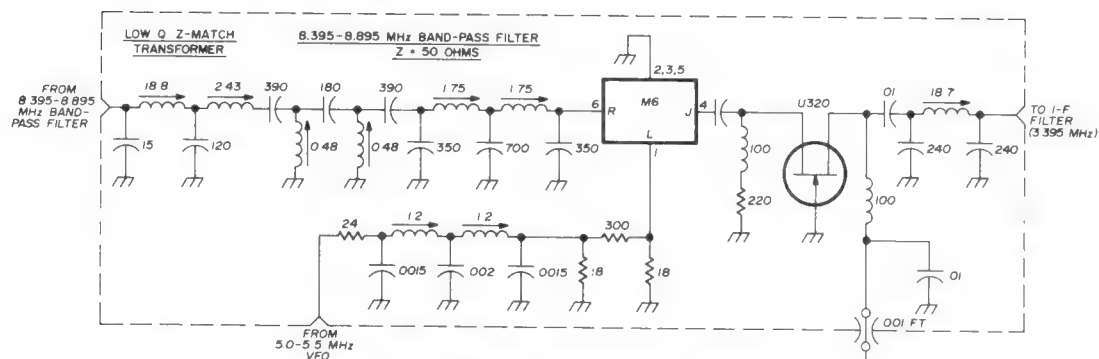
tween pins 2 and 7 of U2 establishes output gain for U1 and U2 together at about 0.8.—M. A. Chapman, High-Performance 20-Meter Receiver with Digital Frequency Readout, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1977, p 48-61.



100-MHz MIXER—With local oscillator frequency of 70 MHz, opamp provides difference frequency of 30 MHz at high conversion gain. Isolation between oscillator and signal source is excellent.—B. Trout, "A High Gain Integrated Circuit RF-IF Amplifier with Wide Range AGC," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-513, p 9.

L1 = 5 Turns, #16 AWG, 1/4" ID, 5/8" Long

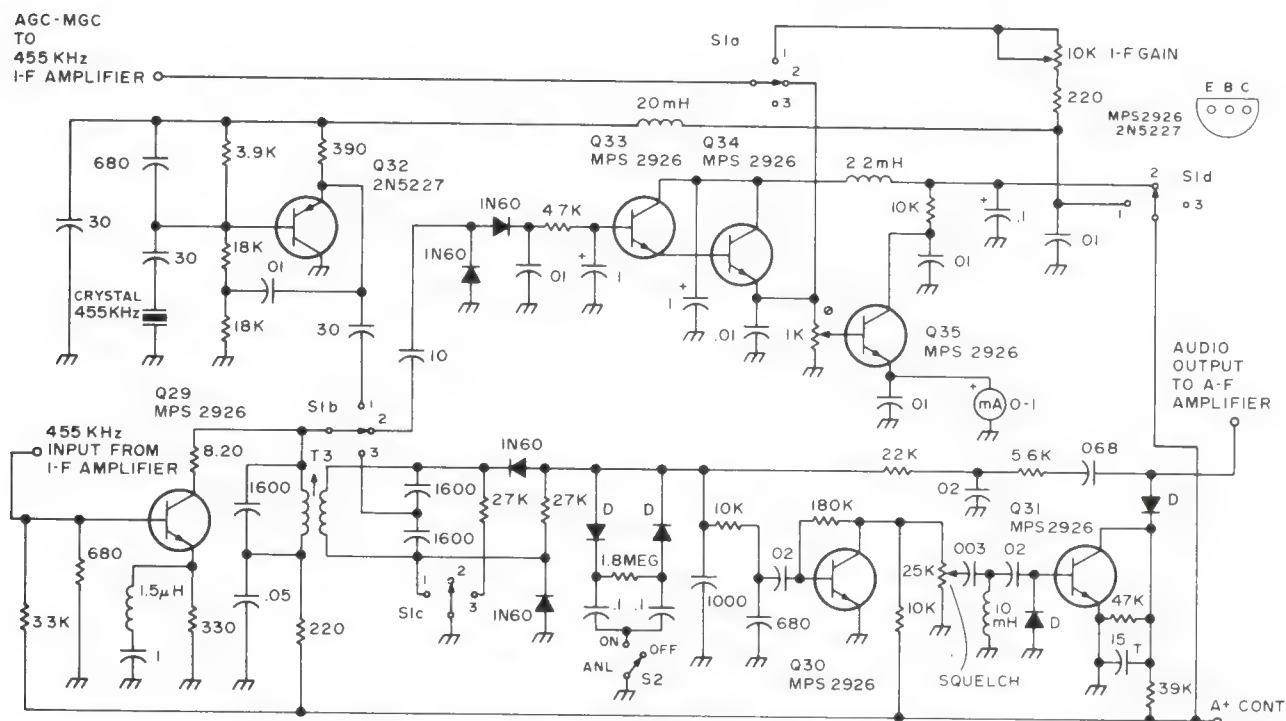
L2 = 16 Turns, #20 AWG Wire on a Toroid Core, (T44-6 Micro Metal or Equiv)



DOUBLE-BALANCED MIXER—Uses Watkins-Johnson M6 low-level hot-carrier-diode double-balanced mixer as replacement for FET second mixer in amateur-band dual-conversion re-

ceiver to reduce intermodulation distortion. U310, CP643, or CP651 can be used in place of U320 high-transconductance JFET. Pi-network output circuit couples 2000-ohm output of JFET stage to 2000-ohm IF filter. All inductance val-

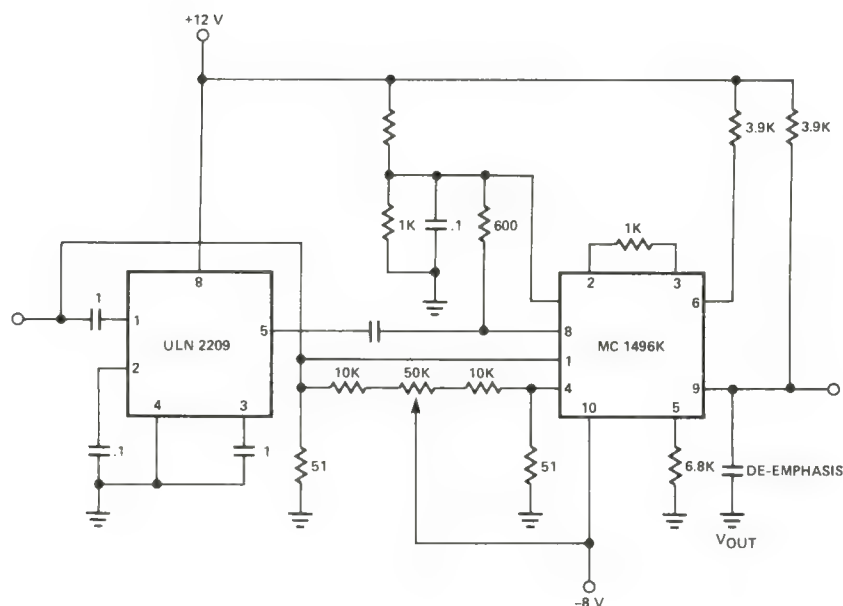
ues are in microhenrys.—A. J. Burwasser, Reducing Intermodulation Distortion in High-Frequency Receivers, *Ham Radio*, March 1977, p 26-30.



LIMITER-DETECTOR—Used in all-band double-conversion superheterodyne receiver for AM, narrow-band FM, CW, and SSB operation. Q29 acts as limiter on FM but on AM is 455-kHz amplifier whose RF output is coupled to 1N60 AGC rectifier pair connected as voltage doubler that provides bias for AGC amplifier Q33-Q34. Out-

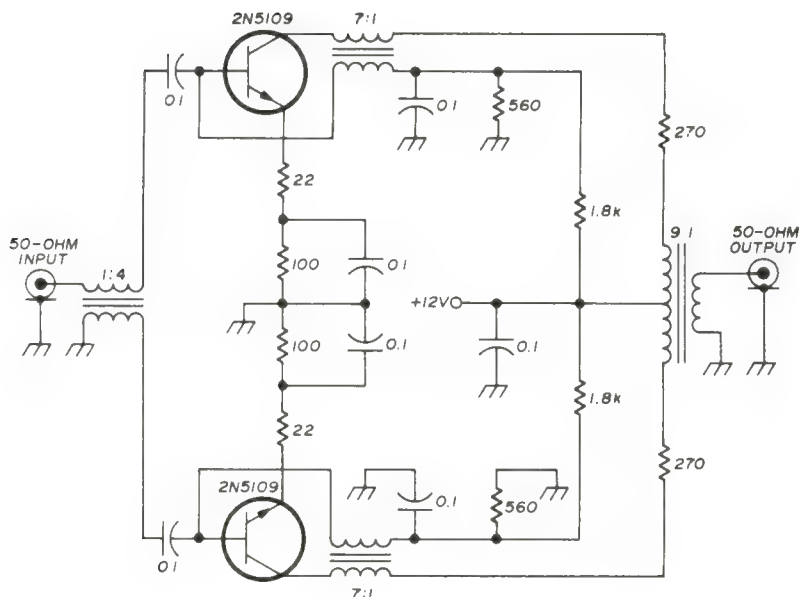
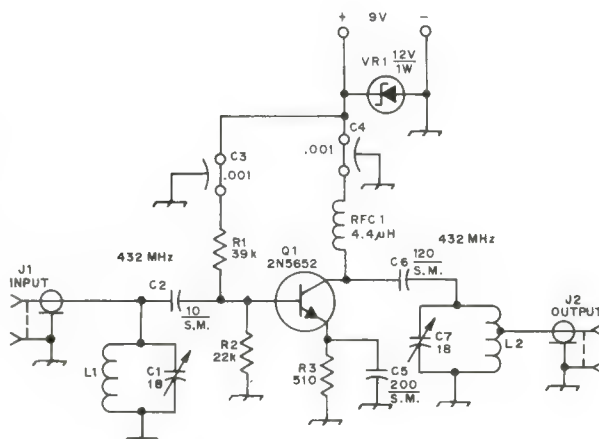
put of Q29 is coupled to detector by T3. Although detector is actually phase discriminator, mode switch connects circuit as half-wave rectifier for AM and CW/SSB. On CW/SSB (S1 on 1), AGC rectifier is disconnected and AGC diodes receive bias from manual gain-control pot. BFO

is then energized and connected to T3. Output of diode detector feeds squelch and audio stages. Supply is 13.6 V regulated. Article gives all circuits of receiver.—D. M. Eisenberg, Build This All-Band VHF Receiver, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1975, p 105-112.



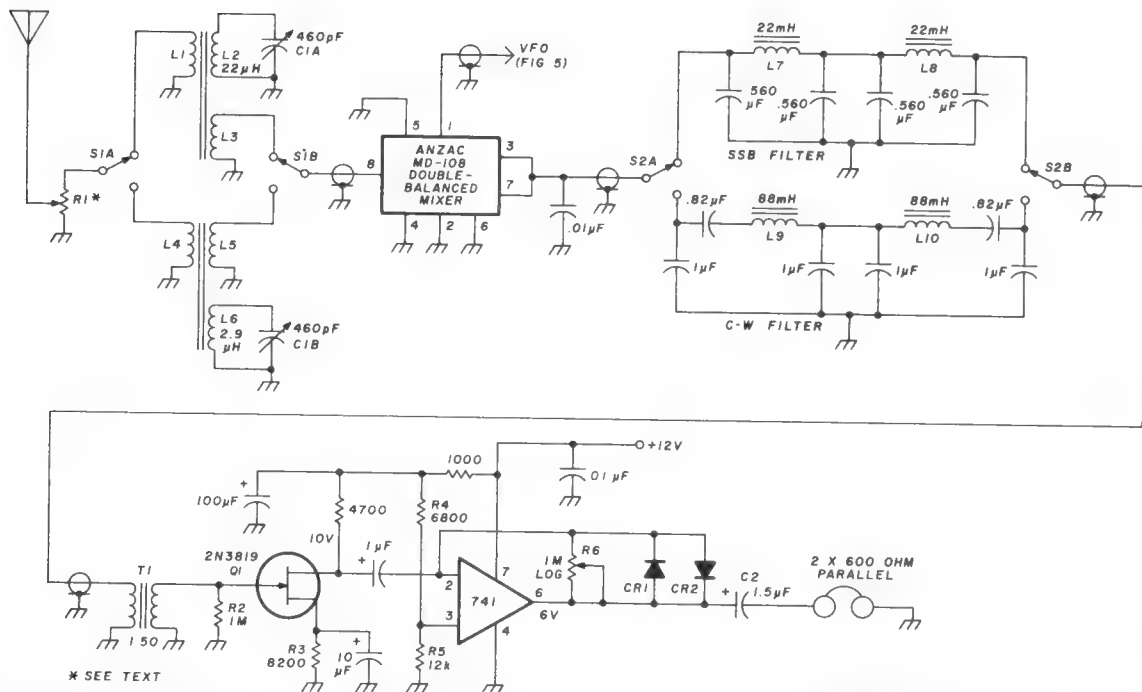
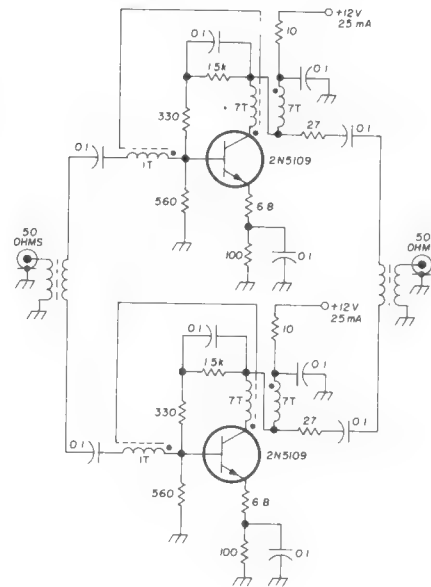
AM DEMODULATOR—Signetics ULN2209 IC provides 55-dB gain for input signal and symmetrical limiting above 400 μ V. Limited carrier is then applied to MC1496K balanced modulator-demodulator transistor array for demodulation. Output filtering is required to remove high-frequency sum components of carrier from audio signal. Output amplitude is maximum when phase difference between signal and carrier inputs is 0°.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 757–758.

432-MHz PREAMP—Developed as part of 400-MHz radiotelescope, for low-noise operation. Gain is 12 dB, and noise figure is below 2 dB. Circuit is basic common-emitter amplifier with tuned input and output. Neither neutralization nor shielding are needed. Supply can be 9-V transistor radio battery. Current drain is 3 mA. L1 and L2 are each 1 turn No. 16 wire $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, with L2 center-tapped.—S. A. Maas, An Inexpensive Low Noise Preamplifier for 432 MHz, *QST*, Jan. 1975, p 21–22.



RF INPUT STAGE—Push-pull transistorized RF stage for communication receiver uses voltage and current feedback to minimize intermodulation distortion. Transformers serve to stabilize impedance. Circuit is basically constant-current device. Second-order intermodulation distortion products are suppressed almost 40 dB more than with single-transistor stage. To apply AGC, replace the two 270-ohm resistors with single PIN-diode shunt regulator.—U. L. Rohde, Optimum Design for High-Frequency Communications Receivers, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1976, p 10–25.

PUSH-PULL RF—Uses VHF power transistors to obtain wide dynamic range. Transformers are trifilar wound on Indiana General F625-9-TC9 toroid cores. Circuit has extremely low VSWR at both input and output, along with low noise figure. Second-order intermodulation products can be suppressed nearly 40 dB over single stage. Either RCA 2N5109 or Amperex BFR95 transistors can be used. Gain is about 11 dB. Current feedback is used through unbypassed 6.8-ohm emitter resistor, voltage feedback through unbypassed 330-ohm base-to-collector resistor, and transformer feedback through third winding on wideband transformer to stabilize input and output impedances.—U. L. Rohde, High Dynamic Range Receiver Input Stages, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1975, p 26–31.



DIRECT CONVERSION—Simple direct-conversion amateur receiver uses VFO and mixer to produce AF signal directly, with no IF amplifier or second detector. For SSB reception, VFO is tuned to frequency of suppressed carrier. For CW, VFO is detuned enough to give note of de-

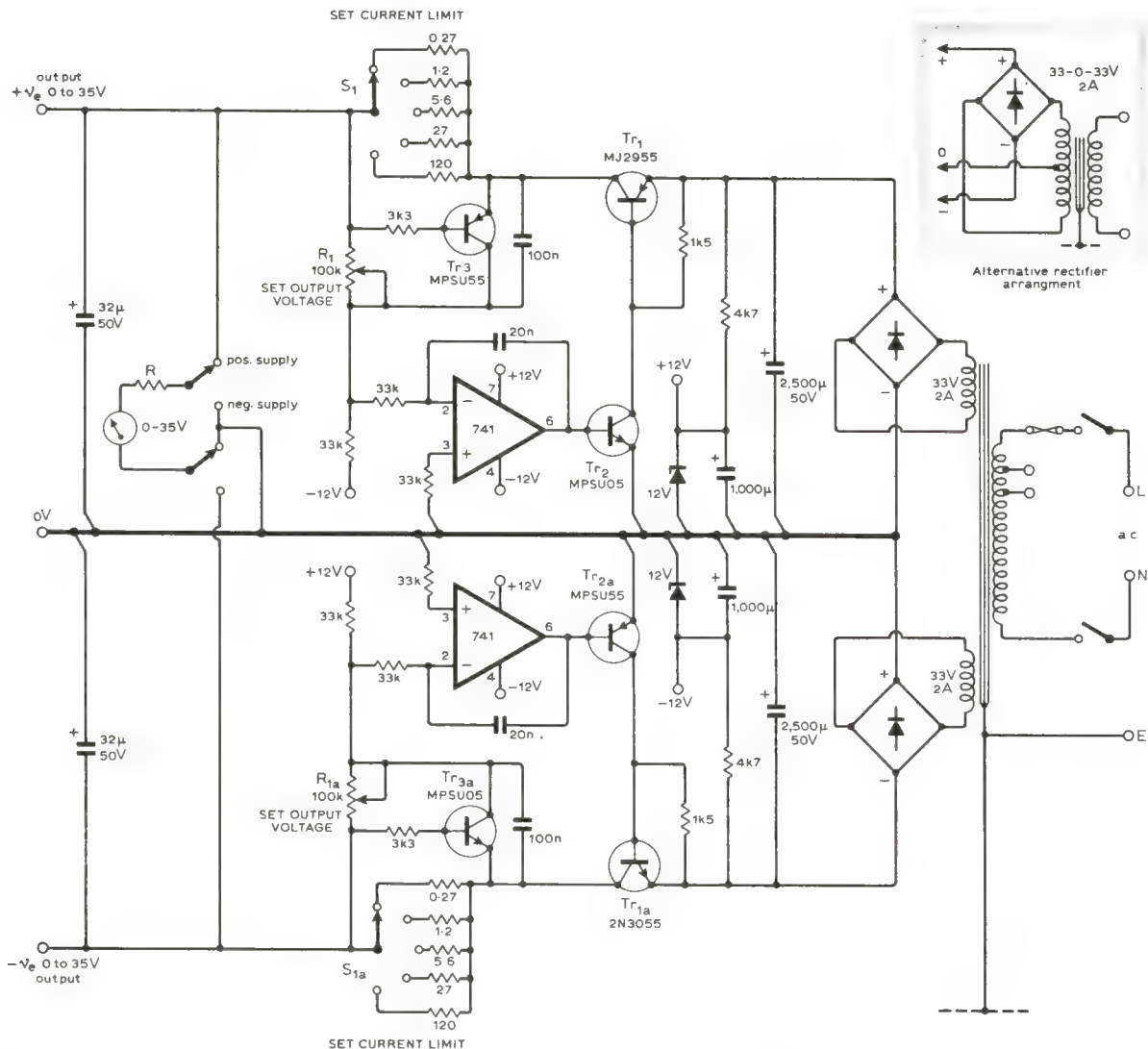
sired pitch. Not suitable for AM or FM reception. Separate input tuned circuits are used for 15–40 meters and for 80–160 meters. Use ferrite or powdered iron toroid cores for coils, with turns determined experimentally. L7 and L8 are 88-mH toroids with series-connected windings. R1

is used to attenuate strong signals. Article gives circuit for VFO and buffer amplifier. Separate VFO is used for each band (160, 80, 40, 20, and 15 meters). Construction details are given, along with advantages and drawbacks of direct conversion.—D. Rollema, Direct-Conversion Receiver, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1977, p 44–55.

CHAPTER 73

Regulated Power Supply Circuits

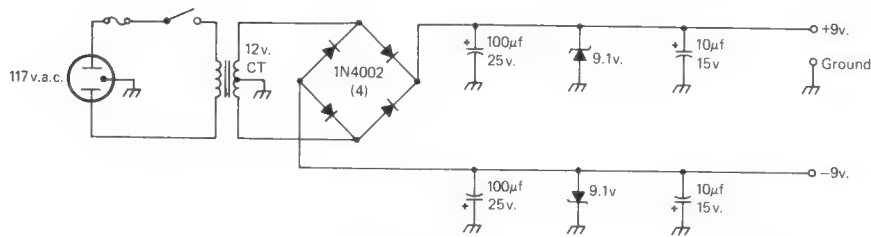
Various combinations of line-powered rectifiers and voltage regulators provide highly regulated fixed and variable positive and negative outputs ranging from 0 to ± 35 V at maximum currents from 24 mA to 24 A. Dual-output supplies may have tracking. See also Power Supply, Regulator, and Switching Regulator chapters.



0 to ± 35 V—Twin stabilized DC supply uses ganged pots R₁ and R_{1a} to set both positive and negative regulated outputs at any desired value up to 35 V. Input supplies from bridge rectifiers

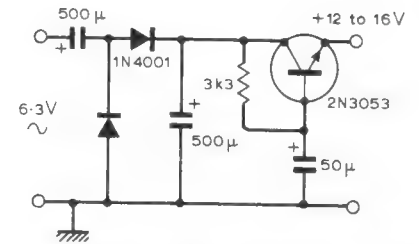
also provide ± 12 V lines for 741 opamps. Load regulation is within 2 mV from no load to full 2-A maximum output. Output hum, noise, and ripple are together only 150 μ V and independent

of load.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Twin Voltage Stabilized Power Supply, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1975, p 43–45.

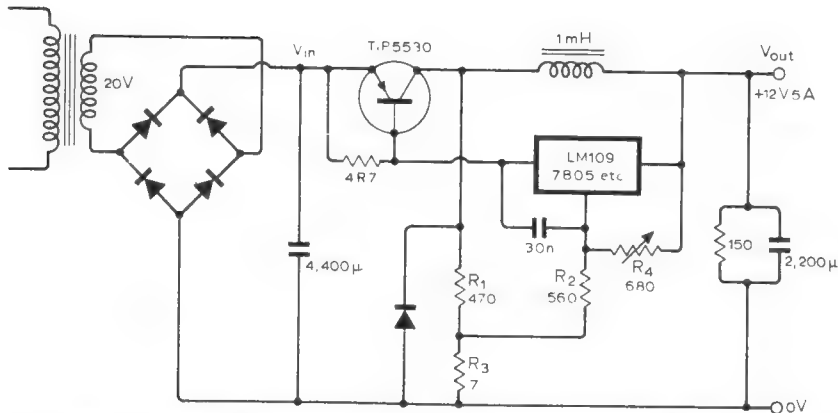


±9 V—Developed for use with demodulator of teleprinter. Regulation is provided by zeners.—

I. Schwartz, An RTTY Primer, *CQ*, Feb. 1978, p 31–36.

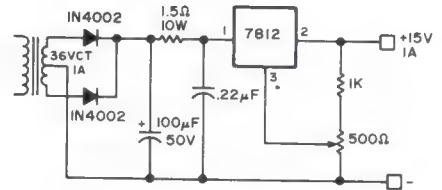


12–16 V FROM 6.3 VAC—Designed for use with transistor or IC amplifier being fed by tube-type preamp having 6.3-V power transformer winding for filament supply.—K. D. James, Balanced Output Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1975, p 576.

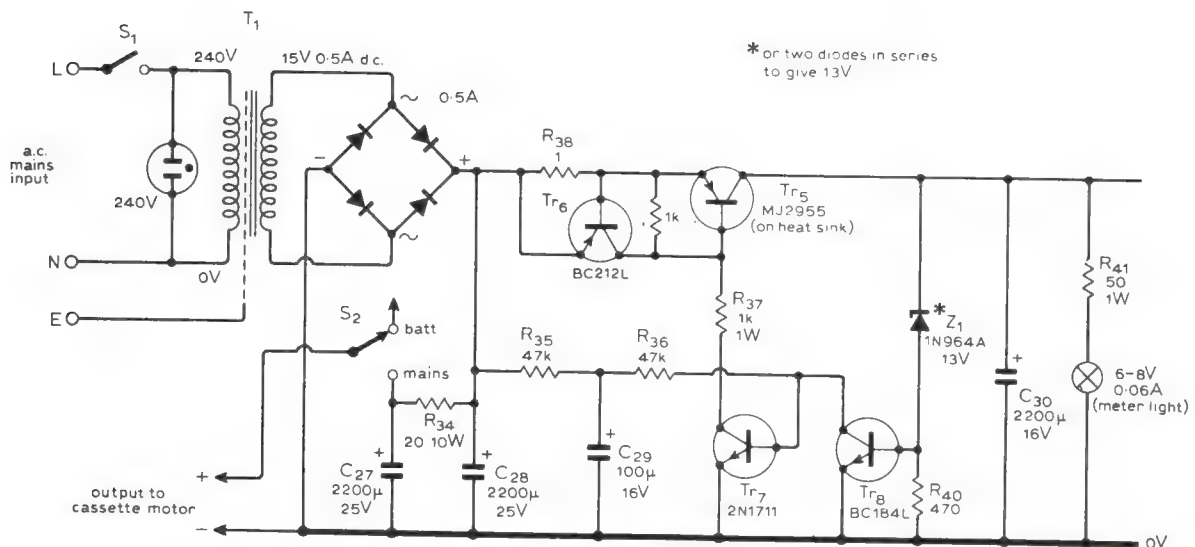


ADJUSTABLE SWITCHED REGULATOR—Circuit shows method of using LM109, 7805, or other IC voltage regulator to provide output voltage that is higher than rated output of IC. Voltage pedestal is developed across R_2 and R_3 for adding to normal regulated output of IC. R_4

adjusts amount of added voltage. Divider R_1 – R_2 provides positive feedback into pedestal circuit of regulator, to allow switching of IC and transistor.—V. R. Krause, Adjustable Voltage-Switching Regulator, *Wireless World*, May 1976, p 80.



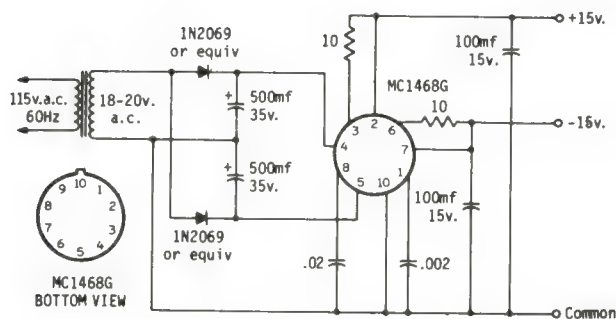
15 V AT 1 A—Developed for operating CRO from AC line. Can also be used for recharging batteries of portable CRO if pot is set to correct charging voltage for cells being used. Use good heat-sink with 7812 regulator.—G. E. Friton, Eyes for Your Shack, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1976, p 66–69.



14 V AT 250 mA FOR CASSETTE DECK—Used in high-quality stereo cassette deck operating from AC line or battery. For U.S. applications, use 120-V power transformer. Power for cassette motor is taken directly from power-supply

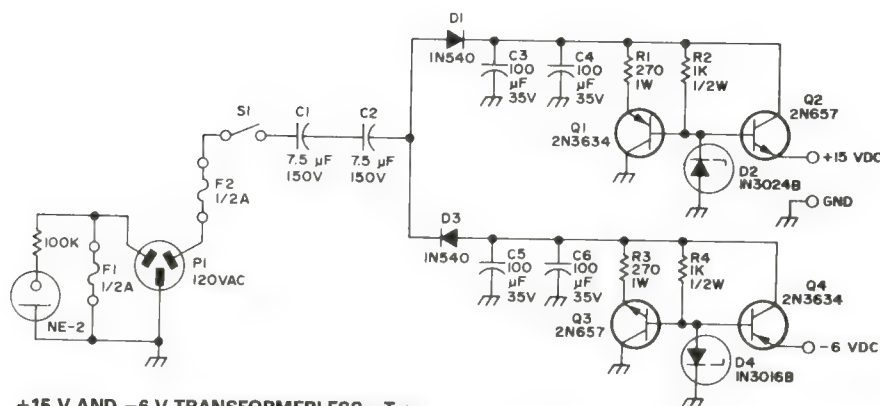
filter capacitors through 20-ohm 10-W resistor, with negative return line connecting directly to filter capacitors instead of chassis, to eliminate noise originating from pulsating current of cassette-drive motor-control circuit. Article gives

all other circuits of cassette deck and describes operation in detail.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Low-Noise, Low-Cost Cassette Deck, *Wireless World*, Part 2—June 1976, p 62–66 (Part 1—May 1976, p 36–40; Part 3—Aug. 1976, p 55–56).



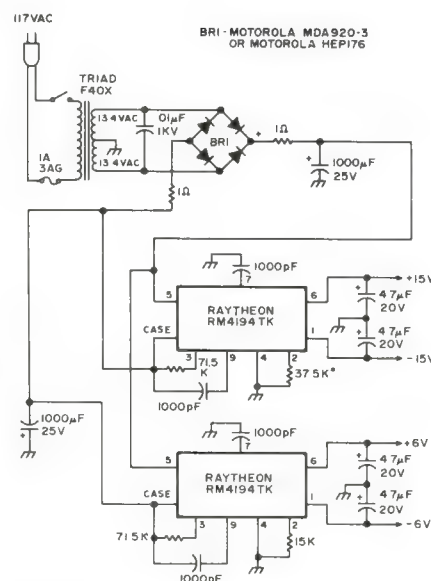
±15 V—Provides positive and negative supply voltages required by some opamps. Supply is short-circuit-proof and protects itself against

overloads.—I. Math, *Math's Notes*, CQ, Jan. 1974, p 68-69.

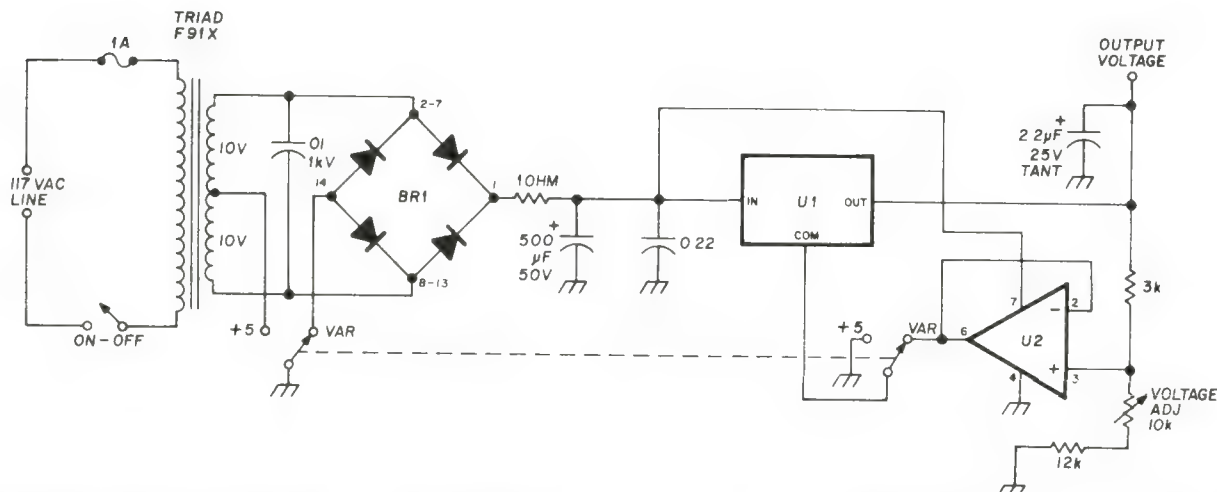


+15 V AND -6 V TRANSFORMERLESS—Transistorized regulator provides good voltage regulation with low ripple. Second ground prong is connected through fuse to grounded center conductor of AC line to guard against faulty AC wiring. If wiring is reversed, fuse will disable

power supply and neon fault indicator will come on. At currents up to 55 mA, -6 V output had 0.1-V ripple and +15 V output had 0.05-V ripple.—D. Kochen, *Transformerless Power Supplies*, 73 Magazine, Sept. 1971, p 14-17.



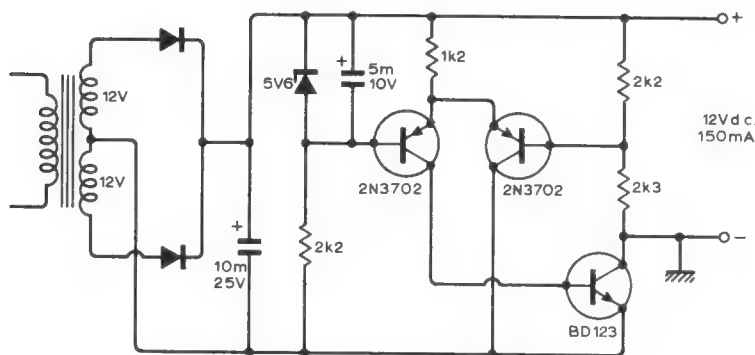
±6 AND ±15 V—Developed for use with function generator. Mount regulators on heatsinks insulated from chassis by mica wafers. Article covers construction and adjustment to give exactly desired outputs.—H. Olson, *Build This Amazing Function Generator*, 73 Magazine, Aug. 1975, p 121-124.



+5 V AT 200 mA OR 7-20 V AT 100 mA—Uses National LM741 opamp as noninverting follower to sample output of voltage divider and

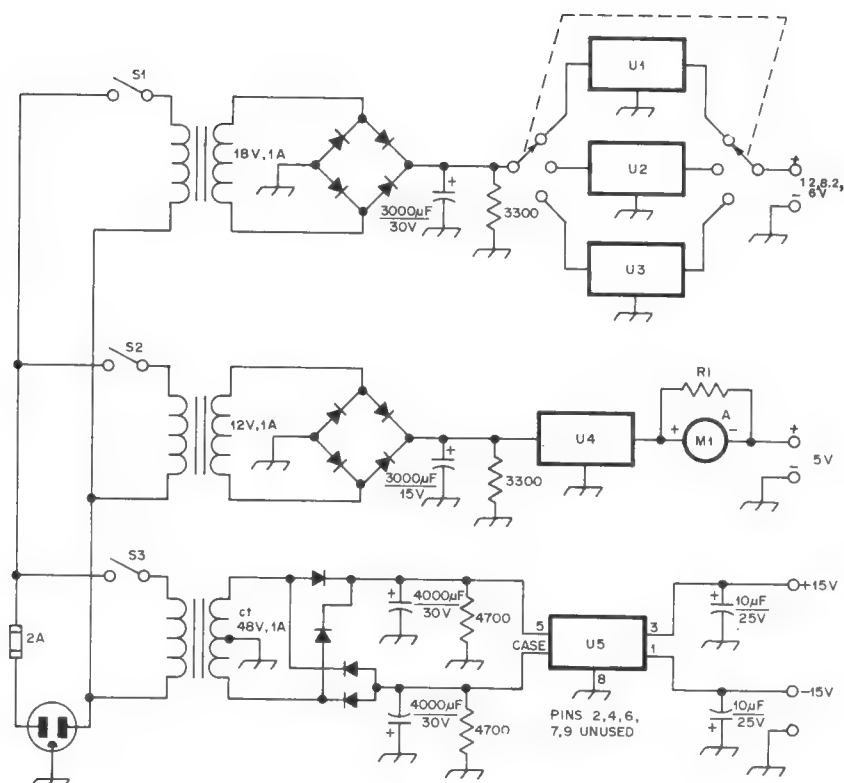
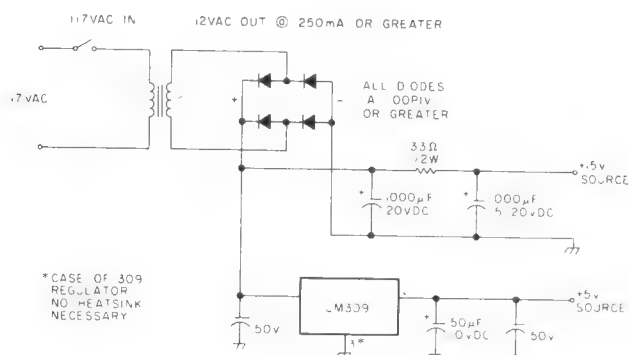
drive common terminal of National LM340-05 three-terminal voltage regulator. Heatsink tab of regulator U1 must be connected to floating

heatsink. BR1 is Adva bridge.—H. Olson, *Second-Generation IC Voltage Regulators*, Ham Radio, March 1977, p 31-37.

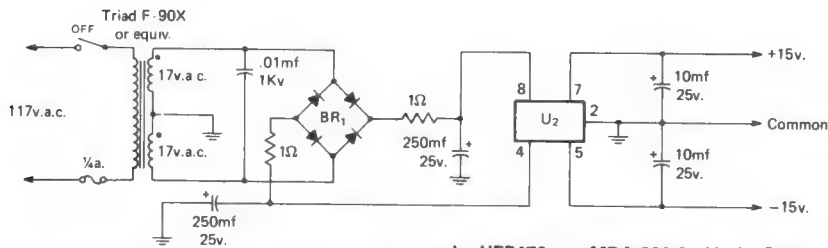


12-V LOW-RIPPLE—Three-transistor feedback circuit gives low-cost voltage stabilizer in which ripple is low and regulated output is very little less than unstabilized input voltage.—R. H. Pearson, Novel 5-Watt Class A Amplifier Uses Three-Transistor Feedback Circuit, *Wireless World*, March 1974, p 18.

+5 V WITH UNREGULATED +15 V—Developed for use with audio decoder that converts BCD output of digital display to audio tones that can be recognized by blind radio operator or experimenter.—D. R. Pacholok, Digital to Audio Decoder, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1977, p 178–180.

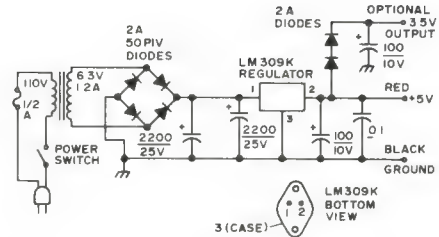


POPULAR-VOLTAGES SUPPLY—Provides most common fixed voltages required for transistor and IC projects. Eliminates cost and nuisance of replacing batteries. Provides ± 15 V at 100 mA, +5 V at 1 A, and choice of +6.0, +8.2, and +12.0 V at 1 A. Separate grounds (not chassis grounds) permit connecting supplies in series to get combination voltages. Rectifier diodes are 100 PIV at 1 A. Use meter and shunt to give full scale at 1 A; for 150-mA meter, use 0.08 ohm for R1 (six 0.5-ohm resistors in parallel). U1 is LM340K-12, U2 is LM340K-8, U3 is LM340K-6, U4 is LM340K-5, and U5 is 4195.—C. J. Appel, A Combination Fixed-Voltage Supply, *QST*, Nov. 1977, p 36–37.

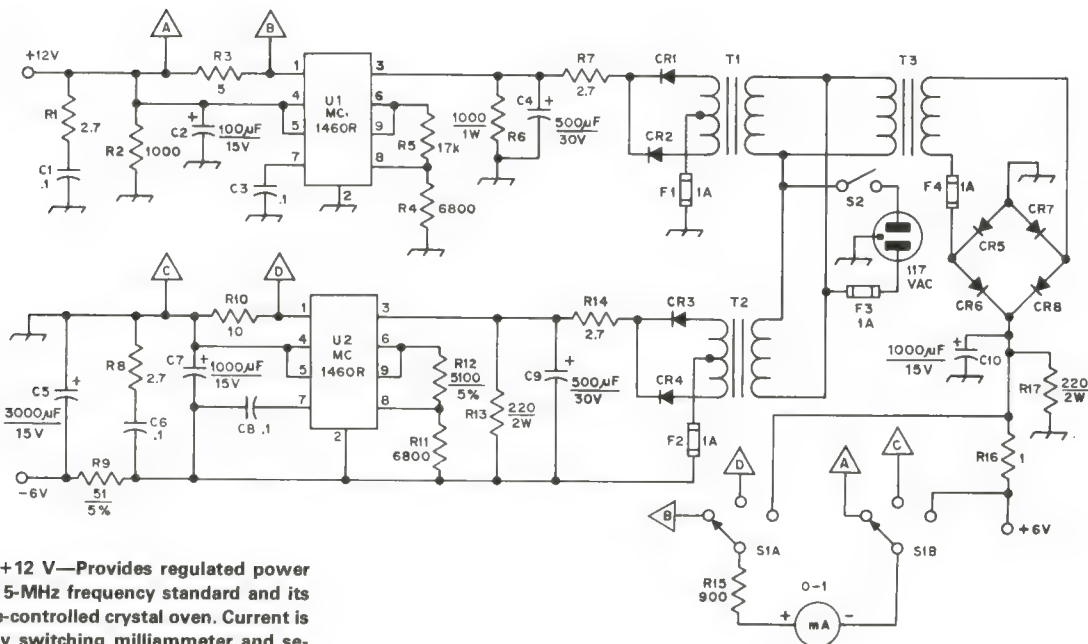


±15 V—Developed for use in two-tone AF generator for testing SSB equipment. BR₁ is Moto-

rola HEP176 or MDA-920-2. U₂ is Raytheon 4195DN.—H. Olson, A One-Chip, Two Tone Generator, *CQ*, April 1974, p 48-49.



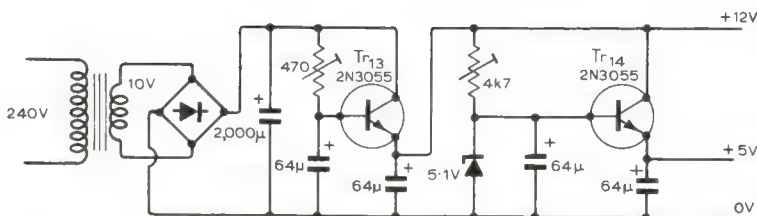
5 V AT 1 A—Can handle over 30 TTL ICs in frequency counter if LM309K regulator is mounted directly on aluminum heatsink. Case of regulator is grounded, so mica insulation is not needed. Provides excellent regulation with practically no output ripple and is short-circuit-proof. Circuit also shuts itself off if temperature gets too high.—P. A. Stark, *A Simple 5 V Power Supply for Digital Experiments*, 73 *Magazine*, Oct. 1974, p 43-44.



±6 V AND +12 V—Provides regulated power required by 5-MHz frequency standard and its temperature-controlled crystal oven. Current is measured by switching milliammeter and series resistor across current-limiting resistors R3 and R10, which also serve as meter shunts. DC input voltage at terminal 3 of MC1460R regulator should be at least 3 V greater than output

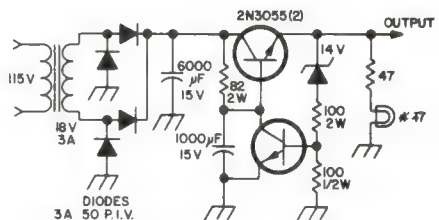
voltage but should not exceed 20-V rating. Adjust R5 and R12 as required to get correct output voltages. Diodes are 200 PIV at 0.5 A. T1 and T2 have 117-V primary and 25.2-V secondary at 0.3

A. T3 has 117-V primary and 6.3-V secondary at 1 A.—R. Silberstein, An Experimental Frequency Standard Using ICs, *QST*, Sept. 1974, p 14–21 and 167.

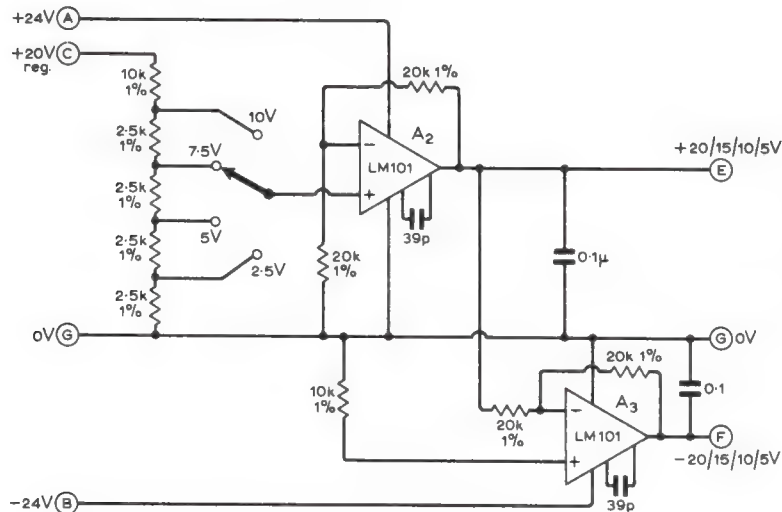


12 AND 5 V—Used with multiple photographic development timer to provide 12 V at about 5 mA and 5 V at about 300 mA for logic, control.

and audible alarm circuits.—R. G. Wicker, Photographic Development Timer, *Wireless World*, April 1974, p 87–90.

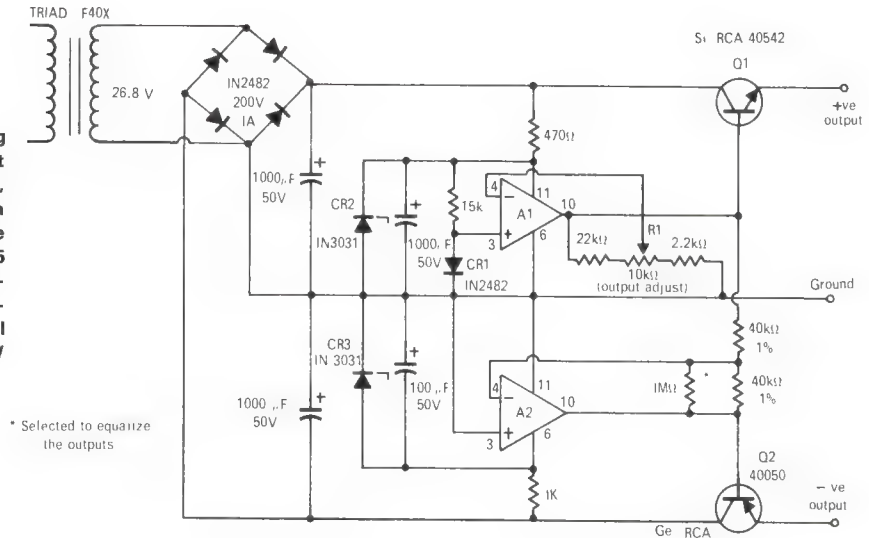


12 V FOR TRANSCEIVER—Permits operation of 144-MHz transceiver from AC line at base station. If 18-V transformer at 3 A is not available, use 12-V-3-A unit and add 26 turns No. 20 teflon-coated wire to secondary in proper phase. Choose transformer having enough room for these extra turns.—W. W. Pinner, Midland 2 Meter Base or Portable, 73 *Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 61-63.

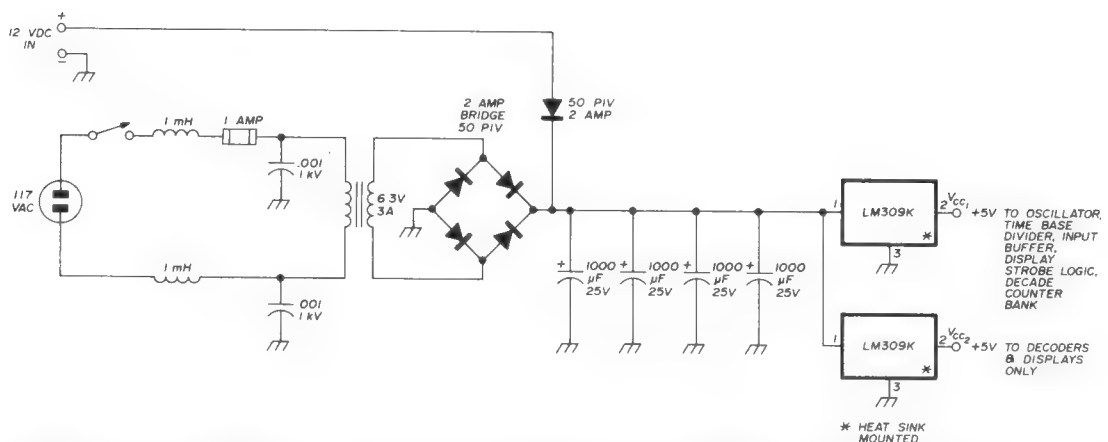


5/10/15/20 V SWITCH—Reference voltage selected by switch is applied to noninverting input of opamp having voltage gain of 2, to provide both positive and negative regulated voltages at desired value. Any standard opamp, such as $\mu A709$ or $\mu A741$, can be used in place of National LM101.—T. D. Towers, *Elements of Linear Microcircuits*, *Wireless World*, July 1971, p 342-346.

± 4 V TO ± 25 V—Arrangement permits varying both positive and negative regulated output voltages simultaneously with single control, with maximum load current of 400 mA for both regulators. Positive supply controls negative slave regulator to provide tracking within 0.05 V at full output. Developed for use in lab to observe effect of varying supply voltages on circuits under development.—J. A. Agnew, *Dual Power Supply Delivers Tracking Voltages*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 15, 1970, p 51.



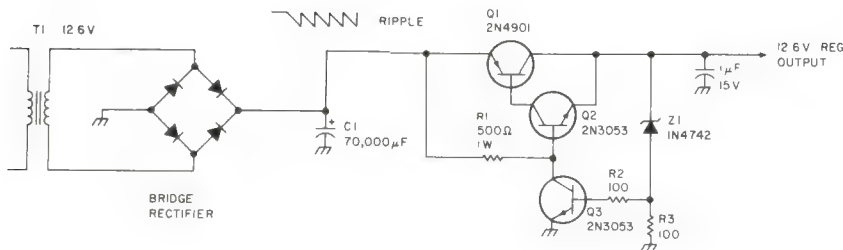
* Selected to equalize the outputs



DUAL 5-V—Provides two 5-V regulated supplies for frequency counter, operating either from 9-VDC outputs of AC supply or from 12-

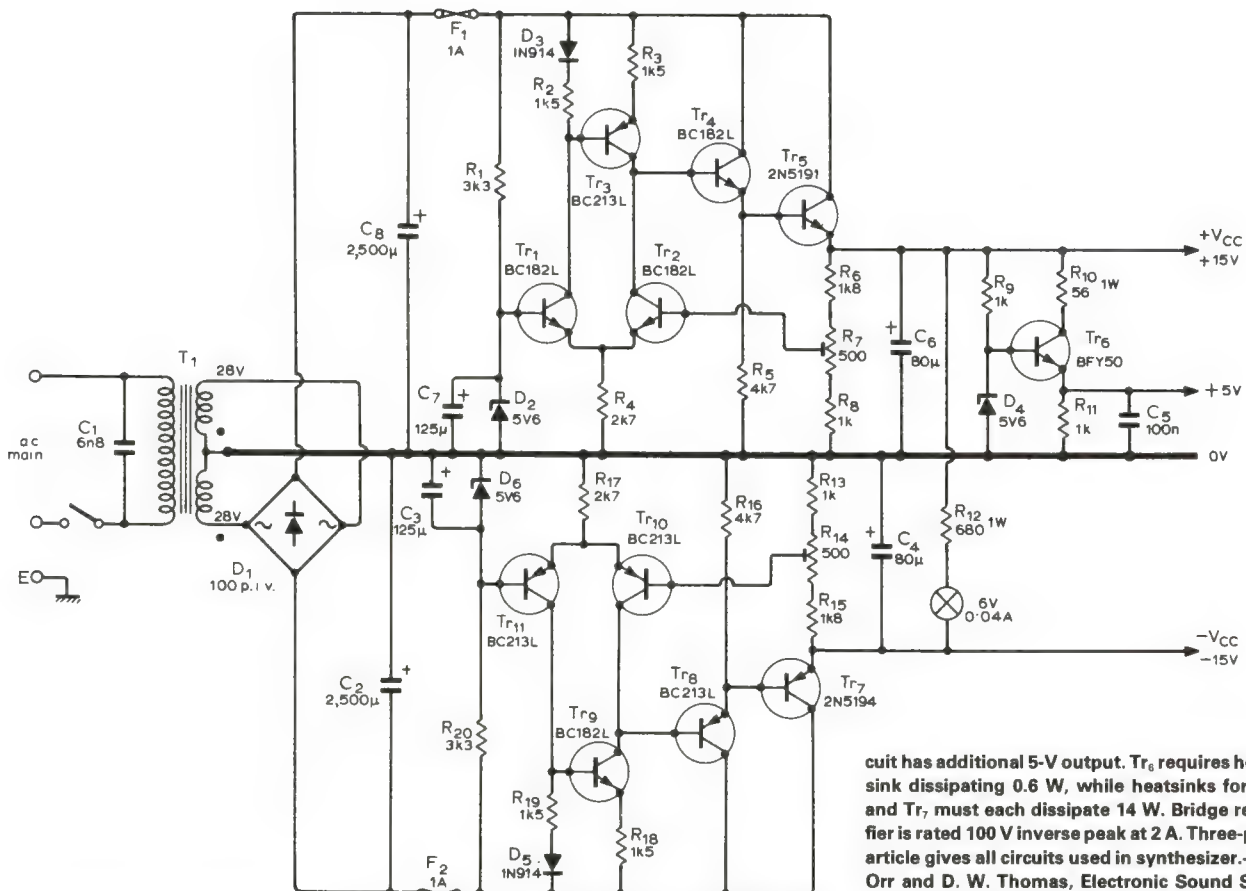
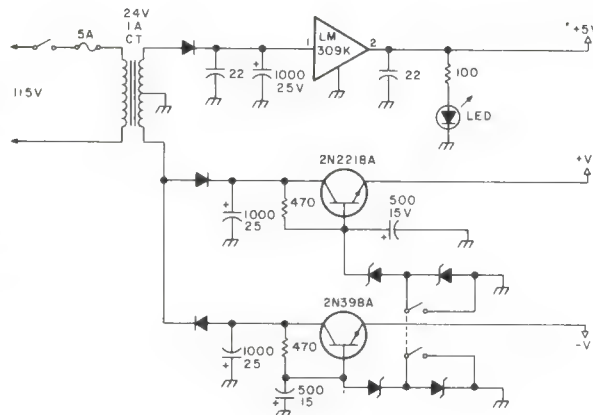
VDC auto battery. Splitting of supply divides current demand so regulators operate well below maximum ratings and provide decou-

pling between sections of load.—J. Pollock, *Six Digit 50-MHz Frequency Counter*, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1976, p 18-22.



12.6 V AT 3 A—Article gives step-by-step procedure for designing simplest possible regulated supply to meet specific requirements in general service. Power transformer rated 12.6 V at 3 A delivers about 18 V P to bridge rectifier rated 50 V at 5 A. Value of C1 is chosen to keep voltage to regulator above 15-V limit at which circuit would drop out of regulation.—C. W. Andreasen, *Practical P. S. Design*, 73 Magazine, June 1977, p 84–85.

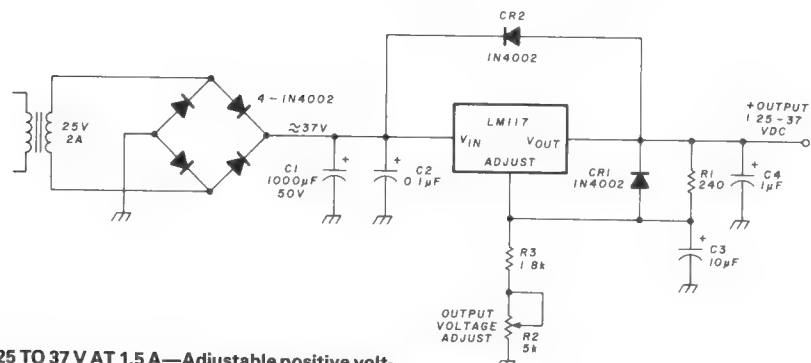
+5 V AND ±6 OR ±12 V—Three power supplies for experimental use are achieved with only one transformer. LM309K regulates 5-V supply. Other two supplies are regulated by 6.2-V zeners in conventional regulator; shorting out one zener in each with gang switch reduces output to 6 V.—*Design a Circuit Designer!*, 73 Magazine, Oct. 1977, p 152–153.



±15 V FOR SOUND SYNTHESIZER—Provides highly stabilized voltages required by elaborate

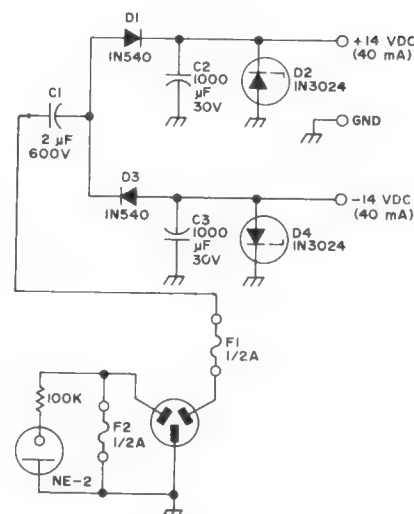
sound synthesizer developed for generating wide variety of musical and other sounds. Cir-

cuit has additional 5-V output. Tr₆ requires heat-sink dissipating 0.6 W, while heatsinks for Tr₅ and Tr₇ must each dissipate 14 W. Bridge rectifier is rated 100 V inverse peak at 2 A. Three-part article gives all circuits used in synthesizer.—T. Orr and D. W. Thomas, *Electronic Sound Synthesizer*, *Wireless World*, Part 3—Oct. 1973, p 485–490 (Part 1—Aug. 1973, p 366–372; Part 2—Sept. 1973, p 429–434).

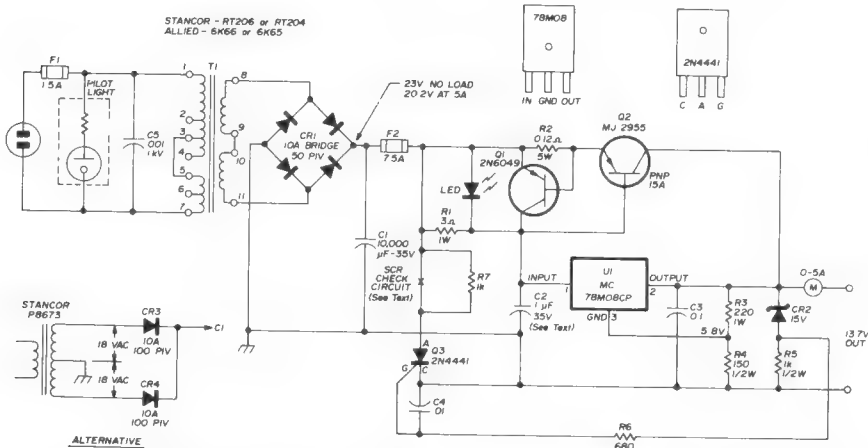


1.25 TO 37 V AT 1.5 A—Adjustable positive voltage regulator used with simple bridge rectifier and capacitor-input filter delivers wide range of regulated voltages, all with current and thermal

overload protection. Load regulation is about 0.3%.—H. Berlin, A Simple Adjustable IC Power Supply, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1978, p 95.

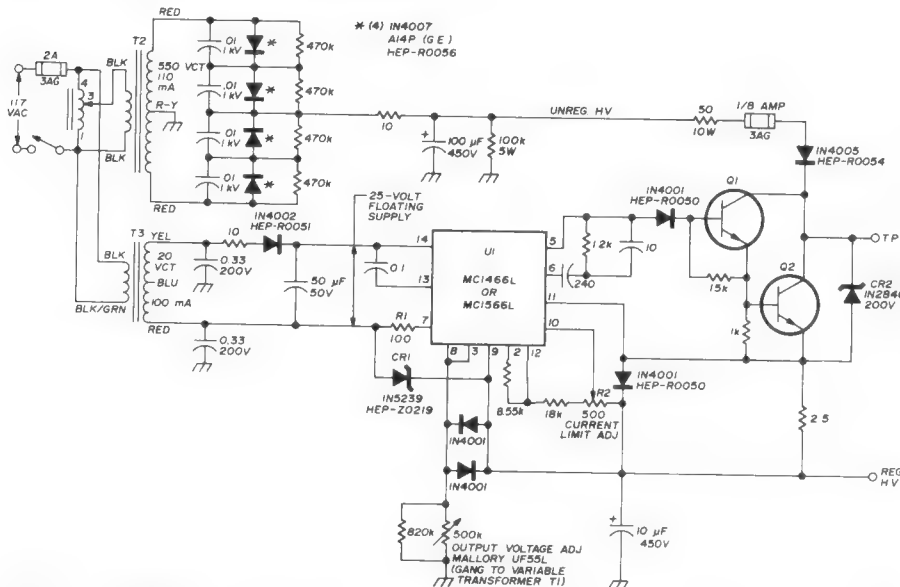


± 14 V TRANSFORMERLESS—Simple low-current regulated supply requires no power transformer. Output current can be increased by using better filtering. Second ground prong is connected through fuse to grounded center conductor of AC line to guard against faulty AC wiring. If wiring is reversed, fuse will disable power supply and neon fault indicator will come on.—D. Kochen, Transformerless Power Supplies, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1971, p 14-17.



13.7 V AT 5 A—Output is constant within 0.7 V for AC line range of 98 to 128 VAC, and regulation is within tenths of a volt from 0 to 5 A. Design includes short-circuit, overcurrent, and overvoltage protection. Uses series-pass transistor to increase current-carrying capability of regulator. Transistors are mounted on but

insulated from heatsink. C2 is essential to prevent oscillation under certain conditions. Use gallium arsenide phosphide LED. Article tells how to determine exact trip point of SCR crowbar.—B. Meyer, Low-Cost All-Mode-Protected Power Supply, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1977, p 74-77.

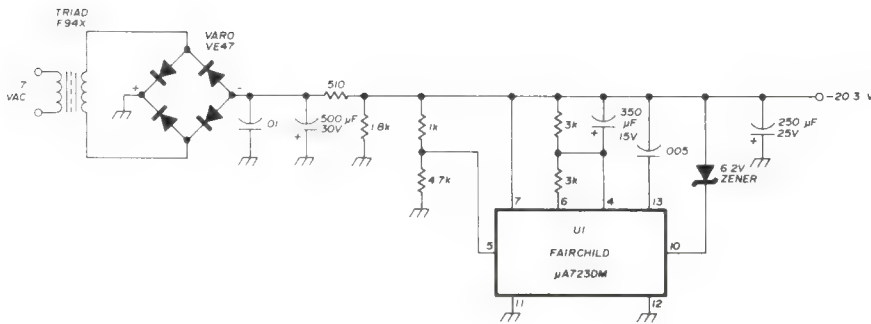


50-300 V VARIABLE AT 100 mA—Solid-state version of regulated high-voltage supply for tube circuit has adjustable current-limiting, instant turn-on, and long component life. Small variable autotransformer in primary circuit of high-voltage transformer is mechanically

ganged to DC voltage-control pot connected to pin 8 of U1 to keep input-to-output voltage difference nearly constant. Differential voltage across Q1 never exceeds 100 V so power dissipation of Q1 is only 5 W maximum. Regulator circuit is designed around Motorola MC1466L or

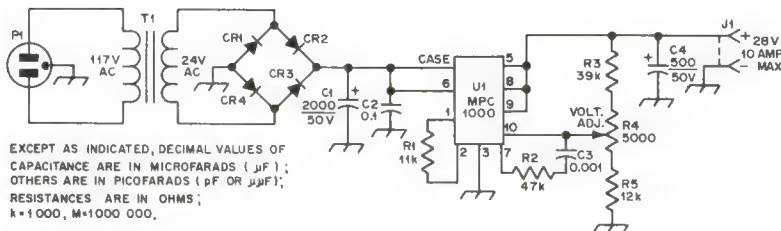
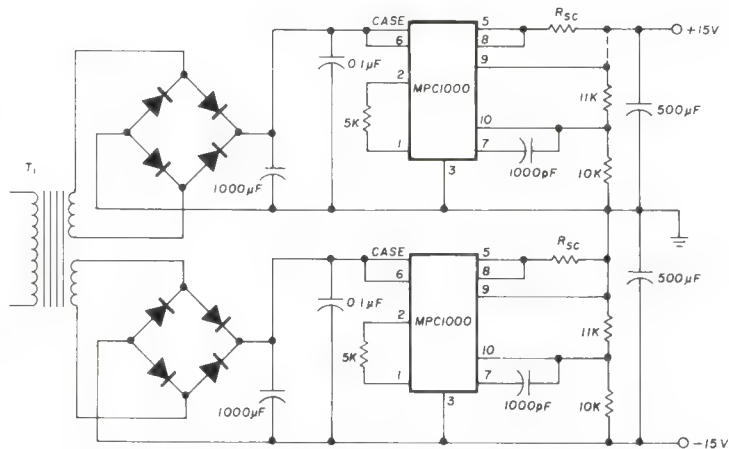
- CR2 200-volt, 50-watt zener diode (heatsink to chassis)
- Q1 Motorola HEP244 or MJE340 (heatsink to chassis)
- Q2 Motorola HEP707 or MJ413 (heatsink to chassis)
- T1 0-132 volt, 2.25 A (0.3 VA) variable auto-transformer (Superior Electric 10B)
- T2 550 volts center-tapped, 110 mA (Triad R112A or R12A, filament windings not used)
- T3 20 volts center-tapped, 100 mA (Triad F90X)

MC1566L floating regulator powered by 25-V supply having no common connection to ground. Use 600-V rating for 0.33µF from T3 to ground.—H. Olson, Regulated, Variable Solid-State High-Voltage Power Supply, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1975, p 40-44.



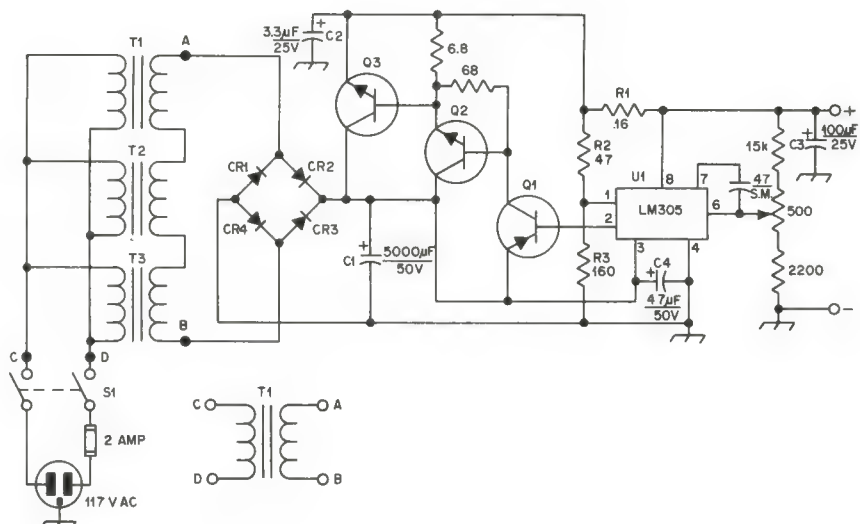
-20 V FOR VARACTORS—Precision low-ripple bias supply for varactor tuning applications can provide up to 20-mA output current.—M. A. Chapman, Multiple Band Master Frequency Oscillator, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1975, p 50-55.

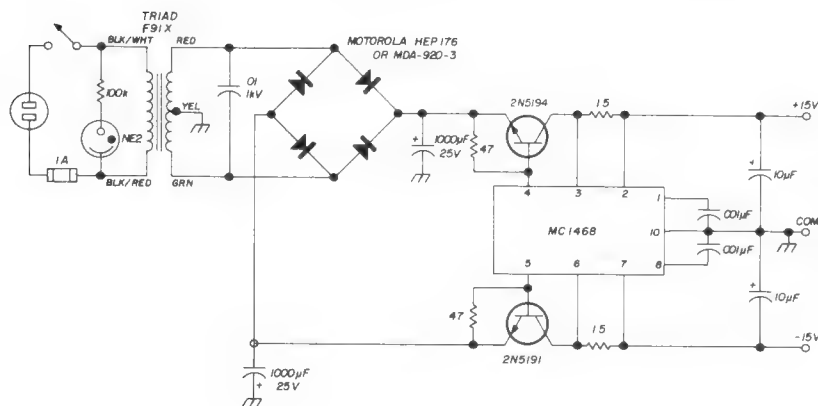
±15 V AT 10 A—Uses two Motorola positive voltage regulators, each having separate 18-24 VRMS secondary winding on power transformer T_1 . Current-limiting resistor R_{SC} is in range of 0.66 to 0.666 ohm. Use copper wire about 50% longer than calculated length and shorten step by step until required pass current is obtained; thus, start with 25 ft of No. 16, 15 ft of No. 18, 10 ft of No. 20, or 6 ft of No. 22.—G. L. Tater, The MPC1000—Super Regulator, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1976, p 52-54.



28 V AT 10 A—Developed for 60-W UHF linear amplifier. C1 and C4 are computer-grade electrolytics. CR1-CR4 are Motorola 1N3209 100-PIV 10-A silicon diodes. U1 is Motorola MPC100 or equivalent voltage regulator mounted on heat-sink. T1 is Stancor P-8619 or equivalent 24-V 8-A transformer.—J. Buscemi, A 60-Watt Solid-State UHF Linear Amplifier, *QST*, July 1977, p 42-45.

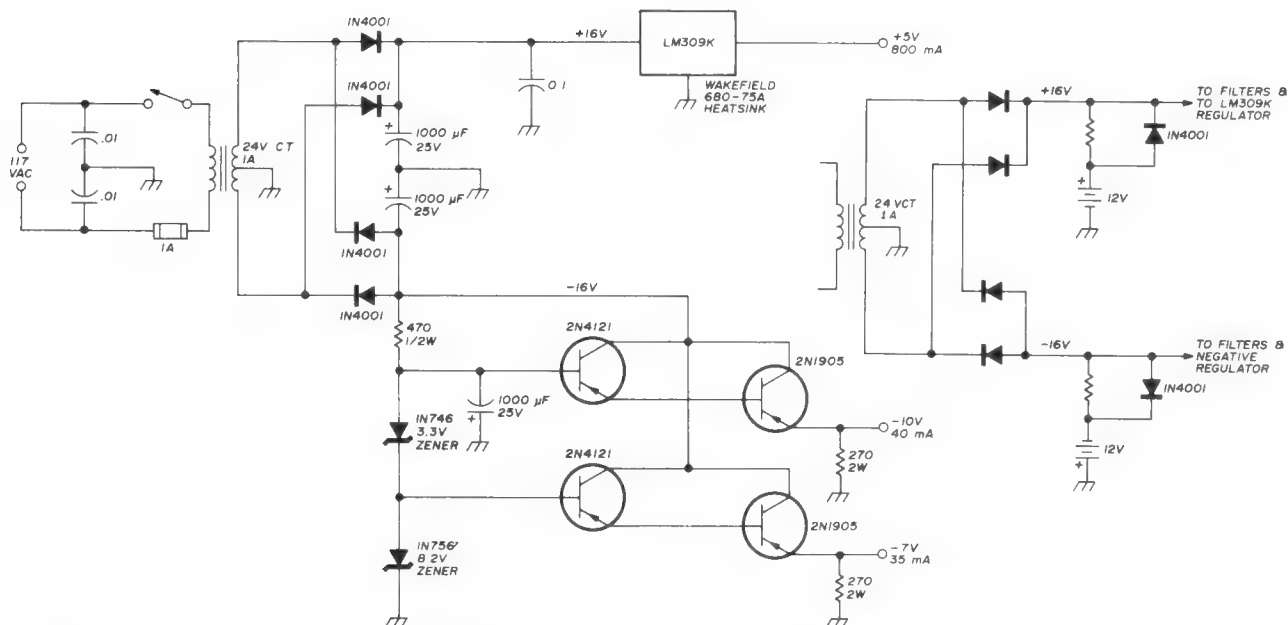
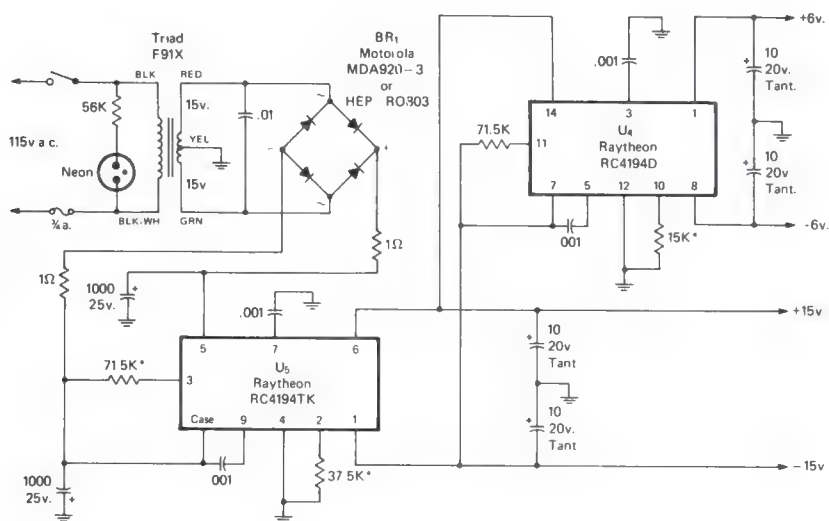
12 V AT 10 A FOR HOUSE—Power supply is more than adequate for handling 12-V FM transceiver and even small amplifier. Series combination of three 6.3-V 10-A filament transformers drives 12-A 50-PIV bridge rectifier supplying 18 VDC to National LM305 regulator and pass transistors. Output voltage is at least 4 V less. Circuit provides foldback-current limiting for protection against load shorts. 500-ohm pot varies output from 11.2 to 14.1 V. Q1 is 2N2905, Q2 is 2N3445, and Q3 is 2N3772. T1-T3 are 6.3 V at 10 A (Essex Stancor P-6464 or equivalent).—C. Carroll, That's a Big 12 Volts, *QST*, Aug. 1976, p 26-27.





±15 V TRACKING—Uses Motorola dual-polarity regulator to provide balanced positive and negative voltages, with series-pass transistor handling major part of output current. Developed for use with audio signal generator.—H. Olson, Integrated-Circuit Audio Oscillator, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1973, p 50–54.

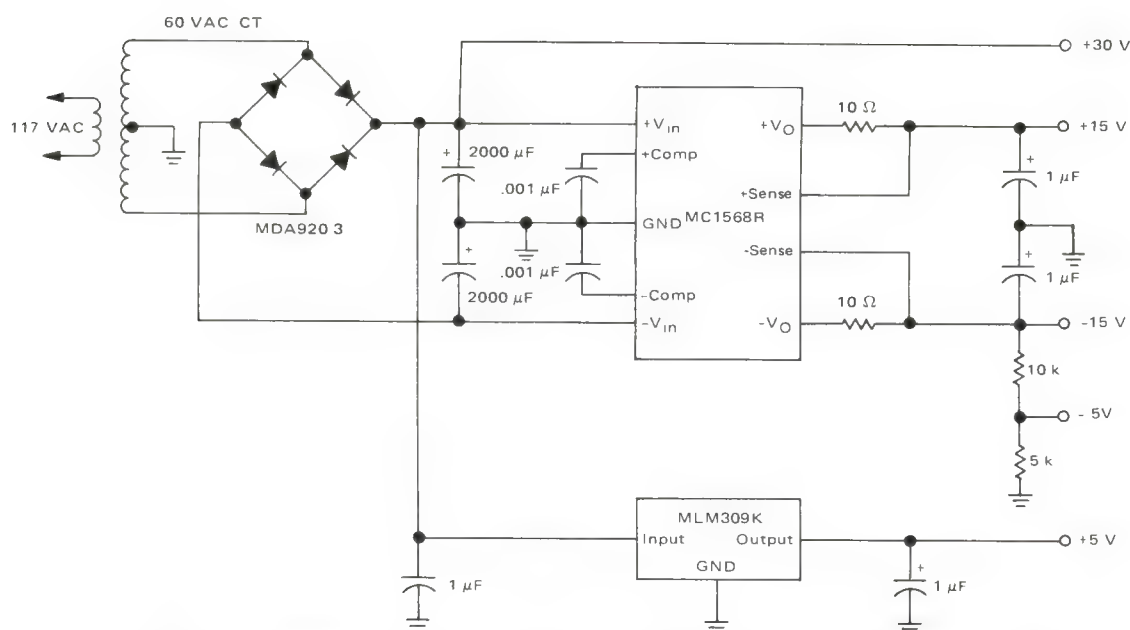
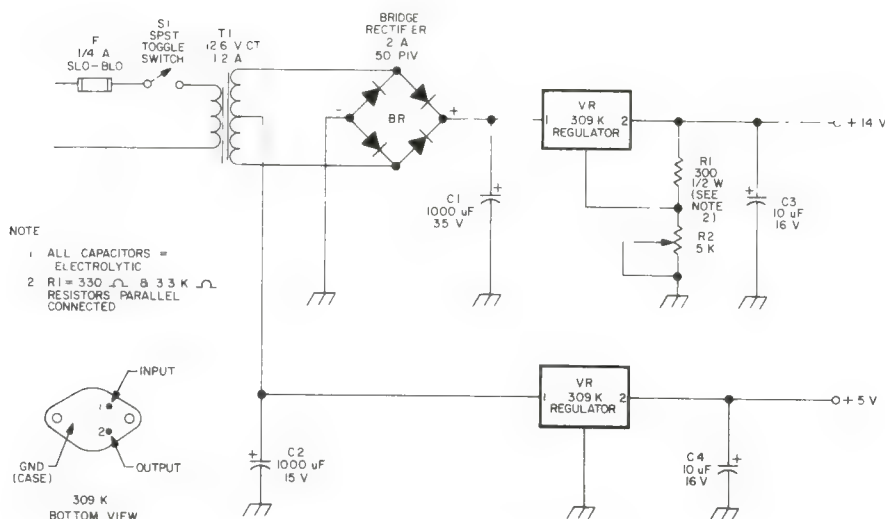
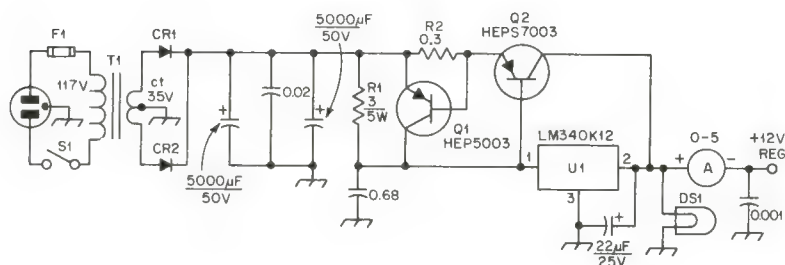
±6 V AND ±15 V—Developed for use with wide-range function generator requiring these voltages for transistors and ICs. Voltage-setting 15K and 37.5K resistors are adjusted to give desired output voltages.—H. Olson, The Function Generator, *CQ*, July 1975, p 26–28 and 71–72.

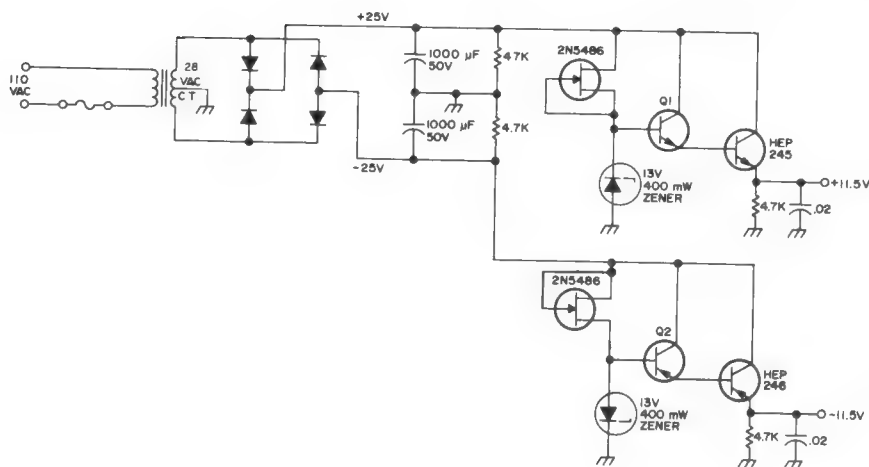


+5, -7, AND -10 V—Developed to meet power requirements of RTTY message generator having TTL and Numitrons requiring +5V and MOS

RAM requiring negative voltages. Diagram shows how to add 12-V storage batteries to prevent loss of programming if AC power fails momentarily.—B. Kelley, Random Access Memory RTTY Message Generator, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1975, p 8–15.

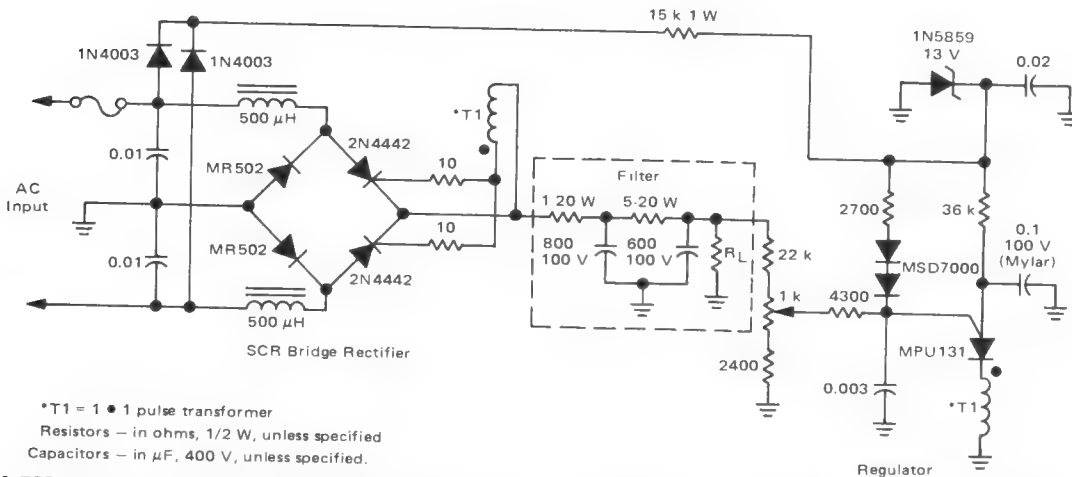
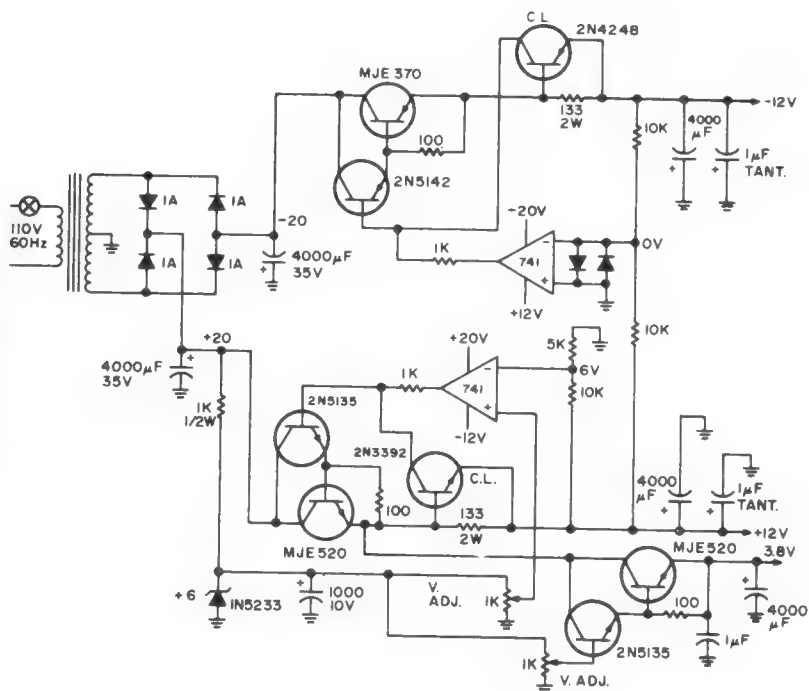
mentarily.—B. Kelley, Random Access Memory RTTY Message Generator, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1975, p 8–15.





± 11.5 V—Developed for experimentation with IC audio amplifiers, delivering up to 5 W, where good regulation is required to prevent oscillation caused by feedback through power supply to input stage. Q1 and Q2 are inexpensive silicon transistors, serving also as low-cost fuses because they burn out first when power supply is overloaded. Use heatsinks with silicone grease for output transistors.—D. J. Kenney, Integrated Circuit Audio Amplifiers, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1974, p 25–30.

± 0 TO 15 V AT 200 mA AND 3.8 TO 5 V AT 2 A—Developed for use with slow-scan television. Design provides equal positive and negative voltages that track each other with one manual control, adjustable from 0 to 15 V for opamps. Current limiting is provided for both positive and negative outputs. Low digital voltage can be adjusted to 3.8 V for RTL or 5 V for TTL, without current limiting. Use transformer having 35-V secondary, center-tapped, rated at 3 A.—D. Miller and R. Taggart, Popular SSTV Circuits, *73 Magazine*, March 1973, p 55–60, 62, and 64–67.



*T1 = 1 • 1 pulse transformer

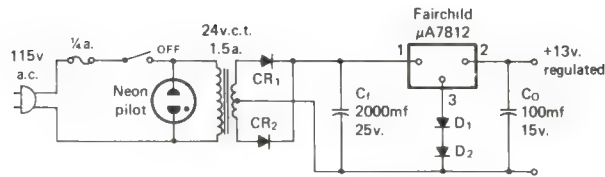
Resistors — in ohms, 1/2 W, unless specified

Capacitors — in µF, 400 V, unless specified.

80 V AT 1.5 A FOR COLOR TV—Holds output voltage across R_L within 2% over line-voltage range of 105 to 140 V. Designed for use in 19-inch color TV receiver having 700-V flyback horizontal system. Bridge rectifier has two 2N4442

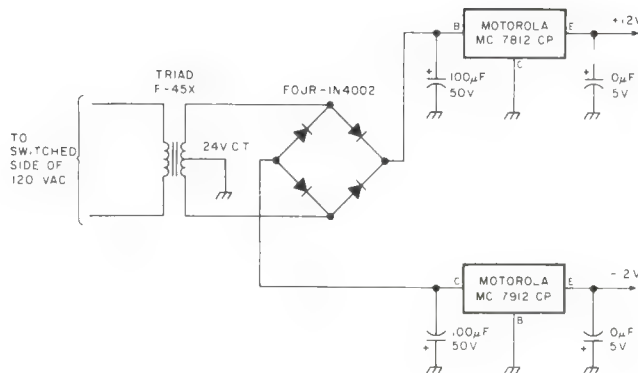
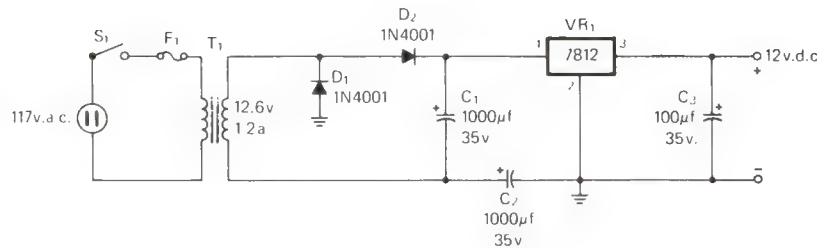
SCRs that control amount of output voltage by using variable duty cycle. Regulator uses MPU131 programmable UJT, which also serves for gating SCRs. 1K pot provides control of PUT

gate voltage, which in turn determines output voltage across R_L .—R. J. Valentine, "A Low-Cost 80 V–1.5 A Color TV Power Supply," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-725, p 2.

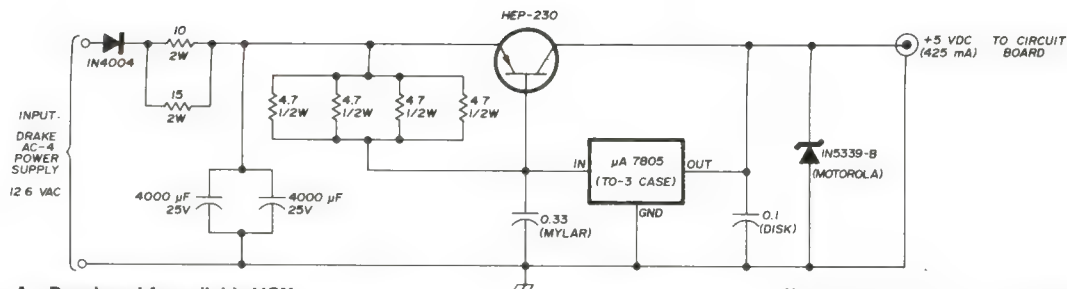


+13 V AT 1 A—Regulated output voltage can be varied upward about 0.6 V per diode by placing silicon diodes between pin 3 and ground. Two diodes boost output of regulator from 11.9 V to about 13 V. Insulate regulator from heatsink with mica washers. CR₁ and CR₂ are 50-PIV 3-A diodes. Motorola equivalent of regulator is MC7812.—A. M. Clarke, Simple, Superregulated, 12 Volt Supply, *CQ*, April 1974, p 61–62.

12 V AT 1 A—Simple supply furnishes up to 1 A with excellent regulation. Bottom of chassis can be used for heatsink. Connect additional 0.1-μF capacitor between pin 1 of VR₁ and ground. T₁ is Radio Shack 273-1505 with 12.6-V CT 1.2-A secondary, and F₁ is 0.5-A fuse.—A. Pike, Radio Shack Power Supply, *CQ*, Sept. 1977, p 66.



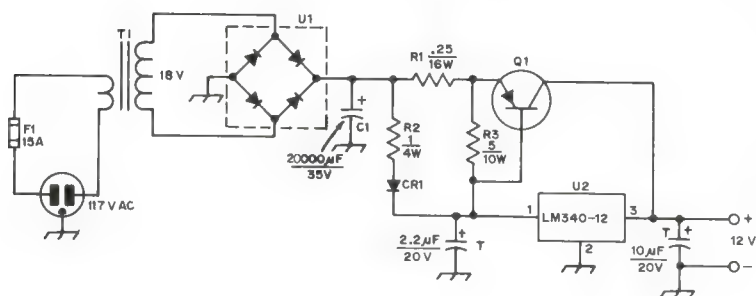
± 12 V—Simple circuit provides power required for two 741 opamps used in CRT tuning indicator circuit for RTTY receiver.—R. R. Parry, RTTY CRT Tuning Indicator, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1977, p 118–120.



+5 V AT 425 mA—Developed for syllabic VOX system used with Drake T-4XB and R-4B transmitter and receiver. Input is taken from 12.6-

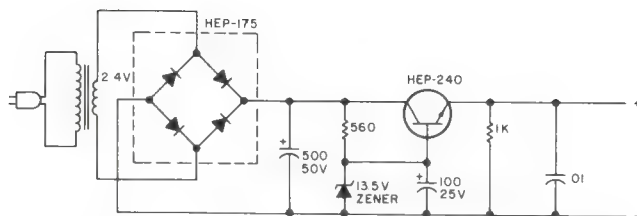
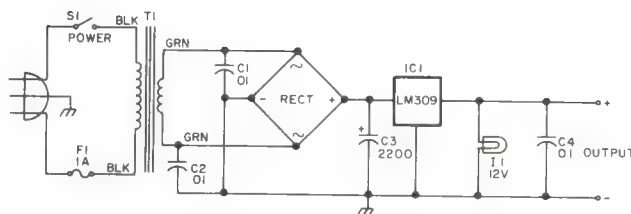
VAC transformer winding of power supply for Drake, so equipment power switch also turns

off 5-V supply.—R. W. Hitchcock, Syllabic VOX System for Drake Equipment, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1976, p 24–29.

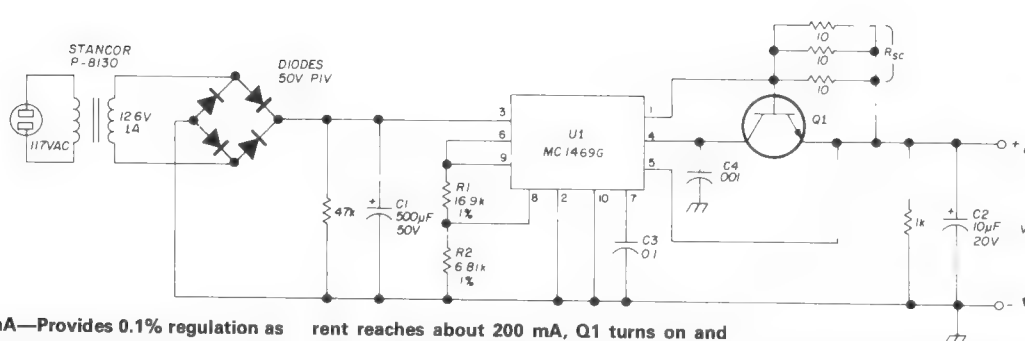


12 V AT 10 A—Permits AC operation of 12-V FM transceiver. Article tells how to rewind 12-V TV power transformer rated above 120 W with No. 12 enamel to get required 18-V secondary. If original winding has 2 turns per volt, new secondary will need 36 turns. Q1 is HEP233, HEP237, or similar transistor rated 10 A or higher, with heatsink. U1 is 25-A 100-PIV bridge rectifier, and U2 is National LM340K-12 regulator. CR1 can be any rectifier rated at least 3 A at 35 V.—L. McCoy, *The Ugly Duckling*, *QST*, Nov. 1976, p 29–31.

5 V AT 1 A—Simple lab supply provides voltage required for digital ICs. Rectifier is 6-A 50-PIV bridge. Power transformer has 12.6-V secondary rated 1 A, such as filament transformer.—G. McClellan, *Give That Professional Look to Your Home Brew Equipment*, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1977, p 28–31.



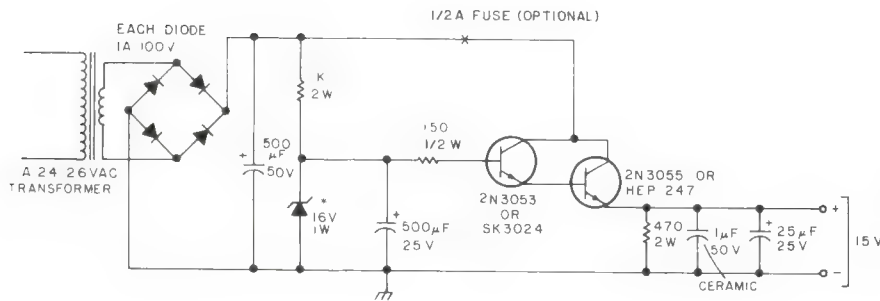
12 V FOR TRANSCEIVER—Output voltage varies only 0.2 V between transmit and receive. Transistor can be mounted directly on side of metal minibox for heatsinking. Transformer secondary is 24 V at 5 A.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, March 1977, p 152.



+12 V AT 50 mA—Provides 0.1% regulation as required for PLL RTTY tuning unit and other critical applications. R_{sc} and Q1 provide short-circuit protection for regulator. When output cur-

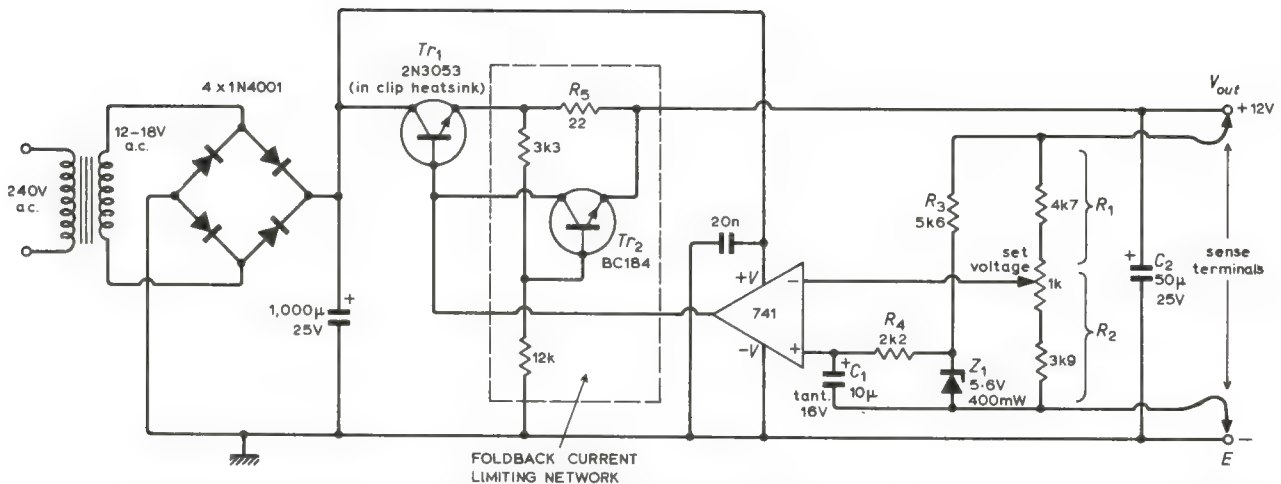
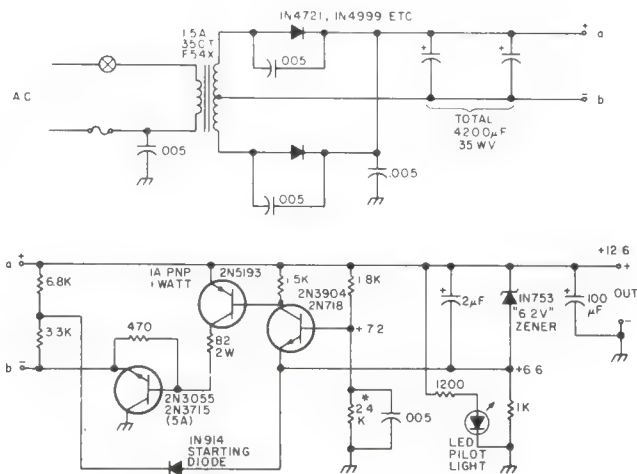
rent reaches about 200 mA, Q1 turns on and limits regulator output. U1 can be Motorola MC1469G or HEP C6049G, and Q1 is any general-purpose NPN silicon transistor.—E. Law-

rence, *Precision Voltage Supply for Phase-Locked Terminal Unit*, *Ham Radio*, July 1974, p 60–61.



15 V AT 600 mA—Developed for 2-meter FM transceiver used as repeater. Output voltage is well filtered. Regulator allows voltage to drop only 0.1 V when repeater goes from standby to transmit. Use heatsink on 2N3055 series-regulator transistor.—H. Cone, *The Minirepeater*, 73 Magazine, June 1975, p 55-57, 60-62, and 64-65.

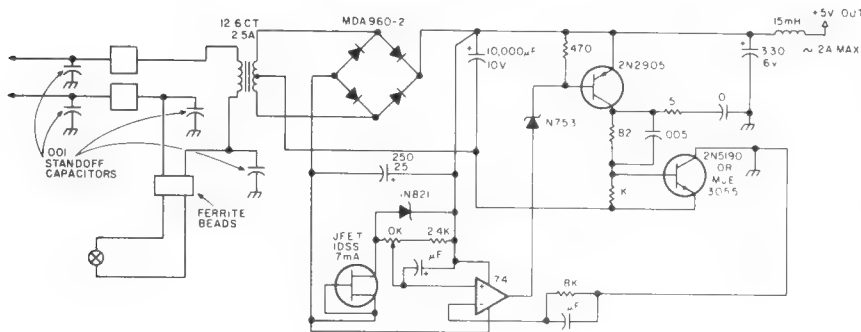
12.6 V AT 3 A—Will handle typical 15-W 2-m transceiver. Short-circuit protection is provided by 82-ohm resistor. Adjust value of resistor marked 2.4K to give desired output voltage. Transformer secondary is nominally 35 V center-tapped at 1.5 A. Output capacitor can be tantalum-slug electrolytic with any value above 10 µF.—H. H. Cross, *The Chintzy 12*, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1977, p 40-41.



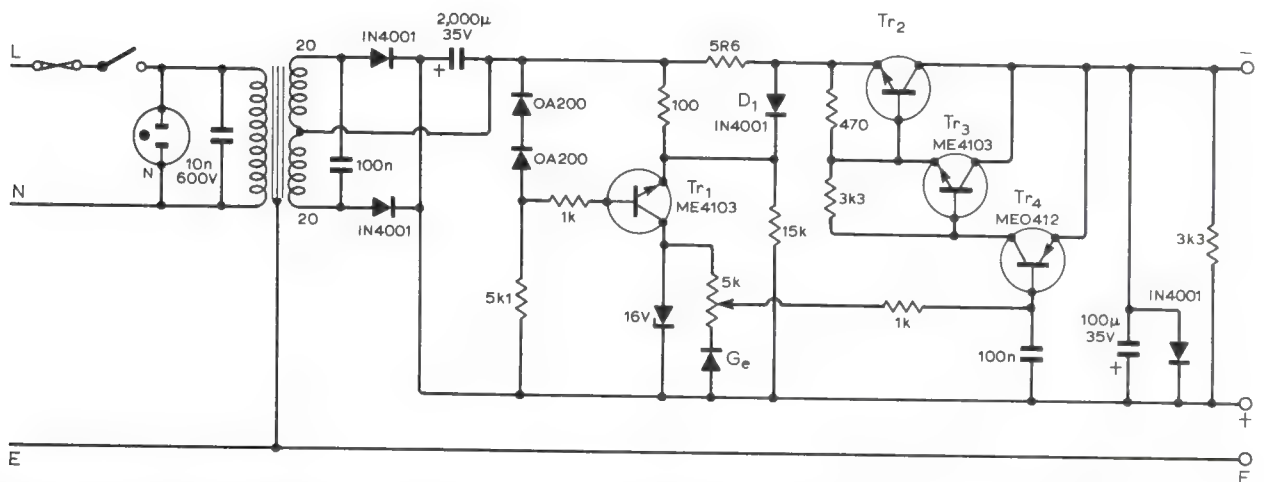
12 V AT 150 mA—Designed for use with audio preamps, FM tuners, and stereo decoders for which minimum ripple, minimum noise, good

regulation, and good temperature stability are important. Uses 5.6-V reference zener that is fed from output but is inside feedback loop. Un-

regulated input can be up to 36 V.—M. L. Oldfield, *Regulated Power Supplies*, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1972, p 520-521.



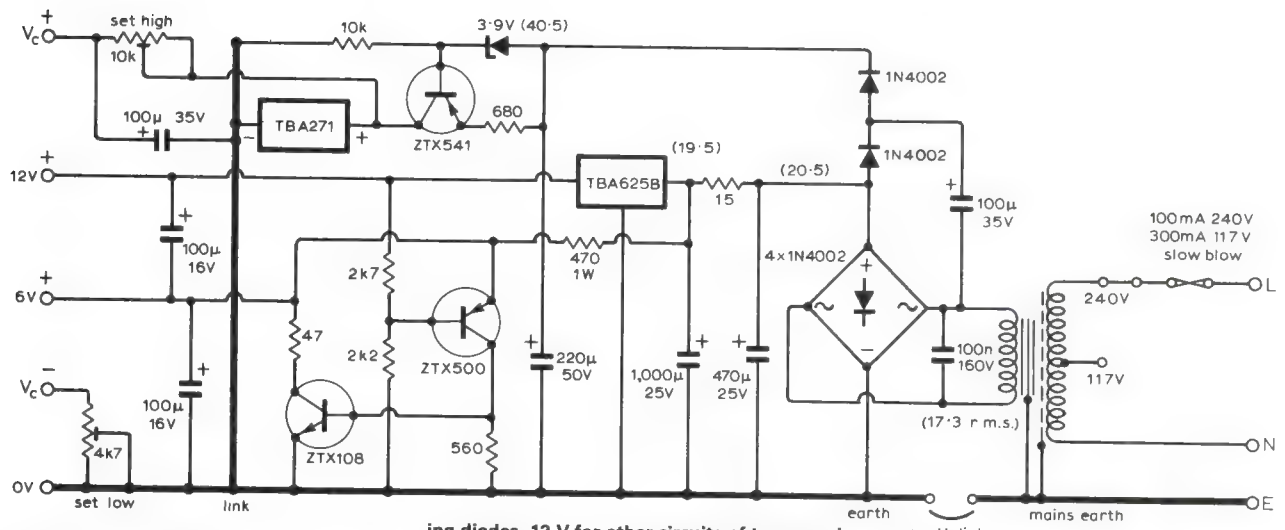
5 V AT 2 A—Developed as supply for receiver frequency counter having LED display. FET having I_{DSS} of about 7.5 mA serves in place of 1200-ohm resistor as current regulator. Power transformer is Triad F-26X with secondary rated 12.6 V center-tapped at 2.5 A.—H. H. Cross, *The Chintzy 12, 73 Magazine*, Feb. 1977, p 40-41.



0-15 V BENCH SUPPLY—Provides up to 175 mA with ripple less than 1 mV. Choose Tr_2 to handle load current. Current limiting is provided

by 5.6-ohm (5R6) resistor and D_1 ; when resistor drop exceeds about 1.2 V, current source Tr_1 produces less current and output voltage is re-

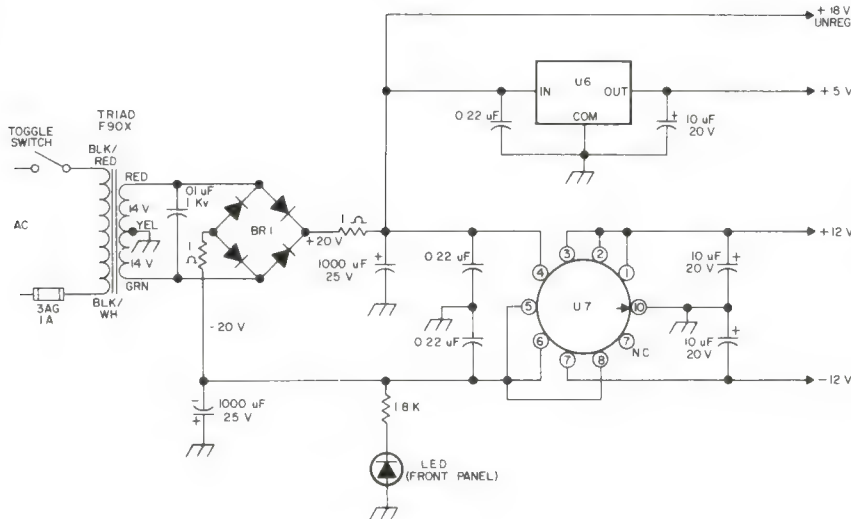
duced.—J. A. Roberts, Bench Power Supply, *Wireless World*, May 1973, p 253.



6, 12, AND 30 V FOR FM TUNER—Provides regulated 30 V for voltage-controlled varicap tun-

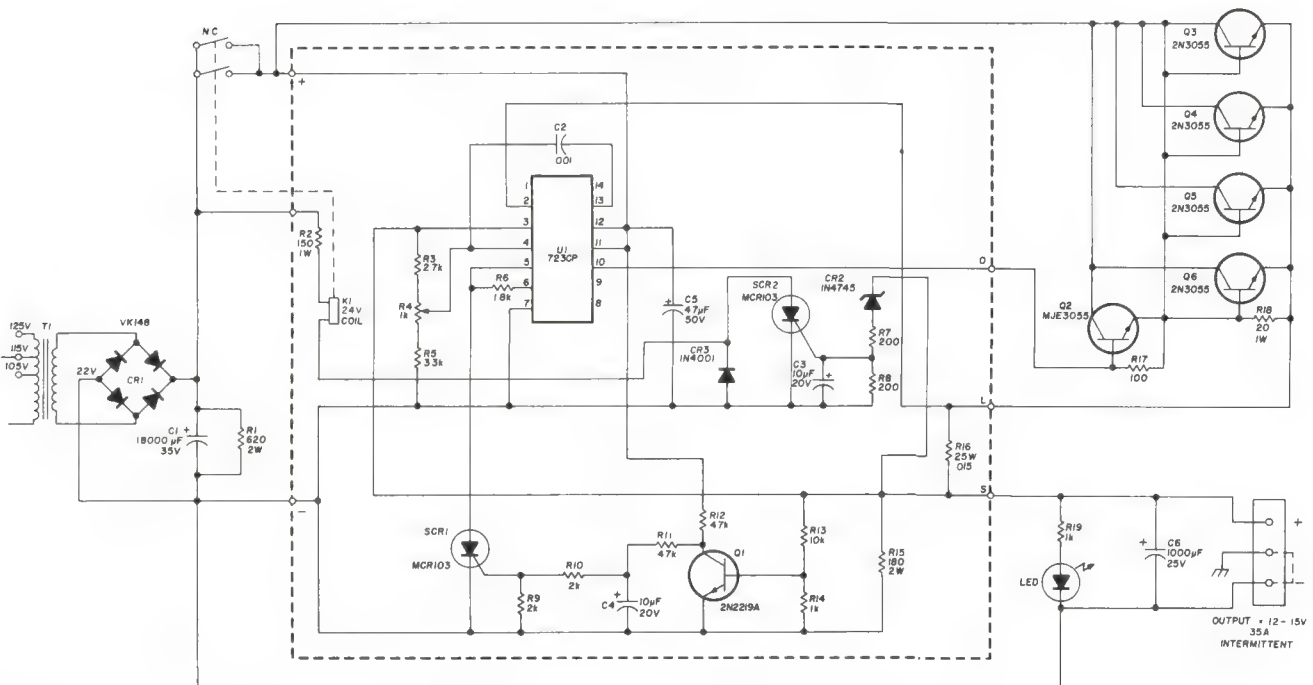
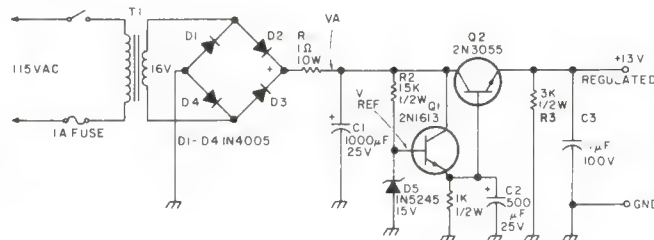
ing diodes, 12 V for other circuits of tuner, and optional 6 V for stereo decoder. Uses SGS IC regulators.—L. Nelson-Jones, F.M. Tuner De-

sign—Two Years Later, *Wireless World*, June 1973, p 271-275.



5 V AND ± 12 V—Also provides 18 V unregulated for use with code regenerator driving automatic Morse-code printer. BR1 is Motorola MDA920-3 or HEP-R0802 bridge. LED is HP5082-4882 or HEP-P2000. U6 is LM341-5, MC7805, or HEP-C6110P. U7 is LM326H with TO5 finned clip-on heatsink.—H. Olson, CW Regenerator/Processor, 73 Magazine, July 1976, p 80–82.

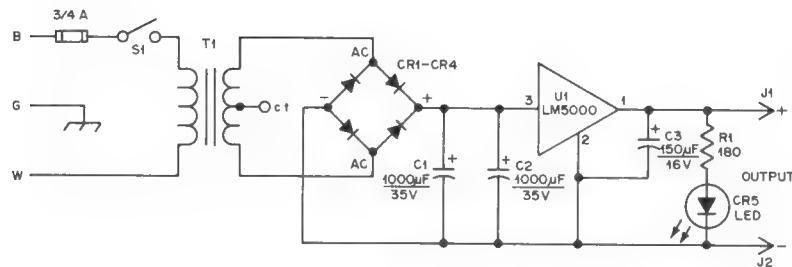
13 V AT 2 A WITH NPN TRANSISTORS—Q1 is reference voltage source and Q2 is series-pass regulator for basic supply suitable for running mobile FM transceiver or other 12-V portable equipment in home. Transformer secondary is 16–19 V, or can be 6-V and 12-V filament transformers in series. R1 protects rectifier diodes from surge current generated when supply is turned on. Article tells how to adapt circuit for other output voltages.—R. B. Joerger, Power Supply, 73 Magazine, Holiday issue 1976, p 40–41.



12–15 V AT 500 W—Developed to permit operation of high-power mobile solid-state amateur transmitter in home. Current sensing is done with 15-milliohm resistor R16. Short-circuit cutoff is provided by regulator along with current limiting through R16. Output voltage

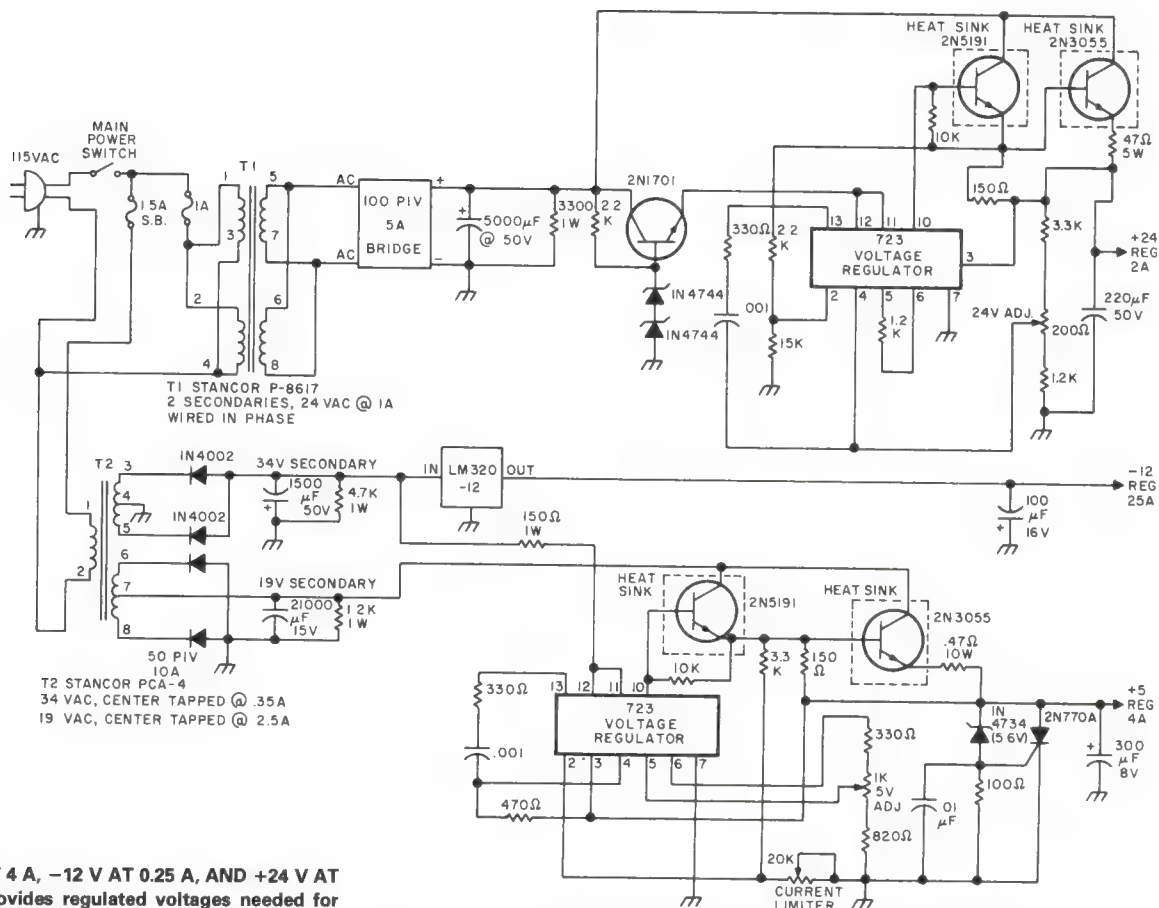
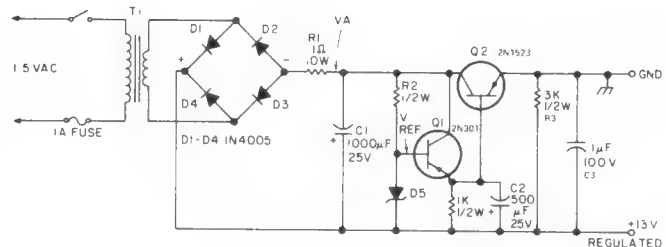
begins dropping as load exceeds 35 A. When voltage drops below 8 V, Q1 turns off and SCR1 turns on, cutting output power. Power supply must be turned off to unlatch SCR1. For over-voltage shutdown, CR2 starts conducting

above 16 V, turning on SCR2 and activating relay K1 to cut off main DC supply. Article gives construction details. T1 has 22-V secondary.—C. C. Lo, 500-Watt Regulated Power Supply, Ham Radio, Dec. 1977, p 30–32.



5 V AT 3 A—National LM5000 voltage regulator having built-in overload protection is basis of small bench supply for TTL work. Filament transformer rated 12.6 V at 3 A feeds full-wave bridge rectifier rated 200 PIV at 6 A, such as Radio Shack 276-1172. U1 requires heatsink insulated from chassis. Output filter C3 should be mounted directly on regulator terminals to minimize circuit oscillation. Output should read within 100 mV of 5 V. Radio Shack 276-047 LED serves as output indicator. Use 0.22- μ F bypass between pins 2 and 3 of U1.—K. Powell, The 5 \times 3 Power Supply, *QST*, May 1977, p 25-26.

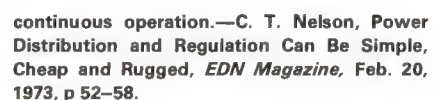
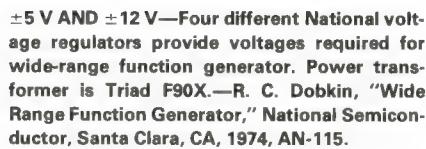
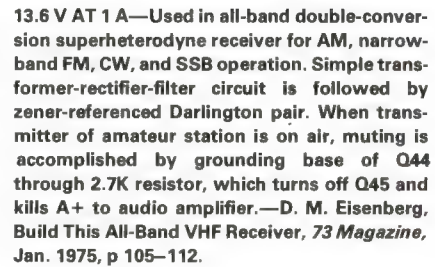
13 V AT 2 A WITH PNP TRANSISTORS—Reference voltage source Q1 is 2N301, while series-pass regulator Q2 is 2N1523. D5 is 1N5245 15-V zener. Secondary of T1 is 16-19 V, or can be 6-V and 12-V filament transformers in series. Article tells how to adapt circuit for other output voltages.—R. B. Joerger, *Power Supply*, 73 Magazine, Holiday issue 1976, p 40-41.

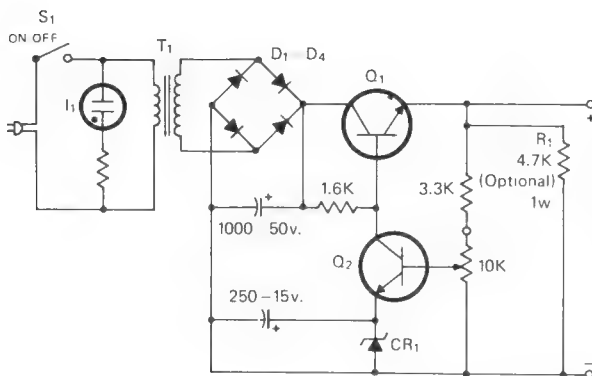


+5 V AT 4 A, -12 V AT 0.25 A, AND +24 V AT 2 A—Provides regulated voltages needed for Sykes 7158 floppy disk and its interface controller, used in Southwest Technical Products MP-68 computer system. Circuit provides ad-

justable current limiting and overvoltage protection on 5-V supply. Output voltage adjustments are provided for 5-V and 24-V supplies.—

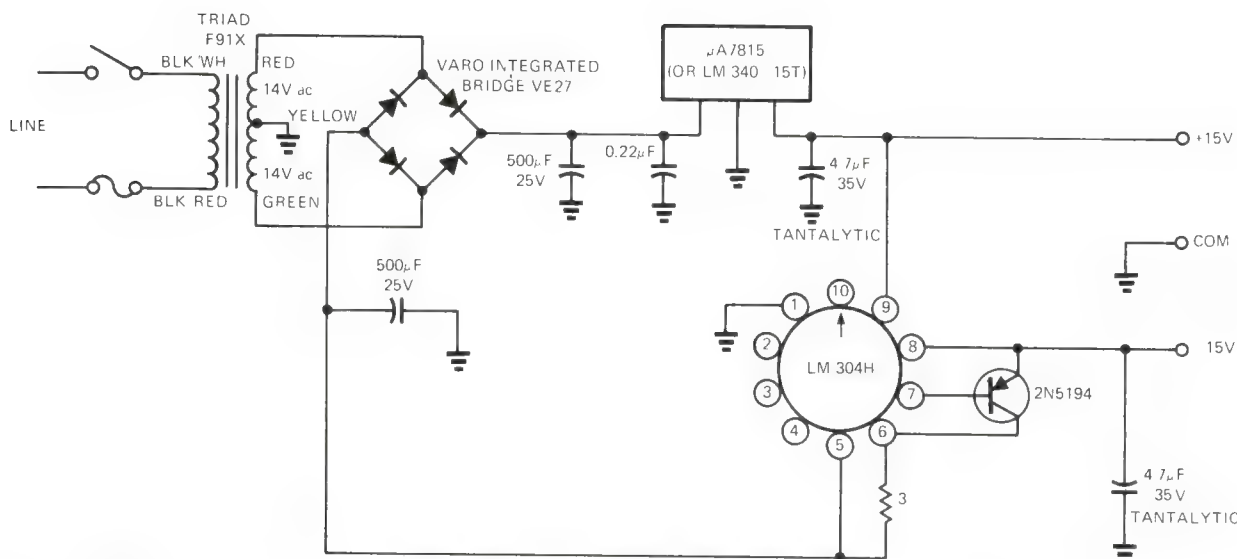
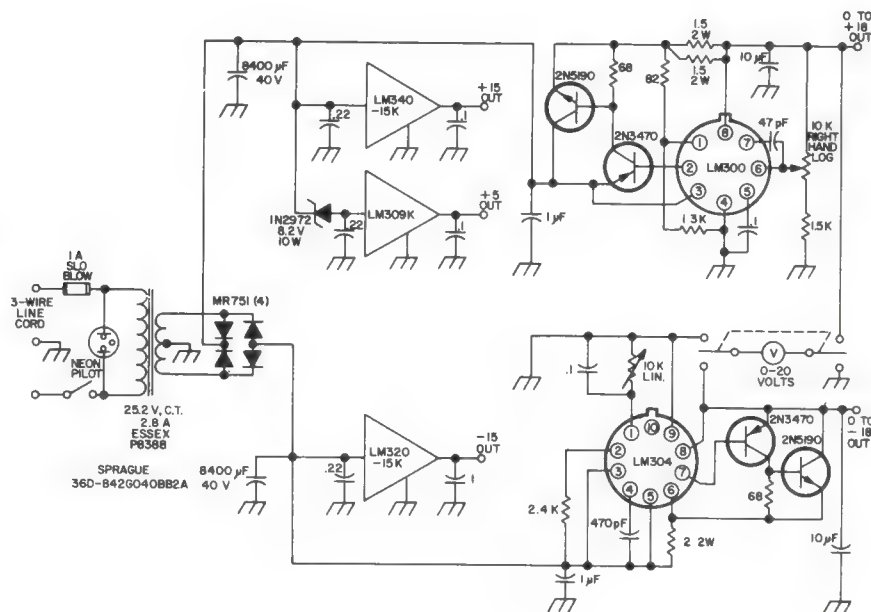
P. Hughes, *Interfacing the Sykes OEM Floppy Disk Kit to a Personal Computer*, *BYTE*, March 1978, p 178-185.





6-30 V AT 500 mA—Zener used for CR₁ should be rated 1 V less than desired minimum voltage, at 300 mW. R₁ improves regulation at low current levels. Current-limiting value is about 1 A. Diodes are 50-PIV 1-A silicon. I₁ is 117-V neon lamp. Q₁ is any 15-W NPN power transistor. Q₂ is 2N697 or equivalent. T₁ is power transformer with 24-V secondary at 0.5 A.—J. Huffman, *The Li'l Zapper—a Versatile Low Voltage Supply*, CQ, Nov. 1977, p 44.

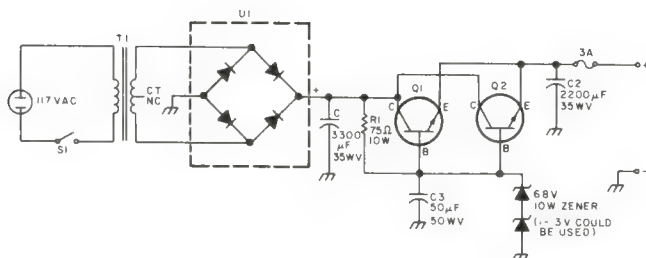
UNIVERSAL SUPPLY—Provides three different fixed voltages and two variable, each regulated and each current-limited at 1.5 A for use on experimenter's bench. Use heatsinks for fixed voltage regulators and for output transistors.—N. Calvin, *Universal Power Supply*, 73 Magazine, Aug. 1974, p 65-66.



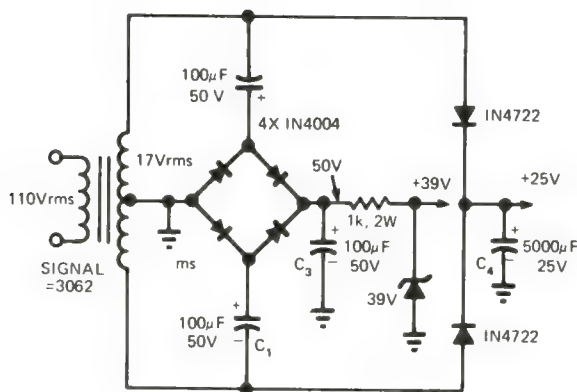
100-mA TRACKING—Circuit uses +15 V from μ A7815 positive fixed-output regulator as external reference for LM304 negative regulator operating with outboard current-carrying PNP

transistor. Arrangement requires only one center-tapped transformer winding yet gives required tracking of voltages. Output can be boosted to 200 mA by using larger bridge

tifier section.—H. Olson, *Simple ± 15 V Regulated Supply Provides Tracking*, EDN Magazine, March 20, 1973, p 87.



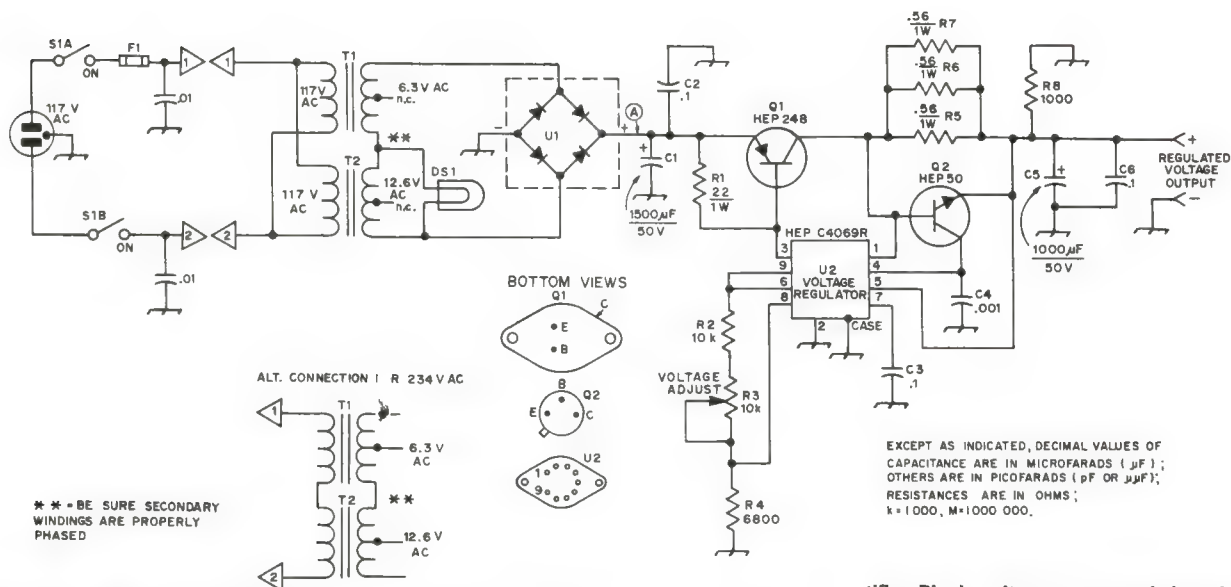
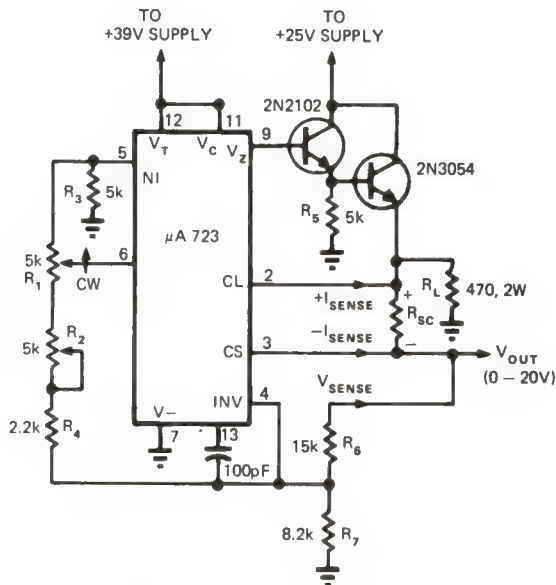
12 V AT 2.8 A—Simple supply was developed for use with 2-meter FM transceiver when operating in home. Power transistors are Radio Shack 276-592 rated 40 W. T1 is 12.6 V at 3 A, and U1 is 276-1171 rated 100 V at 6 A. Article covers construction.—M. L. Lovell, *12 Inexpensive Volts for Your Base Station*, 73 Magazine, Sept. 1976, p 60-62.



0-20 V CURRENT-LIMITING—Novel full-wave voltage doubler formed by diode bridge and C₁-C₂-C₃ provides 39 V required by μ A723 regulator whose output is continuously variable with R₁.

Initially, R₂ is adjusted for minimum output voltage when R₁ is maximum counterclockwise, to balance bridge R₁-R₂-R₃-R₄ when output voltage is zero. Value used for R_{SC} determines short-circuit current.

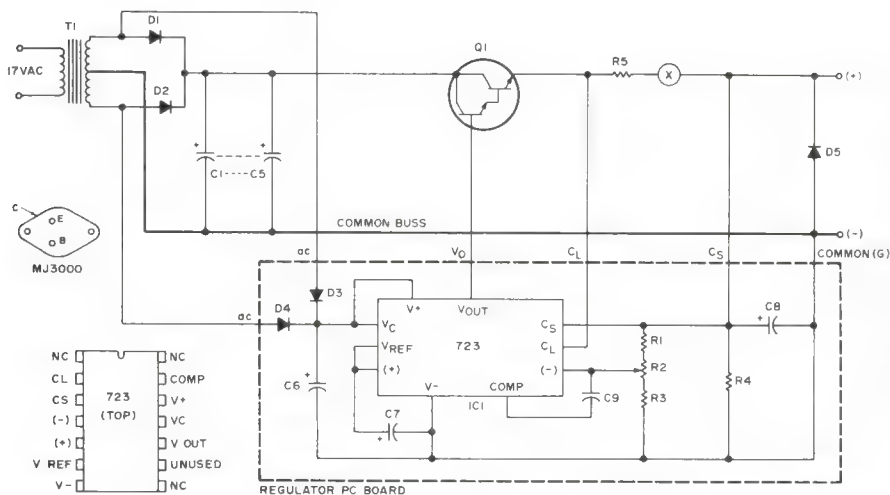
Raw DC supply provides separate 25 V for pass transistors.—L. Drake, *Variable Voltage Power Supply Uses Minimum Components*, EDN Magazine, Aug. 5, 1974, p 80 and 82.



12 V AT 2 A—Will operate 10-W 220-MHz portable FM transceiver from AC line. Output voltage is adjustable from 9 to 13 V. DC voltage at point A is about 30 V. U1 is 50-V 10-A bridge rectifier. Ripple voltage on output is less than 30 mV P-P.—E. Kalin, *A No-Junkbox Regulated Power Supply*, QST, Jan. 1975, p 30-33.

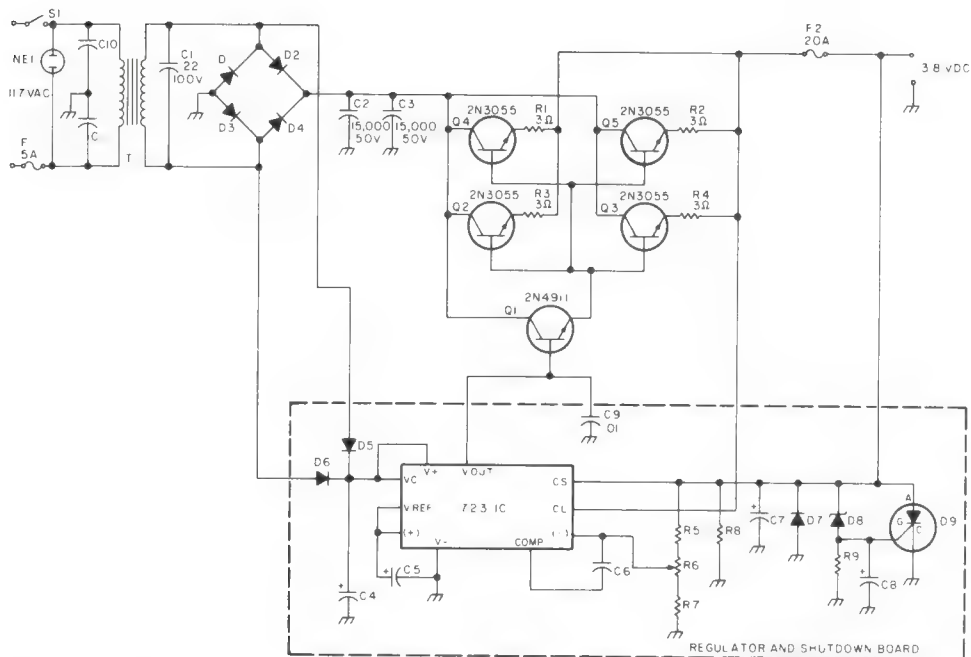
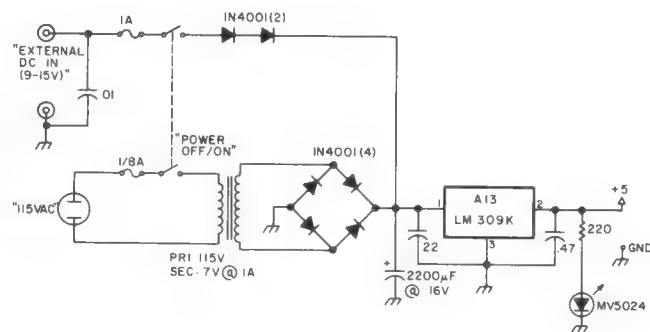
age is adjustable from 9 to 13 V. DC voltage at point A is about 30 V. U1 is 50-V 10-A bridge rectifier. Ripple voltage on output is less than 30 mV P-P.—E. Kalin, *A No-Junkbox Regulated Power Supply*, QST, Jan. 1975, p 30-33.

tifier. Ripple voltage on output is less than 30 mV P-P.—E. Kalin, *A No-Junkbox Regulated Power Supply*, QST, Jan. 1975, p 30-33.



12 V AT 5 A—Uses MJ3000 Darlington power device as pass element providing gain of 1000 at 5 A. Output is set to current-limit at 6.5 A. Fuse at X is desirable. Values: R1 is 1.8K; R2 is 2.5K trimpot; R3 is 2.7K; R4 is 1.5K; R5 is 0.1 ohm at 5 W; C1-C5 are 4000 μ F each at 20 V; C6 is 250 μ F at 25 V; C7-C8 are 1.2 μ F at 35 V; C9 is 220 pF; D1-D2 are MR1120 or equivalent rated 6 A; D3-D4 are 1N4607 or equivalent; D5 is 1N4002 or equivalent; and T1 is 24–28 V CT secondary at 4 A. Article gives design procedure for increasing regulated output to as much as 100 A.—C. Anderton, A Hefty 12 Volt Supply, *73 Magazine*, May 1975, p 85–87.

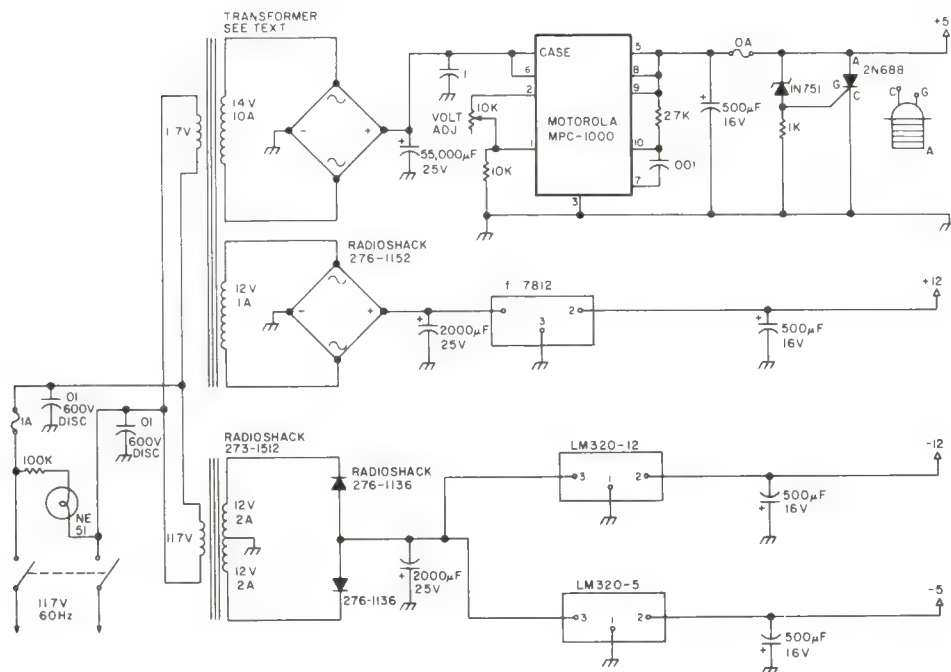
5 V FROM AC OR DC—Developed for use with secondary frequency standard to permit checking frequency of amateur radio transmitter at station or in field. Any battery capable of delivering 250 mA at 9–15 V is suitable.—T. Shankland, Build a Super Standard, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 66–69.



+13.8 VDC AT 18 A—Developed for use with amateur radio transceiver. Transformer secondary is rated 25 VAC at 12 A. When output voltage exceeds 15 VDC, zener D8 (1N965A or equivalent) conducts and fires 2N4441 SCR to crowbar

supply and protect transceiver. Parts values are: R5 1.8K, R6 2.5K, R7 2.7K, R8 1.5K, R9 1K, C4 250 μ F, C5-C6 1.2 μ F, C7 220 pF, C8 100 μ F, C9-C11 0.01 μ F, D1-D4 1N3492 or equivalent

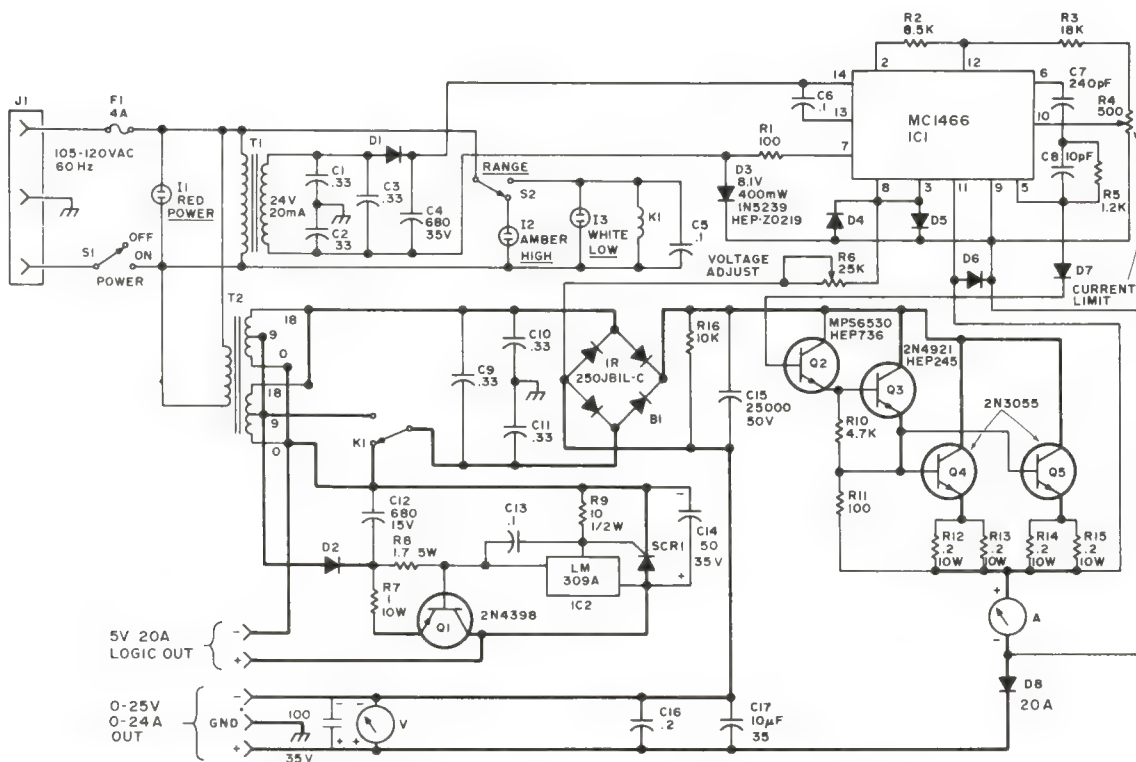
with 100 PIV at 18 A, D5-D6 1N4607 or equivalent, and D7 1N4002 or equivalent.—T. Lawrence, Build a Brute Power Supply, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1977, p 78–79.



±5 AND ±12 V FOR COMPUTER—Provides all voltages required for 8080-4BD microcomputer system marketed by The Digital Group (Denver, CO). Transformer for positive supplies is 6.3-V 20-A unit with secondary replaced by two new

windings giving required voltage and current. Crowbar circuit using 2N688 SCR protects ICs in memory and CPU. Use of at least 50,000 µF in filter of 5-V supply prevents noise problems in computer. MPC-1000 5-V 10-A regulator

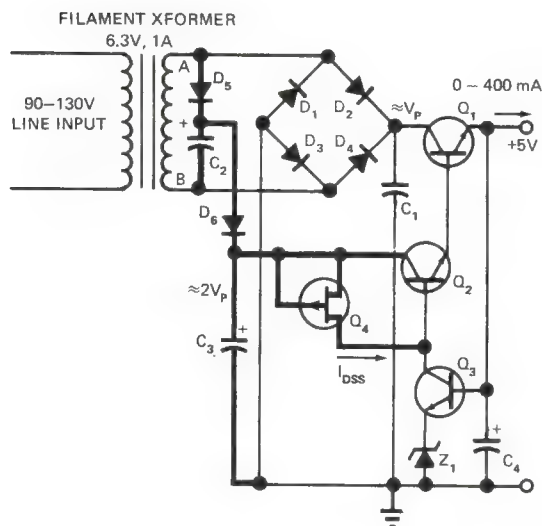
should be mounted on large heatsink at rear of computer housing in open air.—L. I. Hutton, A Ham's Computer, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1976, p 78-79 and 82-83.



5 V AT 20 A AND 0-25 V AT 0-24 A—Developed as lab supply for experimenting with high-current voltage and current requirements continuously,

providing output proportional to parameters called for by front-panel controls of supply. D2 and D8 are 50-PIV 20-A diodes, and all other diodes except D3 are 1N4002 or equivalent. Ar-

title gives construction details.—J. W. Crawford, The Smart Power Supply, 73 Magazine, March 1976, p 96-98 and 100-101.

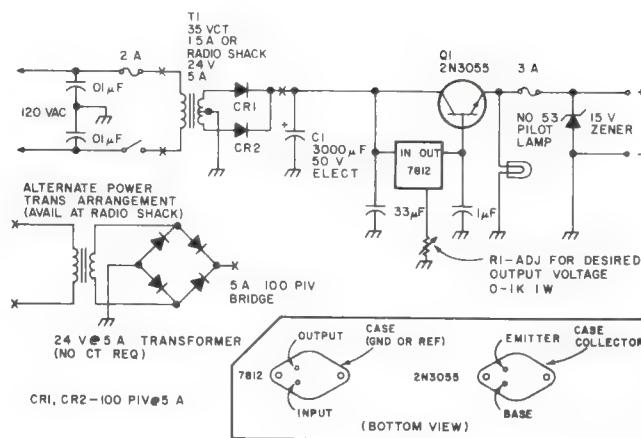


5 V WITH DOUBLER—Doubling permits use of inexpensive 6.3-V filament transformer without risking loss of regulation when line voltage drops below about 105 V. With values shown, output varied only 6 mV for line voltage range of 95 to 135 V. Doubler circuit consists of C_2 , C_3 , D_1 , D_3 , D_5 , and D_6 .—A. Paterson, Voltage Doubler Prevents Supply from Losing Regulation, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 46.

COMPONENT VALUES

D_1 THRU D_4	: 1N4001
D_5 , D_6	: 1N914
C_1	: 8000 μ F, 15V
C_2	: 50 μ F, 25V
C_3	: 250 μ F, 25V
C_4	: 100 μ F, 10V
Q_1	: MJE 521 (HEAT SINK)
Q_2 , Q_3	: 2N3392
Q_4	: CONSTANT CURRENT DIODE, (e.g. 2N5033, 2-3 mA)
Z_1	: REF. DIODE, 4.3 V @ 2-3 mA (e.g. LVA43A)

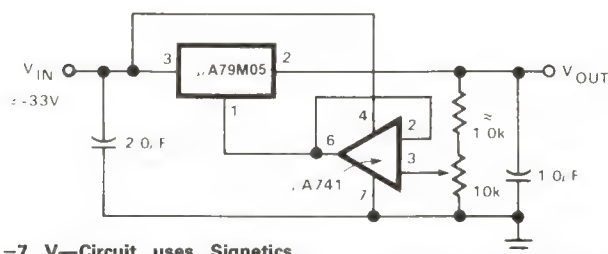
12-14 V AT 3 A—Basic circuit for operating mobile equipment off AC line uses IC voltage regulator in conjunction with series-pass transistor.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Holiday issue 1976, p 170.



CHAPTER 74

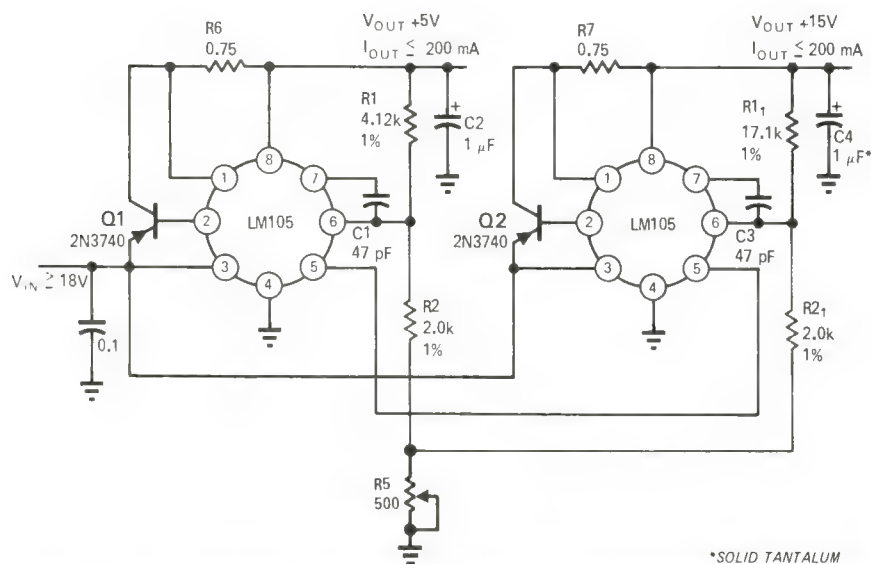
Regulator Circuits

Used at outputs of unregulated power supplies to provide highly regulated fixed and variable positive and negative output voltages ranging from 0 to ± 65 V for solid-state applications and up to 1000 V at 100 W for other purposes. Maximum current ratings range from 5 mA to 20 A. Some regulators have overvoltage crowbar or foldback current limiting. Dual-output regulators may have tracking. Current regulators are included. See also Regulated Power Supply and Switching Regulator chapters.



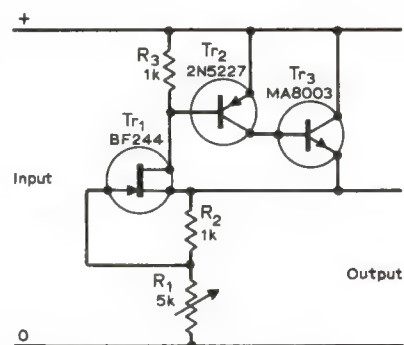
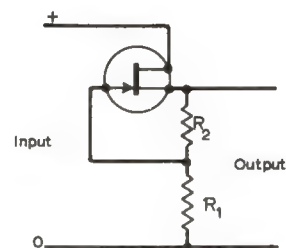
-30 V TO -7 V—Circuit uses Signetics μ A79M05 adjustable voltage regulator in combination with 741 opamp to give wide negative output voltage range. Regulator includes thermal overload protection and internal short-cir-

cuit protection. Input voltage should be at least 3 V more negative than maximum output voltage desired.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 670.

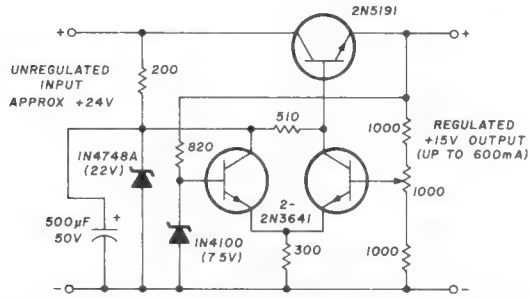


5 AND 15 V SINGLE CONTROL—Single potentiometer serves for adjusting two regulators simultaneously. Accuracy depends on output voltage differences of regulators; error decreases when output voltages are closer. Article

gives design equation and covers other possible sources of error.—R. C. Dobkin, One Adjustment Controls Many Regulators, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1970, p 33-35.

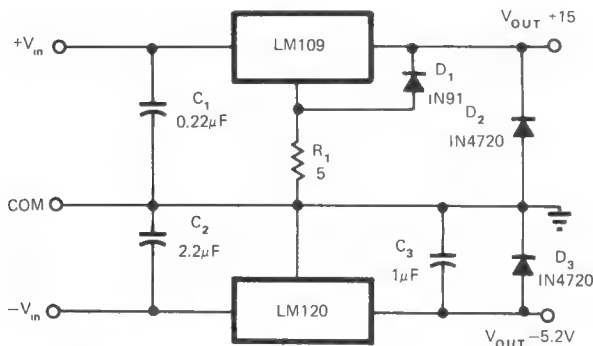


5-V FET REGULATOR—Output voltage changes less than 0.1 V for load current change from 0 to 60 mA. Output voltage changes caused by change in load resistance affect gate-source voltage of FET Tr_1 via R_1 and R_2 , causing compensating change in drain current. Additional transistors serve to reduce output resistance and increase output current without affecting stabilization ratio of about 1000.—C. R. Masson, F.E.T. Voltage Regulator, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1971, p 386.



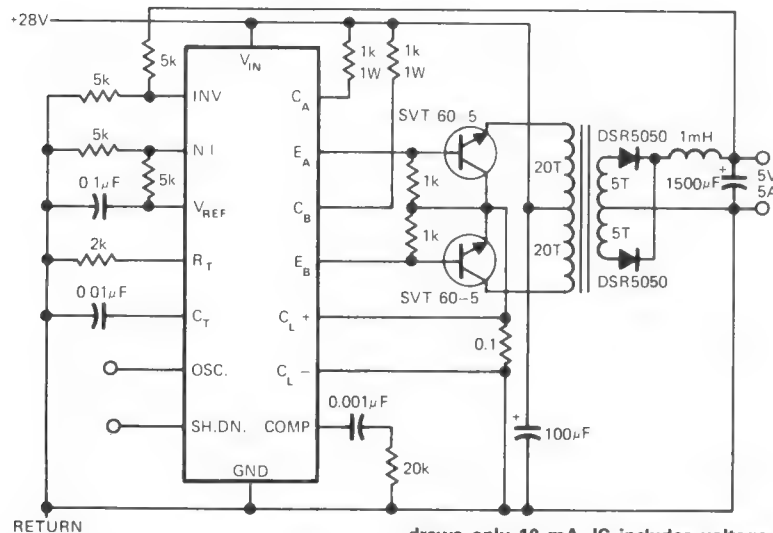
+15 V WITH DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER—Series regulator uses differential amplifier as control circuit in which one side is referenced to zener and other to fraction of output voltage. Second

zener provides coarse regulated voltage to differential pair.—H. Olson, *Power-Supply Servicing*, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 44–50.



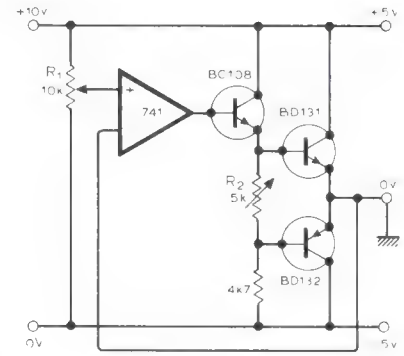
DUAL -5.2 V AND +15 V—Output voltages are equal to preset values of regulator ICs in basic arrangement shown. R_1 and D_1 ensure startup of LM109 when common load exists across supplies. D_1 should be germanium or Schottky having forward voltage drop of 0.4 V or less at 50

mA. D_2 and D_3 protect against polarity reversal of output during overloads.—C. T. Nelson, *Power Distribution and Regulation Can Be Simple, Cheap and Rugged*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1973, p 52–58.

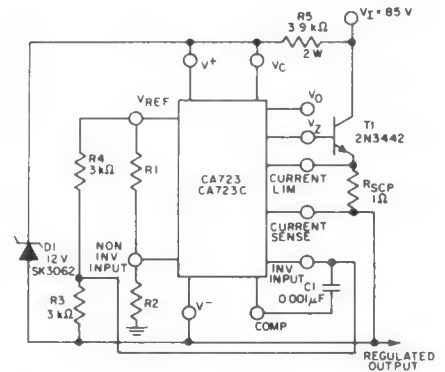


5 V AT 5 A WITH IC SWITCHER—Uses Silicon General SG1524 IC as pulse-width-modulated regulator for which operating frequency remains constant, with ON time of each pulse adjusted to maintain desired output voltage. Operating range extends above 100 kHz but device

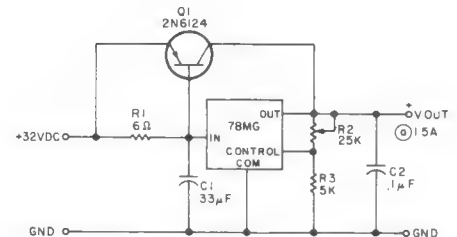
draws only 10 mA. IC includes voltage reference, oscillator, comparator, error amplifier, current limiter, pulse-steering flip-flop, and automatic shutdown for overload.—P. Franson, *Today's Monolithic Switching Circuits Greatly Simplify Power-Supply Designs*, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 47–48, 51, and 53.



REGULATED DIVIDER FOR ± 5 V—Used at output of adjustable regulated power supply providing up to 15 V, to give lower positive and negative voltages that remain steady despite changes in load current. To get +5 V and -5 V from +10 V, set R_1 at midposition and adjust R_2 for 20 mA through output transistors. Uses 741 opamp.—C. H. Banthorpe, *Voltage Divider*, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1976, p 41.



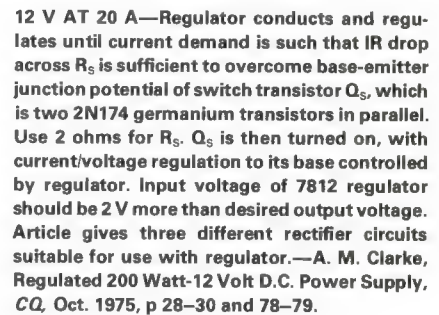
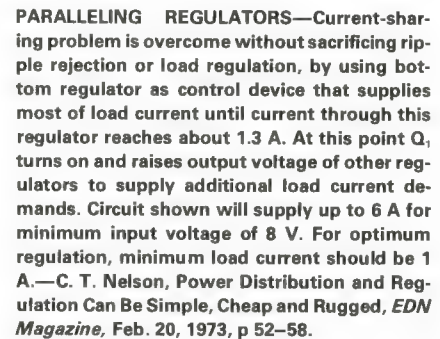
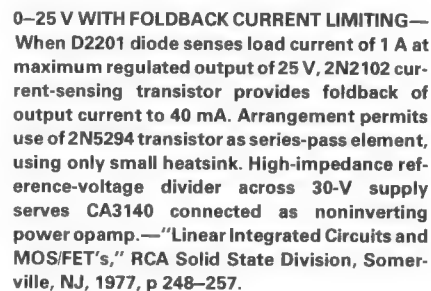
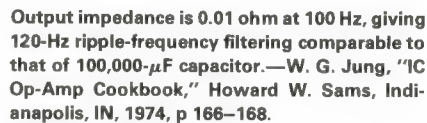
+50 V FLOATING—RCA CA723 regulator operating from 85-V supply delivers 50 V with line regulation of 15 mV for 20-V supply change and load regulation of 20 mV for 50-mA load current change.—“Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET’s,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 61.

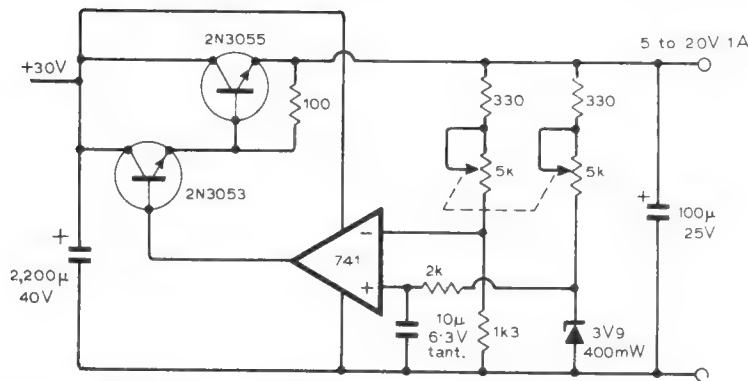


5–30 V AT 1.5 A—External series-pass transistor boosts 500-mA rated output of 78MG or 79MG regulator to 1.5 A for use as adjustable power supply in lab. Circuit has no short-circuit protection for safe-area limiting for external pass transistor, but article shows how to add protective transistor for this purpose.—J. Trulove, *A New Breed of Voltage Regulators*, *73 Magazine*, March 1977, p 62–64.



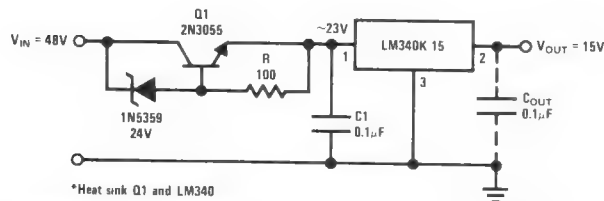
optional capacitor, circuit noise is only 700 μ V P-P.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 10.





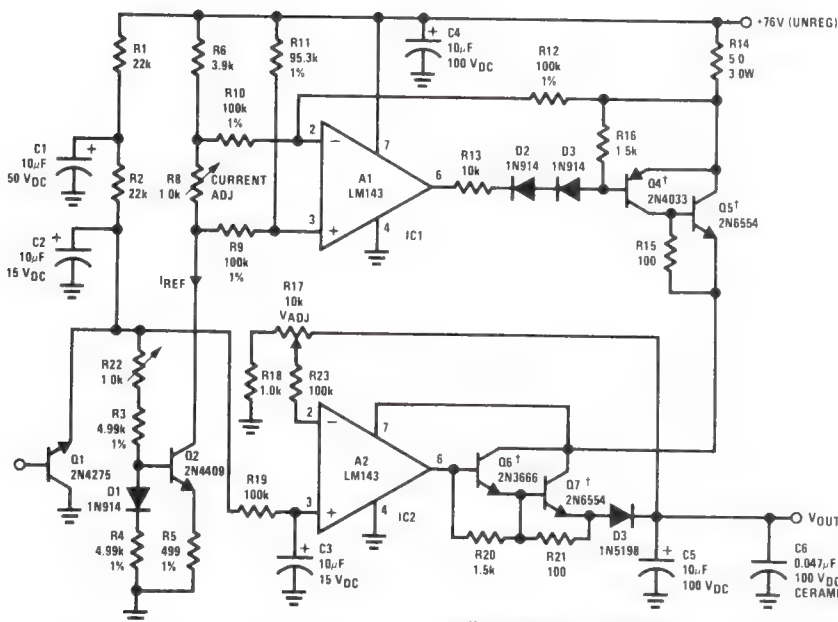
5-20 V ZENER-STABILIZED—Use of dual linear pot simplifies problem of feeding reference zener diode from variable-voltage supply.—L.

J. Baughan, Variable Power Supply with Zener Stabilization, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1975, p 520.



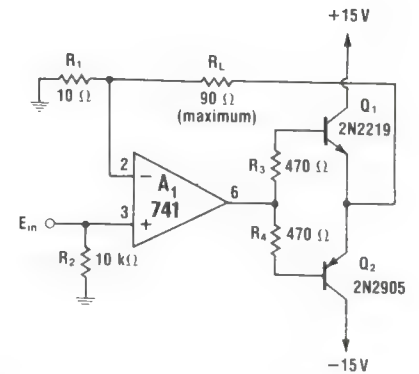
+15 V FROM HIGH INPUT VOLTAGE—Zener is used in series with resistor R to level-shift input voltage higher than rated maximum of LM340K-15 regulator. Typical load regulation is 40 mV for 0-1 A pulsed load, and line regulation is 2

mV for 1-V change in input voltage for no load. With optional output capacitor, circuit noise is only 700 μ V P-P.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 9-10.

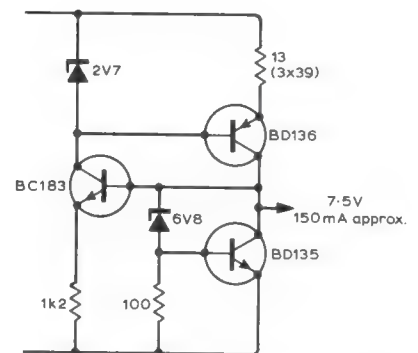


7.1-65 V AT 0-1 A—Provides continuously variable output voltage and adjustable output current range. Q1 is connected as zener to give 6.5-V reference voltage. Darlington current boosters Q4-Q7 should be on common Ther-

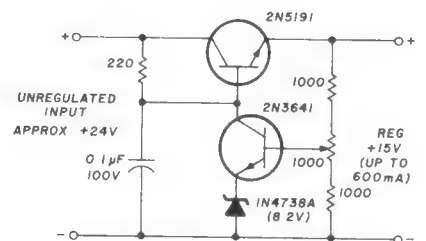
malloy 6006B or equivalent heatsink. Developed for use with pulsed loads. For input voltage range of 46-76 V, regulation is within 286 mV for 500-mA DC output.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 8-10.



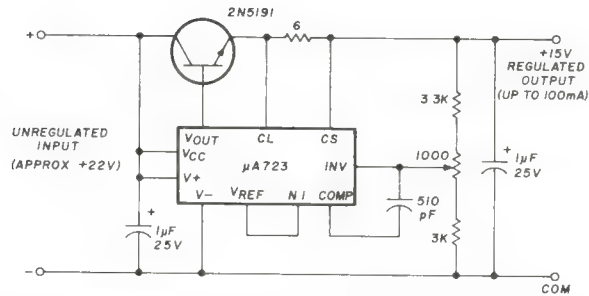
100-mA CURRENT REGULATOR—741 opamp is connected as noninverting voltage-controlled current source feeding transistors that boost output and provide bidirectional current capability in load R_L . If single-polarity current flow is sufficient, omit opposite-polarity transistor.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 173.



HUM-FREE CASSETTE RECORDER SUPPLY—Designed for tape recorder feeding into AF amplifier, to permit operation of recorder from power supply of amplifier without having hum due to positive feedback through shared ground connection. Circuit provides up to 150 mA at 7.5 V from supply ranging from 12 to 24 V. Transistors are connected as constant-current source in series with constant-voltage sink. Use three 39-ohm resistors in parallel as 13-ohm resistor.—G. Hibbert, Avoiding Power Supply Hum, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1973, p 515.

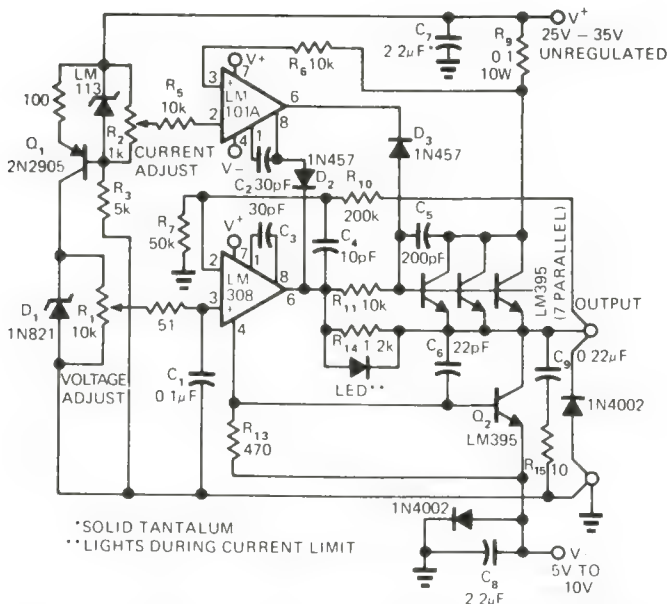


+15 V WITH FEEDBACK—Fraction of output voltage is fed back to base of 2N3641 regulator transistor. Difference between this voltage and zener diode voltage is amplified to control base of 2N5191 series transistor.—H. Olson, Power-Supply Servicing, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 44-50.



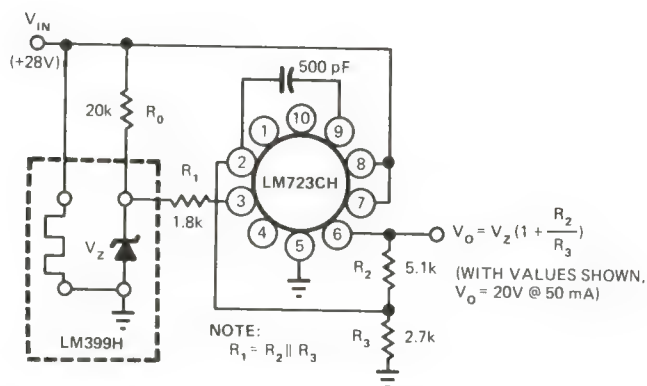
+15 V WITH μ A723—Series power transistor and Fairchild IC voltage regulator provide up to 100 mA. Article covers troubleshooting and re-

pair of all types of regulators.—H. Olson, *Power-Supply Servicing, Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 44–50.



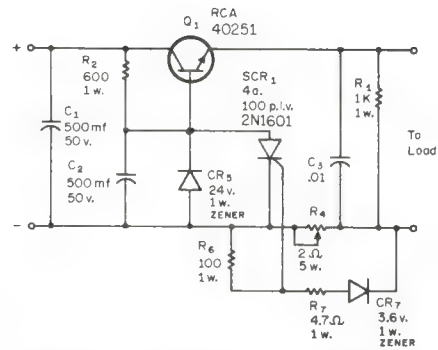
25 V AT 10 A FOR LAB—Circuit uses no large output capacitors yet has good response as constant-voltage or constant-current source. LM395 units (7 in parallel) act as current-limited thermally limited high-gain power transistor. Mount all on same heatsink for good current

sharing, since 300 W will be dissipated under worst-case conditions. Only two control opamps are needed, one for voltage control and one for current control.—R. C. Dobkin, *General-Purpose Power Supply Furnishes 10A and 25V, EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1975, p 70.

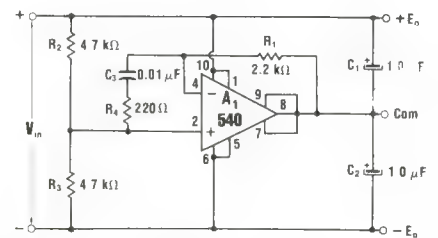


10 PPM/°C—Connections shown convert LM723CH regulator into precision power reference having excellent long-term stability and temperature stability. LM399H replaces internal reference of LM723 with low-noise 6.9 V to give

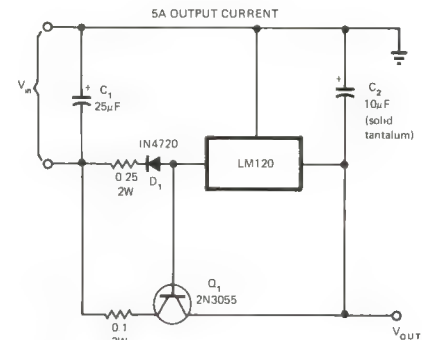
desired performance over temperature range from +15 to +65°C.—B. Welling, *High-Stability Power Supply Uses 723 Regulator, EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1978, p 114 and 116.



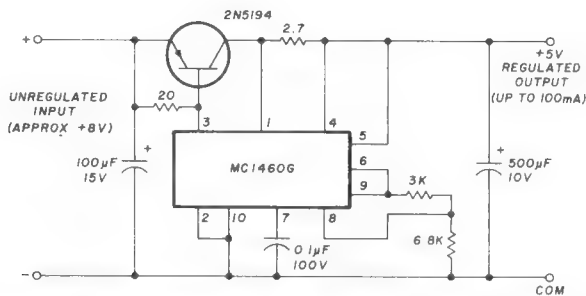
OVERLOAD PROTECTION—When critical current is exceeded, SCR₁ conducts and reduces base-ground voltage of Q₁, cutting it off. Load current then drops to very low value, and Q₁ is protected. Operation is restored by turning off current supply to power transformer after clearing short-circuit condition.—R. Phelps, Jr., *Protective Circuits for Transistor Power Supplies, CQ*, March 1973, p 44–48 and 92.



CONVERTING TO DUAL SUPPLY—With equal values for R₂ and R₃, input of 30 V is converted to ±15 V at output. If desired, R₂ and R₃ can be scaled for unequal voltage drops. Circuit uses 540 power IC having 100-mA rating for each output, for handling load imbalances up to 100 mA.—W. G. Jung, *"IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 170–171.*

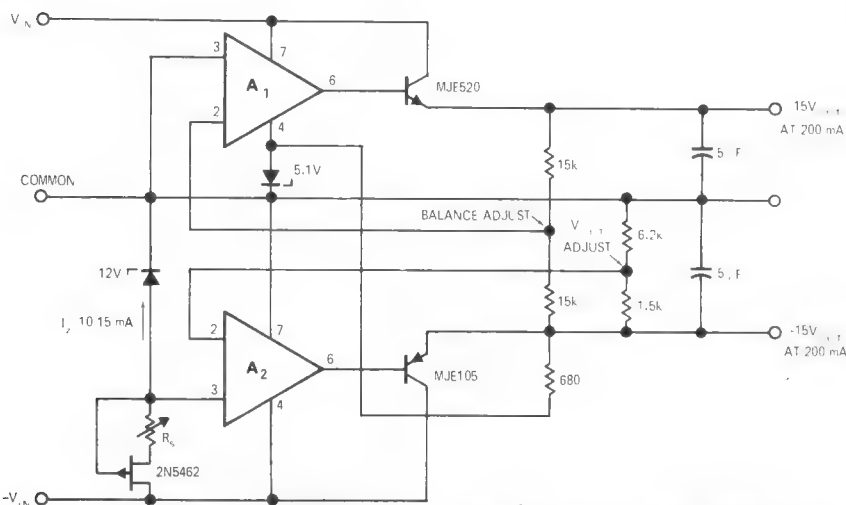


5 A AT -5 TO -15 V—Use of 2N3055 pass transistor boosts current output of LM120 regulator IC. Minimum differential between input and output voltages is typically 2.5 V, so supply voltage must be 2.5 V higher than preset output voltage of regulator chosen from National LM120 series.—C. T. Nelson, *Power Distribution and Regulation Can Be Simple, Cheap and Rugged, EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1973, p 52–58.



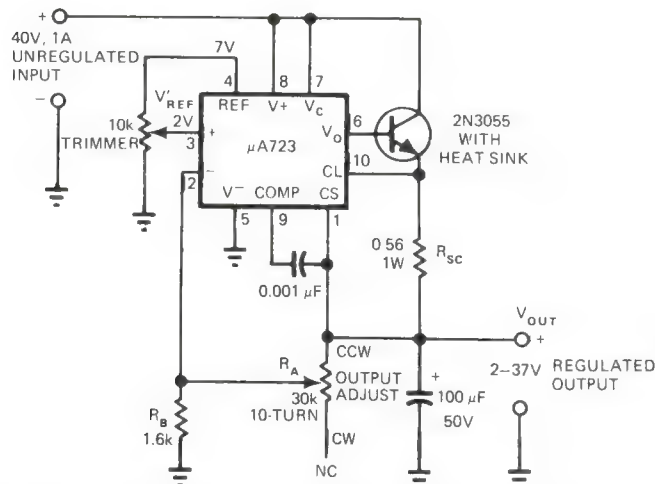
+5 V WITH MC1460G—Series power transistor and Motorola IC voltage regulator provide up to 100 mA. IC shown has been replaced by

MC1469. Equivalents made by other manufacturers can also be used.—H. Olson, Power-Supply Servicing, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 44–50.



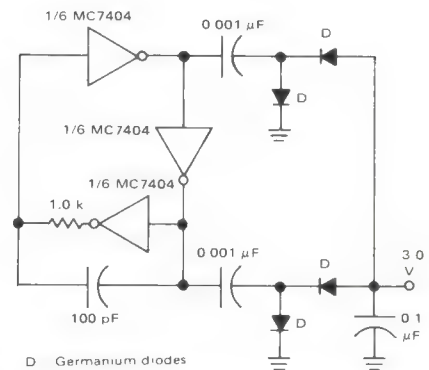
±15 V AT 200 mA—Two-opamp regulator gives dual-polarity tracking outputs that can be balanced to within millivolts of each other or can be offset as required. Negative voltage is regulated, and positive output tracks negative. Article gives step-by-step design procedure based

on use of $\mu A741$ or equivalent opamps. AC ripple is less than 2 mV P-P. Conventional full-wave bridge rectifier with capacitor-input filter can be used to provide required unregulated 36 VDC for inputs.—C. Brogado, IC Op Amps Simplify Regulator Design, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Jan. 15, 1972, p 30–34.



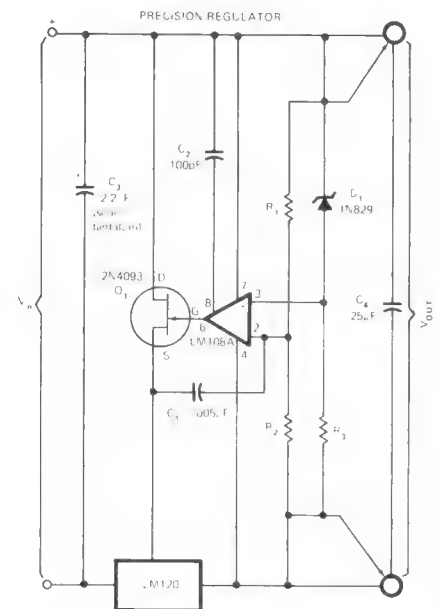
2–37 V—Simple circuit gives fine linear control with 10-turn pot over wide voltage range by first using 10K trimmer pot to divide 7-V refer-

ence down to 2 V.—G. Dressel, Regulator Circuit Provides Linear 2–37 V Adjustment Range, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1978, p 122.

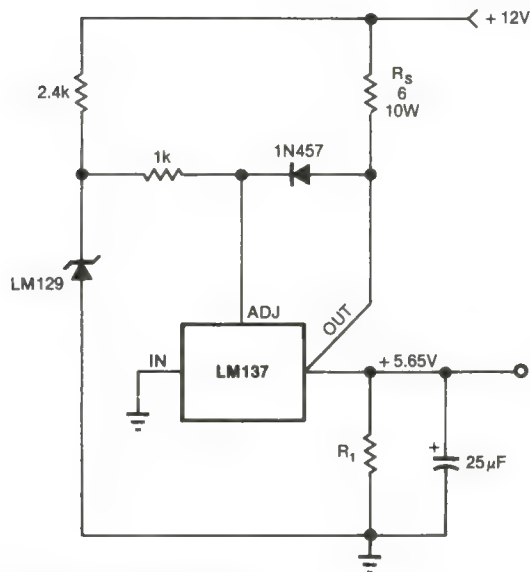


D Germanium diodes

–3 V—Circuit using three sections of Motorola MC7404 operates from +5 V supply and generates –3 V at up to 100 μA , as one of supply voltages required by Motorola MCM6570 8192-bit character generator using 7×9 matrix.—“A CRT Display System Using NMOS Memories,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-706A, p 5.

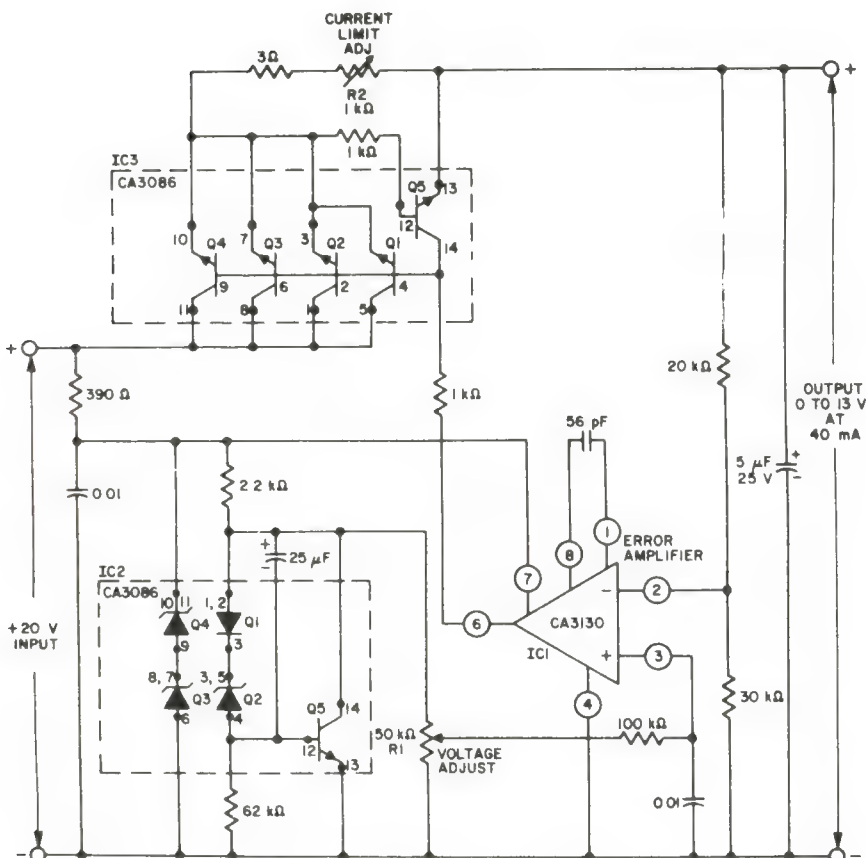


1 A WITH 0.005% VOLTAGE ACCURACY—Use of National LM120 negative regulator with LM108A low-drift opamp and 1N829 precision reference diode gives extremely tight regulation, very low temperature drift, and full overload protection. Bridge arrangement sets output voltage and holds reference diode current constant. FET is required because 4-mA maximum ground current of regulator exceeds output current rating of opamp. R_1 and R_2 should track to 1 PPM or less. R_3 is chosen to set reference current at 7.5 mA. For output of 8 to 14 V, use LM120-5.0; for 15–17 V, use LM120-12.—C. T. Nelson, Power Distribution and Regulation Can Be Simple, Cheap and Rugged, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1973, p 52–58.



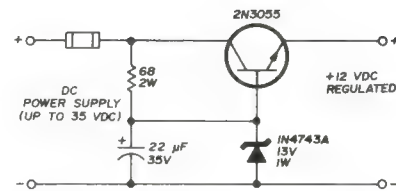
POSITIVE SHUNT REGULATION—Connection shown for LM137 negative series regulator provides high-reliability positive shunt regulation for applications having high-voltage spike on

raw DC supply. Output is 5.65 V.—P. Lefferts, *Series Regulators Provide Shunt Regulation*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1978, p 158 and 160.

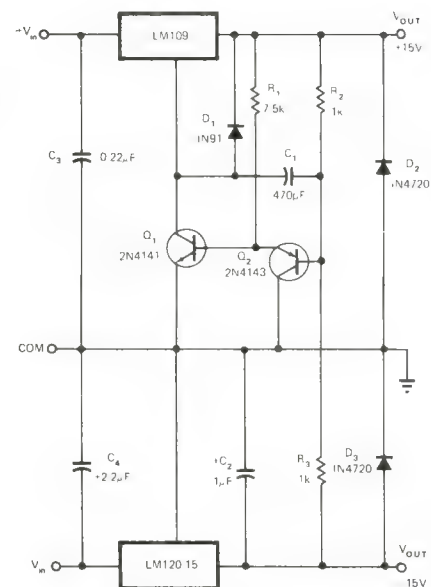


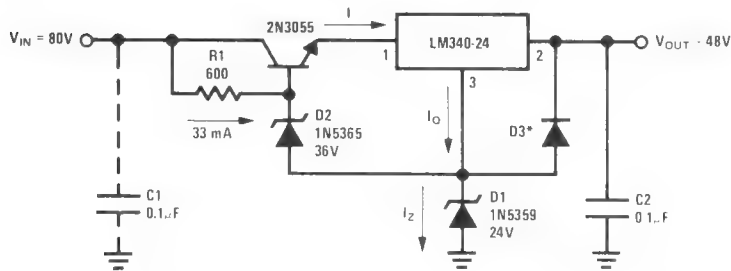
0-13 V AT 40 mA—Combination of RCA CA3130 opamp and two CA3086 NPN transistor arrays provides better than 0.01% regulation from no load to full load and input regulation of 0.02%/

V. Hum and noise output is less than 25 μ V up to 100 kHz.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 236-243.



+12 V AT 2 A—Developed for unregulated 12-VDC supplies used by some amateurs with low-power VHF FM equipment, where no-load voltage may be 18 V or more. During transmit, voltage drops to about 12 V, but on receive may exceed voltage ratings of small-signal transistors in transceiver. Use heatsink with transistor, and use 2-A fuse to protect transistor from shorted load.—J. Fisk, *Circuits and Techniques*, *Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 48-52.

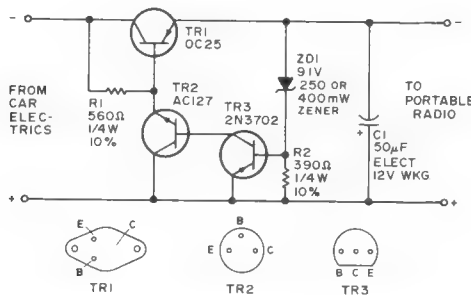




*Germanium signal diode

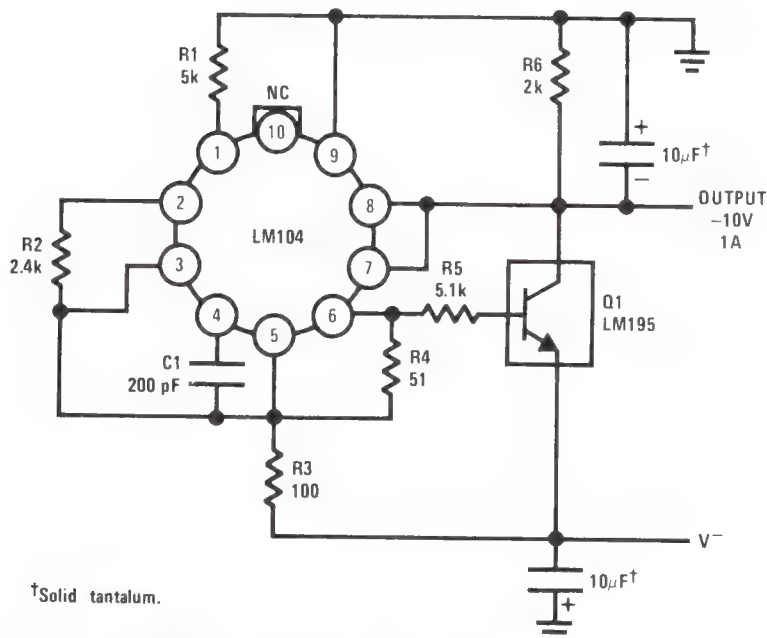
48 V FROM 80 V—Level-shifting transistor-zener combination R1-D2 is used with zener D1 to keep voltage across LM340-24 regulator below maximum rated value. Addition of zeners has drawback of increasing output noise to

about 2 mV P-P. Load regulation is 60 mV for pulsed load change from 5 mA to 1 A. Line regulation is 0.01%/V of input voltage change for 500-mA load.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 10-11.



9 V FROM 12 V—Developed for economical operation of 9-V portable radio from 12-V storage

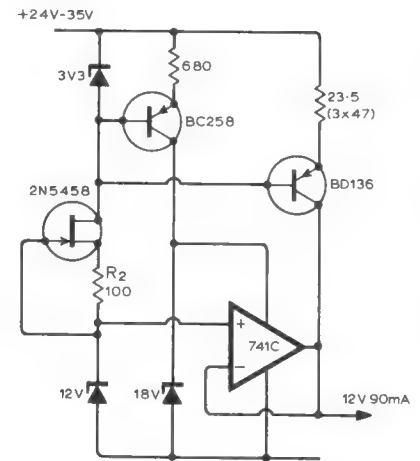
battery of car.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, March 1975, p 136.



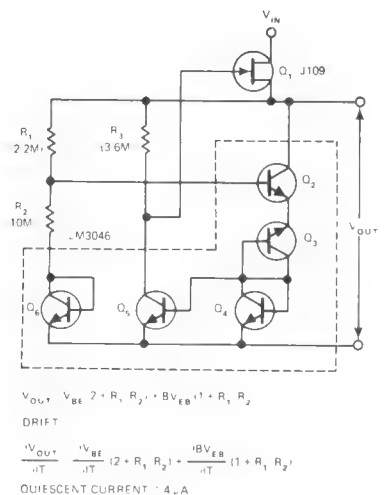
†Solid tantalum.

-10 V AT 1 A—Combination of LM195 power transistor IC and standard LM104 regulator gives negative output voltage with full overload protection and better than 2-mV load regula-

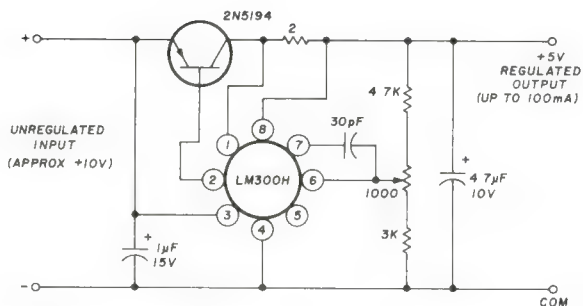
tion. Input voltage must be only 2 V greater than output voltage.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-110, p 4-5.



HUM-FREE TUNER SUPPLY—Permits operation of high-quality FM tuner from amplifier supply without having hum due to positive feedback through shared ground connection. Circuit provides up to 90 mA at 12 V from any supply ranging from 24 to 34 V. Low output impedance eliminates all likely sources of feedback and suppresses ripple. Circuit requires careful initial adjustment to limit current sunk by 741C opamp to less than 15 mA; coarse adjustment is made by varying number of 47-ohm resistors in parallel serving as BD136 emitter resistor, and fine adjustment by changing R₂.—G. Hibbert, Avoiding Power Supply Hum, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1973, p 515.

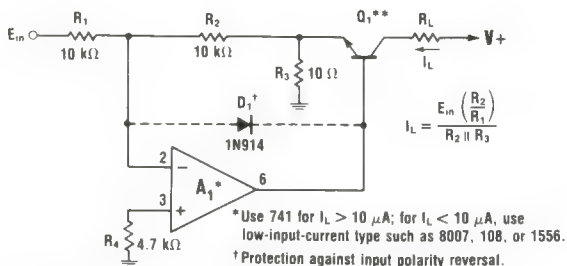


JFET SERIES-PASS—Use of JFET as series-pass element for LM3046 voltage regulator IC minimizes battery drain in microprocessor system applications. Pass element needs no preregulation because drive comes from regulated output. Gate source is isolated from line by drain and thus provides excellent line regulation.—J. Maxwell, Voltage Regulator Bridges Gap Between IC's and Zeners, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 178-179.



+5 V WITH LM300H—Series power transistor and National IC voltage regulator provide up to 100 mA. Improved version of regulator,

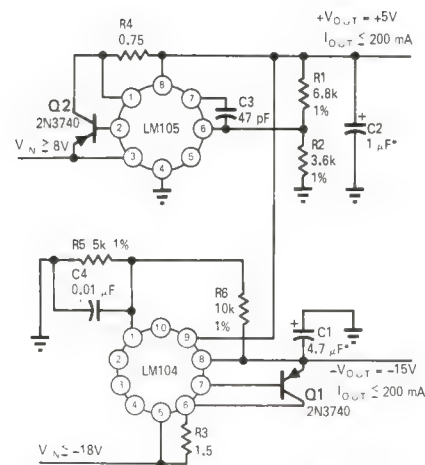
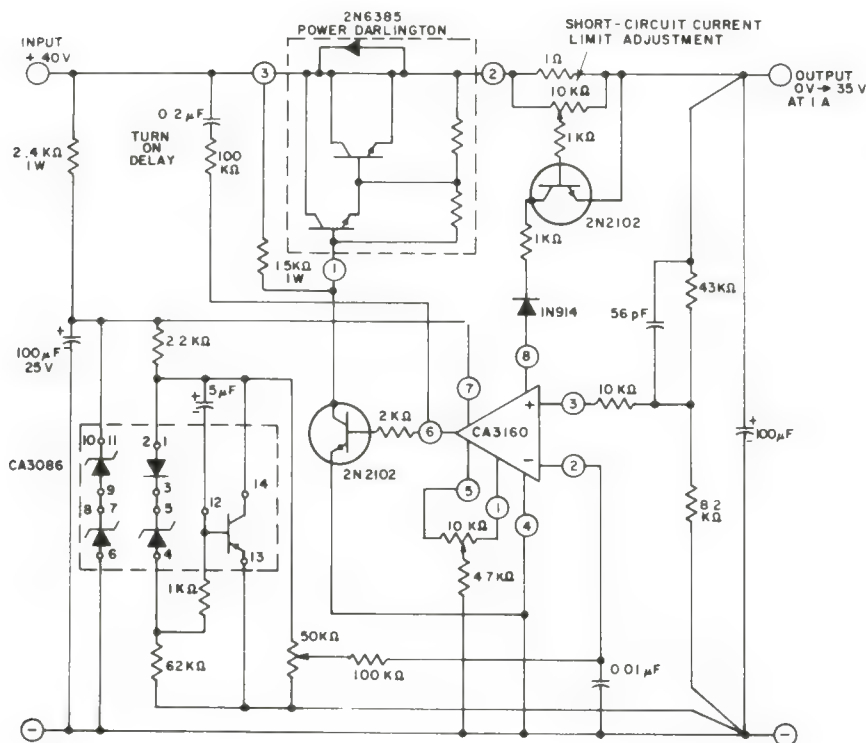
LM305H, may be substituted.—H. Olson, Power-Supply Servicing, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 44–50.



*Q ₁	I _L
2N3904	1.0 µA - 1.0 mA
2N2219	1.0 mA - 100 mA
2N6057	100 mA - 10 A

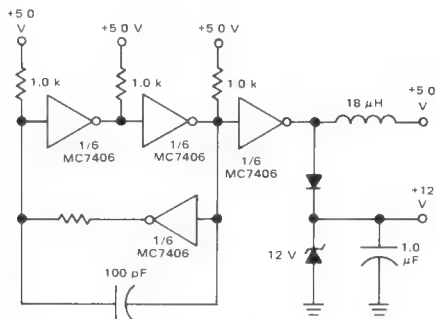
NEGATIVE-INPUT CURRENT REGULATOR—Opamp is used as inverter starting current-boosting transistor to provide positive supply voltage. Load current range depends on transistor used. R₃ forces Q₁ to conduct much heavier

current than feedback current, as required for high load current. Current gain depends on ratio of R₂ to R₃.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 176–177.



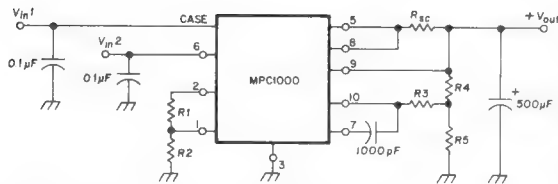
*SOLID TANTALUM

-15 V TRACKING +5 V—LM104 negative regulator is used with inverting gain to give negative output voltage that is greater than positive reference voltage. Noninverting input is tied to divider R5-R6 between negative output and ground. Positive reference determines line regulation and temperature drift, with negative output tracking.—R. C. Dobkin, One Adjustment Controls Many Regulators, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1970, p 33–35.



+5 AND +12 V AT 6 mA—Circuit using four sections of Motorola MC7406 provides +12 V supply required by MCM6570 8192-bit character generator using 7 × 9 matrix, along with conventional +5 V.—"A CRT Display System Using NMOS Memories," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-706A, p 5.

0.1–35 V AT 1 A—CA3160 serves as error amplifier in continuously adjustable regulator that functions down to vicinity of 0 V. RC network between base of 2N2102 output drive transistor and input source prevents turn-on overshoot. Input regulation is better than 0.01%/V, and regulation from no load to full load is better than 0.005%. Hum and noise output is less than 250 µVRMS.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 267–269.

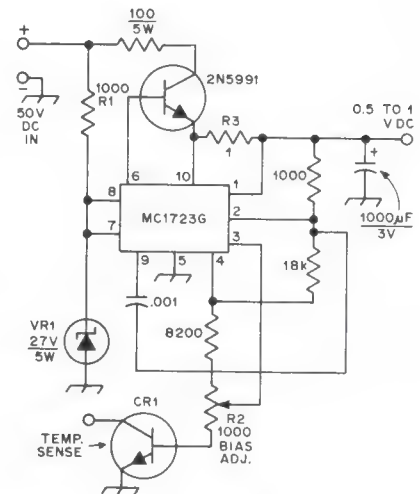


+2 TO +35 V AT 10 A—Provides fixed output voltage at value determined by choice of resistance values, computed as given in table. Heat-sink should have very low thermal resistance. For similar range of negative voltages, Motorola MPC900 regulator can be used, with circuit

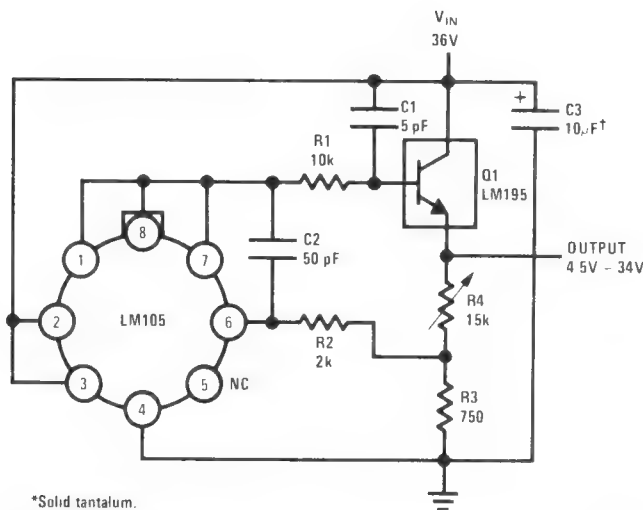
PARAMETER VALUES FOR BEST RESULTS

	$2V < V_O < 7V$	$7V < V_O < 35V$
R_1	$\frac{R_2(7-V_O)}{V_O}$	$\frac{R_4 R_5}{R_4 + R_5}$
R_2	$10k < R_1 + R_2 < 100k$	∞
R_3	$\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$	—
R_4	—	$\frac{R_5(V_O - 7)}{7}$
R_5	∞	$10k < R_5 < 100k$
R_{sc}	$\frac{0.66}{I_{sc}} @ T_J = 25^\circ C$	—

modified slightly as set forth in article.—H. Olson, Second-Generation IC Voltage Regulators, *Ham Radio*, March 1977, p 31–37.



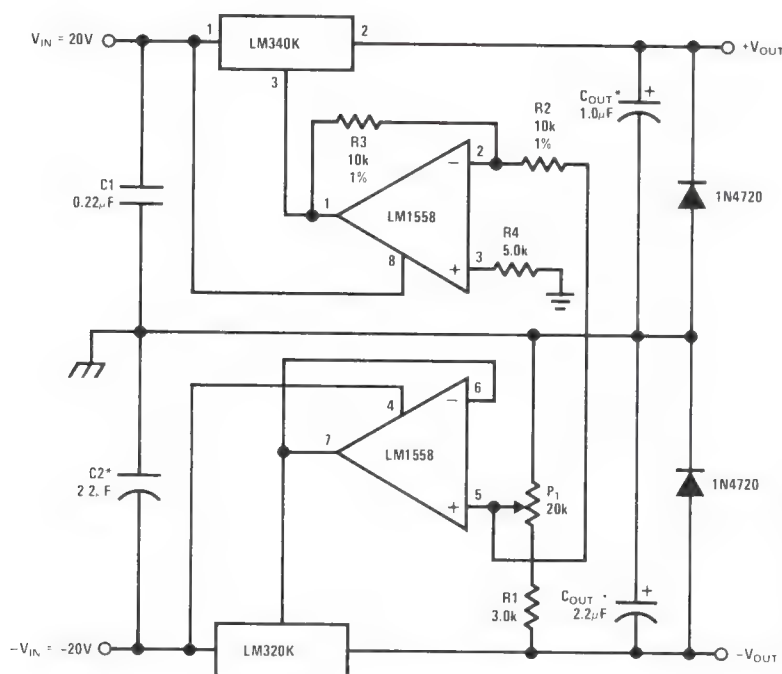
+0.5 TO 1 V BIAS—Motorola MC1723G regulator, 2N5991 current-booster transistor, and base-emitter junction of 2N5190 transistor CR1 serve as adjustable bias voltage source for 300-W solid-state power amplifier. R3 sets current limiting at about 0.65 A. Measured output-voltage variations are about ± 6 mV for load changes of 0 to 600 mA.—H. O. Granberg, One KW—Solid-State Style, *QST*, April 1976, p 11–14.



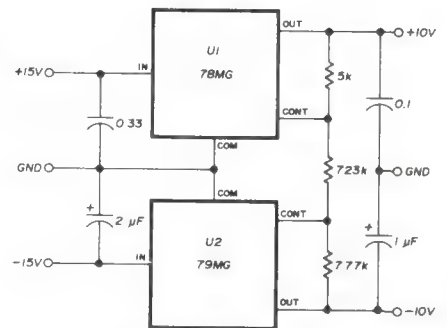
*Solid tantalum.

4.5–34 V AT 1 A—Combination of LM195 power transistor IC and standard LM105 regulator gives better than 2-mV load regulation with overload protection. Differential between input

and output voltages is only 2 V.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-110, p 4.

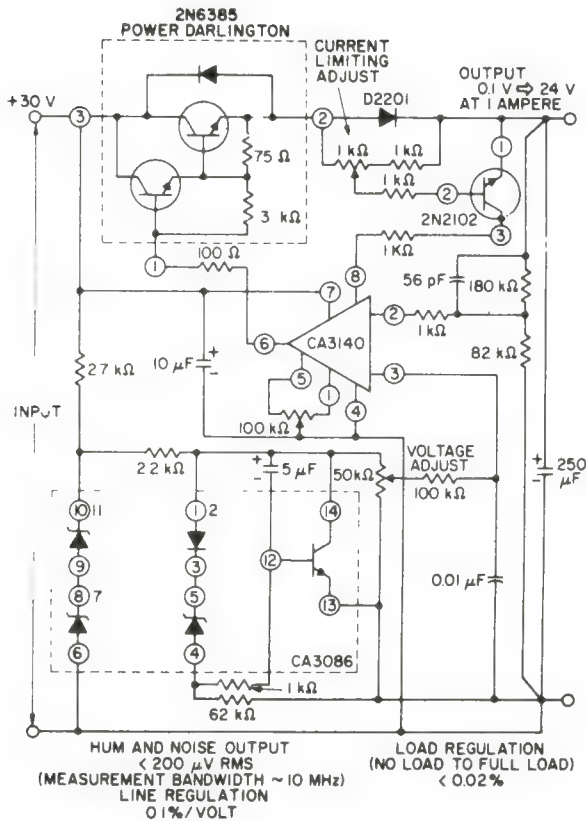


*Solid tantalum

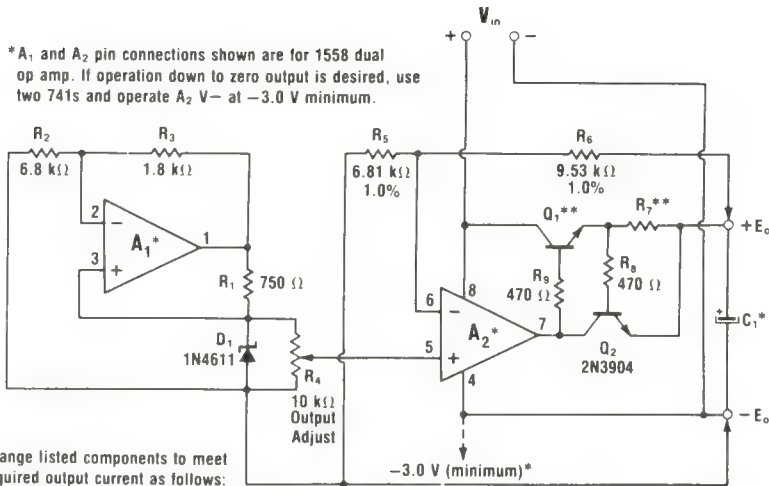


±10 V TRACKING—Fairchild 78MG and 79MG positive and negative voltage-regulator ICs provide up to 500-mA output, with protection against short-circuits and thermal overloads.—D. Schmieskors, Adjustable Voltage-Regulator ICs, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1975, p 36–38.

±5 TO ±18 V WITH TRACKING—Ground pin of LM340K-15 positive regulator is lifted by LM1558 inverter, while ground pin of negative LM320K-15 is lifted by LM1558 voltage follower. Positive regulator is made to track negative regulator within about 50 mV over entire output range. At ± 15 V, typical load regulation is between 40 and 80 mV for 0–1 A pulsed load.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 8–9.



*A₁ and A₂ pin connections shown are for 1558 dual op amp. If operation down to zero output is desired, use two 741s and operate A₂ V_{in} at -3.0 V minimum.



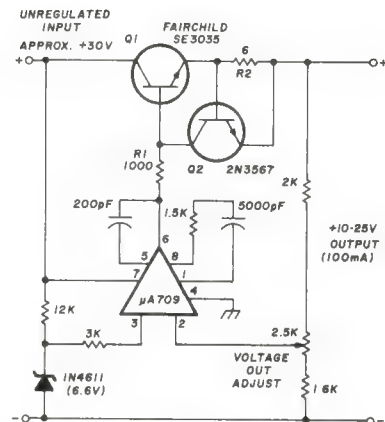
**Change listed components to meet required output current as follows:

	100 mA	2.0 A
Q ₁	2N3766	2N6057†
R ₇	4.7 Ω	0.25 Ω
C ₁	100 μF	1000 μF

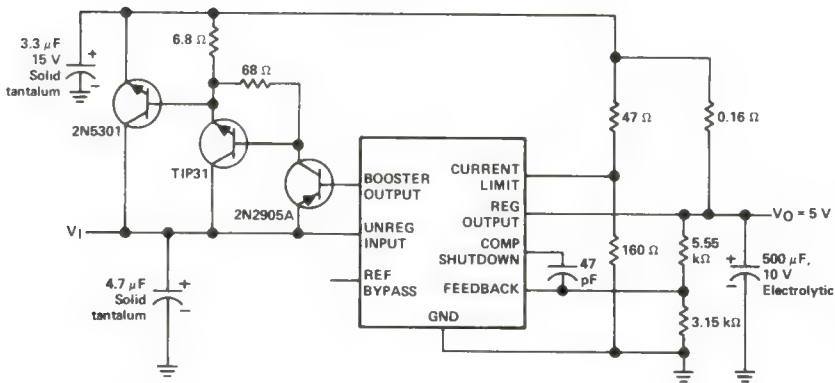
†Heat sink required.

0-15 V AT 2 A—Basic zener-opamp regulator output of 6.6 V is scaled up to maximum of 15 V, adjusted with R₄, by adding buffer opamp A₂ and current-boosting transistors. Q₂ provides short-circuit protection by sensing load current

through R₇. Large output capacitor C₁ maintains low output impedance at high frequencies where gain of A₂ falls off.—W. G. Jung, “IC Op-Amp Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 158-159.

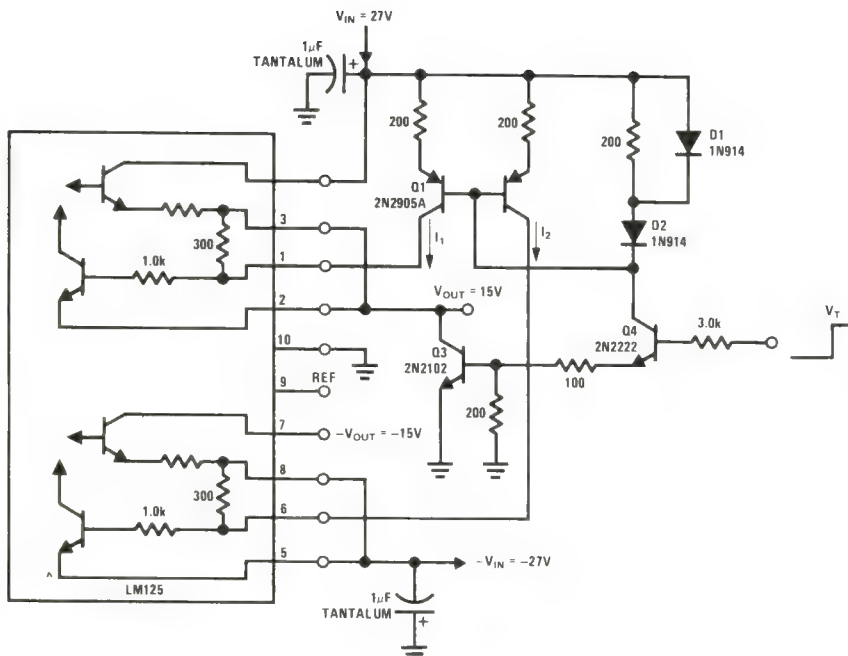
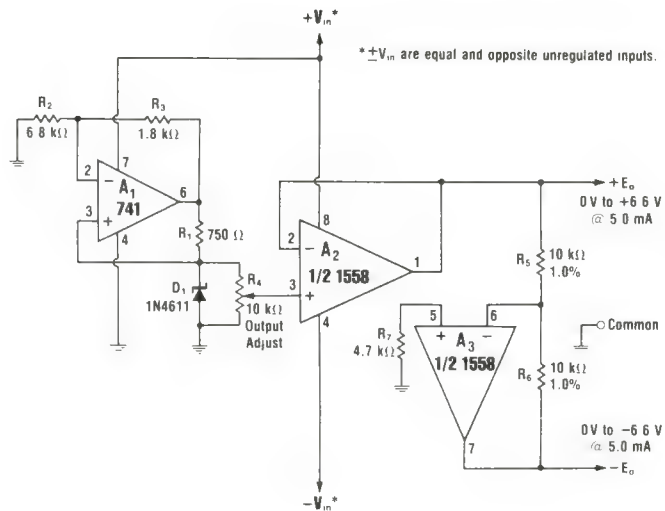


+10 TO +25 V AT 100 mA—Series regulator uses opamp as differential amplifier and extra transistor Q₂ as current limiter. When 100 mA is drawn, 0.6 V is developed across R₂ to make Q₂ conduct, pulling Q₁ base in negative direction. This action prevents excessive current from being passed by Q₁.—H. Olson, Power-Supply Servicing, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 44-50.

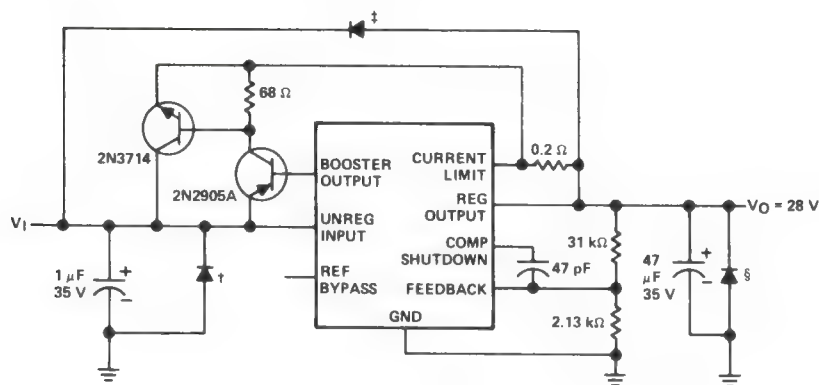


5 V AT 10 A WITH CURRENT LIMITING—Combination of three transistors and SN52105 or SN72305 regulator provides foldback current limiting for overload protection. Input voltage can be up to 40 V greater than 5-V output. Load regulation is about 0.1%, and input regulation is 0.1%/V. Regulators are interchangeable with LM105 and LM305 respectively.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 5-9.

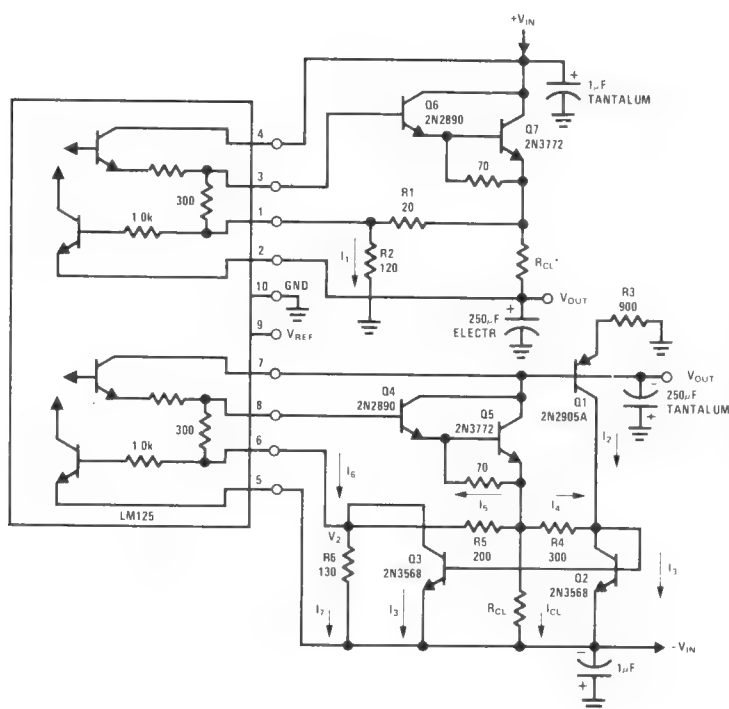
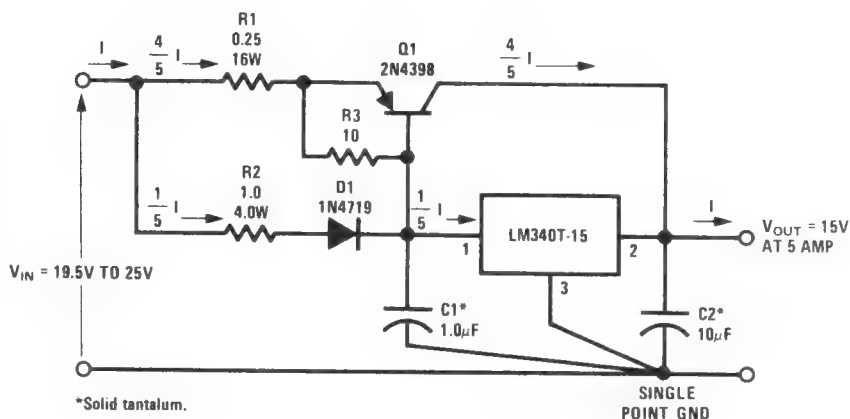
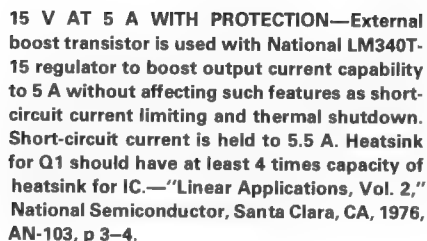
0 TO ± 6.6 V TRACKING AT 5 mA—Master-slave regulator combination is used to make second regulator provide mirror image of first while output of first is varied over full range from 0 to zener limit with R_4 . Accuracy of tracking depends on match between R_5 and R_6 , which should be 1% film or wirewound.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 160-162.



ELECTRONIC SHUTDOWN—Both sections of National LM125 dual tracking regulator are shut down by TTL-compatible control signal V_T which shorts internal reference voltage of regulator to ground. Q3 acts only as current sink.—T. Smathers and N. Sevastopoulos, "LM125/LM126/LM127 Precision Dual Tracking Regulators," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-82, p 15.

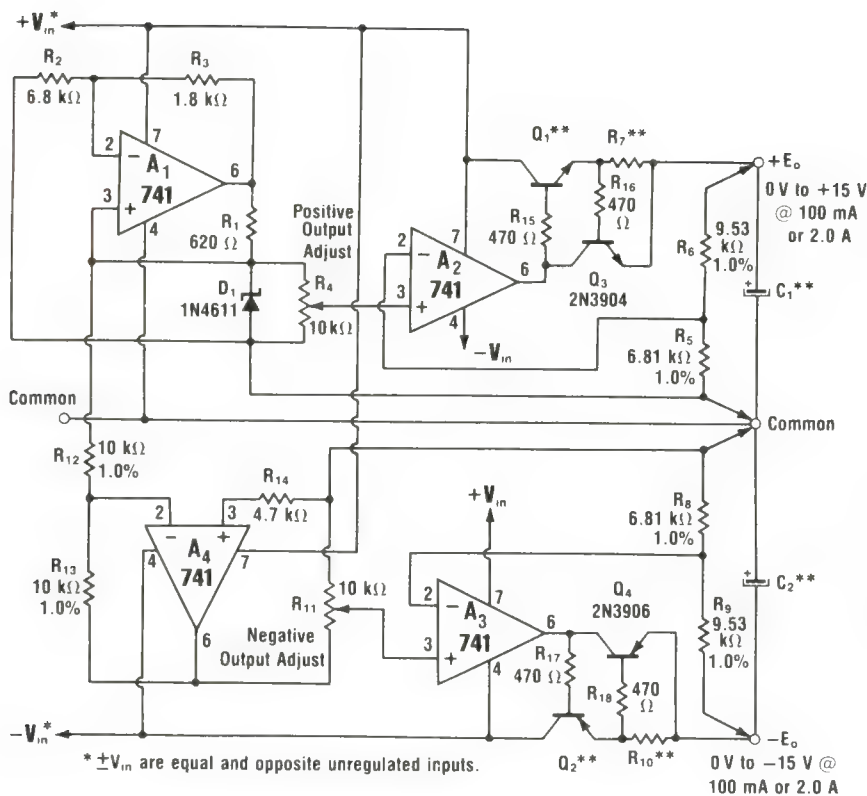
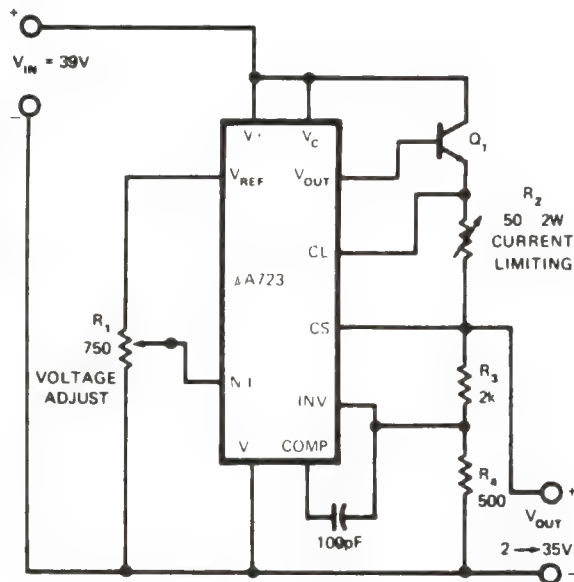


28 V AT 1 A—Circuit uses SN52105 or SN72305 regulator with three protective diodes. Feedback diode at top protects against shorted input and inductive loads on unregulated supply. Input diode protects against input voltage reversal. Output diode protects against output voltage reversal. Maximum input voltage is 50 V.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 5-9.



±15 V AT 10 A WITH FOLDBACK CURRENT LIMITING—Combination of Darlington pass transistors and current limiting is used with National LM125 dual tracking regulator to give high output currents with protection from short-circuits.—T. Smathers and N. Sevastopoulos, "LM125/LM126/LM127 Precision Dual Tracking Regulators," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-82, p 11.

2-35 V VARIABLE—Wide voltage range is achieved by using $\mu A723$ regulator IC in simple feedback arrangement requiring only single pot to vary output voltage continuously and linearly from 2 to 35 V. Resistors R_3 and R_4 divide output voltage by 5, so inverting input of regulator sees one-fifth of output voltage. R_1 is connected between 7-V reference of IC and ground to present any intermediate voltage to noninverting input. IC acts to keep these two voltages equal. Maximum input voltage limit is 40 V; if possibility of higher voltages exists in lab applications, protect IC with 40-V zener across it.—J. Gangi, Continuously Variable Voltage Regulator, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1973, p 91.

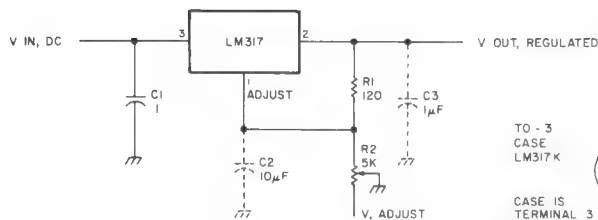


0 TO ± 15 V INDEPENDENTLY VARIABLE—Common zener reference serves for both regulators. Buffer A_3 uses negative reference voltage developed from 6.6-V positive voltage across D_1 by inverter A_4 . Both regulators provide 100 mA or 2 A depending on transistors used.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 162-164.

**Change listed components to meet required output current as follows:

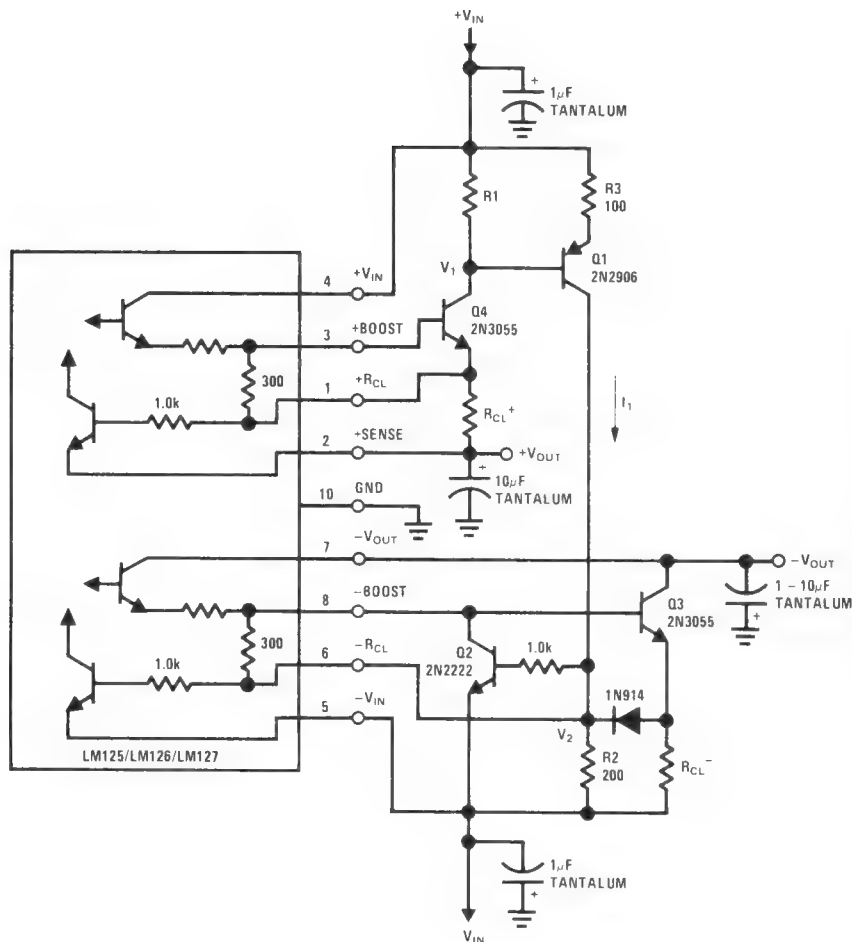
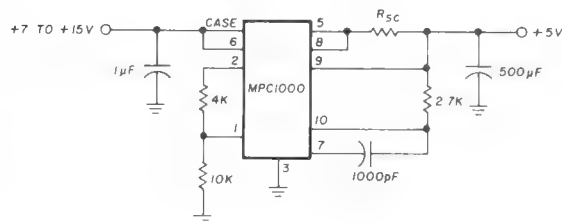
	100 mA	2.0 A
Q_1	2N3766	2N6057†
Q_2	2N3740	2N6050†
R_7, R_{10}	4.7 Ω	0.25 Ω
C_1, C_2	100 μF	1000 μF

†Heat sink required.

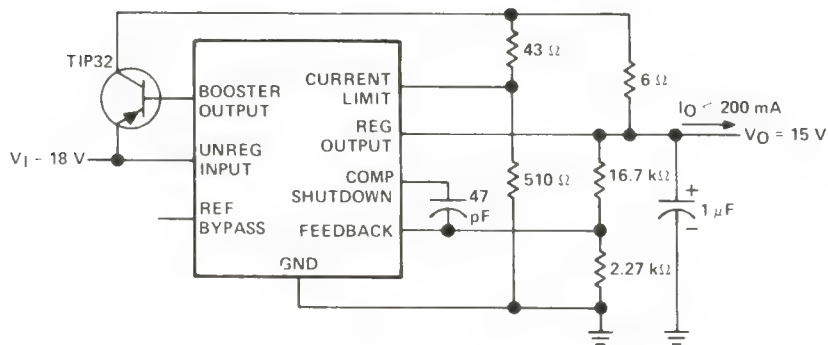


1.2–37 V AT 1.5 A—Uses National LM317 adjustable three-terminal positive voltage regulator. Output voltage is determined by ratio of R_1 and R_2 . Output can be adjusted from 37 V down to 1.2 V with R_2 . If DC input is 40 V, regulation is about 0.1% at all settings when going from no load to full load. Regulator includes overload and thermal protection. If current limit is exceeded, regulator shuts down. C_2 and C_3 are optional; C_2 improves ripple rejection, and C_3 prevents instability when load capacitance is between 500 and 5000 pF.—Adjustable Bench Supply, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1977, p 192–193.

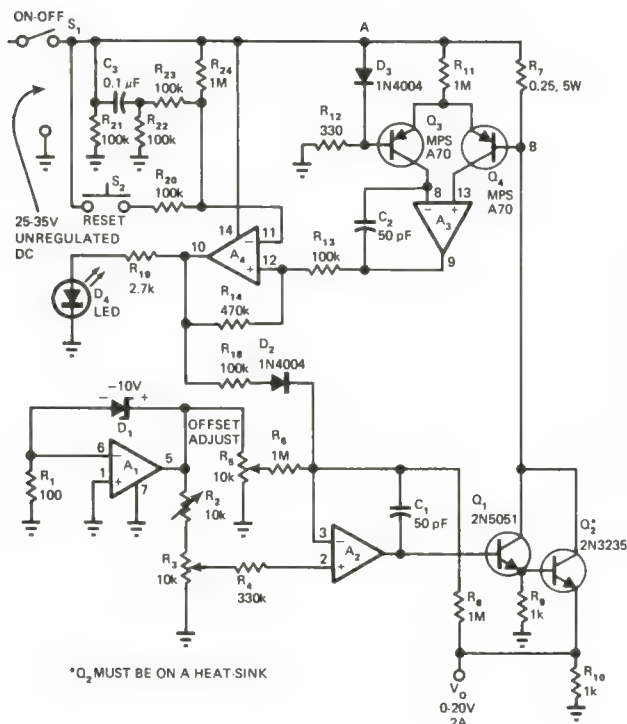
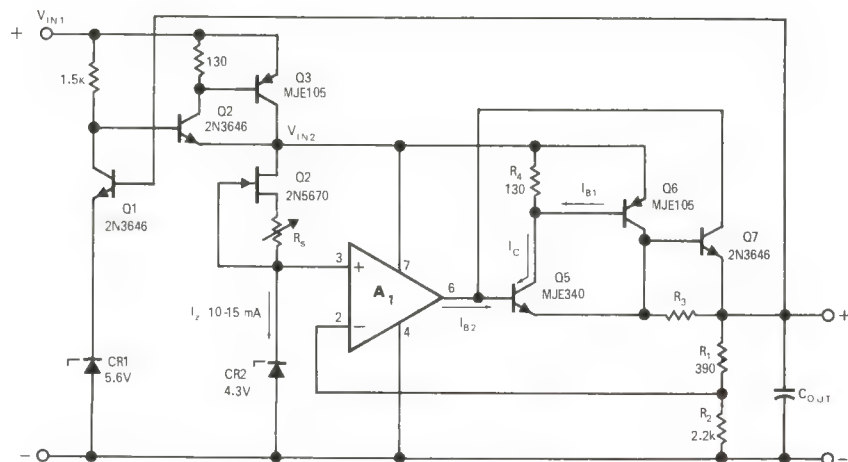
+5 V AT 3 A—Uses Motorola MPC1000 positive voltage regulator to provide high current required for large TTL project. Current-limiting resistor R_{SC} is in range of 0.66 to 0.066 ohm. Use copper wire about 50% longer than calculated length and shorten step by step until required pass current is obtained; thus, start with 25 ft of No. 16, 15 ft of No. 18, 10 ft of No. 20, or 6 ft of No. 22.—G. L. Tater, The MPC1000—Super Regulator, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1976, p 52–54.

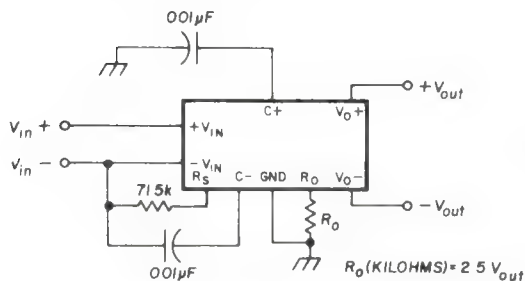


SIMULTANEOUS CURRENT LIMITING—Limiting action of circuit depends on output current of positive regulator but acts simultaneously on both positive and negative outputs of National LM125 dual tracking regulator. Positive output current produces voltage drop across R_1 that makes Q_1 conduct. When increase in current makes voltage drop across R_2 equal negative current limit sense voltage, negative regulator will current-limit. Positive regulator closely follows negative output down to level of about 700 mV. Q_2 turns off negative pass transistor during simultaneous current limiting. Output voltages are ± 15 V.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-82, p 12–13.



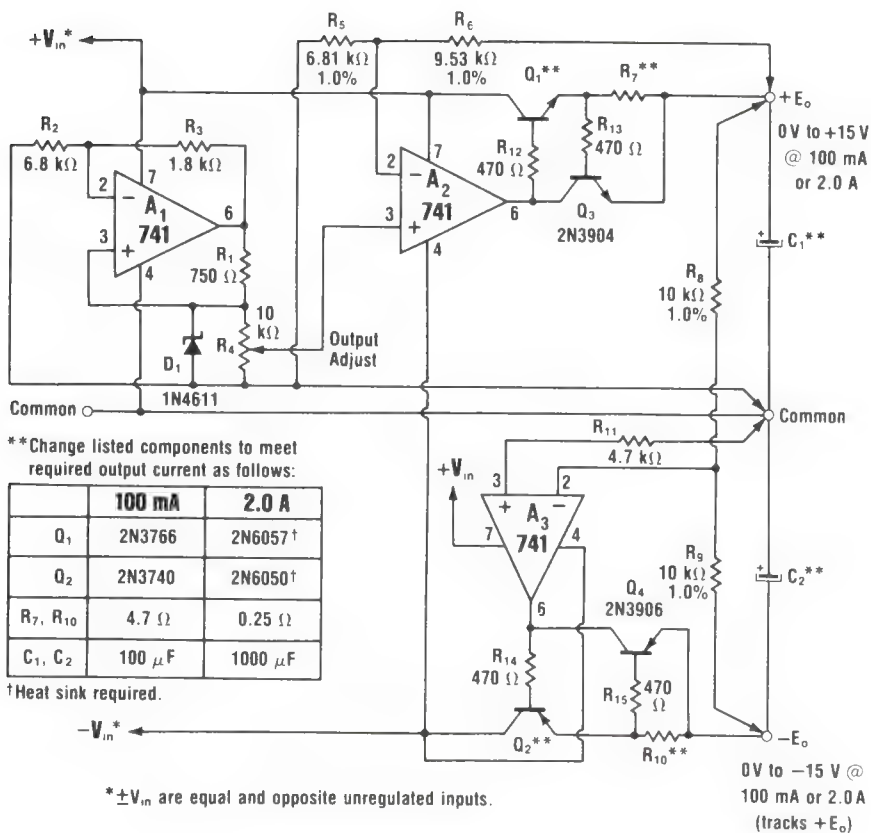
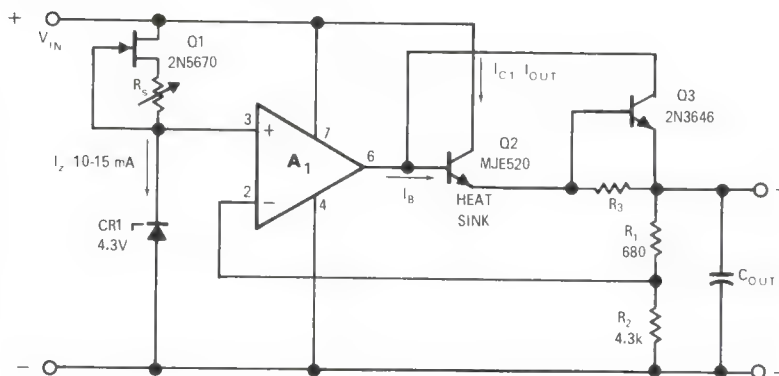
5 V AT 1 A—Use of Darlington at output boosts power rating of standard opamp voltage regulator circuit. Article gives step-by-step design procedure. With $\mu A741$ opamp, circuit gives good regulation along with short-circuit protection. AC ripple is less than 2 mV P-P. Required input of 30 V is obtained from conventional full-wave bridge rectifier with capacitor-input filter.—C. Brogado, IC Op Amps Simplify Regulator Design, *EDN/EEE Magazine*, Jan. 15, 1972, p 30–34.

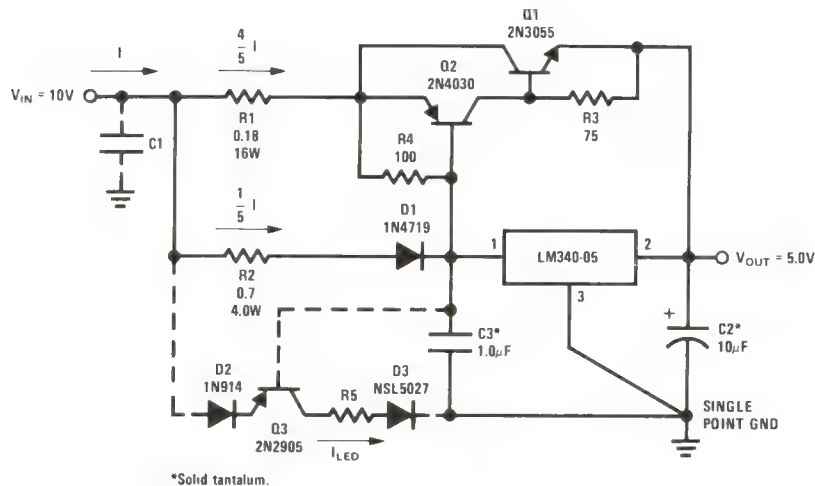




VARIABLE DUAL-POLARITY—External resistor R_o determines values of positive and negative regulated output voltages provided by Silicon General SG3501 dual regulator.—H. Olson, Second-Generation IC Voltage Regulators, *Ham Radio*, March 1977, p 31–37.

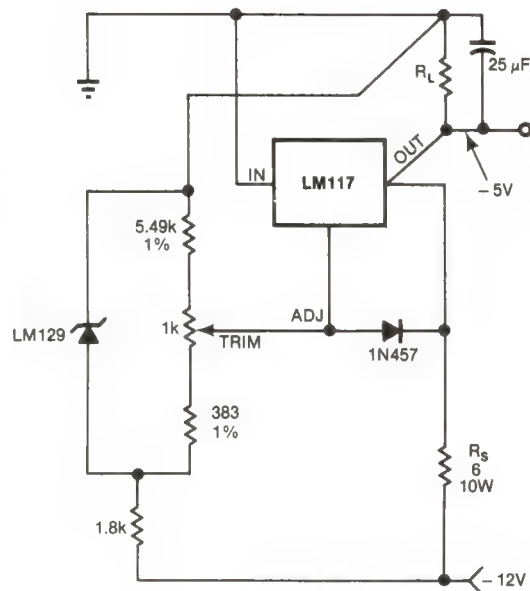
5 V AT 200 mA—Article gives step-by-step design procedure for developing special opamp regulator when commercial unit meeting desired specifications is not available. Opamp is $\mu A741$. Circuit gives good regulation along with short-circuit protection, with less than 2 mV P-P AC ripple. Required input of 20 V is obtained from conventional full-wave bridge rectifier with capacitor-input filter.—C. Brogado, IC Op Amps Simplify Regulator Design, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Jan. 15, 1972, p 30–34.



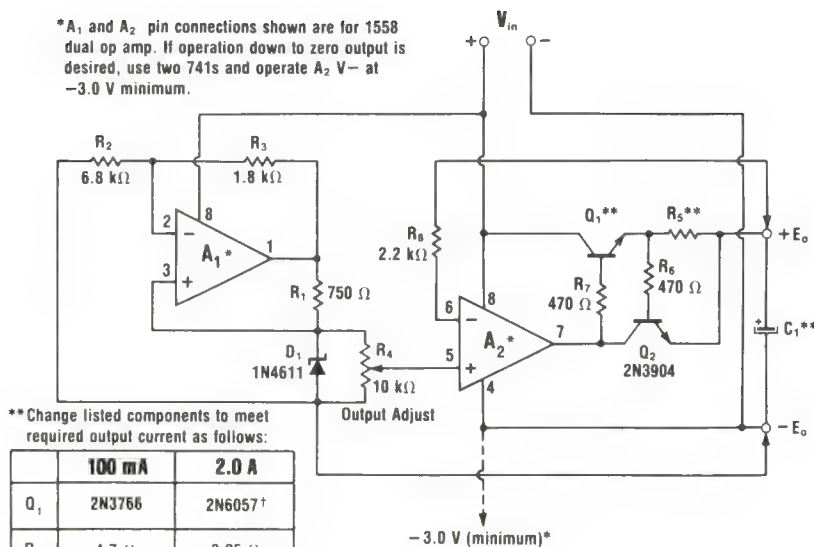


5 V AT 5 A FOR TTL—Typical load regulation is 1.8% from no load to full load. Q1 and Q2 serve in place of single higher-cost power PNP boost transistor. Dotted lines show how to add overload indicator using National NSL5027 LED and R2 as overload sensor. When load current exceeds 5 A, Q3 turns on and D3 lights. Circuit includes thermal shutdown and short-circuit protection.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 5.

NEGATIVE SHUNT REGULATION—Connection shown for LM117 positive series regulator provides spike-suppressing negative shunt regulation of -5 V output. With capacitor shown, regulator will withstand 75-V spikes on raw DC supply. For larger spikes, increase capacitor value.—P. Lefferts, *Series Regulators Provide Shunt Regulation*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1978, p 158 and 160.



*A₁ and A₂ pin connections shown are for 1558 dual op amp. If operation down to zero output is desired, use two 741s and operate A₂ V₋ at -3.0 V minimum.

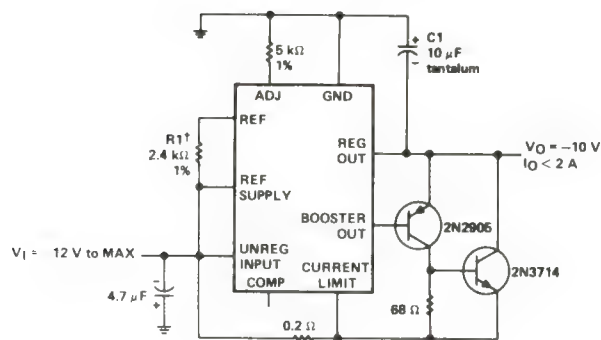


**Change listed components to meet required output current as follows:

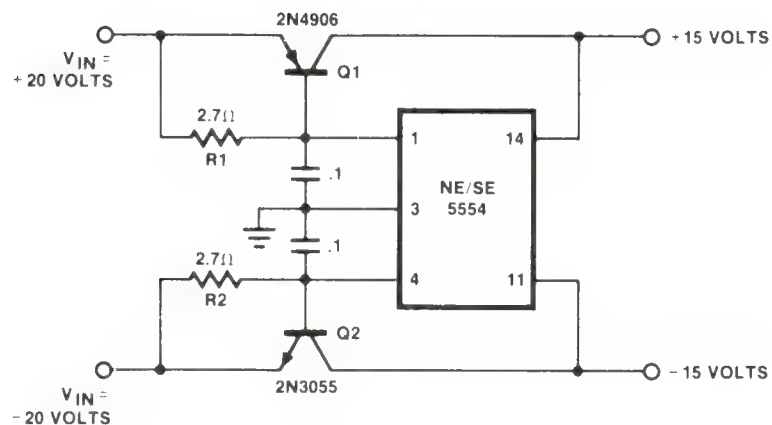
	100 mA	2.0 A
Q ₁	2N3766	2N6057†
R ₅	4.7 Ω	0.25 Ω
C ₁	100 μF	1000 μF

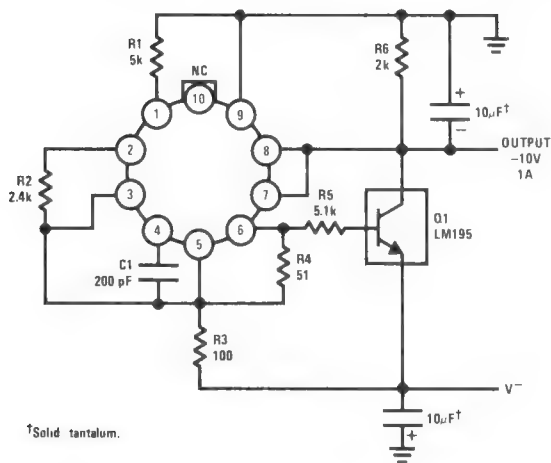
†Heat sink required.

0-6.6 V AT 2 A—High-power circuit is suitable for low-voltage logic devices that require high current at supply voltages between 3 and 6 V. Maximum output of 2 A is obtained with 2N6057 Darlington pair for Q₁. Single 2N3766 can be used if load is only 100 mA. Q₂ provides short-circuit protection for Q₁. Since supply does not have to be adjusted down to 0 V, negative supply for A₂ can go to common negative of circuit. Optional connection to -3 V is used only when voltage range must go down to 0 V.—W. G. Jung, “IC Op-Amp Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 157-158.



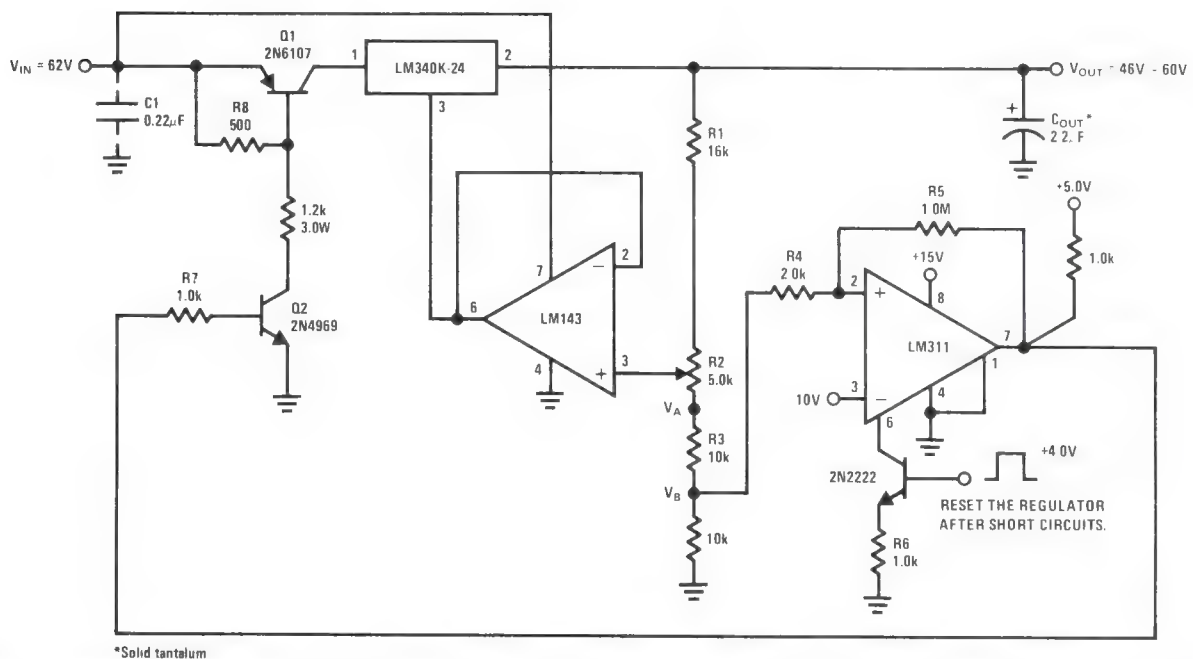
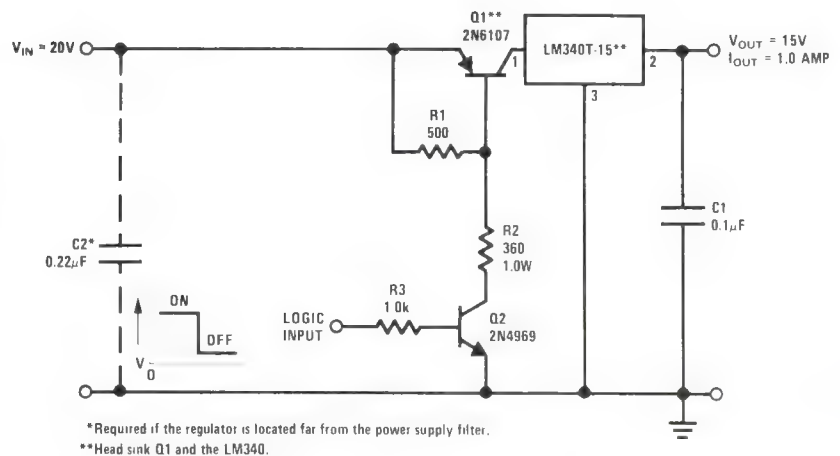
±15 V TRACKING—Single NE/SE5554 dual tracking regulator is used with pass transistors to give higher output current than 200-mA limit for each section of regulator, with close-tolerance tracking.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 672–673.





-10 V AT 1 A—National LM195 power transistor, used with LM105 regulator, provides full overload protection. Load regulation is better than 2 mV. Circuit requires only 2-V differential between input and output voltages.—R. Dobkin, "Fast IC Power Transistor with Thermal Protection," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-110, p 5.

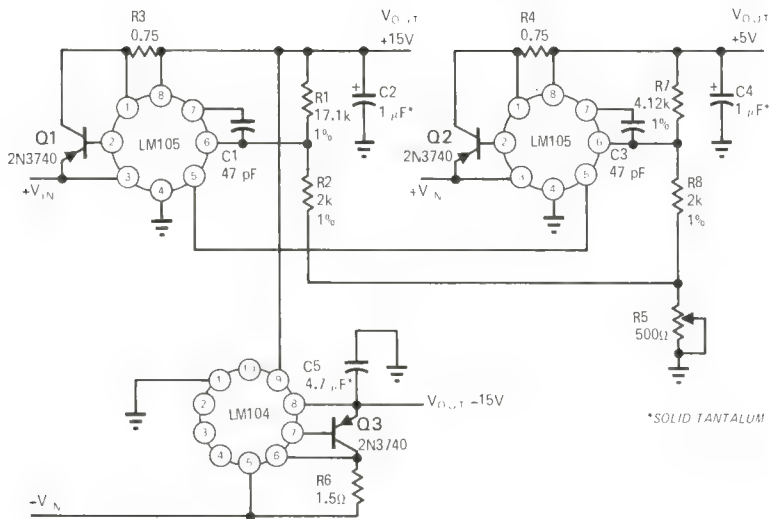
15 V AT 1 A WITH LOGIC SHUTDOWN—Arrangement shown provides practical method of shutting down LM340T-15 or similar regulator under control of TTL or DTL gate. Pass transistor Q1 operates as saturated transistor when logic input is high (2.4 V minimum for TTL) and Q2 is turned on. When logic input is low (below 0.4 V for TTL), Q2 and Q1 are off and regulator is in effect shut down.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 11.



46-60 V FROM 62 V—Variable-output high-voltage regulator includes short-circuit and overvoltage protection. When LM340K-24 reg-

ulator has been shut down by shorted load, LM311 must be activated by applying 4-V strobe pulse to 2N2222 transistor to make Q1 close

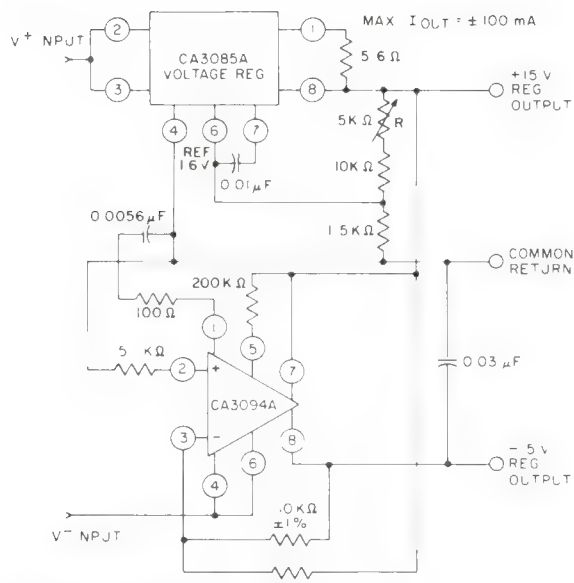
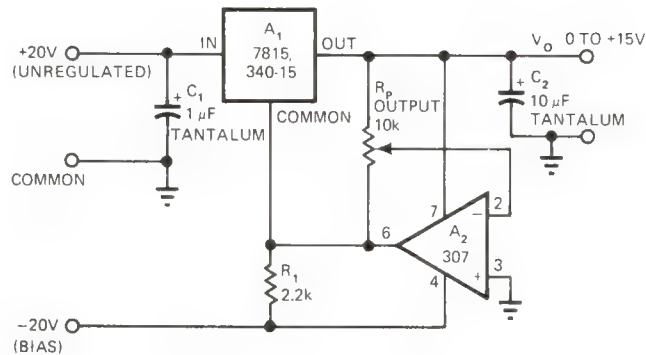
again and start regulator.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 11-12.



+15, +5, AND -15 V—Single potentiometer R5 serves for adjusting all three regulated output voltages simultaneously. Accuracy of adjustment is within 2%.—R. C. Dobkin, *One Adjustment Controls Many Regulators*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1970, p 33-35.

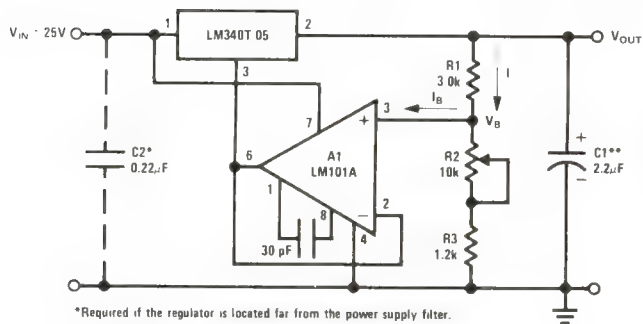
*SOLID TANTALUM

0-15 V—Addition of 307 or 301A opamp and three inexpensive components to standard three-terminal voltage regulator provides programming capability from maximum terminal voltage down to zero. With adequate heatsink, output current can be up to 1 A. Opamp A₂ provides floating reference voltage to normally grounded common terminal of A₁, with pot allowing ground to be positioned anywhere along voltage drop of 15 V across pot. Unregulated negative supply is not critical, and drain is 10 mA.—W. G. Jung, *Three Components Program Regulator from Maximum to Zero*, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1977, p 126 and 128.



*V⁺ INPUT RANGE = 19 TO 30 V
FOR 15 V OUTPUT
**V⁻ INPUT RANGE = -16 TO -30 V
FOR -15 V OUTPUT

±15 V TRACKING AT 100 mA—Provides line and load regulation of 0.075% by using CA3094A programmable opamp and CA3085A series voltage regulator. V⁺ input range is 19 to 30 V for 15-V output, while V⁻ input range is -16 to -30 V for -15 V output.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 18.

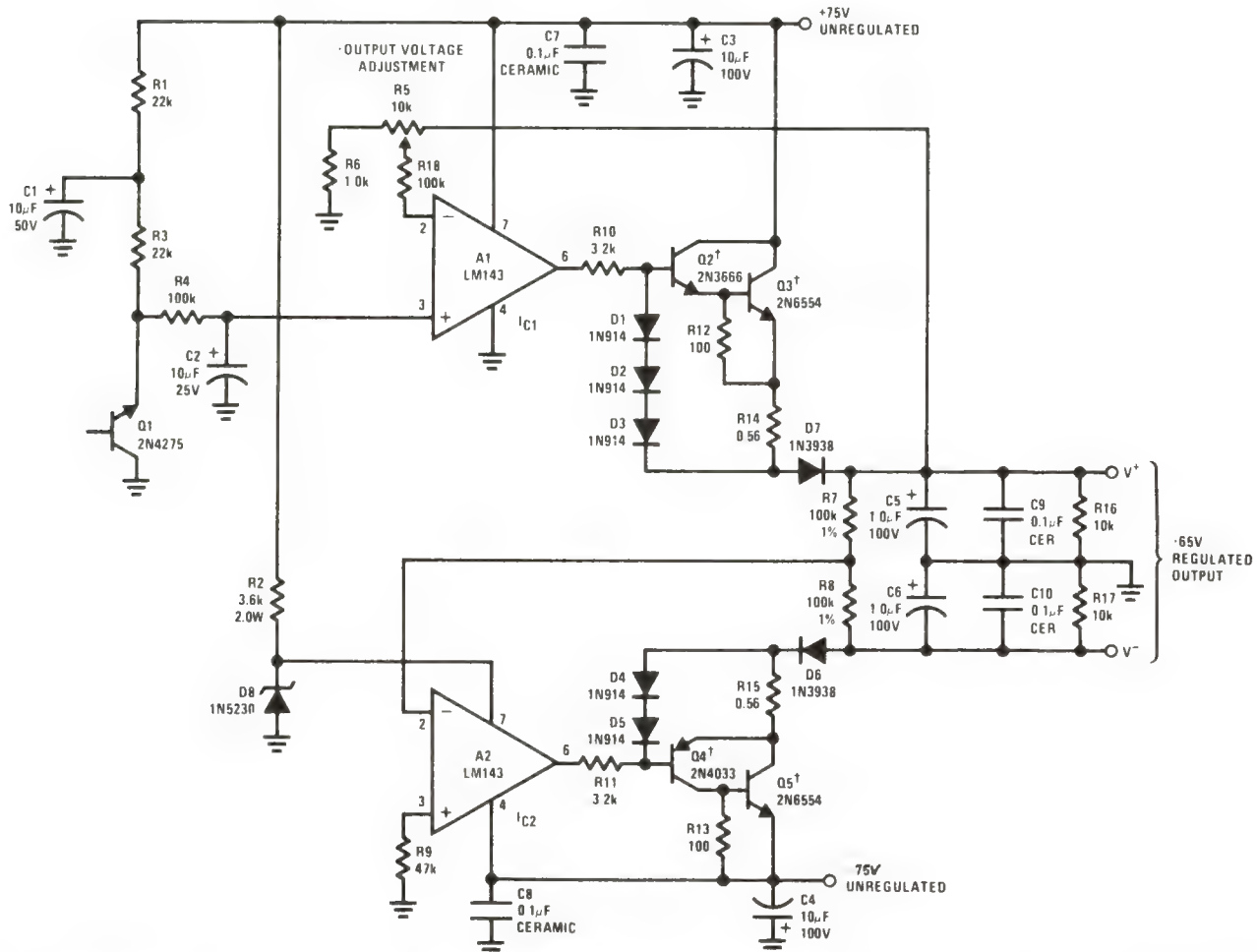
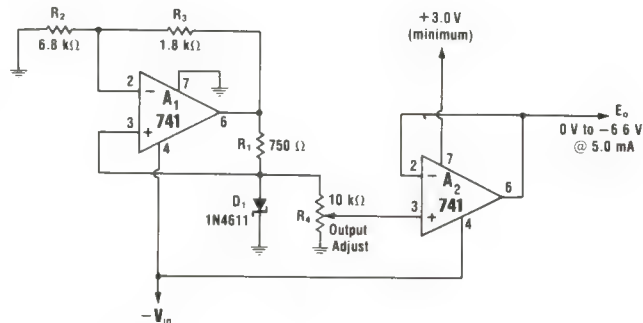


*Required if the regulator is located far from the power supply filter.

**Solid tantalum

7–23 V AT 1.2–2 A—Ground terminal of LM340T-05 regulator is raised by amount equal to voltage applied to noninverting (+) input of opamp, to give output voltage set by R2 in resistive divider. Short-circuit protection and thermal shutdown are provided over full output range.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 6–7.

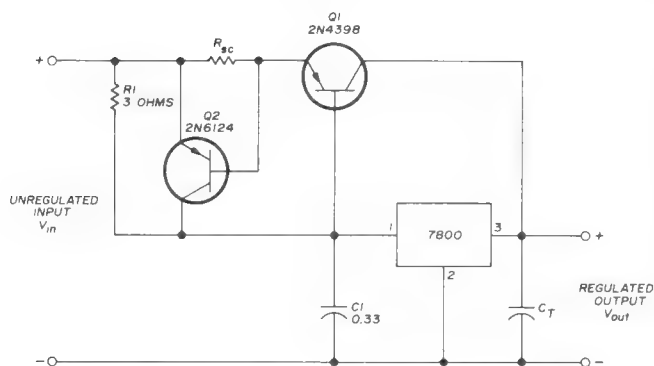
0 TO –6.6 V AT 5 mA—Voltage follower A₂ buffers output that can be adjusted over full range from 0 V to zener limit with R₄. Positive supply of A₂ must go to voltage slightly more positive than +3 V common if linear output operation is required over full range.—W. G. Jung, “IC Op-Amp Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 159–160.



±65 V TRACKING AT 1 A—Circuit uses two LM143 high-voltage opamps in combination with zener reference and discrete power-transistor pass elements. Q1 is transistor used as stable 6.5-V zener voltage reference. Opamp A1 amplifies reference voltage from 1 to about 10

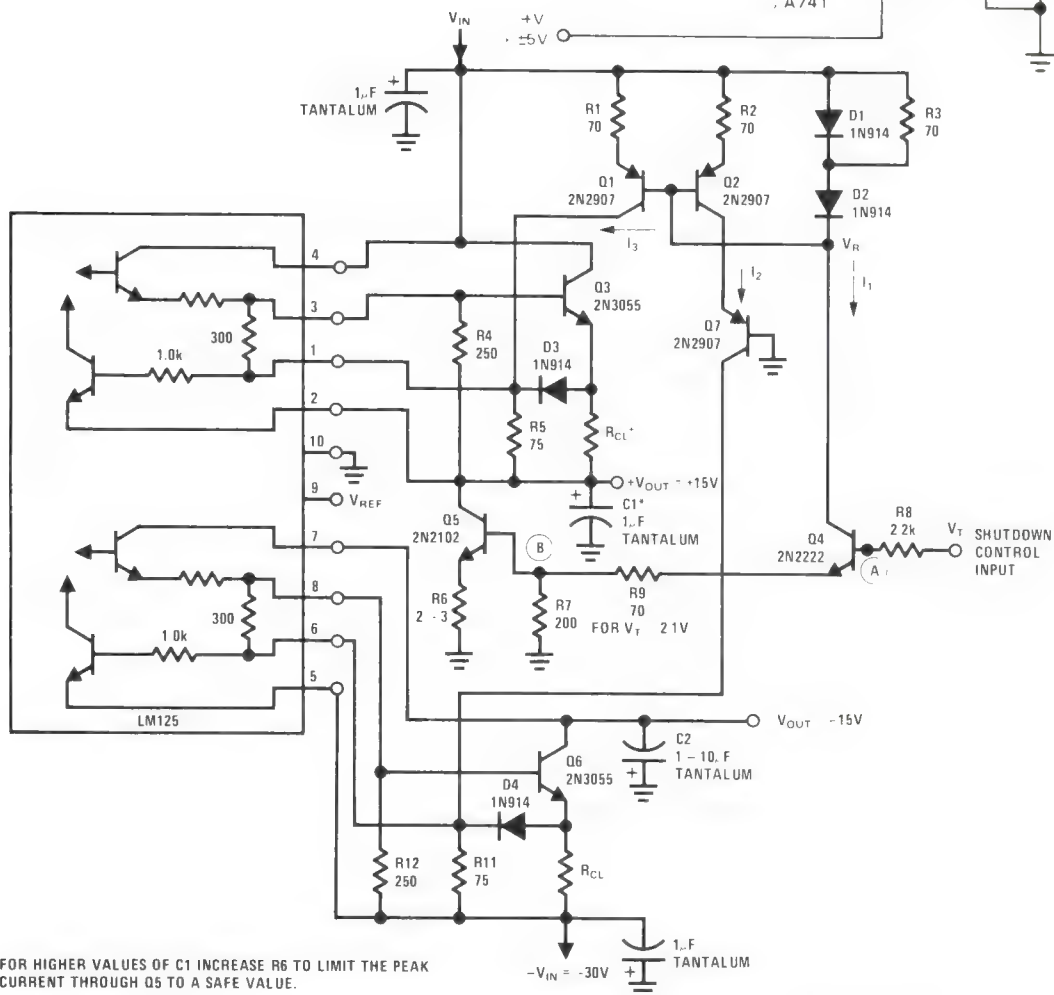
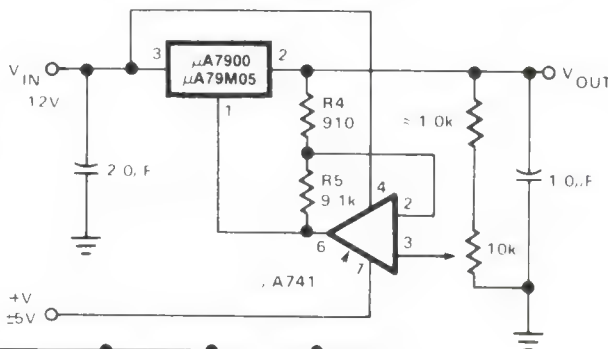
times for application through R10 to Darlington-connected transistors Q2 and Q3. Feedback resistor R5 is made variable so positive output voltage can be varied from 6.5 V to about 65 V. This output is applied to unity-gain inverting power opamp A2 to generate negative output

voltage. Q2-Q5 should be on common Thermalloy 6006B or equivalent heatsink. Supply includes short-circuit protection. Maximum shorted load current is about 1.25 A.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-127, p 8–9.



5–24 V—Choice of regulator in 7800 series determines value of output voltage that is maintained within 0.05% of its actual value. Choose regulator for voltage desired. Unregulated input V_{in} must be at least 2 V higher than regulator rating. Transient suppression capacitor C_T is typically 10 to 50 μ F. Output current is increased above IC rating by using PNP series-pass transistor Q1 which has maximum collector current of 30 A. Protection circuit Q2 prevents burnout of power transistor. Choose R_{sc} for limiting current value to desired value.—J. E. Trulove, Three-Terminal Voltage-Regulator ICs, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1973, p 26–30.

–10 V TO –0.5 V—Regulator in μ A7900 series is used with 741 opamp to provide adjustable output voltage. Differential between input and output is 2 V.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 670.

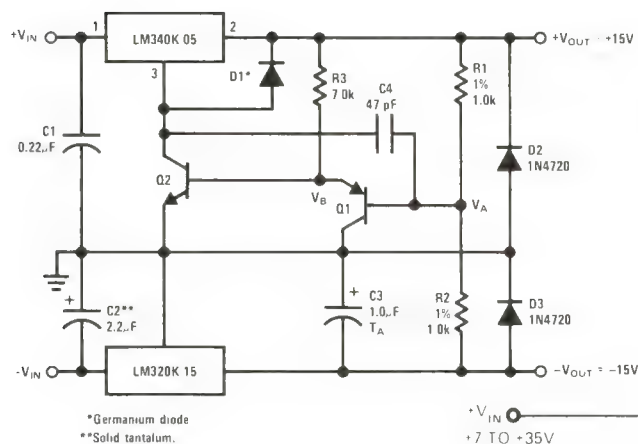


*FOR HIGHER VALUES OF C1 INCREASE R6 TO LIMIT THE PEAK CURRENT THROUGH Q5 TO A SAFE VALUE.

CURRENT BOOSTING WITH ELECTRONIC SHUTDOWN—Circuit provides complete shutdown for both sections of National LM125 dual tracking regulator without affecting unregulated inputs that may be powering additional equipment. Shutdown control signal is TTL-compatible, but regulator may be shut down at

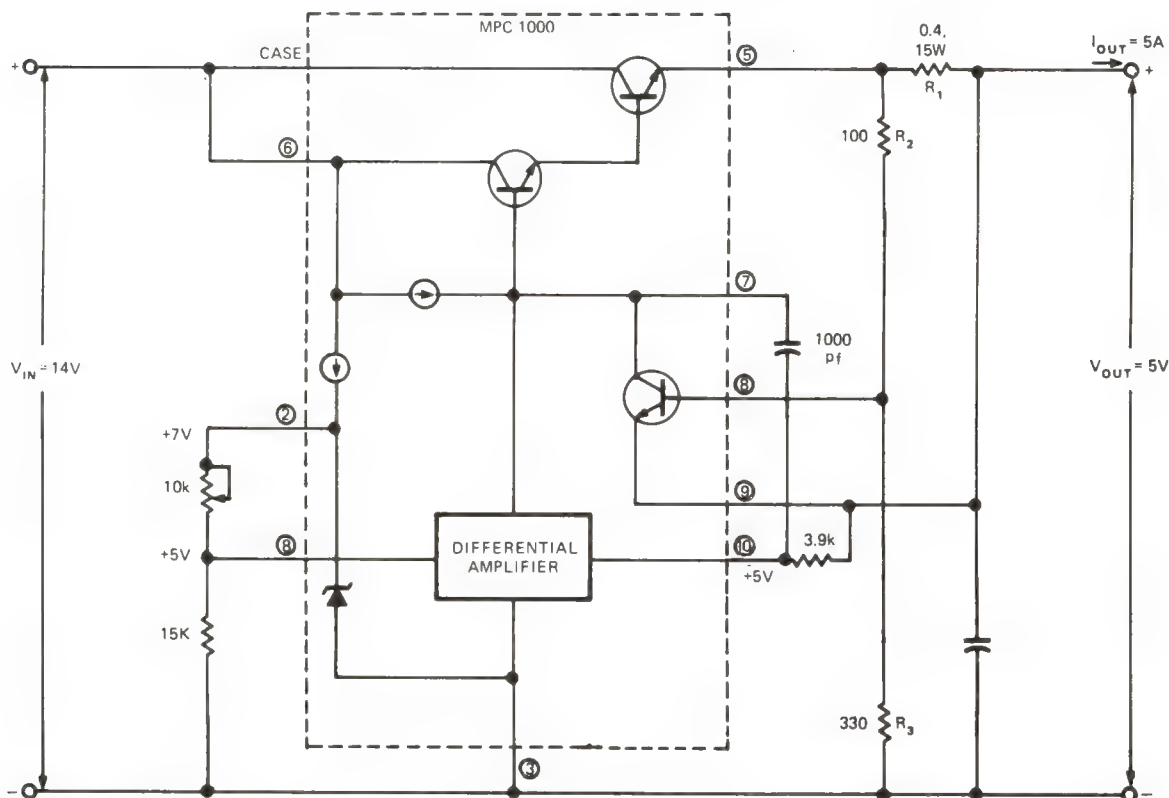
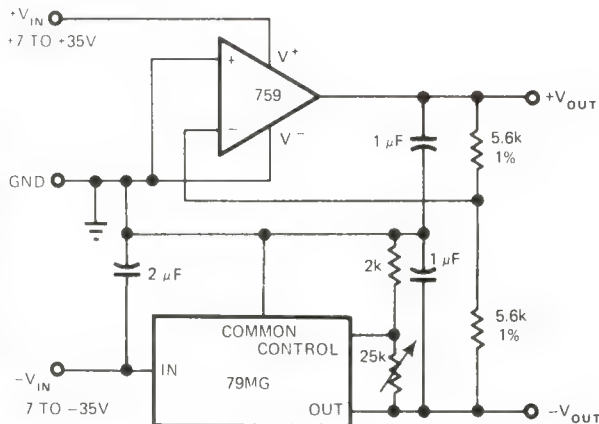
any desired level by adjusting values of R8 and R9. Control signal is used to short internal reference voltage of regulator to ground, thereby forcing positive and negative outputs to about +700 mV and +300 mV respectively. When shutdown signal is applied, Q4 draws current through R3 and D2, establishing voltage V_R that

starts current sources Q1 and Q2. Currents I_1 , I_2 , and I_3 are then equal so both sides of regulator are shut down simultaneously.—T. Smathers and N. Sevastopoulos, “LM125/LM126/LM127 Precision Dual Tracking Regulators,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-82, p 14.



± 15 V TRACKING AT 1 A—Positive regulator tracks negative. If Q1 and Q2 are perfectly matched, tracking action is unchanged over full operating temperature range, with tracking better than 100 mV. Regulation from no load to full load is 10 mV for positive side and 45 mV for negative side.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 8-9.

DUAL TRACKING—Uses one 759 power opamp for positive output, connected to track with 79MG negative voltage regulator having adjustable output. Common-mode range of 79MG includes ground, permitting operation from single supply. Circuit can also be built with two power opamps, one inverting and the other noninverting.—R. J. Apfel, *Power Op Amps—Their Innovative Circuits and Packaging Provide Designers with More Options*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 141-144.

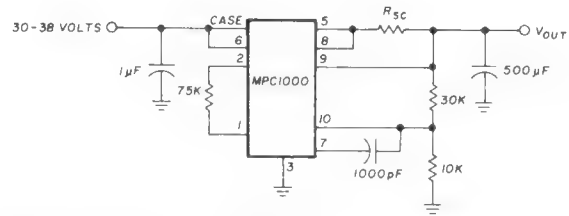


CURRENT-FOLDBACK PROTECTION—MPC1000 hybrid regulator provides regulated output of 5 V at 5 A from 14-V input. Values of components are based on foldback current of 6 A and short-circuit current of 2 A; this ensures that dissipation of regulator on short-circuit is less than dissipation at rated load. Short-circuit

current is controlled by diode drop across R_1 and foldback current by drop across R_2 . Article gives design equations and procedure for obtaining other output voltages. Circuit also serves to limit starting surges into capacitive load, and reduces heatsink size and transistor ratings. Returning R_3 to pin 2 of MPC1000 instead of pin 3

gives lower short-circuit current, improves efficiency, and reduces heat generation. Foldback protection is not suitable for variable-output supplies because foldback current is proportional to output voltage.—R. L. Haver, *Use Current Foldback to Protect Your Voltage Regulator*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1974, p 69-72.

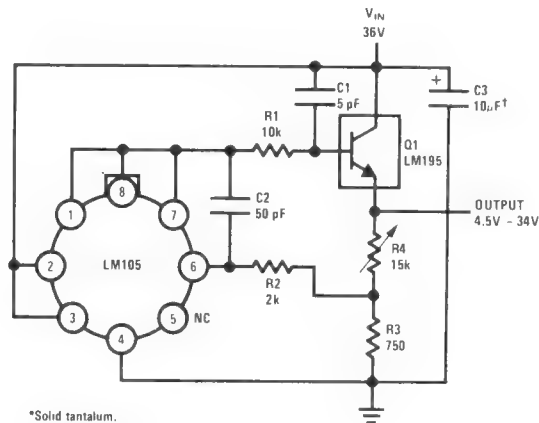
28 V AT 7 A—Uses Motorola MPC1000 positive voltage regulator to provide regulated voltage for aircraft radio equipment being used at ground station. Current-limiting resistor R_{SC} is in range of 0.66 to 0.066 ohm. Use copper wire about 50% longer than calculated length and shorten step by step until required pass current is obtained; thus, start with 25 ft of No. 16, 15 ft of No. 18, 10 ft of No. 20, or 6 ft of No. 22. Input



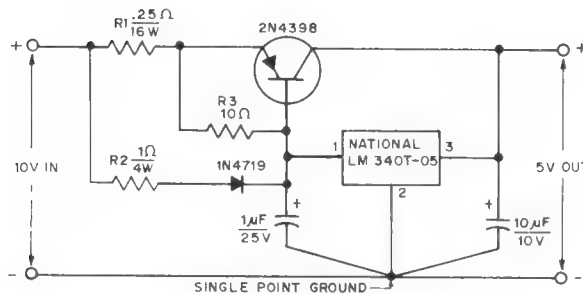
voltage is obtained from 30-V transformer and bridge rectifier.—G. L. Tater, The MPC1000—

Super Regulator, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1976, p 52–54.

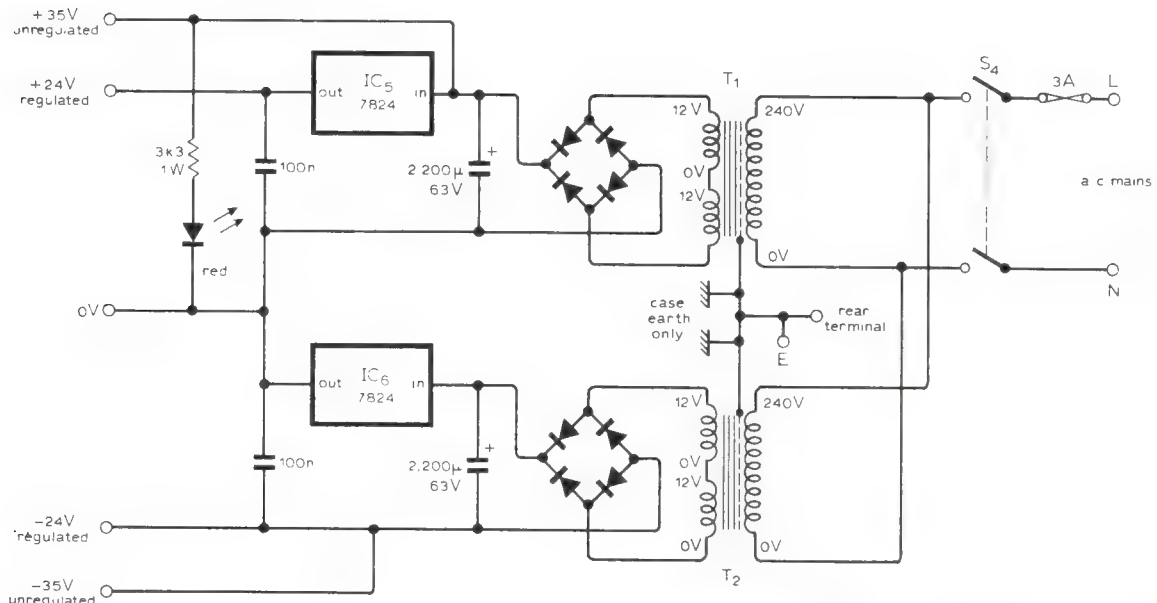
4.5–34 V VARIABLE AT 1 A—National LM195 power transistor is used with LM105 regulator to give fully adjustable range of output voltages with overload protection and only 2-V input-to-output voltage differential. Load regulation is better than 2 mV.—R. Dobkin, "Fast IC Power Transistor with Thermal Protection," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-110, p 4.



*Solid tantalum.



5 V AT 5 A—Current-sharing design provides short-circuit protection, safe-operating-area protection, and thermal shutdown. Typical load regulation is 1.4%.—W. R. Calbo, A High-Current, Low-Voltage Regulator for TTL Circuits, *QST*, Sept. 1975, p 44.

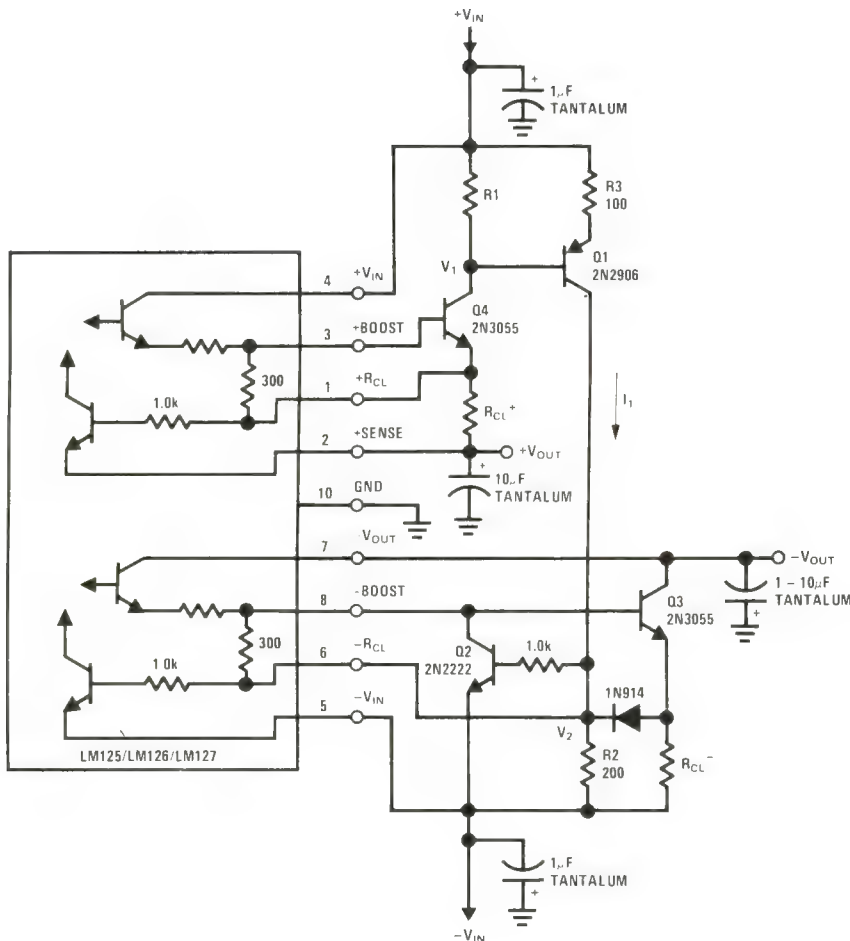
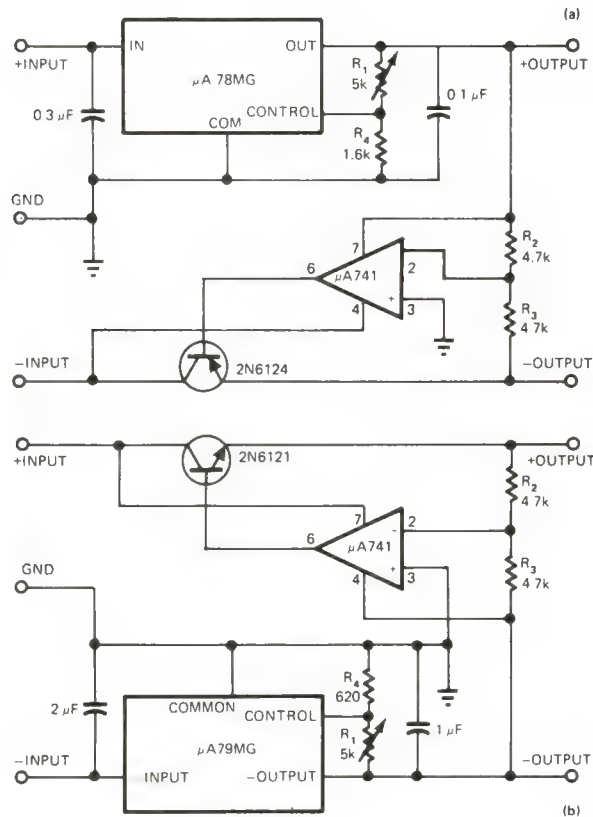


±24 V REGULATED AND ±35 V UNREGULATED—Developed for use with high-per-

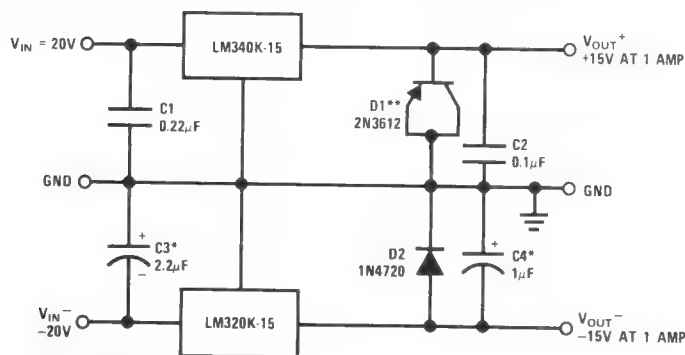
formance stereo preamp. Each IC regulator requires about 7 cm² of heatsink area. Red LED is

TIL209 or equivalent.—D. Self, Advanced Preampifier Design, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1976, p 41–46.

SLAVED DUAL TRACKING REGULATOR—Uses Fairchild $\mu A78MG$ adjustable four-terminal regulator with opamp and power transistor for delivering output currents up to 0.5 A per side, with output voltages adjustable from ± 5 V to ± 20 V for component values shown. Positive side functions independently of negative side, but negative output is slave of positive output. To slave positive side, use $\mu A79MG$ and 2N6121 NPN transistor as at (b). Opamp functions as inverting amplifier driving power transistor serving as series-pass element for opposite side of regulator, with R_1 adjusting both output voltages simultaneously.—A. Adamian, *Dual Adjustable Tracking Regulator Delivers 0.5A/Side*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1977, p 42.



TRACKED CURRENT LIMITING—Simultaneous limiting scheme for both sections of National dual tracking regulator depends on output current of positive regulator. Voltage drop produced across R_1 by positive regulator brings Q1 into conduction, with positive load current I_L increasing until voltage drop across R_2 equals negative current-limit sense voltage. Negative regulator will then current-limit, and positive side will closely follow negative output down to level of about 700 mV.—T. Smathers and N. Sevastopoulos, "LM125/LM126/LM127 Precision Dual Tracking Regulators," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, AN-82, p 13.

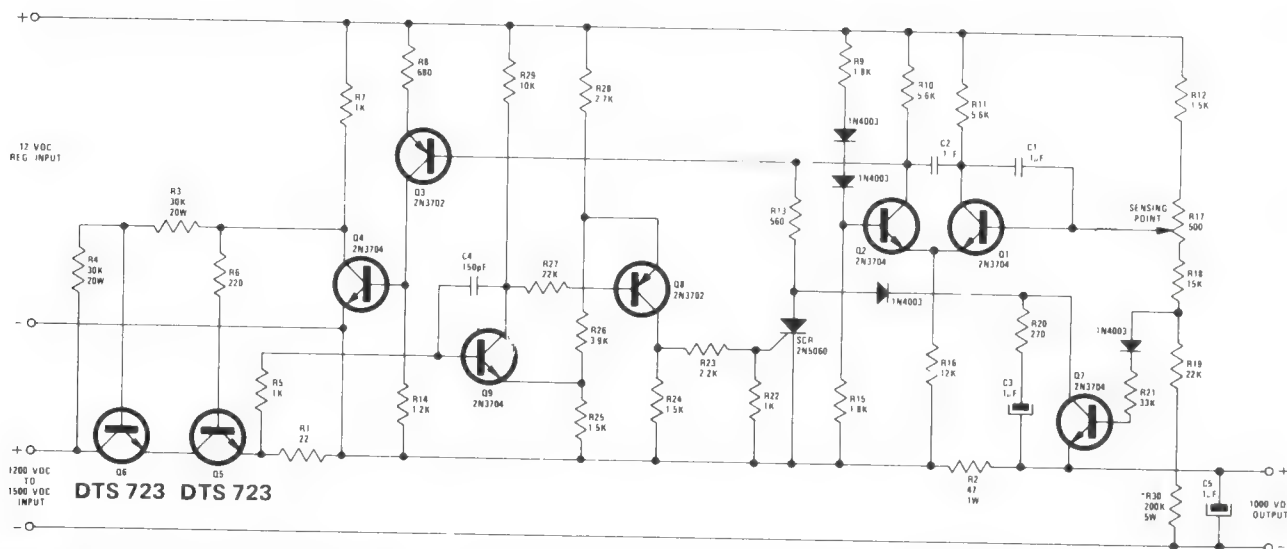


*Solid tantalum.

**Germanium diode (using a PNP germanium transistor with the collector shorted to the emitter).

Note: C1 and C2 required if regulators are located far from power supply filter.

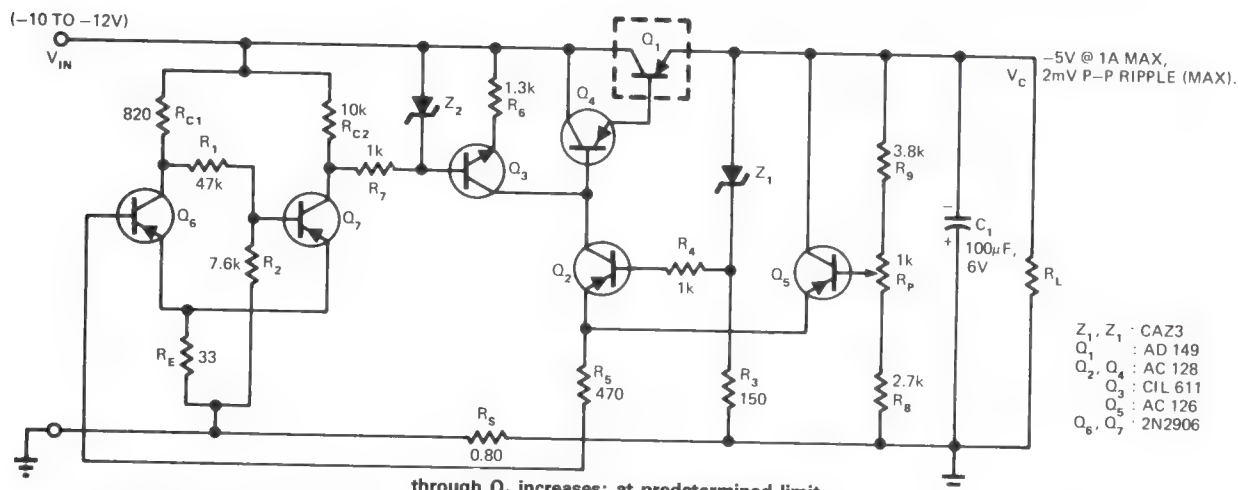
±15 V SYMMETRICAL AT 1 A—Connection shown gives same line and load regulation characteristics as for individual regulators. D1 ensures start-up of LM340K-15 under worst-case conditions of common load and 1-A load current over full temperature range.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-103, p 8.



1000 V AT 100 W—Two Delco DTS-723 transistors in series function as pass element of regulator in which differential amplifier Q1-Q2 senses output voltage and compares it with reference voltage at base of Q2. Difference sig-

nal is amplified by Q3-Q4 for feed to Q5. 12-V regulated supply is referenced to high side of output voltage through R2. R1 is chosen so regulator shuts down when load current reaches 120 mA and triggers Schmitt trigger Q8-Q9

which fires SCR. When overload is removed, circuit returns to normal operation. Input voltage range of 1200–1500 V gives 0.1% regulation at full load.—“1000-Volt Linear DC Regulator,” Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1974, Application Note 45.

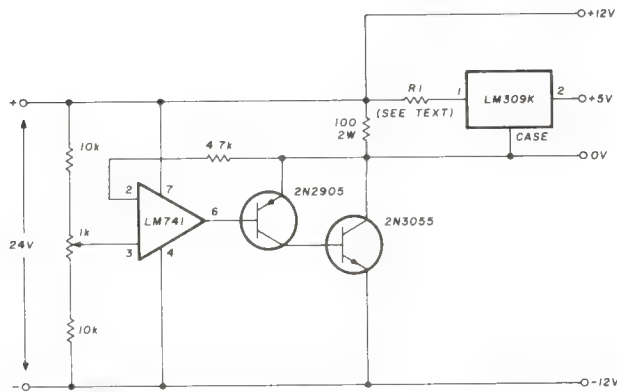


-5 V WITH PROTECTION—Switching-type short-circuit protection network uses R_1 connected to Schmitt trigger Q_6 - Q_7 . Ground is provided by Q_2 , which is normally conducting. If output of regulator is short-circuited, current

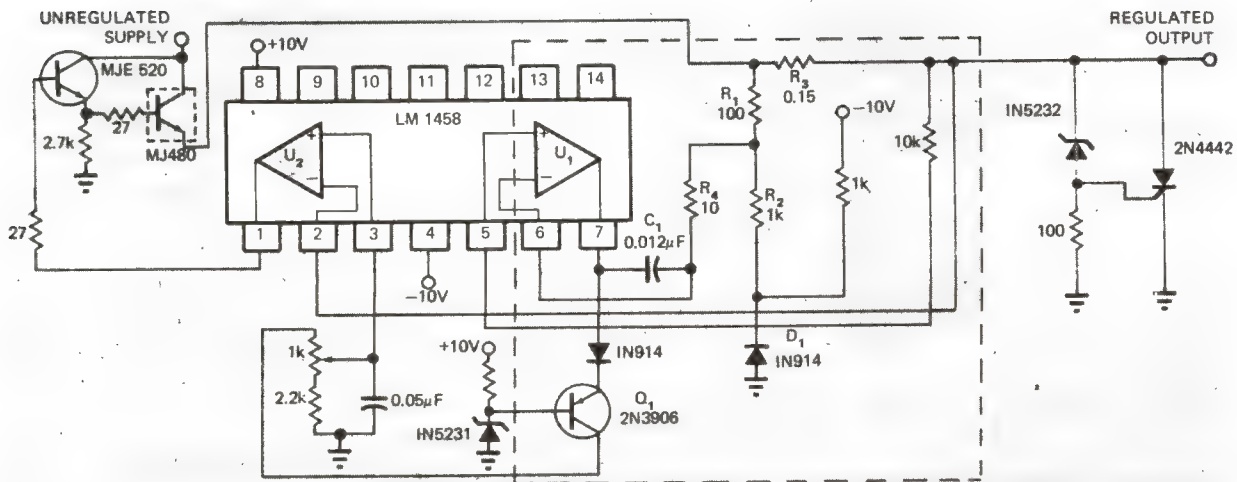
through Q_1 increases; at predetermined limit, Q_6 conducts and cuts off Q_7 , breaking ground connection of R_1 and thus cutting off Q_3 . Power transistor Q_1 is also cut off, and output current begins to decrease. When load current drops below another predetermined level, Q_6 again

goes off and Q_7 turns on to begin another ON/OFF cycle, with switching process continuing until short-circuit is removed.—H. S. Raina and R. K. Misra, Novel Circuit Provides Short Circuit Protection, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1974, p 84.

Z_1, Z_2 : CAZ3
 Q_1 : AD 149
 Q_2, Q_4 : AC 128
 Q_3 : CIL 611
 Q_5 : AC 126
 Q_6, Q_7 : 2N2906



VOLTAGE ADAPTER—Bench power supply provides ± 12 V and +5 V from single regulated 24-V source, for use with many ICs. Both 12-V supplies can be adjusted in same direction by varying 24-V source or in opposite directions by adjusting 1K pot. R1 is used to decrease power dissipated in LM309K voltage regulator and is normally 2.2 ohms.—J. A. Piat, Voltage Adapter for MSI/LSI Circuits, *Ham Radio*, March 1978, p 115.



OVERVOLTAGE CROWBAR—Components within dashed lines protect regulator IC from overcurrent condition frequently encountered when zener-SCR crowbar is used across output.

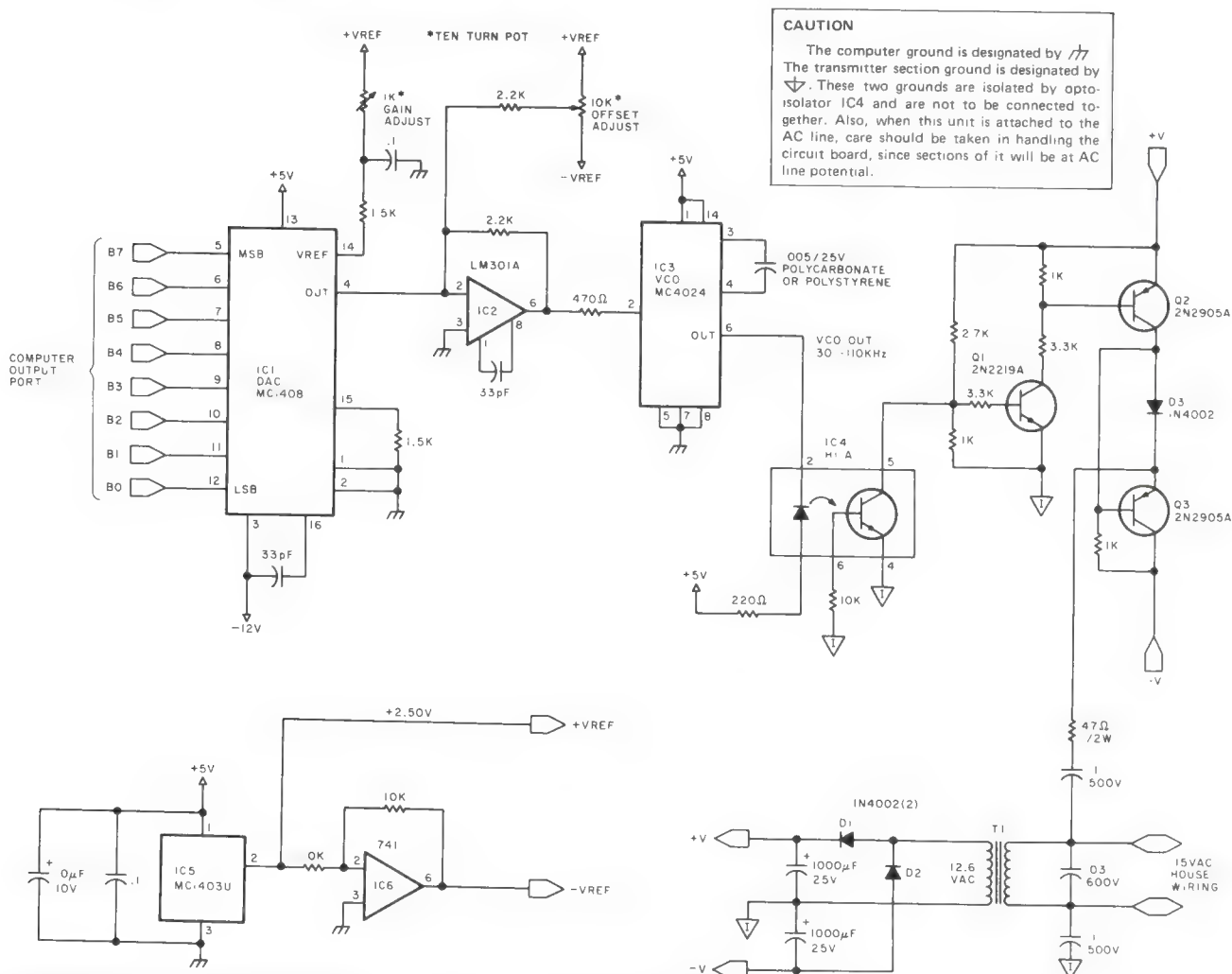
Regulated output is 5 V with IC shown. Article gives operating details of circuit and equation for shutdown time, which is about 1 s.—S. J.

Pirkle, Circuit Protects Power Supply Regulator from Overcurrent, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1973, p 89.

CHAPTER 75

Remote Control Circuits

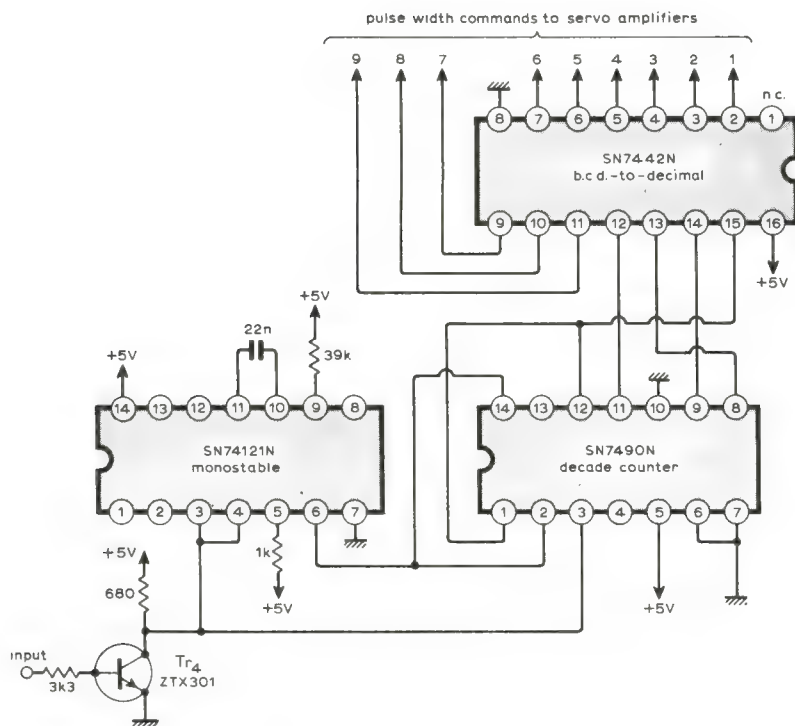
Wired, wireless, light-beam, and other techniques are given for controlling transmitters, transceivers, receivers, motors, and other switched devices from a distance, including use of tone coders and decoders. See also Data Transmission, Instrumentation, Optoelectronic, and Repeater chapters.



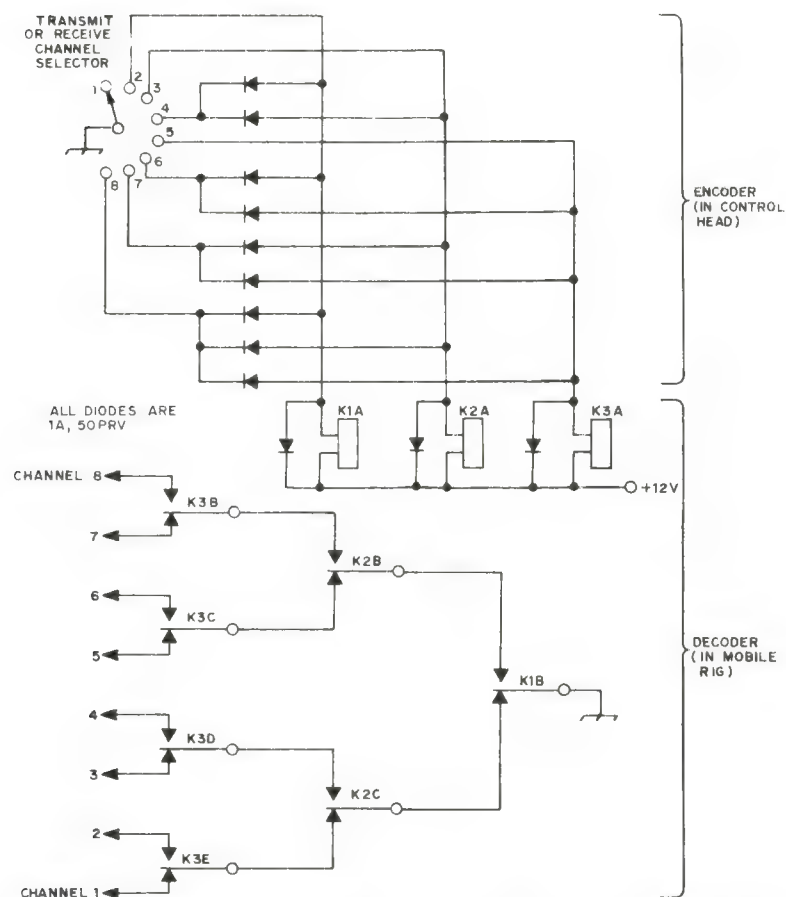
CARRIER-CURRENT TRANSMITTER—Modulates existing house wiring with high-frequency signals that can be detected by special receivers plugged into any AC outlet, for control of appliances by home computer. Applications include turning house lights on and off during owner's absence on elaborate time schedule programmed into computer. IC1 converts 8-bit data word from computer to proportional analog output current. This is converted to voltage by IC2 for control of VCO IC3 that gives frequency

proportional to voltage. With values shown, range is about 30 to 110 kHz, with 256 discrete increments of frequency. Thus, input code 00000000 gives 30 kHz, 00000001 gives 30.3 kHz, and 01000000 (decimal 64) gives 49.2 kHz. Signal is applied to house wiring by 0.5-W power amplifier Q1-Q3, using optical coupling through IC4 to prevent computer circuit from interacting with house wiring. Supply voltage $\pm V$ is 11 to 13 V. T1 is 12.6-VAC 300-mA filament trans-

former. IC5 is 2 to 2.5 V reference chip such as MC1403U. System uses one frequency to turn receiver on and frequency 4 kHz above or below in 8-kHz band to turn it off, for maximum of ten control channels in system. Article covers calibration of transmitter.—S. Ciarcia, Tune in and Turn on, Part 1: A Computerized Wireless AC Control System, *BYTE*, April 1978, p 114–116, 118, 120, and 122–125 (Part 2—May 1978, p 97–100 and 102).

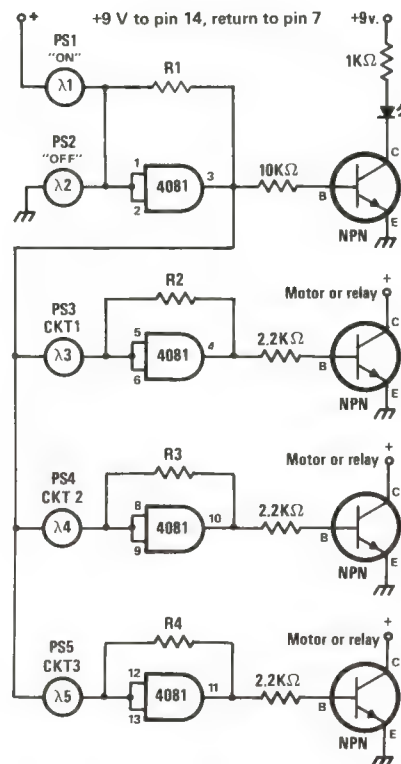


NINE-CHANNEL DECODER—Circuit accepts serial information arriving over data link as series of nine varying-width pulses followed by fixed-width sync pulse, and after detection passes the nine individual commands to their respective servoamplifiers. Use of TTL ICs gives low component count for remote control system. Detection of sync pulse is done by comparing length of inverted input pulses with output of 0.6-ms monostable reference. All command pulses exceed 0.6 ms, so only 0.5-ms sync pulse clears counter to prepare for next channel-1 command pulse. Article gives operating details of system and circuits for coder and servoamplifier.—M. F. Bessant, Multi-Channel Proportional Remote Control, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1973, p 479-482.

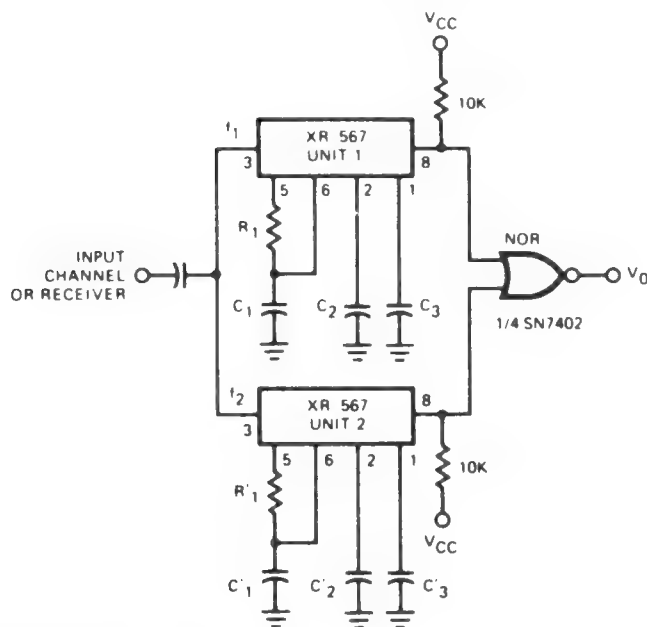


8 CHOICES WITH 3 WIRES—Provides remotely selected choice of eight functions, such as channels in mobile FM station, with only three wires running from control head to controlled equipment that can be in front of car. System involves converting 8-position switch selection in control head to 3-bit binary form for three control

wires going to three-relay arrangement for decoding back to 8-position format. Relays are two-pole and four-pole double-throw 12-V units.—G. D. Rose, Independent 8-Channel Frequency Selection with Only Three Wires, *QST*, Aug. 1974, p 36-40.

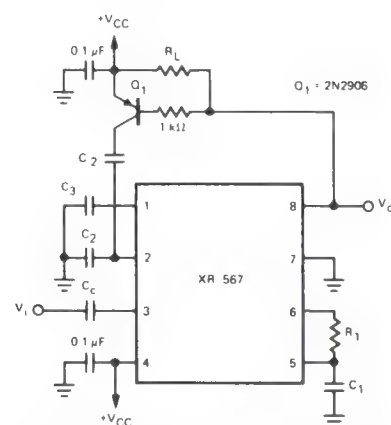


LIGHT BEAM FOR CONTROL OF MOVING TOY—Battery-powered CMOS logic is switched on and off by aiming flashlight beam at photocell, for turning small motors of model train or other powered toy on and off. Transistors can be 2N2222A for most small motors, but larger motors will require power transistors. Use high-intensity flashlight, with shield over lens to restrict beam width, so only one of five photocells is illuminated at a time. LED shows ON/OFF status of circuit. Values of R1-R4 are chosen so each gate flips logic state only when associated photocell is illuminated.—J. Sandler, 9 Projects under \$9, *Modern Electronics*, Sept. 1978, p 35-39.

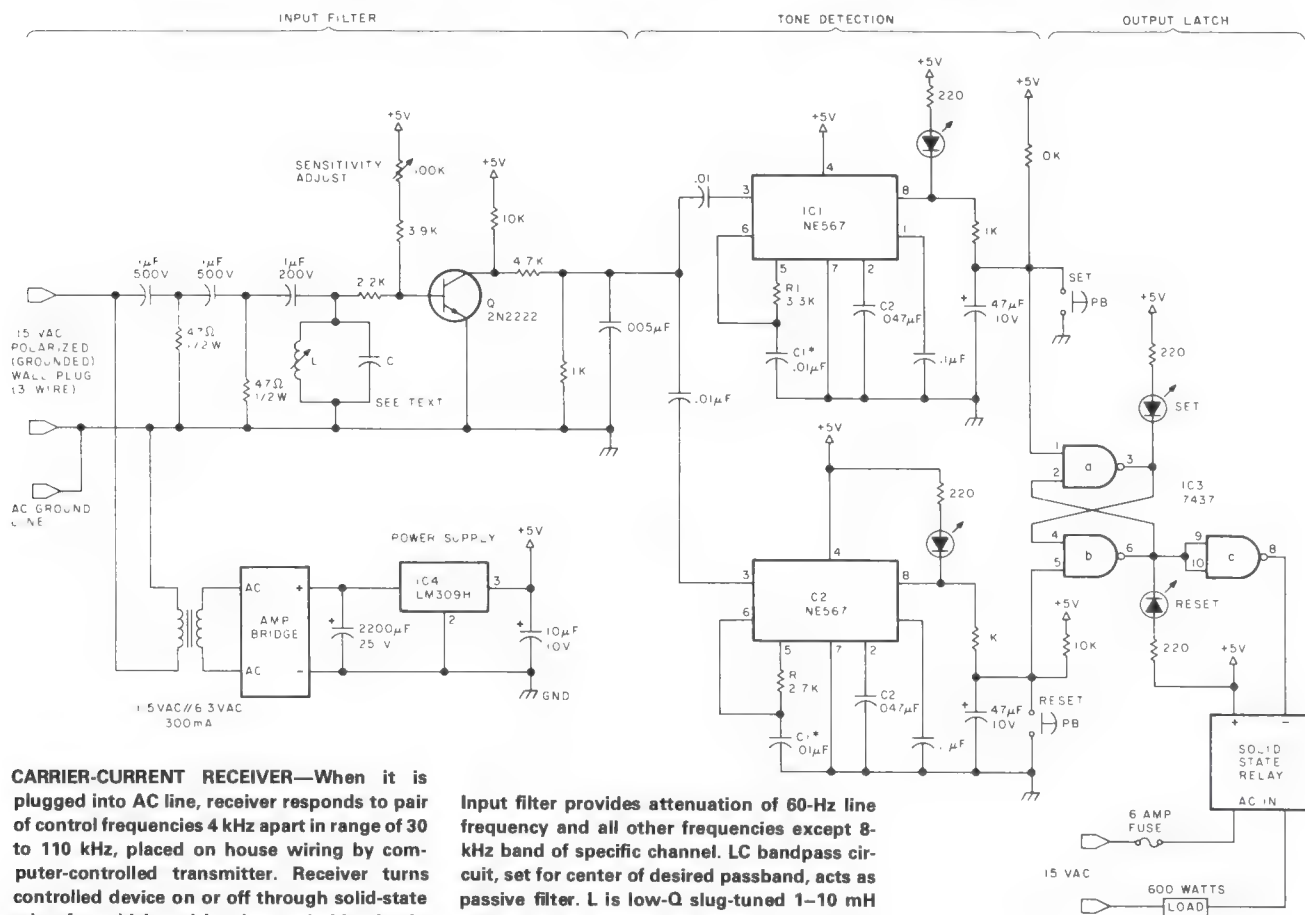


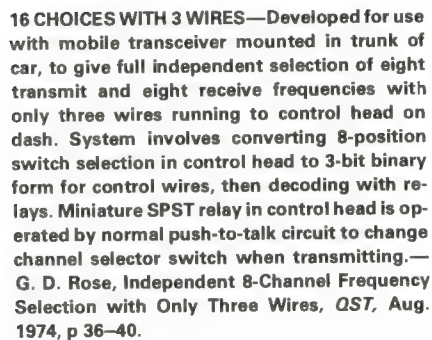
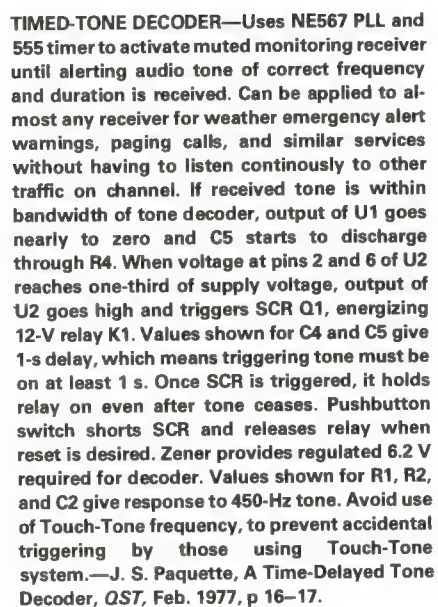
DUAL TONE DECODER—Used in communication systems where control or other information is transmitted as two simultaneous but separate tones. Circuit uses two Exar XR-567 PLL units in parallel, with resistor and capacitor

values of each PLL decoder selected to provide desired center frequencies and bandwidth requirements. Supply voltage is 5–9 V.—“Phase-Locked Loop Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 41–48.

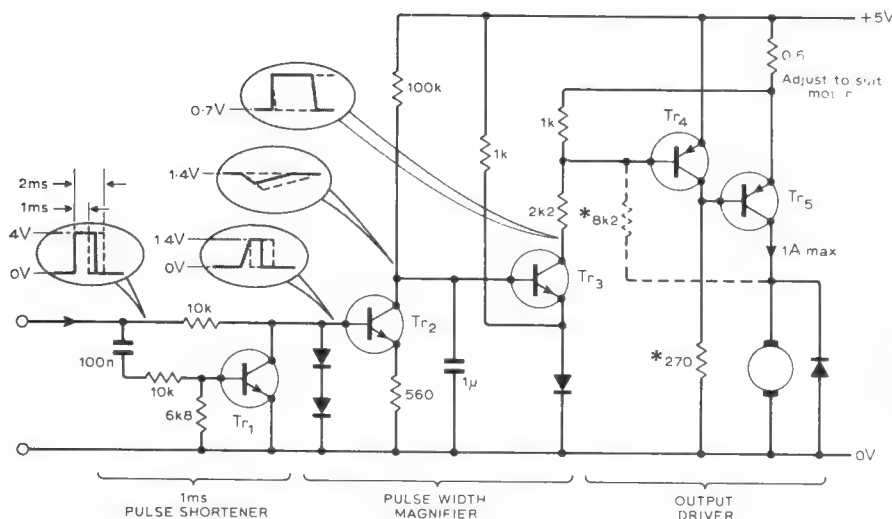
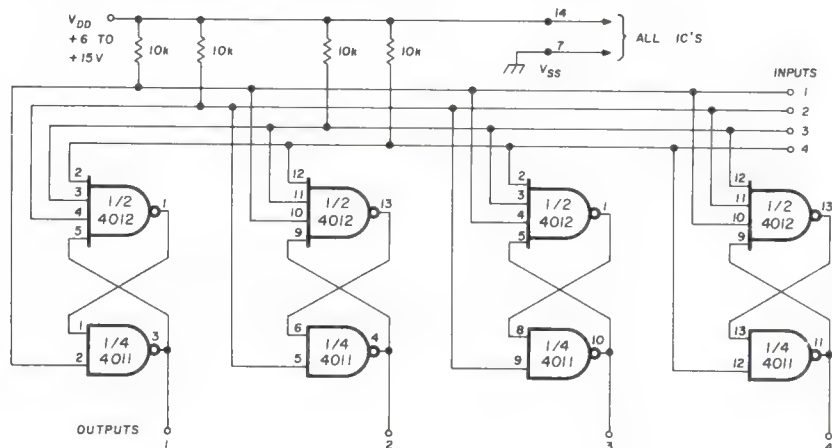


DUAL TIME-CONSTANT TONE DECODER—Exar XR-567 PLL system is connected as decoder having narrow bandwidth and fast response time. Circuit has two low-pass loop filter capacitors, C_2 and C'_2 . With no input, pin 8 is high, Q_1 is off, and C'_2 is out of circuit. Filter then has only C_2 , which is kept small for minimum response time. When in-band input tone signal is detected, pin 8 goes low, Q_1 turns on, and C'_2 is in parallel with C_2 to give narrow bandwidth. Supply voltage can be 5–9 V.—“Phase-Locked Loop Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 41–48.





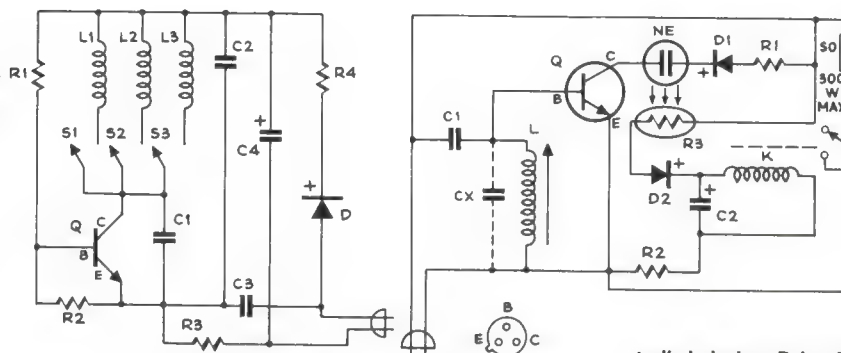
REMOTE SWITCHING—Uses four flip-flops, each having one 4-input and one 2-input CMOS NAND gate. Momentarily grounding any input drives corresponding output high and all other outputs low. Unless power is interrupted, additional pulses on same input have no effect; circuit remains stable until some other input is momentarily grounded. Outputs can be used to drive other logic devices directly or through buffer if current required exceeds 10 mA. Can be used for remote frequency control of VHF transceiver and for other applications requiring remote selection of mutually exclusive functions.—P. Shreve, Remote-Switching Circuit, *Ham Radio*, March 1978, p 114.



RADIO CONTROL FOR MOTOR—Proportional control system produces control pulses every 20 ms, with length of each adjustable between 1 and 2 ms. Circuit removes first 1 ms of pulse and expands remainder to produce 0–20 ms pulses for driving motor. Pulsing of motor gives smoother control than resistors, particularly at very low speeds. Transistor types are not critical. Tr₅ can be OC28. Optional dashed connection of 8.2K resistor provides foldback current/voltage protection.—M. Weston, Variable-Speed Radio Control Motor, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1978, p 59.

TRANSMITTER

C1, C2—0.02 mfd disc capacitor
C3—0.05 mfd disc capacitor
C4—20 mfd @150V electrolytic capacitor
R1—12,000-ohm, 1/2w resistor
R2—8,200-ohm, 1/2w resistor
R3—750-ohm, 5w resistor
R4—400-ohm, 5w resistor
L1—750uH choke
L2—420uH choke
L3—200uH choke
D—Diode 1N547 or eq.
Q—Motorola HEP S3020 or eq.
S1–S3—SPDT large pushbutton (N.C. not used)



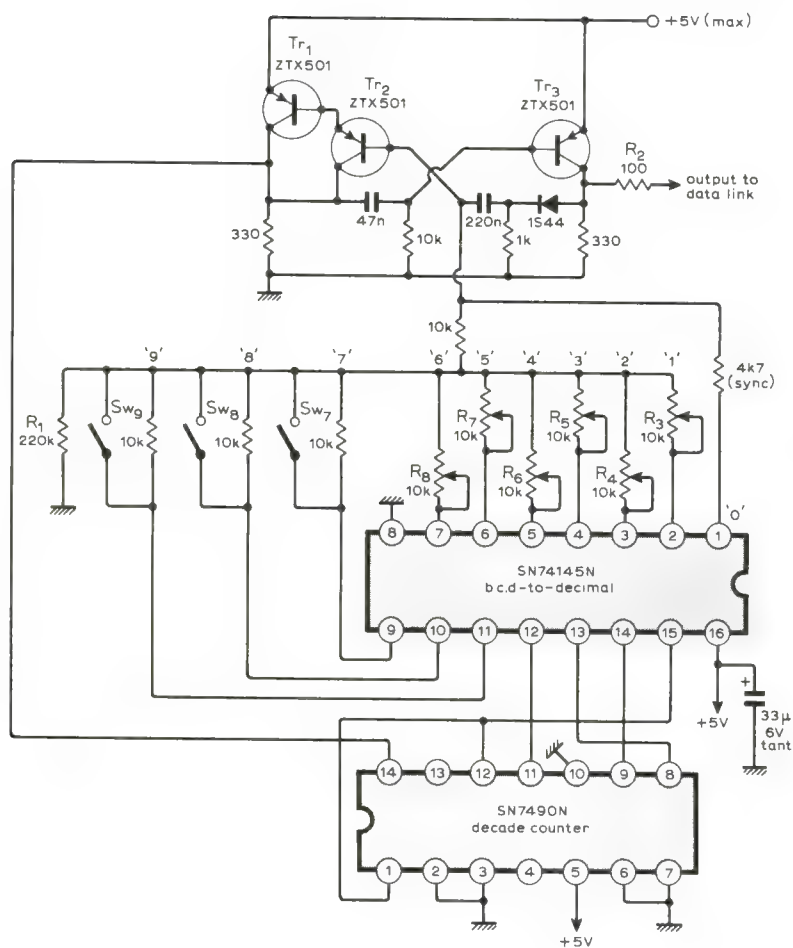
WIRELESS CONTROL—Choice of three lamps or appliances anywhere in house and garage, or even in neighboring home if on the same power transformer, can be turned on or off individually with three-channel transmitter that plugs into any wall outlet. Transmitter injects one of three

tones (depending on button pushed) into house wiring. Receivers at locations of controlled devices are each tuned to one of carrier tones. Correct tone for receiver energizes neon lamp, and resulting light is picked up by photoresistor that energizes latching relay K for turning on con-

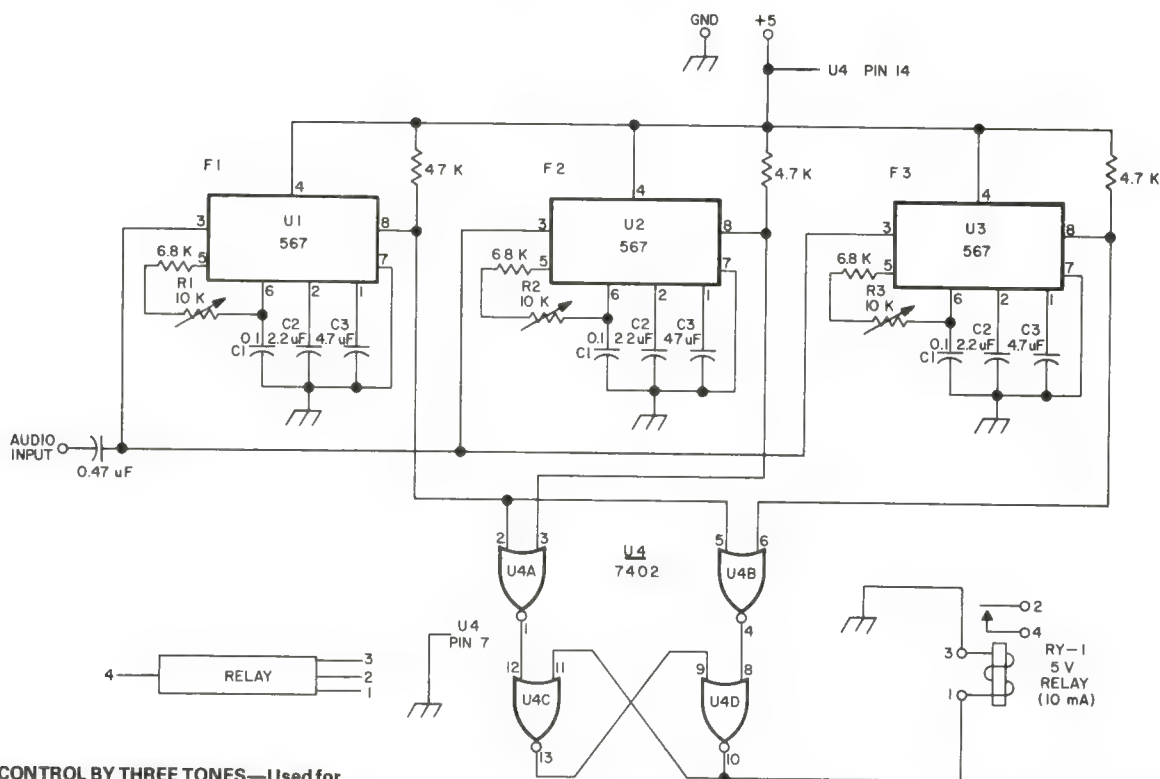
trolled device. Relay is released by sending same tone again. Values of CX can be 0.005, 0.01, and 0.02 μ F. Adjust slug of L2 for each receiver so neon comes on when assigned tone for that receiver arrives.—W. J. Hawkins, Three-Channel Wireless Switch—Use It Anywhere, *Popular Science*, Sept. 1973, p 98–99 and 121.

RECEIVER

C1—0.0025 mfd disc capacitor
C2—20 mfd @ 16V electrolytic cap.
Cx—See text
R1—560-ohm, 1/2w resistor
R2—1800-ohm, 2w resistor
R3—Photoresistor (Clairex CL604L)
L—508-816uH choke
D1, D2—1N457 or eq.
Q—2N3439 or eq.
K—12VDC latching relay (Cornl. Dublr. 662-12)
NE—Neon NE-2



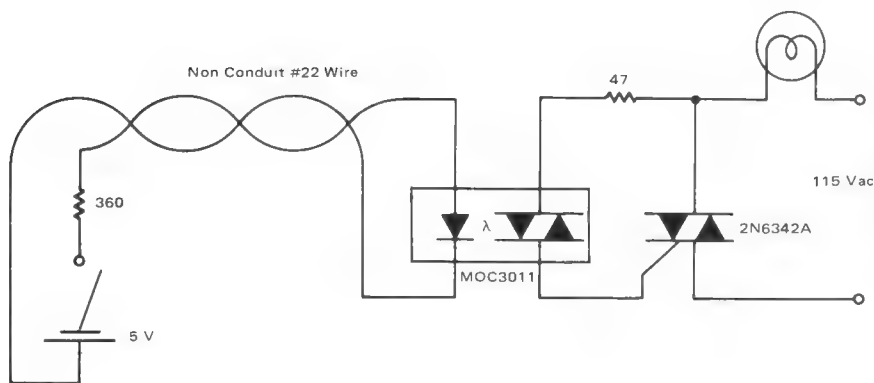
NINE-CHANNEL CODER—Use of TTL ICs gives low component count for remote control system having nine fully proportional channels. Input channels can be potentiometers for fully proportional information and switched resistors for go/no-go or multistep information. Coder scans the nine parallel inputs sequentially and presents them to single-line data link as series of nine varying-width pulses followed by fixed-width sync pulse. Article describes coder operation in detail and gives circuits for corresponding decoder and servoamplifier at receiving end of data link.—M. F. Bessant, Multi-Channel Proportional Remote Control, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1973, p 479-482.



ON/OFF CONTROL BY THREE TONES—Used for decoding two Touch-Tone digits to give operation or release of relay by remote control over wire line. Three 567 tone decoders and 7402 quad gate are adjusted to recognize tones cor-

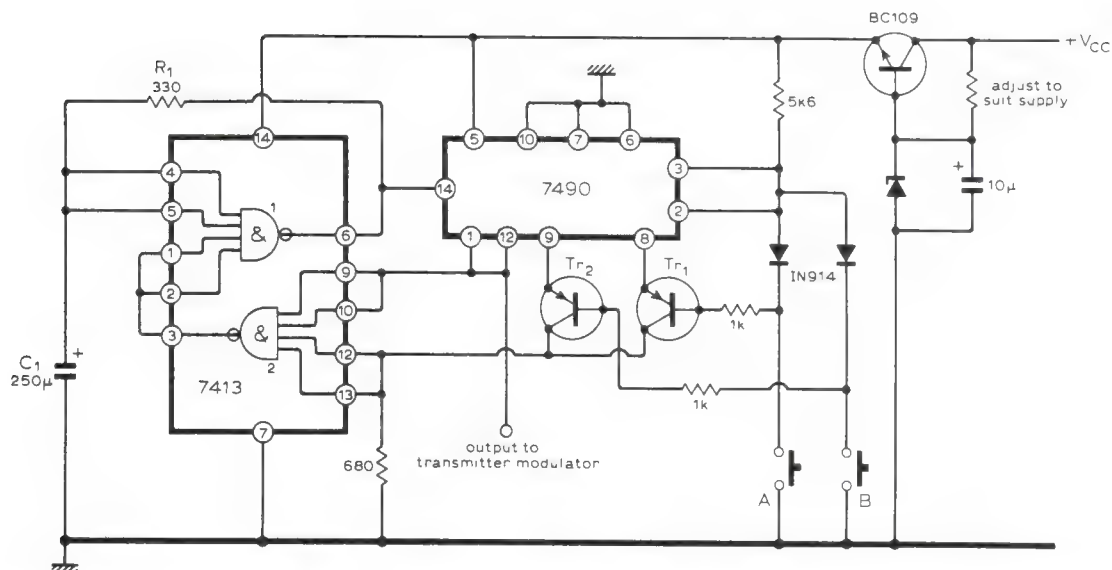
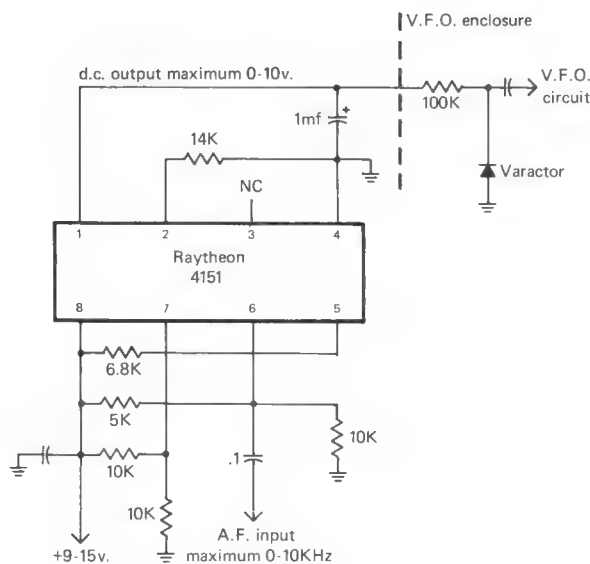
responding to any two keys in given row or column on Touch-Tone keyboard. As example, * key generates 941 and 1209 Hz, and circuit can be adjusted so these two frequencies energize

relay. Similarly, pushing of # key generates 941 and 1477 Hz that can be used for deenergizing relay.—W. J. Hosking, Simple New TT Decoder, *73 Magazine*, April 1976, p 52-53.



LAMP CONTROL WITHOUT CONDUIT—Motorola MOC3011 optoisolator permits control of large lamp, motor, pool pump, and other AC loads from remote location with low-voltage signal wiring while meeting building codes. Choice of triac depends on load being handled.—P. O'Neil, "Applications of the MOC3011 Triac Driver," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-780, p 5.

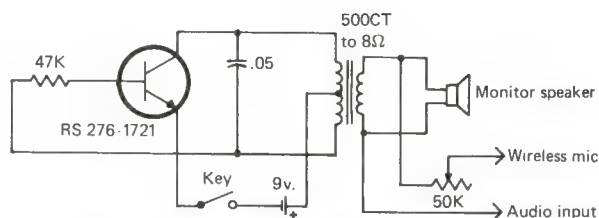
WIRELESS REMOTE TUNING—Frequency-to-voltage converter for transceiver responds to AF output of control receiver and feeds corresponding DC voltage to varactor tuning diode in VFO of transceiver, for remote wireless tuning. In most cases only a few volts of DC variation across varactor are sufficient, so variable audio oscillator at remote-control location need have range of only a few kilohertz.—J. Schultz, H.F. Operating—Remote Control Style, *CQ*, March 1978, p 22-23 and 90.



BLIP-AND-HOLD RADIO CONTROL—Coder uses two ICs to generate sequence of pulses suitable for actuators of radio control system. During standby, oscillator formed by NAND gate 1 operates at 0.5 Hz as determined by C₁ and R₁, and all four outputs of 7490 IC are zero.

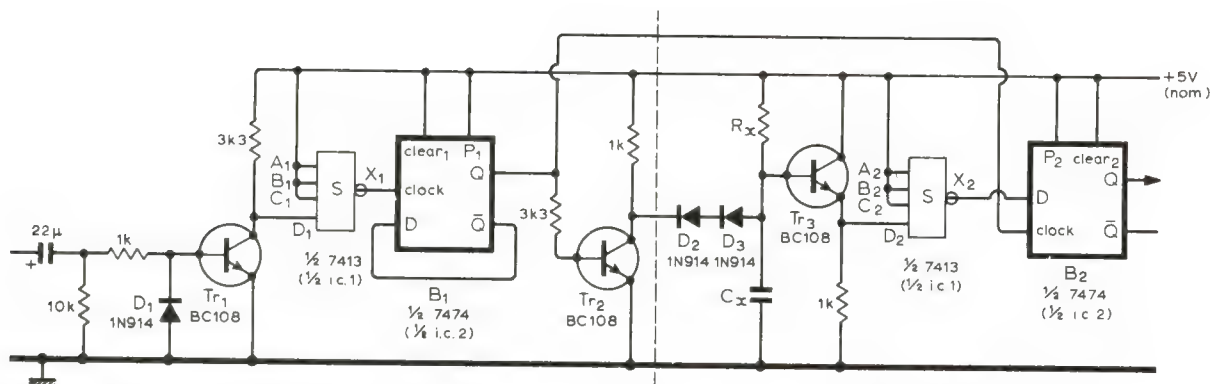
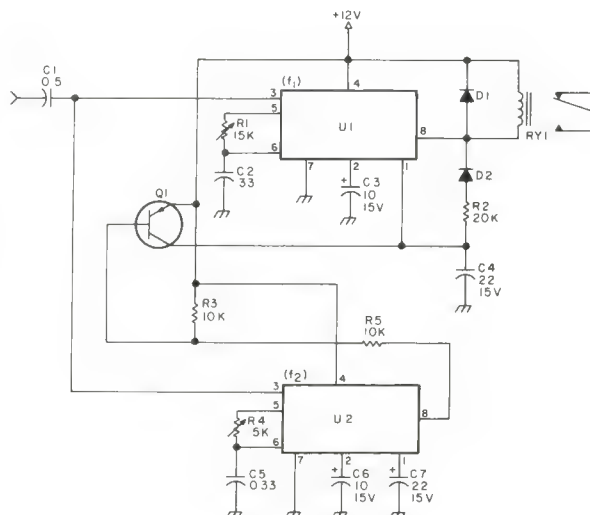
When switch A is closed, 7490 is clocked by negative edge of oscillator waveform and Tr₁ becomes forward-biased. Output of NAND gate 2 then drops to zero, stopping oscillator and holding outputs of 7490. When switch A is opened, outputs of 7490 again drop to zero. Many dif-

ferent blip-and-hold combinations can be obtained by suitable arrangement of switches and gates.—G. D. Southern, Sequence Generator for Radio Control, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1976, p 60.



500-Hz CONTROL TONE—Developed for use as wireless FM remote control for keying transmitter at another location by sending keyed audio tone over radio link, acoustic link fed by loudspeaker, or audio line. Frequency is about 500 Hz.—J. Schultz, H.F. Operating—Remote Control Style. *CQ*, March 1978, p 22–23 and 90.

TWO-TONE CONTROL—Used to perform simple ON/OFF auxiliary function via repeater input. Two 567 decoders energize relay for input tone of 1800 Hz, with latching, and release it for 1950 Hz. Diodes are 1N4001. Relay can be 12 or 24 V. Q1 is 2N3905, 2N3906, MPS6521, or 2N2222.—*W. Hosking, A Single Tone Can Do It, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1977, p 184–185.*



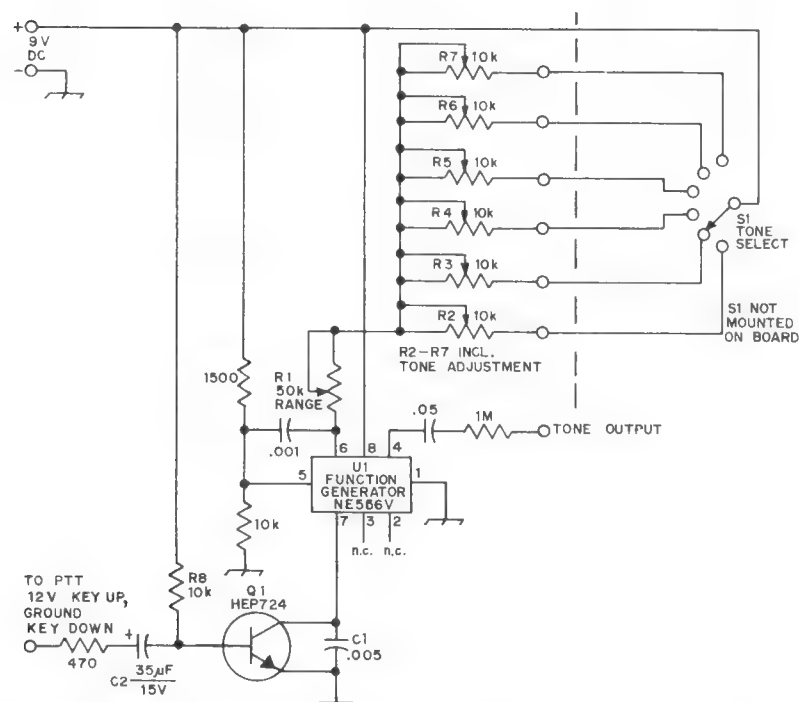
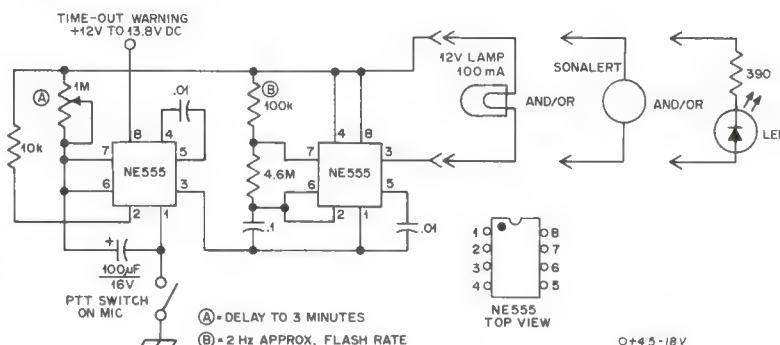
ponents to left of dashed line may be common to all these elements. Article covers multichannel systems in detail, along with use of time-division multiplexing.—C. Attenborough, *Radio Control Tone Decoder*, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1973, p 593-594.

CHAPTER 76

Repeater Circuits

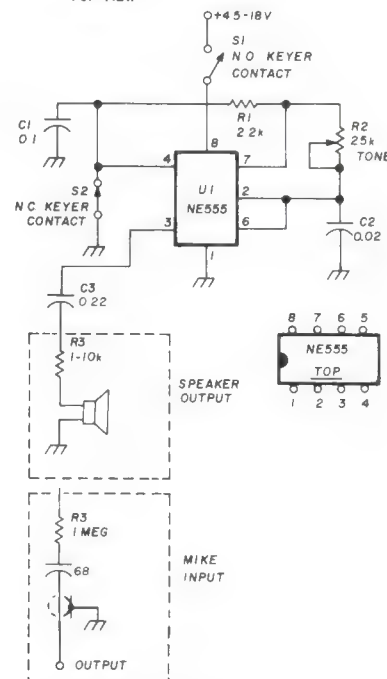
Audible and subaudible tone generators and decoders provide access to desired FM repeater and give autopatch for telephone connections. Also included are time-out timers, phone-ring-counting control, microprocessor control, carrier-operated control, VOX, and lightning detector for remote site.

TIME-OUT WARNING—Provides either visual or audible warning after preset interval up to 3 min, when pin 1 of first NE555 is grounded by push-to-talk switch on microphone of mobile transmitter. When preset limit is reached, pin 3 provides ground for second NE555 that makes it pulse at 2-Hz rate to warn that time limit for use of repeater is being approached.—F. Sharp, Time-Out Warning, *QST*, Oct. 1976, p 67.

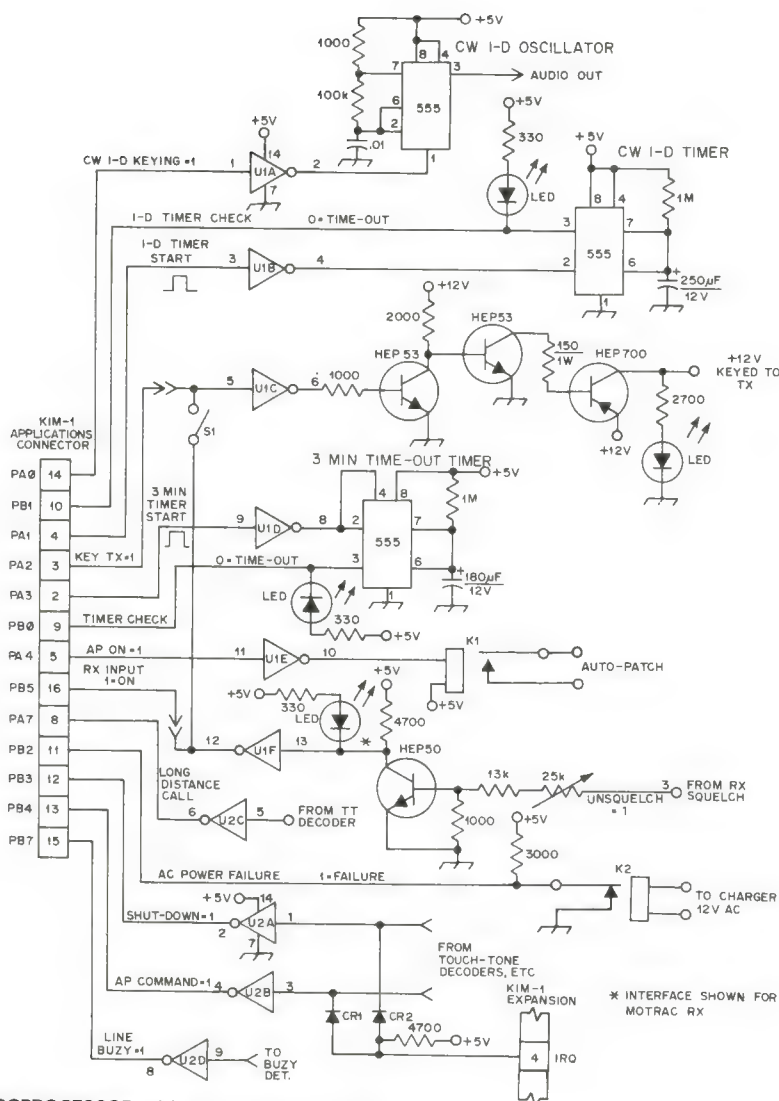


SIX ACCESS TONES—Provides 0.4-s bursts at choice of six audio frequencies, for access to up to six different repeaters. Value of C1 in transistor circuit determines duration of burst. AF oscillator uses Signetics NE566V phase-locked loop, with tone frequencies determined by C1 and R1 plus R2 through R7. To adjust initially, remove Q1 from circuit so oscillator runs con-

tinuously, connect frequency counter to junction of 0.05-µF capacitor and 1-megohm resistor, set all pots at minimum, adjust R1 for 2500 Hz, set selector switch to position 1, and adjust corresponding control for desired frequency. Repeat for other pots.—G. M. Dickson, A Tone-Burst Generator for Repeater Access, *QST*, April 1974, p 30–31.

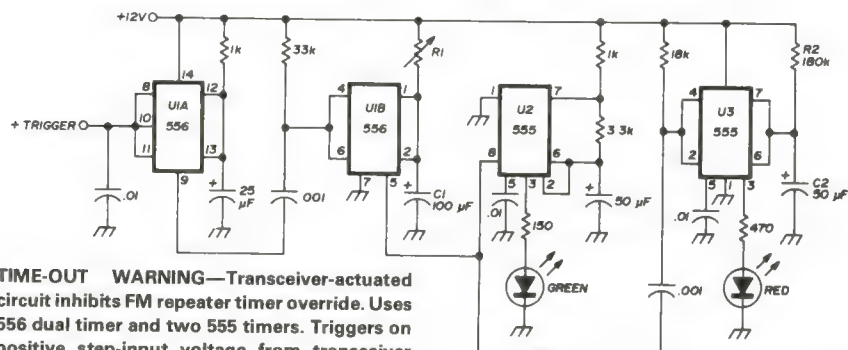


TIMER IS AUTOPATCH KEYER—Simple keyer oscillator using NE555 timer was designed for autopatch in repeater having decoder bandpass from 2980 to 3080 Hz. Adjust R2 to 3042 Hz. Output options for loudspeaker and microphone are shown. Adjust R3 for required input/output level; use variable resistor if desired. Normally closed keyer contacts can also be connected between pin 7 and ground. Supply can be 9-V transistor radio battery.—E. Noll, Circuits and Techniques, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 40–43.



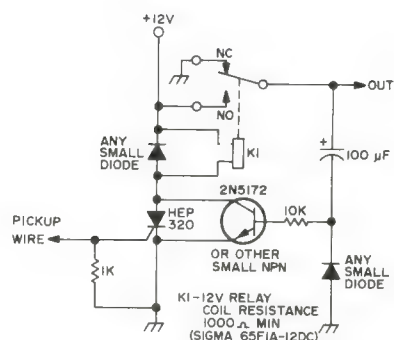
MICROPROCESSOR CONTROL—Under program control, interface for MOS Technology KIM-1 microcomputer turns on transmitter of repeater when signal arrives at receiver; provides 3-min timer, CW ID timer, and tail or delay at end of transmission; and generates Morse code CW ID. Article gives flow charts and pro-

gramming for basic functions, along with complete autopatch control routine. CR1 and CR2 are small-signal silicon diodes such as 1N914. U1 and U2 are 7404 TTL hex inverters.—C. M. Robbins, The Microprocessor and Repeater Control, *QST*, Jan. 1977, p 30-34.

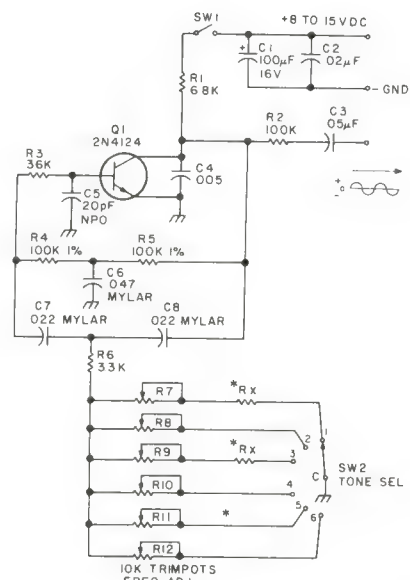


TIME-OUT WARNING—Transceiver-actuated circuit inhibits FM repeater timer override. Uses 556 dual timer and two 555 timers. Triggers on positive step-input voltage from transceiver when PTT switch is pushed. If negative triggering is preferred, omit U1A. Values of R1 and C1 provide delay that is 10 s less than repeater timer. With 60-s repeater, delay should be 50 s. Flip-flop U2 flashes green LED 80 times per minute during this delay. After 50 s, U2 is disabled and U3 flashes red LED for 10 s as indication that transmission must stop to avoid timing out re-

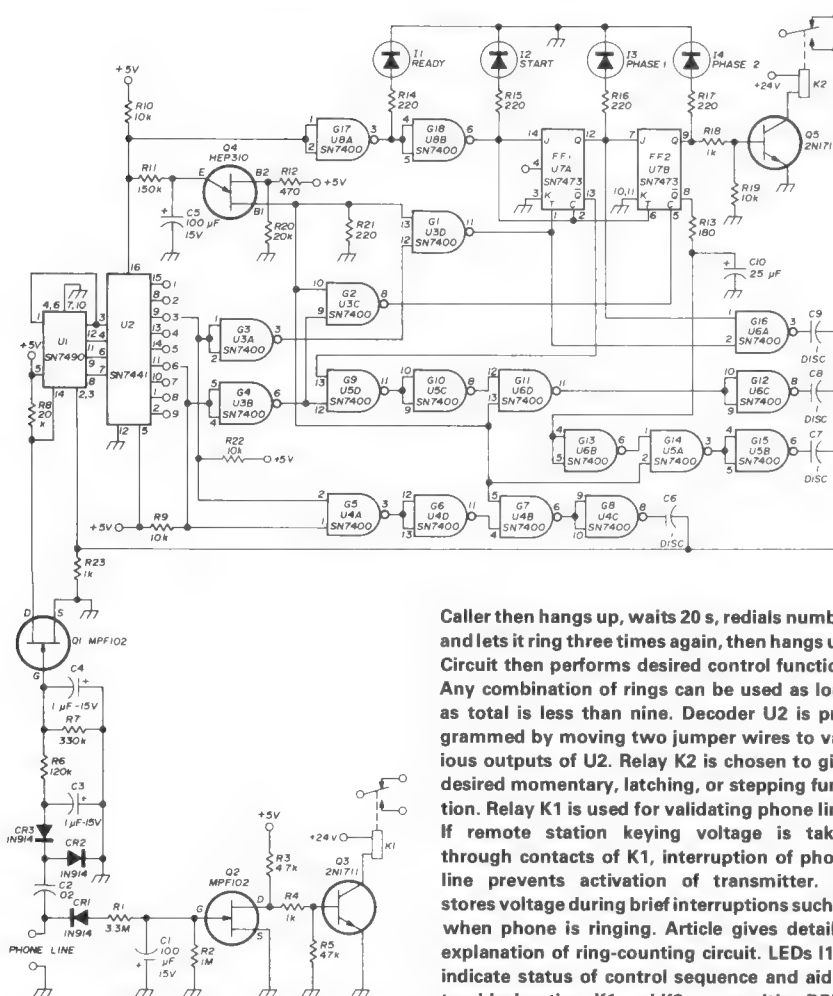
peater. At end of 10 s, red LED goes out and cycle is completed. If transmission time is less than that of repeater timer, indicator is recycled when PTT switch is pressed again. R1-C1 determine green flash time, and R2-C2 determine red flash time.—H. M. Berlin, Time-Out Warning Indicator for FM Repeater Users, *Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 62–63.



LIGHTNING DETECTOR—Uses 20-foot wire strung around repeater house to pick up pulses induced by lightning. Keep wire well away from antenna and transmitter. Pulse at SCR gate turns it on and energizes relay that activates signaling device at desired location. Circuit automatically resets itself after capacitor discharges through 10K resistor.—P. A. Stark, Simple Lightning Detector, *73 Magazine*, April 1973, p 85.

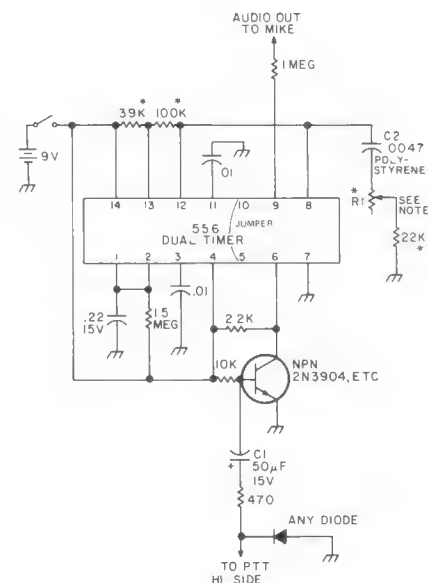


SUBAUDIO TONES—Six-channel subaudible encoder uses twin-T oscillator covering 93 to 170 Hz. Tones are adjustable with 20-turn 10K trimpots. Used with 2-meter amateur transmitters to access and maintain signal through repeater having subaudible tone decoder. When transmitted signal opens up receiver of repeater, subaudible tone on incoming audio closes relay and permits transmitter to key up and repeat signal. Choice of tones permits use of different repeaters in given area. For 93–107 Hz, use 12K for R_X ; for 98–116 Hz, use 8.2K; and for 114–170 Hz, use jumper. Article gives construction details.—W. G. Moneysmith, Subaudible Tone Encoder, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1977, p 52–53.

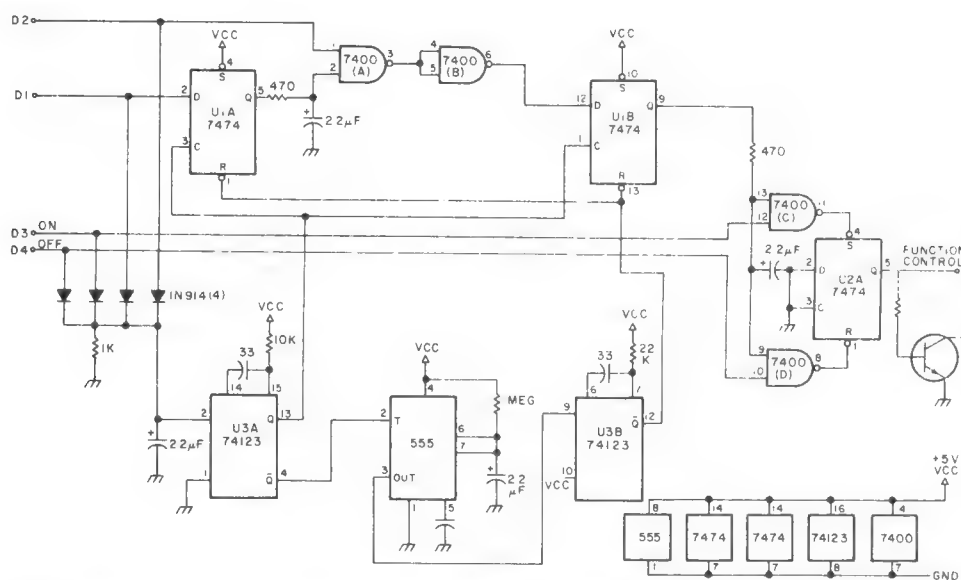


PHONE-RING REMOTE CONTROL—Repeater or other unattended equipment can be turned on or off with ordinary telephone. Phone at remote station is called and allowed to ring three times.

Caller then hangs up, waits 20 s, redials number and lets it ring three times again, then hangs up. Circuit then performs desired control function. Any combination of rings can be used as long as total is less than nine. Decoder U2 is programmed by moving two jumper wires to various outputs of U2. Relay K2 is chosen to give desired momentary, latching, or stepping function. Relay K1 is used for validating phone line. If remote station keying voltage is taken through contacts of K1, interruption of phone line prevents activation of transmitter. C1 stores voltage during brief interruptions such as when phone is ringing. Article gives detailed explanation of ring-counting circuit. LEDs I1-I4 indicate status of control sequence and aid in troubleshooting. K1 and K2 are sensitive DPDT relays with 8000-ohm coils. R11 is selected for desired time setting.—R. C. Heptig, *Automatic Telephone Controller for Your Repeater*, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1974, p 44-48.



1800-Hz TONE BURST—Developed to provide access to repeater requiring accurate tone frequency. Half of 555 dual timer serves as mono MVBR having ON time of about 400 ms. Other half is free-running oscillator that is disabled when mono goes low. Transistor starts tone burst when push-to-talk switch is closed. For frequency stability, resistors with asterisk should be cermet or wirewound. R1 is 15- or 20-turn trimmer pot having low temperature coefficient and giving about 30 Hz change per turn.—L. Meyer, *One IC Tone Burster*, *73 Magazine*, April 1976, p 55.



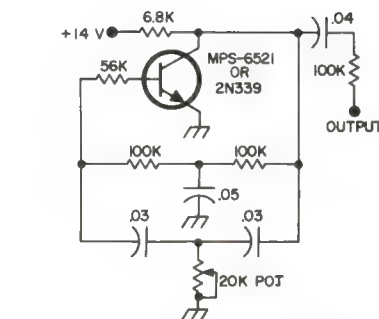
FUNCTION DECODER—Simple controller for single repeater uses 3-digit control code (523) to turn repeater on and 524 to turn it off. Digits must be in correct sequence. Digit decoder (not shown) uses TTL-compatible inputs which go

high when digit is decoded. Four 1N914 diodes form OR gate that triggers U3A to create clock pulse with each digit received. Other output of U3A triggers 555 timer U5, set for delay of about 8 s. At end of delay, timer triggers U3B to reset

all logic except for output stage. Regulated VCC of 5 V is obtained from 7805 regulator connected to 12 V.—W. J. Hosking, *Simple Sequential Decoder*, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1978, p 166-167.

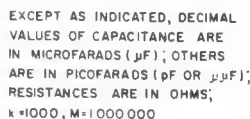


two channels, for linking two repeaters or using two-channel drive receiver. Q1 and Q2 are connected as Darlington amplifier for negative-going control signals, as found in vacuum-tube receivers. Dual Schmitt trigger U1 provides pos-



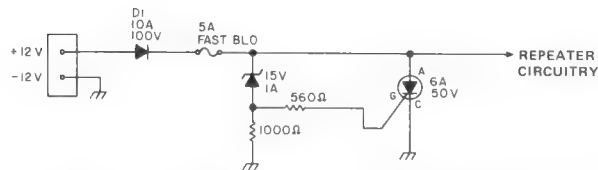
100 Hz—Simple and stable subaudible tone generator serves for access to FM repeaters. Frequency is adjusted to that of repeater with 20K pot. Will operate from car battery.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1973, p 143.

itive ON/OFF action. Time-out is controlled by setting of R8 and value of C3. To monitor repeater or simplex channel for call without listening to other conversations, set timer for about 5 s. When call comes in, first few words will be at normal volume so call can be identified. At time-out, volume will drop to low level. If call is for you, disable COR for normal listening. Search-lock uses single SN7400, with gates G1 and G2 connected as oscillator and gates G3 and G4 as dual D flip-flop. Q3 acts as lock to stop oscillator. With no input carrier, Q3 is off and oscillator makes Q4 and Q5 switch between channels A and B alternately. If signal arrives on one channel, oscillator stops on it and relay closes, bringing repeater transmitter on.—R. C. Heptig and R. D. Shriner, *Carrier-Operated Relay for Repeater Linking*, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 57–59.



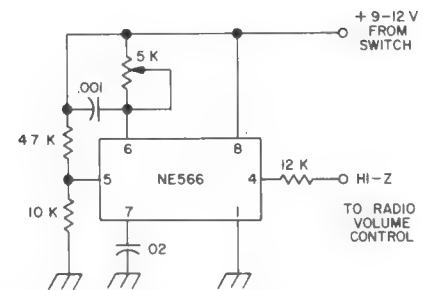
front-end overload problems from strong adjacent-channel amateur signals. Filter response is down 40 dB at ± 38 kHz and down over 50 dB beyond 60 kHz from filter center frequency. Filter used is Piezo Technology TM-4133VBP.

Input and output for filter should be exactly 50 ohms.—J. M. Hood, Monolithic Crystal Filter Application in Amateur VHF Repeaters, QST, July 1975, p 27–29 and 48.

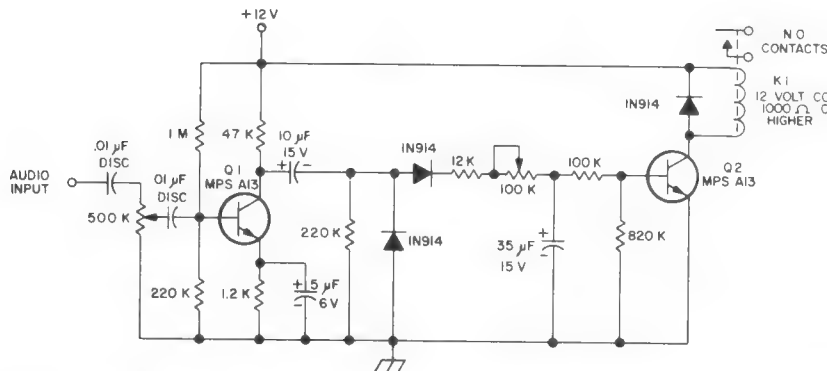


CROWBAR—Developed to protect portable repeaters from reverse or excessive voltage when operating on emergency power supply. Zener voltage rating determines maximum voltage

that can reach repeater. Diode prevents damage by incorrect polarity. Use fast-blowing fuse.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, April 1977, p 164.



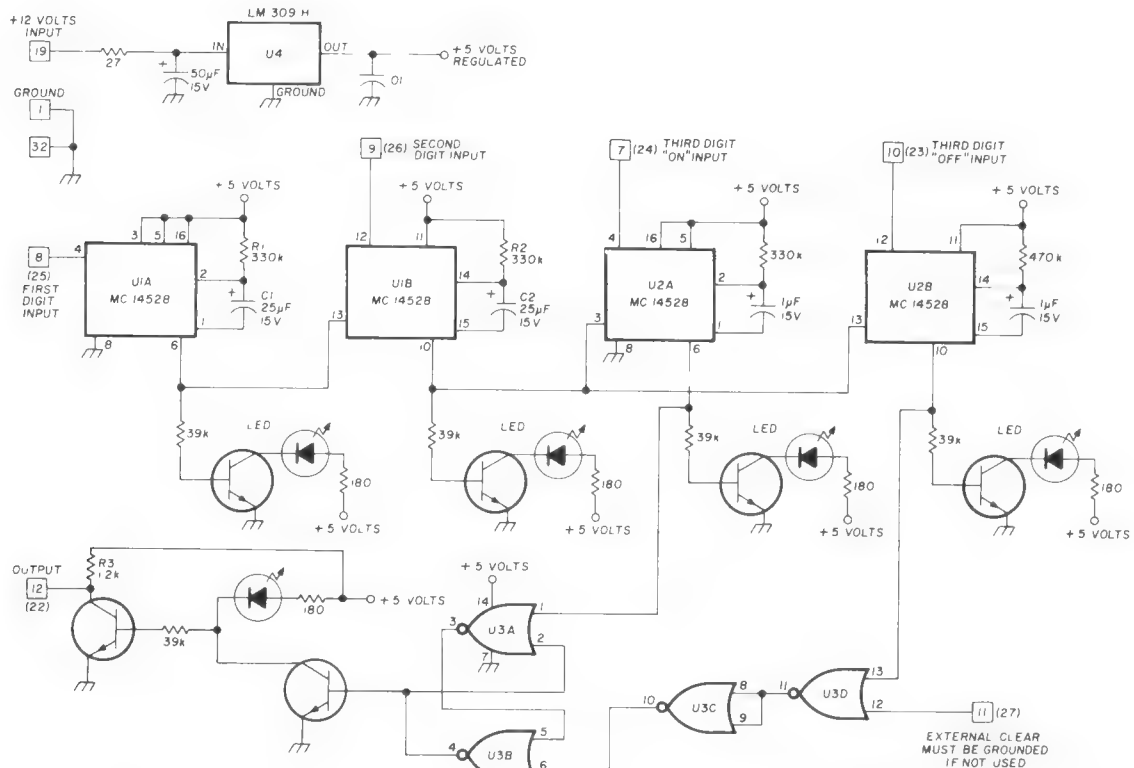
TONE BURST FOR MIKE—Uses NE566 PLL function generator to provide tone entry into 2-meter repeaters. Output is fed into volume control of any AM transistor radio, and loudspeaker is held in front of transceiver microphone when tone is desired.—F. J. Derfler, An Acoustically Coupled Digital Keyed Squeaker for Tone Burst Entry, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1973, p 27–30.



DELAYED VOX—Minimizes unintentional triggering of repeater by using timer requiring 3 s of continuous carrier and audio on input receiver of repeater to turn on transmitter. Repeater is then controlled by its own carrier-op-

erated relay until 20-s lapse in transmission occurs. System then requires another 3-s carrier to restore normal operation. Q1 is common-emitter amplifier with gain adjusted by 500K pot. Audio peaks from Q1 feed full-wave diode

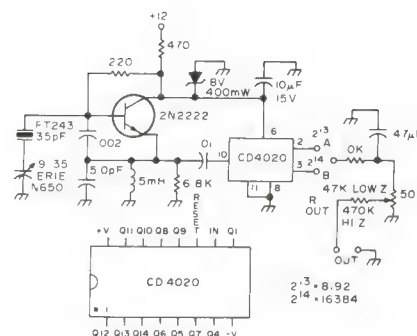
detector through 10-μF electrolytic. Series resistance in path through 35-μF electrolytic controls its charge-up time and thus controls delay of relay pickup. Adjust 100K pot to give desired turn-on delay in range from fraction of second to about 4 s. Resistance divider shown provides relay dropout delay of about 20 s, which prevents VOX circuit from dropping out repeater during lapses in speech.—J. Everhart, A Delayed VOX for Repeaters, *73 Magazine*, April 1974, p 17 and 19–20.



CONTROL-FUNCTION DECODER—Circuit detects predetermined 3-digit sequence of Touch-Tone signals and sets flip-flop to provide required output for activating desired function. Another 3-digit sequence, differing in only third digit, resets flip-flop for turning off controlled

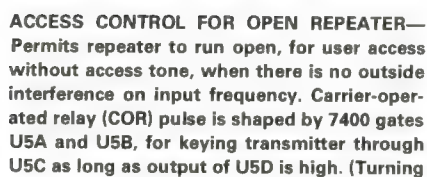
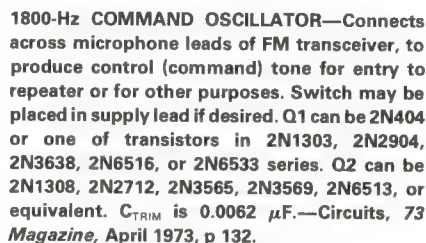
device. Circuit uses two dual mono MVBs. Output of U1A goes to reset terminal of U1B. Output of U1B goes to reset terminals of monos U2A and U2B. Mono outputs drive RS flip-flop to provide output required for desired control function, such as control of autopath, switching

repeater mode from carrier to tone-access, and switching to remote receiver. Q1-Q6 can be almost any NPN silicon transistors, such as 2N3904. U3 can be MC14001 or CD4001. Numbers in boxes and parentheses refer to edge connector pins.—T. E. Doyle, Control Function Decoder, *Ham Radio*, March 1977, p 66–67.



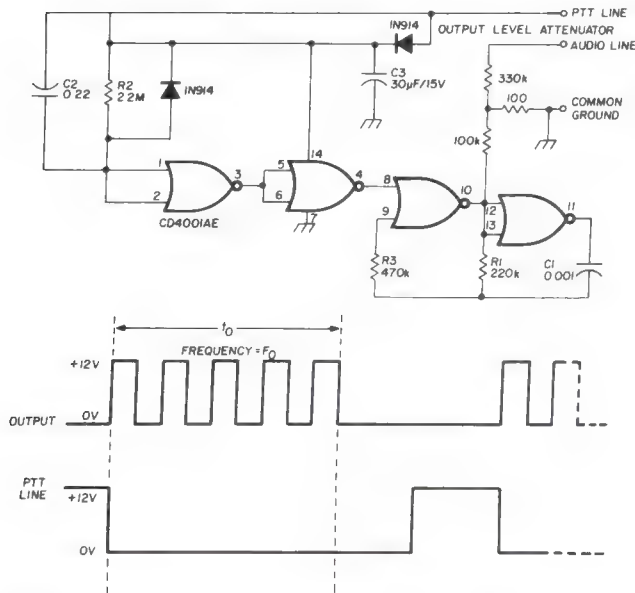
call tones. Output level of PLL is adjusted so tone is same amplitude as voice.—K. Wyatt, Private Call System for VHF FM, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1977, p 62-64.

SUBAUDIBLE TONE ENCODER—Simple crystal-controlled oscillator drives CD4020 CMOS divider to give output frequency below normal voice range, for providing tone access to repeater. With 1.120-MHz crystal and division ratio of 8192, output is 136.7 Hz. Output circuit is RC filter that converts square wave to triangle, with pot setting level. Article tells how to choose crystals for other output frequencies and division ratios.—C. Haines, Jr., *Go Tone for Ten*, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1976, p 22-23.



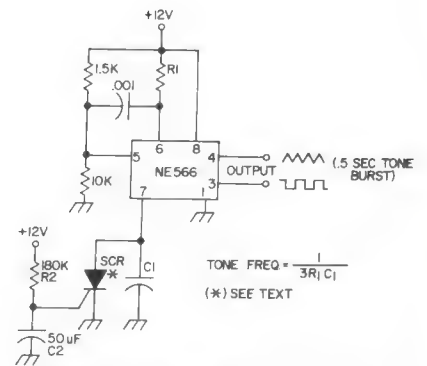
guard control switch off latches output of U5D high, letting repeater run open.) When control switch is on, repeater can be accessed only by use of guarded input applied to Q1, such as 2000-Hz tone burst, 1336-Hz Touch-Tone signal, or 110.9-Hz private line. Repeater then remains open for 5 s after duration of each transmission.

System prevents fringe-area station from blocking repeater access for local users. When receiver squelch is operated 3 times in succession by signal not having one of access tones, input is automatically guarded for 15 min by timer U3-U4 unless accepted access tone arrives.—R. B. Shreve, Troubleshooting Logic Circuits, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1977, p 56-59.



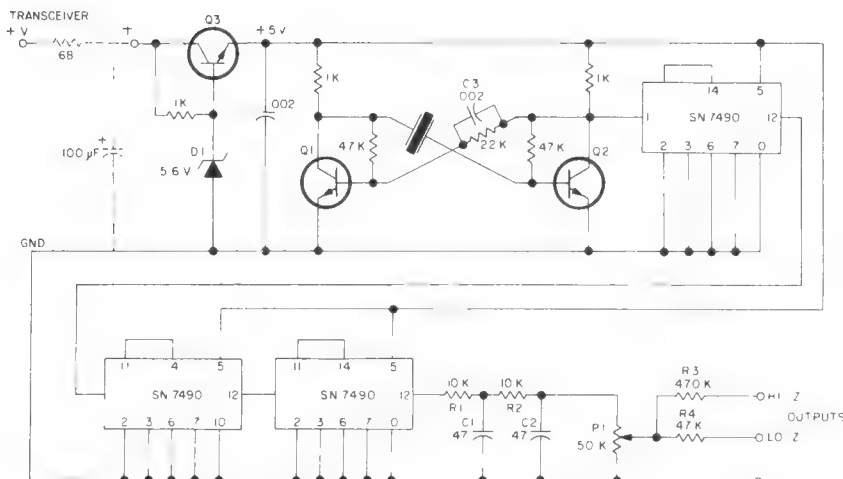
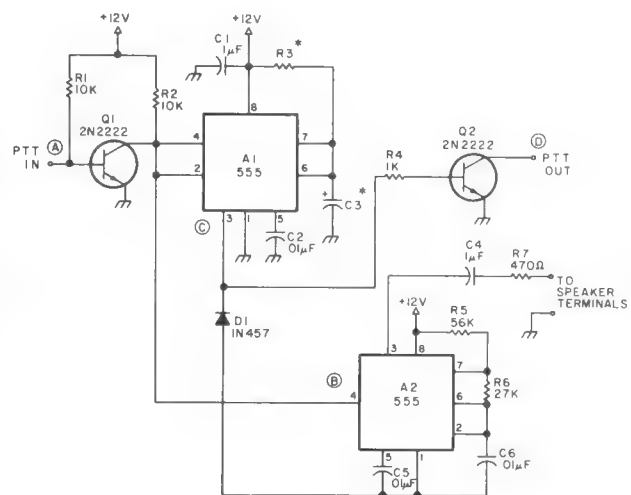
ACCESS TONE-BURST—Generates 1-s tone burst at specified audio frequency such as 1800 Hz each time transmitter is energized, to provide access to a desired repeater. Uses CMOS CD4001AE quad NOR gate, which is small enough so entire circuit can be fitted in microphone housing. Gates are connected as astable MVBR, with ON time of tone burst determined

by R2C2 time constant, triggered by push-to-talk switch (PTT). Large capacitor C3 powers MVBR during burst, with capacitor normally charged to 12 V through PTT circuit during receive. Supply voltage is taken through PTT relay in transmitter.—G. Hinkle, Tone-Burst Generator for Repeater Accessing, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1977, p 68–69.



ACCESS-TONE GENERATOR—Produces audio burst for 0.5 s at frequency determined by R1 and C1, for use with FM transceiver as subaudible tone generator to access repeaters. Provides buffered outputs of square waves as well as triangle waves. Uses NE566 function generator as voltage-controlled oscillator having excellent stability and linearity. R1 should be between 2K and 20K. SCR should be type that triggers at 70 μA.—E. Kanter, PLL IC Applications for Hams, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1973, p 47–49.

TIME-OUT TIMER—Prevents unnecessary repeater timeouts by generating warning tone in loudspeaker of mobile transceiver when transmitter is on too long. Normal push-to-talk line is broken and connected to points A and D. Pushing talk button starts timer. Time in seconds is $1.1 R3C3$, with R3 in megohms and C3 in microfarads. Thus, 1 megohm and 27 μF give 30 s, while 2 megohms and 81 μF give 180 s.—J. A. Kvochick, Keeping the Wind Down, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1977, p 50.



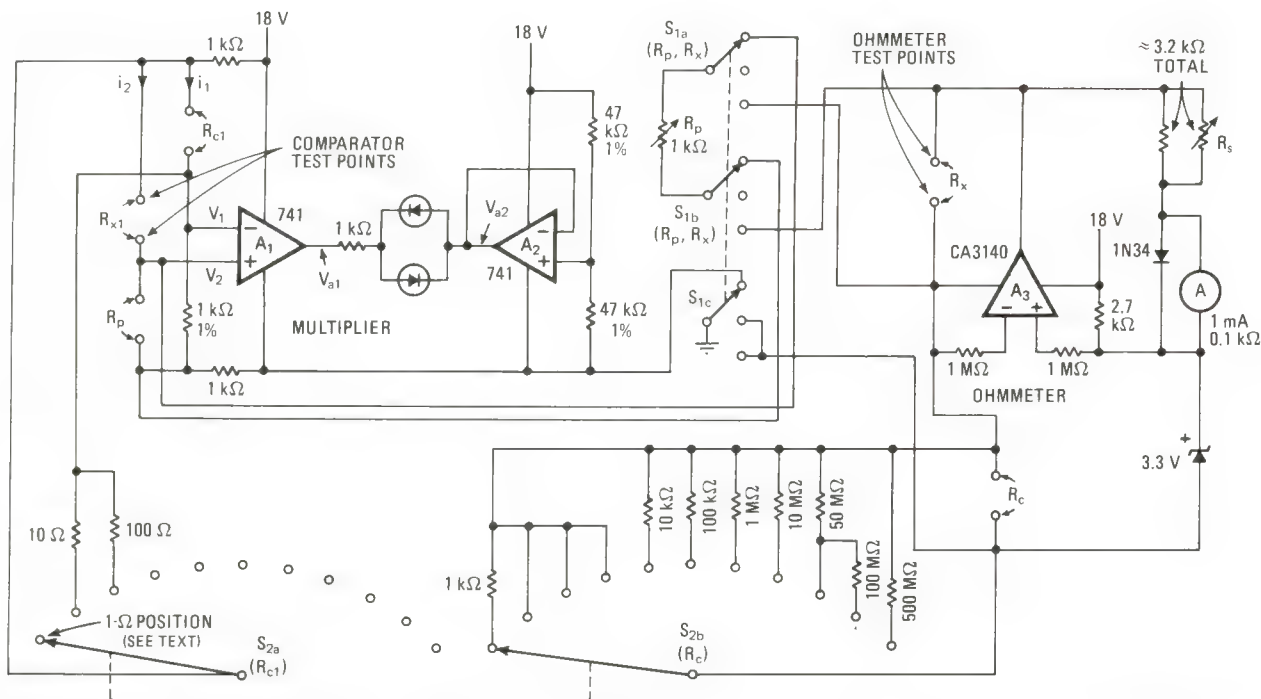
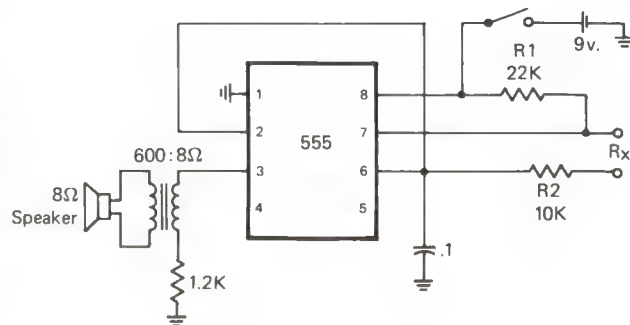
65–240 Hz—Output of 65–240 kHz crystal oscillator is divided by 1000 in three SN7490s to give 65–240 Hz tone required for access to amateur FM repeater. Choose crystal to give exactly desired frequency. Q1 and Q2 are MPS 6513, and Q3 is 2N1613. Supply can be 9 to 15 VDC from transceiver or from 9-V battery.—P. H. Wiese, Rock Solid Subaudible Tone Generator, *73 Magazine*, April 1974, p 79–81.

CHAPTER 77

Resistance Measuring Circuits

Includes ohmmeter circuits of various types for measuring resistances from under 0.001 ohm to 500 megohms, along with continuity checkers providing audible or LED indications, potentiometer tester, RLC bridges, and AC ohmmeter for nonpolarized measurements. See also Instrumentation and Test chapters.

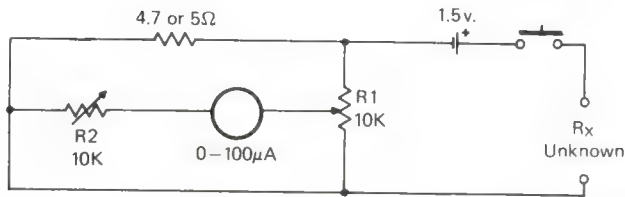
AUDIBLE OHMMETER—Circuit is built around 555 timer. Resistance detection range is from 0 ohms to about 10 megohms. At high end of range, output is series of clicks from loudspeaker, and at low end is high-pitched tone. Intermediate resistance values produce different tones. Current through unknown resistance is only a few microamperes, so semiconductor junctions can be checked without damage. R2 sets frequency for 0 ohms. Can also be used as code practice oscillator if R_x terminals are shorted and ground lead of pin 1 is keyed.—J. Schultz, An Ohmmeter Potpourri, *CQ*, June 1978, p 32–33.



500-MEGOHM LINEAR-SCALE OHMMETER—Resistance multiplier using 741 opamp reduces current drain when measuring low resistance values (below 10 ohms). LEDs indicate voltage

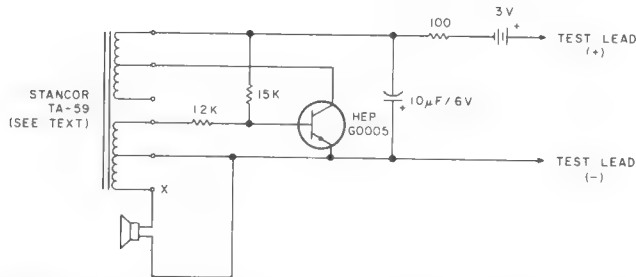
difference between outputs of A_1 and A_2 , as guide for minimizing difference during measurement. R_s sets meter for full-scale deflection when measuring resistor value equal to stan-

dard R_c .—E. H. Armanino, Extending the Range of the Linear-Scale Ohmmeter, *Electronics*, Dec. 22, 1977, p 93–94.



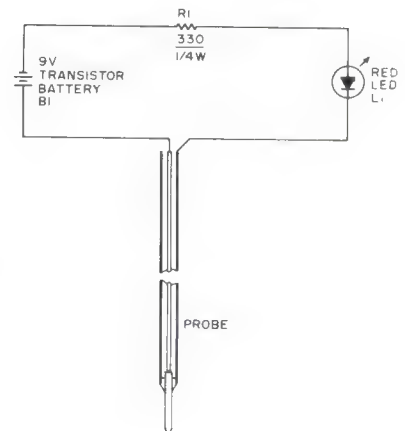
BRIDGE FOR 0.1–5 OHMS—Set meter reading to zero with multiturn pot R1 when test leads are shorted. Simple one-point calibration is made by using known low resistance for about midrange value and setting meter to conve-

nient scale marking by adjusting R2. Calibration curve is then made for meter scale by using other normal resistances.—J. Schultz, *An Ohmmeter Potpourri*, *CQ*, June 1978, p 32–33.

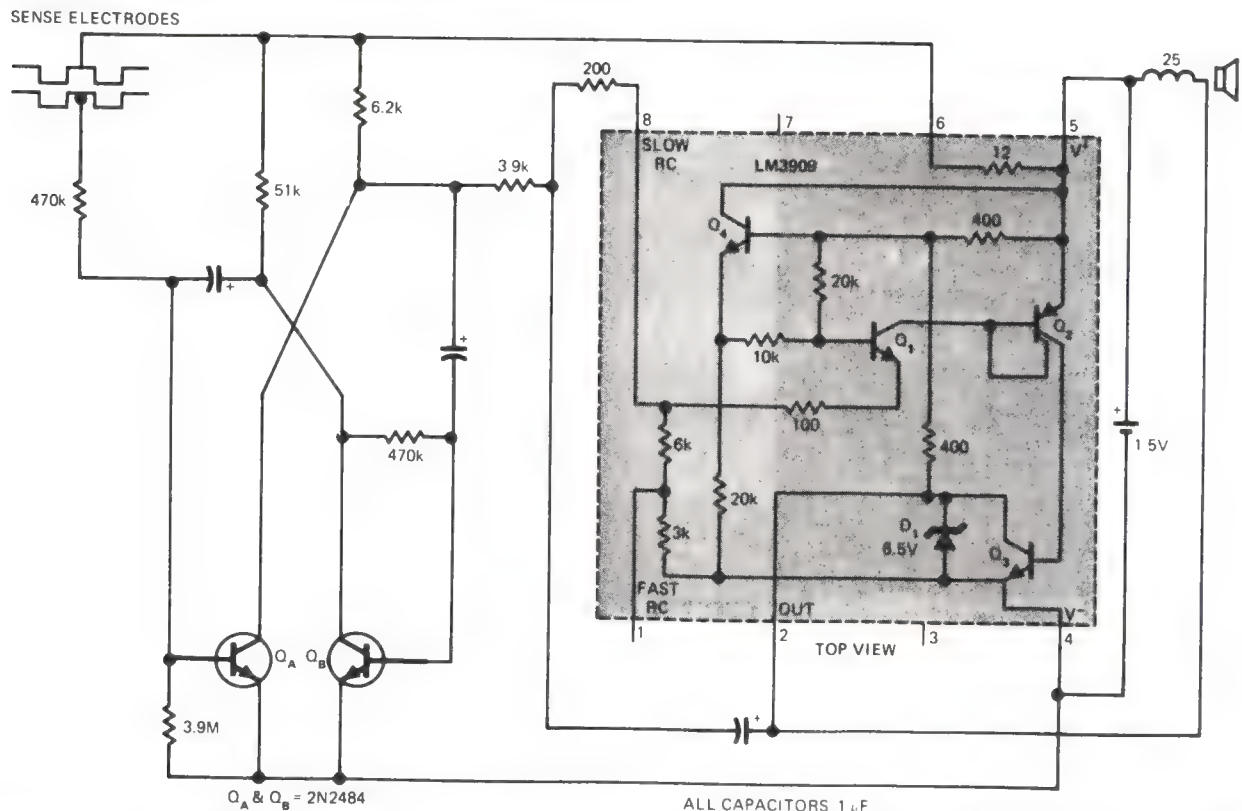


AUDIBLE OHMMETER—Volume and/or pitch of one-transistor audio oscillator varies with resistance across test terminals, to give audible indication of continuity and relative resistance without looking at meter. Can also be used as transistor and diode tester, signal injector, code practice oscillator, and CW monitor. Oscillator uses transistor-type transformer having center-

tapped windings, connected as shown to give three-winding transformer. Operates from two 1.5-V cells in series. Will respond to resistance values from short to about 100K. Volume increases and pitch rises as resistance is increased. For very low resistance, tone resembles croaking of frog.—Build the El Sapo Tester, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1977, p 184–185.



MOISTURE TESTER—Simple probe tells when plants need watering. Amount of moisture and minerals in soil together determine current available for LED. Almost full brilliance indicates adequate moisture, and no illumination means plant needs water badly. Probe can be No. 14 wire filed to point and centered with epoxy in 3/16-inch copper tubing, or simply two stiff probe wires about 1 inch apart.—W. L. MacDowell, *The Violet Tester*, *73 Magazine*, May 1975, p 52–53.

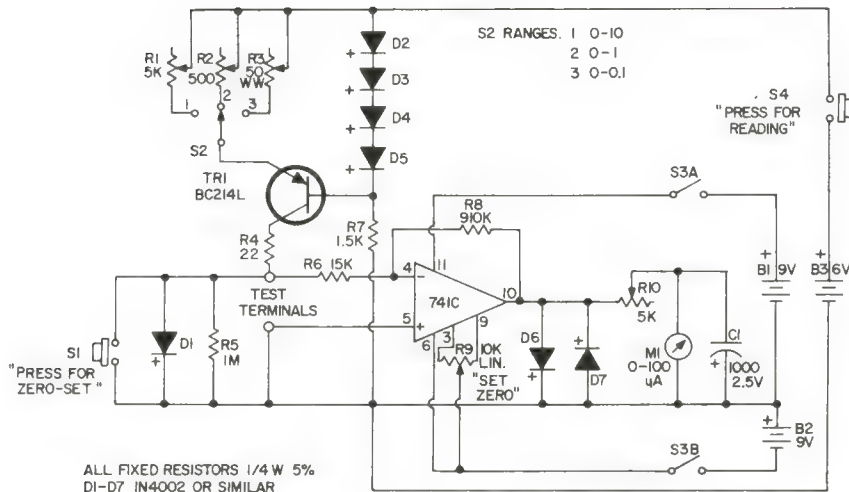
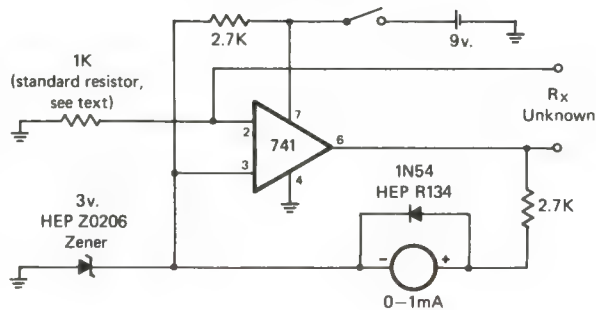


WATER-SEEPAGE ALARM—National LM3909 flasher IC operating from 1.5-V cell provides safe water-seepage alarm for potentially damp floors because there is no connection to power line. When sensing electrodes pass about 0.25 μA through moisture, pair of 2N2484 transistors

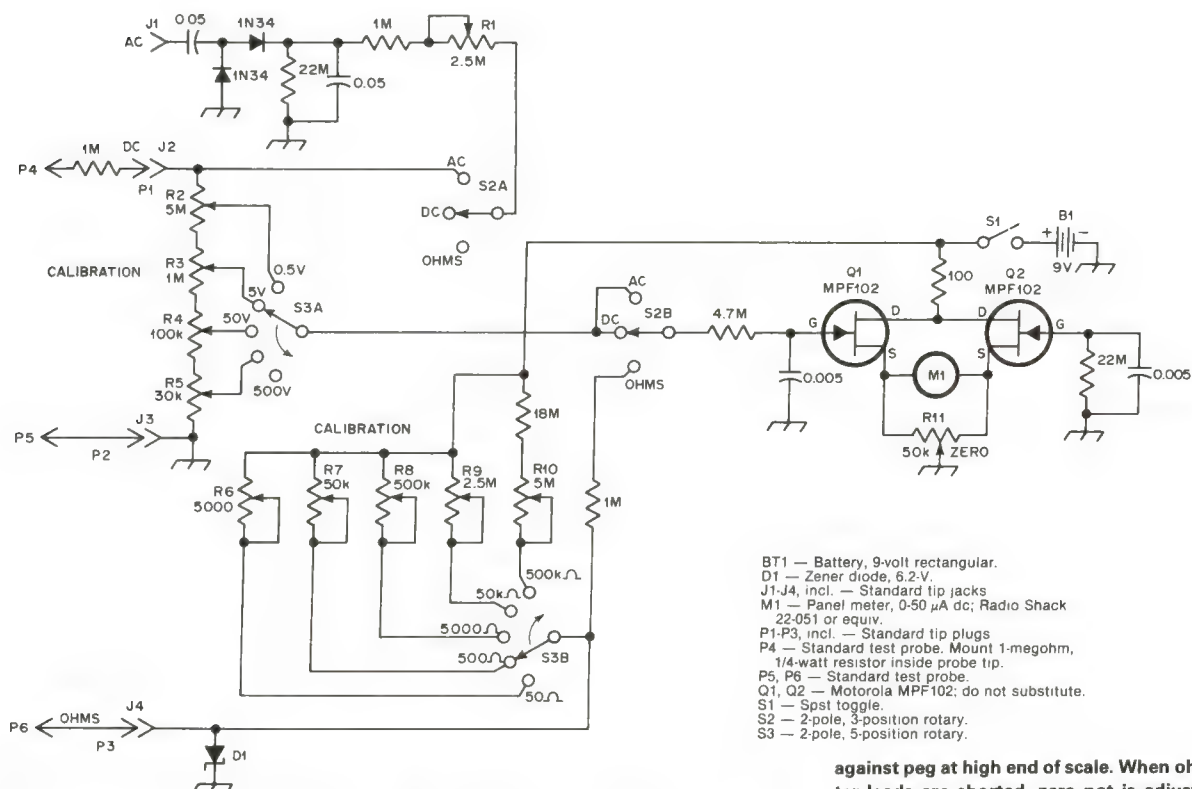
(QA and QB) become astable MVBR operating at rate that starts at 1 Hz and increases with leakage between electrodes. Pulse waveform applied to pin 8 of IC varies timing current of flasher, resulting in distinctively modulated tone output for loudspeaker of alarm. Sensors

can be two strips of stainless steel on insulators or zigzag path in copper of printed-wiring board. Place damp finger across gap to test alarm.—P. Lefferts, *Power-Miser Flasher IC Has Many Novel Applications*, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 59–66.

LINEAR-SCALE OHMMETER—Unknown resistance value is arithmetic product of standard resistor value and current reading in milliamperes. With 1K standard resistor, deflections from 0 to 1 A correspond to resistance readings from 0 to 1K. Requires no calibration and no zero adjustment. Can be made multirange by switching in different standard resistors.—J. Schultz, An Ohmmeter Potpourri, *CQ*, June 1978, p 32–33.



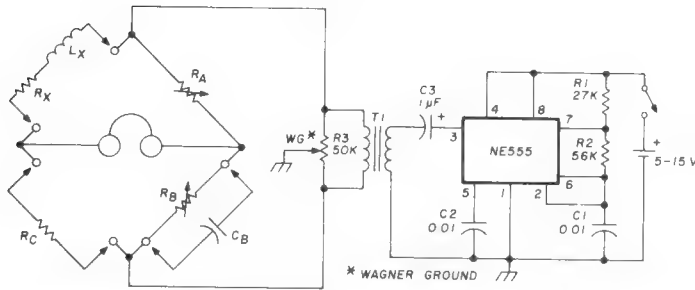
THREE-RANGE MILLIOHMMETER—Solid-state design measures resistance values accurately down to less than 0.001 ohm. Full-scale values for ranges are 10, 1, and 0.1 ohms.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1974, p 80.



FET VOM—Use two FETs in balanced circuit. Meter reads zero when circuit is balanced with R11. Values being measured produce imbalance linearly proportional to output voltage of

bridge. Resistance measurements use linear ohms-readout system, with single meter scale serving for all resistance and voltage measurements. In ohms position, meter will rest gently

against peg at high end of scale. When ohmmeter leads are shorted, zero pot is adjusted so meter reads 0 ohms. Article covers construction and calibration.—J. Rusgrove, An FET Volt-Ohmmeter with Linear Ohms Readout, *QST*, March 1978, p 16–18.

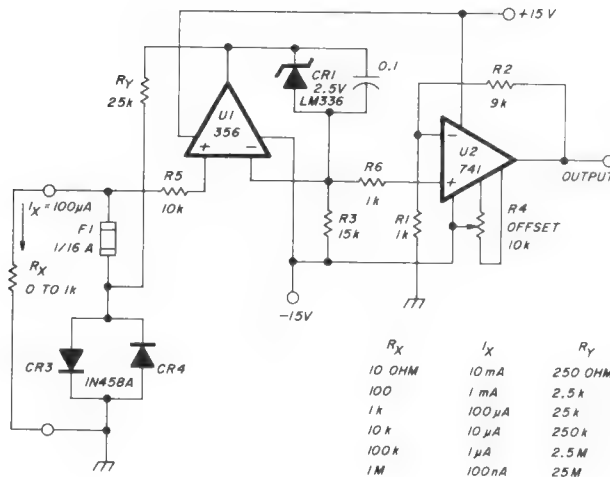


RLC BRIDGE—Maxwell bridge uses only one reactive element for measuring resistance, inductance, and capacitance. Wagner ground balances stray internal capacitances to ground to obtain perfect null. Measurement ranges are shown in table. Over fixed range, R_A can be calibrated to read inductance values directly. R_A

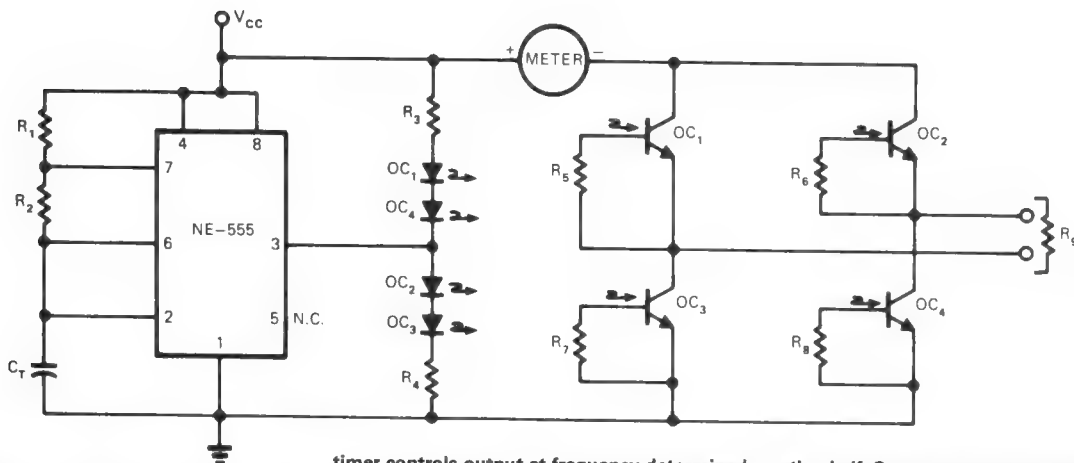
and R_B can be calibrated initially over their variable ranges by using standard resistors. Measurements are not affected by frequency of driving source. Circuit is set up as shown for measuring inductance. If standard inductance is used in place of L_X , unknown capacitor at C_B can be measured. Signetics NE555 is connected

L (mH)	R (ohms)	C_B (μF)	R_C (ohms)
0.01 - 0.1	1 - 10	0.01	10
0.1 - 1.0	10 - 100	0.01	100
0.1 - 1.0	1 - 10	0.1	10
1.0 - 10.	10 - 100	0.1	100
1.0 - 10.	1 - 10	1.0	10
10. - 100.	100 - 1000	0.1	1000
10. - 100.	10 - 100	1.0	100
100. - 1000	100 - 1000	1.0	1000

as astable oscillator running at about 1000 Hz with values shown for R and C, drawing 6.5 mA from 9-V battery. Article covers construction and calibration and gives balance equations for all measurements.—J. H. Ellison, Universal L, C, R Bridge, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 54-55.



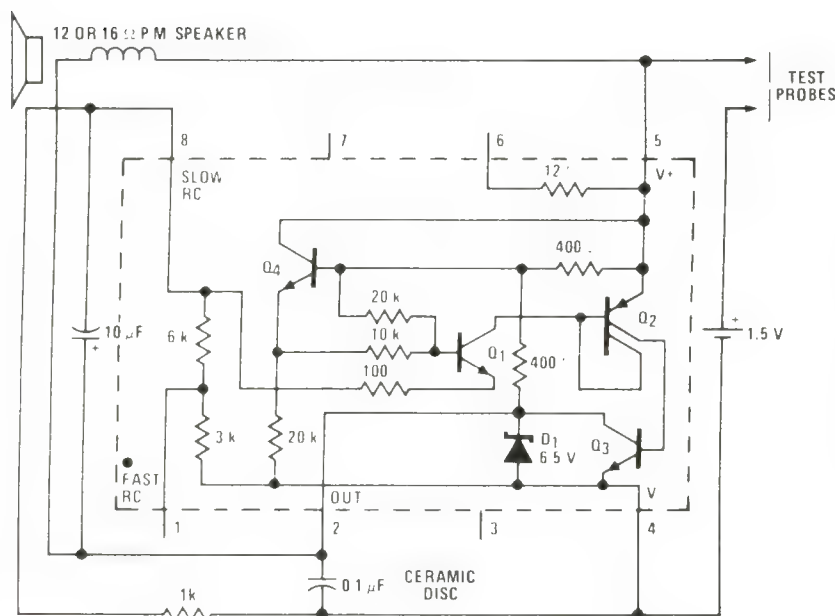
LOW-VOLTAGE OHMMETER—Combines stable constant-current source U1-CR1- R_Y with DC amplifier U2 having gain of 10 to keep applied voltage down to 0.1 V. Output is linearly proportional to unknown resistance. Resistances well below 1 ohm can be measured accurately. U2 scales 0-100 mV unknown voltage to 0-1 V at output, so 1K resistor under test can be read as 1.000K on DVM scale. U2 should be offset-nulled to eliminate zero error, for best low-scale accuracy, by shorting input and adjusting R4 for 0.000 V out of U2. Full-scale calibration involves trimming individual range values of R_Y for correct output, while using reference value for R_X . Fuse and clamp diodes protect range resistors, and R5 protects opamp.—W. Jung, An IC Op Amp Update, *Ham Radio*, March 1978, p 62-69.



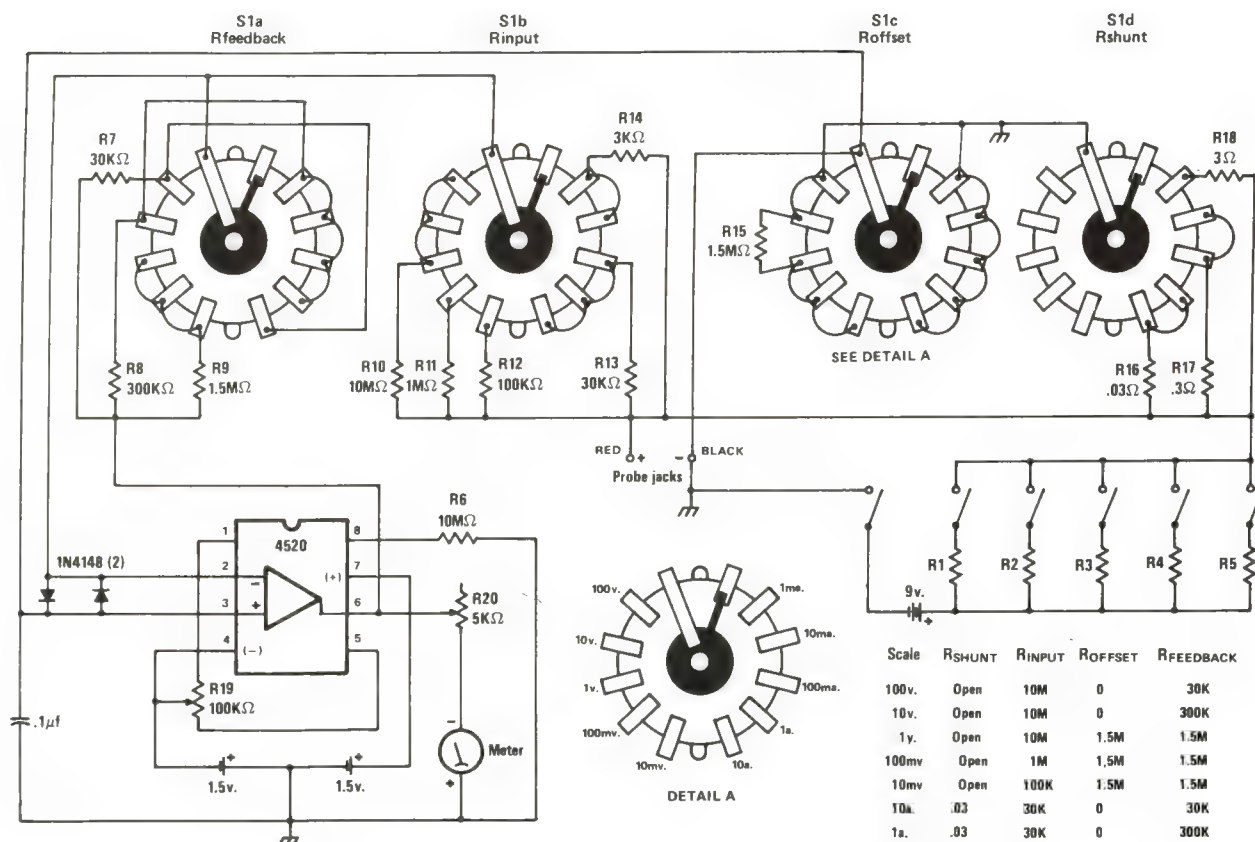
AC OHMMETER—Optoisolator circuit operating from single battery develops alternating current for measuring resistance of soils and construction materials without errors due to polarization and earth-current effects. 555 IC

timer controls output at frequency determined by R_1 , R_2 , and C_T . R_1 is made very much less than R_2 but should not be below about 1 K. Frequency value is $1.44/(R_1 + 2R_2)C_T$. Output switching matrix is controlled by timer so OC_1 and OC_4 are on for one half-cycle and OC_2 and OC_3 are on for

other half. Output current is independent of frequency and duty cycle up to 150 Hz. With Monsanto MCT-2 optoisolators, R_3 and R_4 are 330 ohms and R_5 - R_9 are each 22K.—D. J. Beckwith, AC Ohmmeter Provides Novel Use for Opto-Iso-lators, *EDN Magazine*, July 5, 1974, p 70.

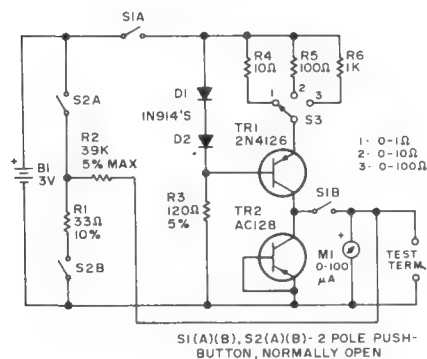


CONTINUITY CHECKER—National LM3909 IC operating from 1.5-V cell provides enough audio power to drive loudspeaker when probes are shorted by resistance up to about 100 ohms. By probing two points in rapid succession, small differences in resistance can be detected by noticeable differences in tone; this feature is useful for identifying windings of transformers.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 4-5.



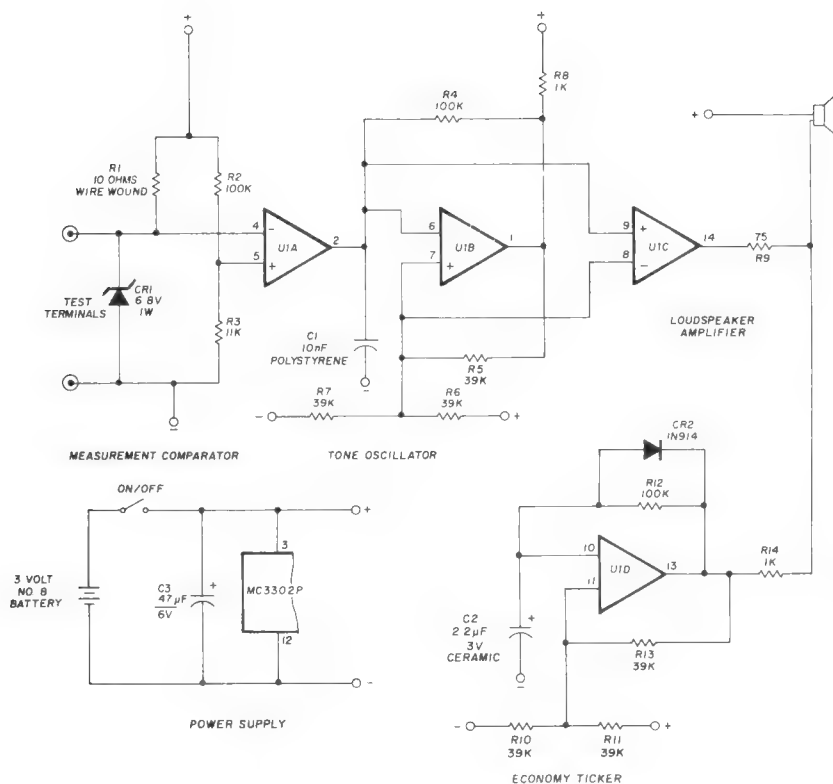
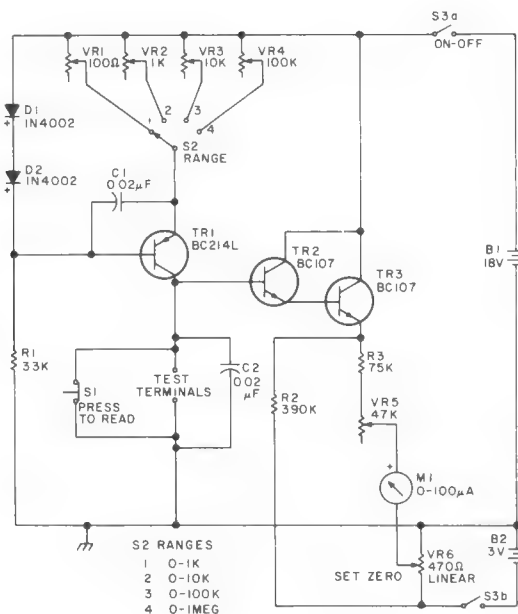
LINEAR-OHMS MULTIMETER—Full-scale value for each of five resistance ranges is determined by values used for R1-R5. Table gives values of resistors connected to each layer of three-gang 12-position selector switch to obtain five voltage ranges and 12 current ranges for other mul-

timeter functions. For dual multimeter, duplicate circuit for other section to permit measuring input and output signals simultaneously.—J. Sandler, ME's New Twin Electronic Multimeter, *Modern Electronics*, Oct. 1978, p 58-61.



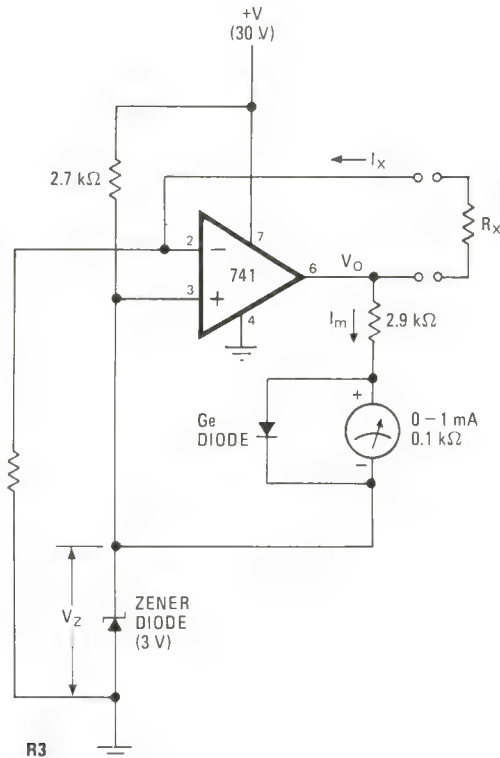
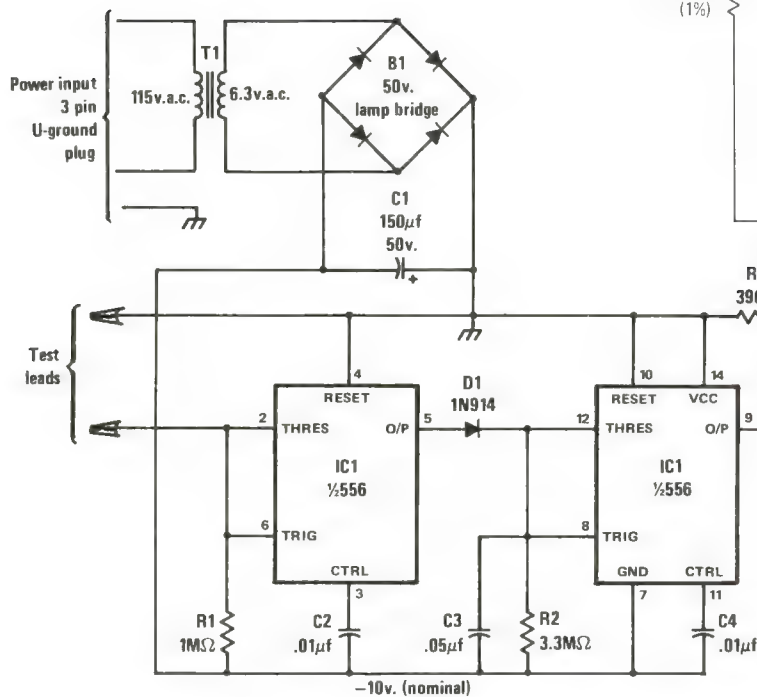
DOWN TO 0.05 OHM—Switch S3 gives choice of three ranges in linear ohmmeter circuit developed for measuring very small values of resistance. Values of R4, R5, and R6 require adjustment during initial calibration.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, June 1975, p 161.

LINEAR-SCALE OHMMETER—Provides accurate measurements of resistance in four ranges, with linear scale at high end of each.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1977, p 27.

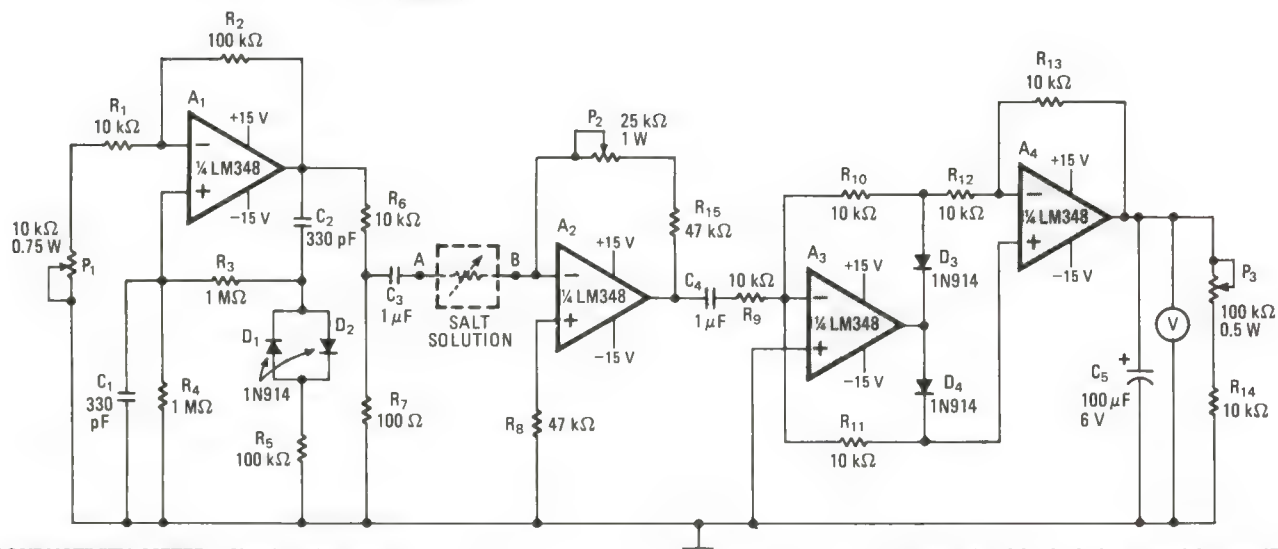


CIRCUIT TRACER—Continuity tester delivers continuous audio tone when its test terminals are connected by resistance less than about 1 ohm. Circuit under test does not receive more than 3 V or 300 mA, depending on resistance between terminals. Tester ticks softly when switched on but is open-circuited, as reminder that battery drain is then about 0.8 mA. Tester uses sections of Motorola low-power MC3302P quad comparator as measurement comparator, 600-Hz tone oscillator, AF amplifier, and ticker. Pins 3 and 12 of IC are used in power supply.—R. C. Marshall, Continuity Bleeper for Circuit Tracing, Ham Radio, July 1977, p 67-69.

NO-CALIBRATION OHMMETER—When unknown resistor R_x is connected, milliammeter reading is R_x/R_c where R_c is value of known standard resistor used. R_x is then equal to meter reading in milliamperes multiplied by value of R_c in ohms. Full-scale deflection is thus obtained on 1-mA meter when R_x is 100K. Other ranges can be obtained by changing value of R_c , using range switch if desired. Meter has automatic zeroing because V_o rises to exactly 3 V when measuring leads are shorted and no current flows through meter.—V. Ramprakash, Direct-Reading Ohmmeter Needs No Calibration, *Electronics*, Nov. 11, 1976, p 115–116.



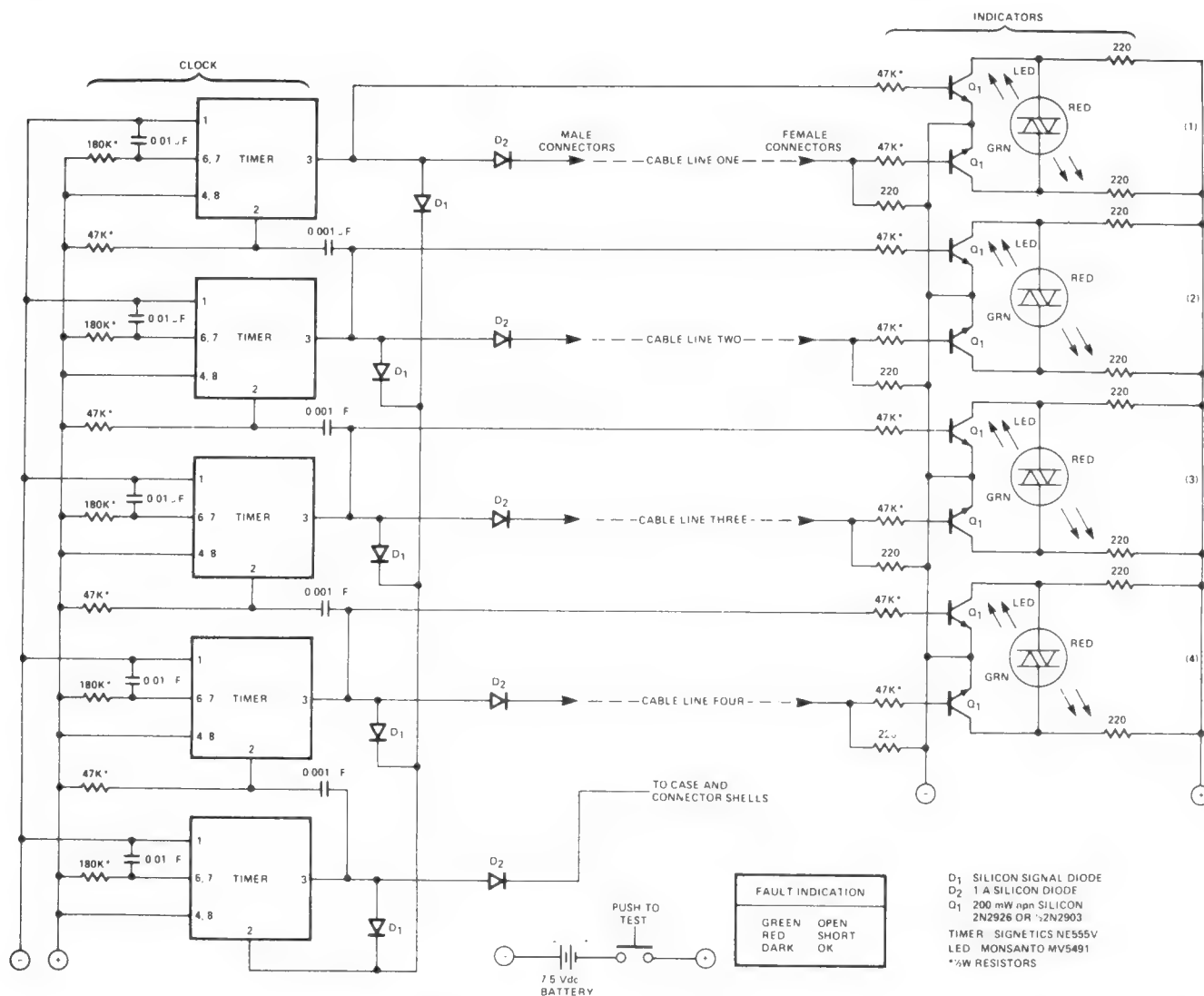
POT TESTER—Developed for testing noisy 10K wirewound linear pots used in control of theatrical lighting system. Circuit detects any momentary open and drives LED to produce visible flash lasting about 0.1 s. Circuit operates from -10 V provided by bridge and AC transformer. Left half of IC1 acts as comparator whose output stays low as long as input is above threshold voltage. When pot passes open point, pin 5 goes high and charges C3, making right half of IC1 turn on LED.—C. J. Shakespeare, Test Your Pot, *Modern Electronics*, Oct. 1978, p 38–39.



CONDUCTIVITY METER—Circuit using single quad opamp measures relative change in concentration of salt solution by monitoring its conductance. Use of alternating current through solution eliminates errors caused by

electrolysis effect. Wien-bridge oscillator having R_1, C_1 and R_2, R_3 as arms of bridge generates 1-kHz signal for driving amplifier A_2 through solution. P_1 controls oscillator amplitude, and P_2

adjusts gain of A_2 . A_3, A_4 form precision rectifier giving output voltage equal to absolute value of input voltage.—M. Ahmon, One-Chip Conductivity Meter Monitors Salt Concentration, *Electronics*, Sept. 15, 1978, p 132–133.



CABLE TESTER—Five Signetics NE555V timers check all lines of four-conductor cable for opens and for short-circuit conditions. Differential transistor pair at one end of each cable line re-

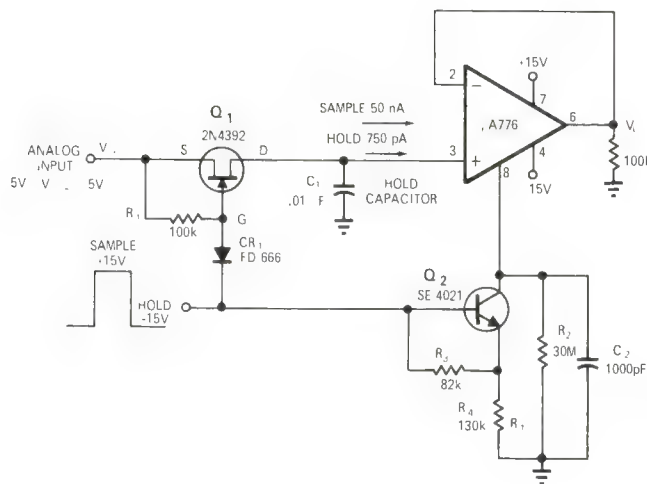
mains balanced as long as clock pulses at opposite ends of line are identical. Clock pulse at timer end of one line turns on green LED to indicate open in line. Clock pulse only at transistor

end of line turns on red LED to indicate that line is shorted. With good cable line, neither LED is on.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 730.

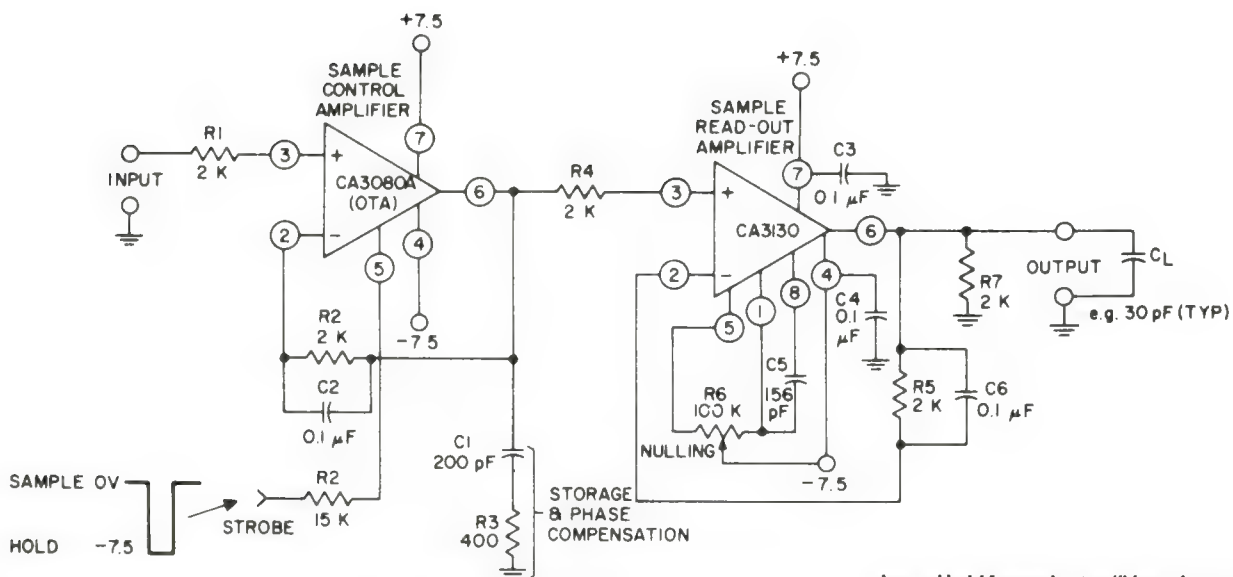
CHAPTER 78

Sampling Circuits

Methods of sampling and holding analog signals, including digital selection of sampling level and long-term storage of signals in digital form as substitute for storage CRO.



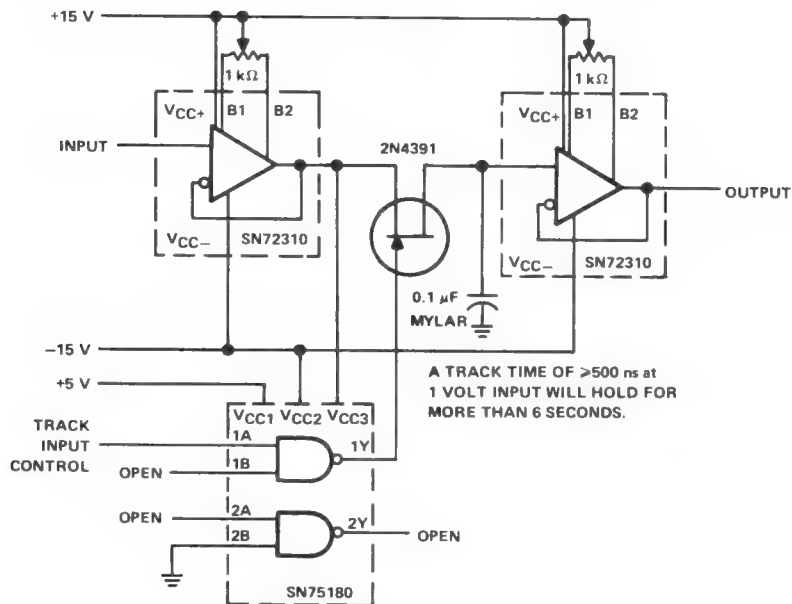
TWO SLEW RATES—Cost of sample-and-hold circuits is reduced by using high slew rate only during sample period. Programmable $\mu A776$ opamp permits switching from high rate requiring 50-nA input bias current to holding amplifier mode requiring only 750-pA input bias current. Output level is held constant within 1% for about 2 s, making circuit ideal for digital readouts.—M. K. Vander Kooi, Low Cost Sample-and-Hold Circuit, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1971, p 46.



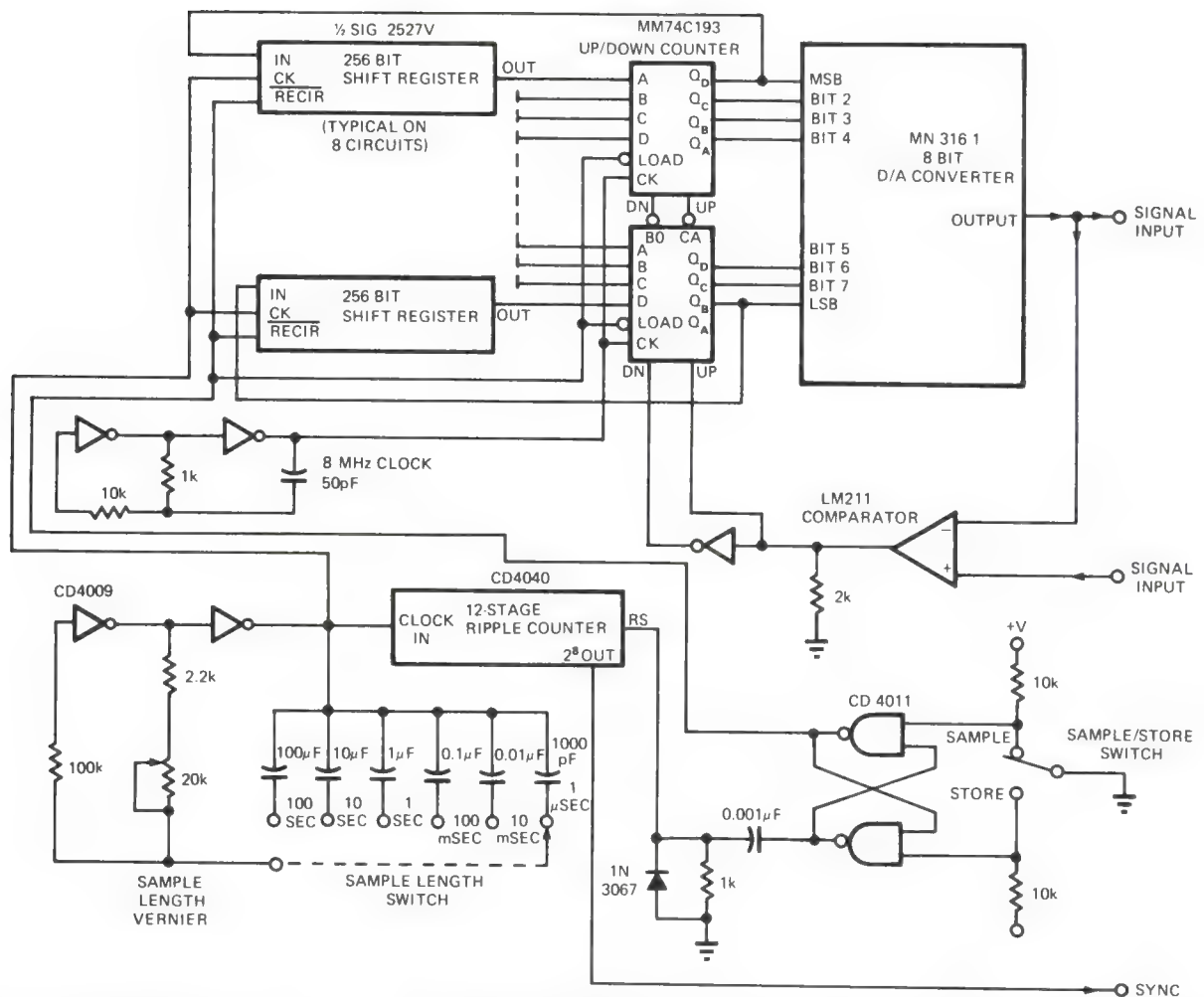
SAMPLE READOUT AMPLIFIER—RCA CA3080A operational transconductance amplifier feeds

CA3130 to give amplification of sampled signal. Input voltage is sampled for duration of strobe

pulse and held for readout.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 165-170.

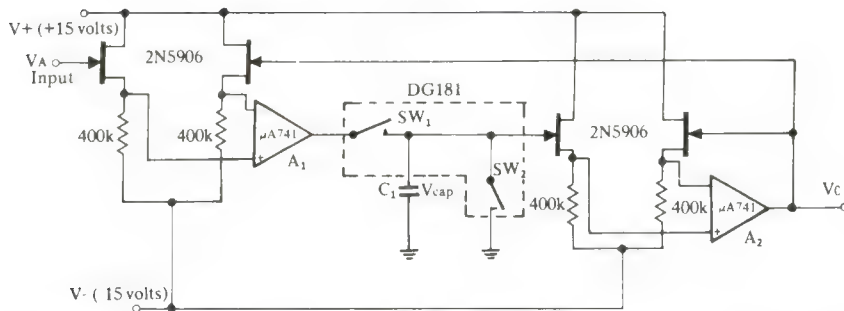


TRACK AND HOLD—When track input control is 0.8 V or less, gate in SN75180 holds 2N4391 transistor source-drain path closed so input signal goes to output unchanged. When control voltage is increased to 2 V, gate opens path through transistor, so signal voltage stored at that instant in 0.1- μ F capacitor is held at output. Track time is greater than 500 ns for 1-V input, giving hold time over 6 s. Circuit uses two SN72310 wideband voltage-follower op-amps.—“The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers,” Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 4-41.



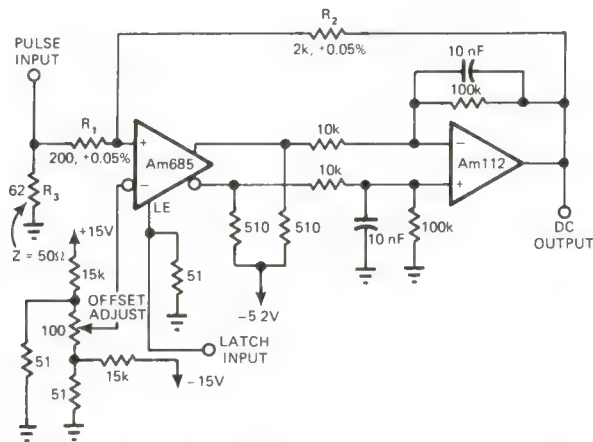
A/D converter whose digital output is fed into shift register holding 256 8-bit words. Separate clock for shift register is continuously adjustable from about 250 kHz down to about 4 s per cycle, with output going to 12-stage ripple

counter. At 250 kHz, shift register stores input signal for 1 ms. Article gives details of circuit operation.—K. P. Roby, Transient Signal Analyzer Has Multiple Uses, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 46-48.



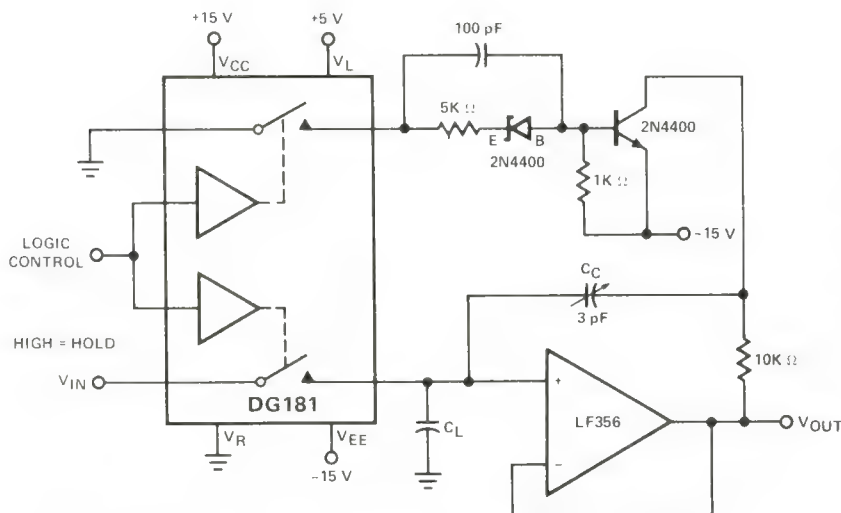
NONINVERTING SAMPLE AND HOLD—Matched pair of FETs gives high input resistance for analog input signal greater than 10^{12} ohms, while output resistance of FET pair is under 12K. Opamp A₁ acts as buffer and allows C₁ to charge rapidly. Use of DG181 analog switches limits leakage current flowing into or

out of C₁, while SW₂ provides fast resetting of capacitor voltage to zero. Similar FET pair and opamp provide output voltage proportional to sampled value.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 4-7-4-8.

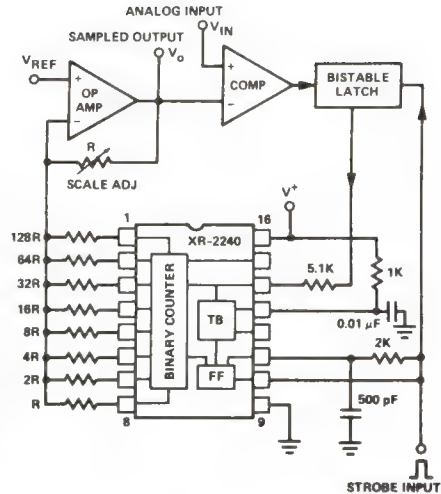


ANALOG SAMPLE-AND-HOLD—Uses AM685 comparator for continuous sampling of analog voltage at summing node formed by R₁ and R₂. Complementary logic outputs of comparator drive differential indicator formed by AM112 opamp. When error voltage at summing node is positive, comparator latches in high state and causes output opamp to integrate toward more negative voltage. When error voltage at latch

time (determined by pulse input) is negative, integrator voltage ramps to more positive value. Circuit soon reaches equilibrium, at which output voltage is equal to -10 times value of sampled waveform. Article gives performance waveforms for sampling video pulses.—S. Den-dinger, High-Speed Analog Sampler Uses Only Two IC's, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1977, p 128 and 130.



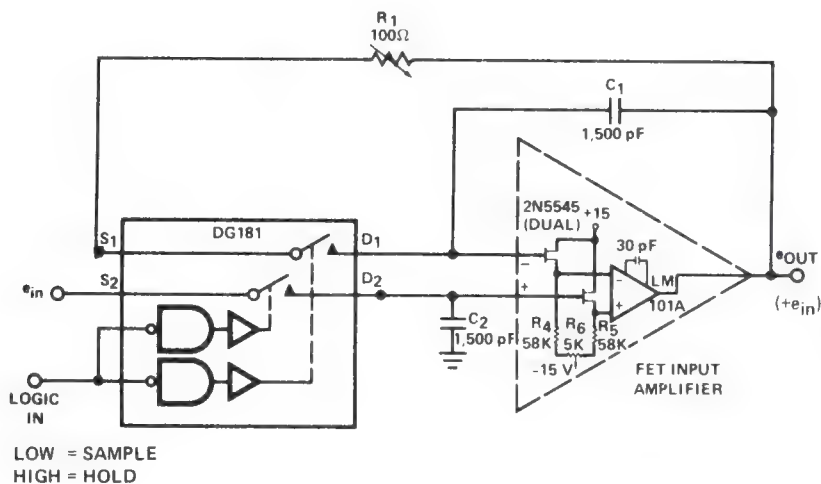
(< 5 mV of Sample to Hold Offset when C_L = 1000 pF)



DIGITAL SAMPLE AND HOLD—When strobe input is applied, RC low-pass network between reset and trigger inputs of Exar XR-2240 programmable timer/counter resets and then triggers timer, sets output of bistable latch to high state, and activates counter. Circuit generates staircase voltage at opamp output. When staircase level reaches that of analog input to be sampled, comparator changes state, activates bistable latch, and stops count. Opamp output voltage level then corresponds to sampled analog input. Sample is held until next strobe signal. Minimum recycle time is about 6 ms. Supply voltage can be 4-15 V.—“Timer Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 11-18.

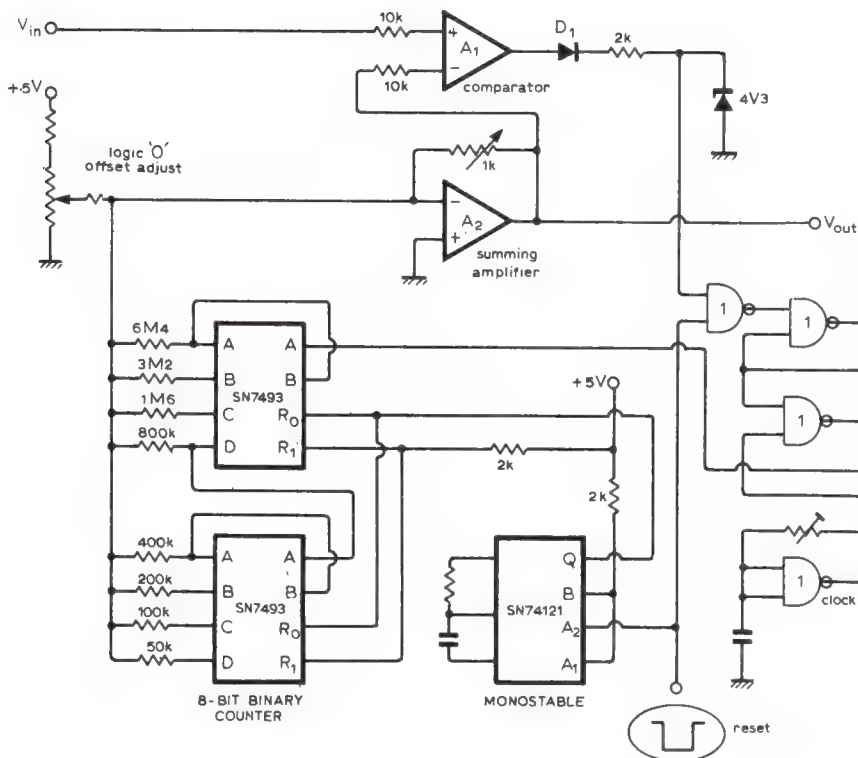
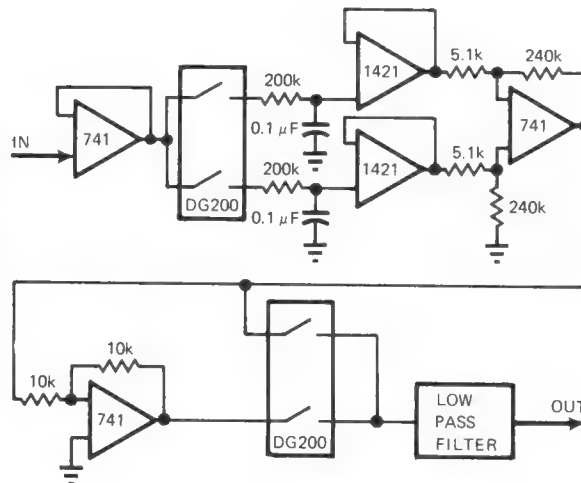
NEUTRALIZATION OVER ± 7.5 V RANGE—

Switching transients are attenuated in sample-and-hold circuit using DG181 FET analog switch by adding neutralization derived from complementary signal coupled through upper switch of DG181. Charge transferred from second switch is then opposed to that from main channel. Circuit is controlled by input logic signal. With compensation, change in transferred charge is less than 5 picocoulombs for input signal range from -7.5 V to +7.5 V.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-61.

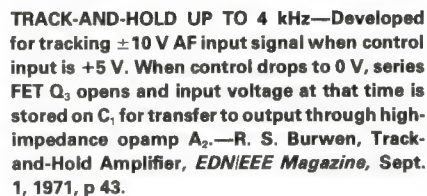


NONINVERTING SAMPLE AND HOLD—DG181 JFET analog switch provides best combination of settling speed and inherent charge transfer accuracy for 2N5545 FET-input opamp for high-speed sample-and-hold applications.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-60.

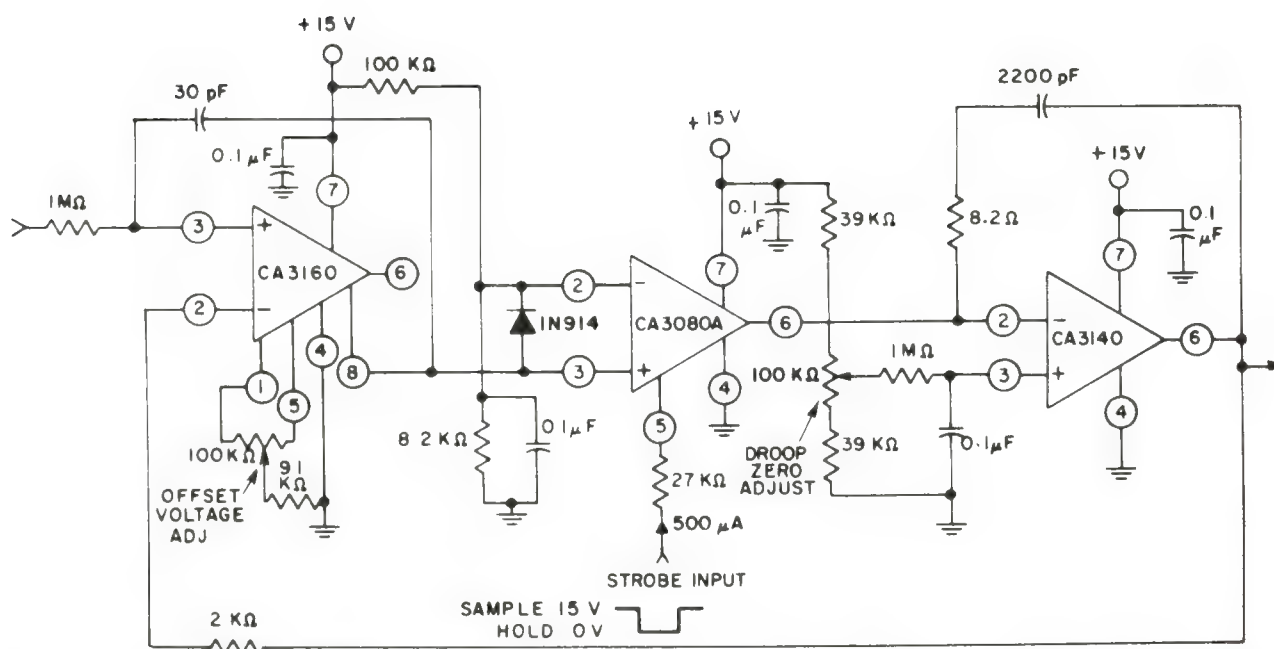
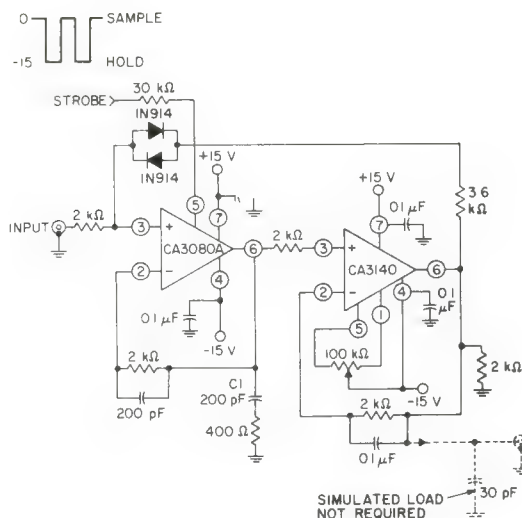
TIMED SLOPE-SAMPLING—Circuit measures rate of signal change for slowly varying signals (changing less than 1 V/min) by using sample-and-hold circuit to store instantaneous sample. After compatible time interval, sample is compared with new input current value; difference is then the desired slope. One limitation is that offset errors added to stored signal near zero voltage can cause large errors in the derivative. Circuit is highly sensitive to noise spikes during sampling.—R. E. Bober, This Derivative Circuit Handles Slowly Varying Signals, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1976, p 82.



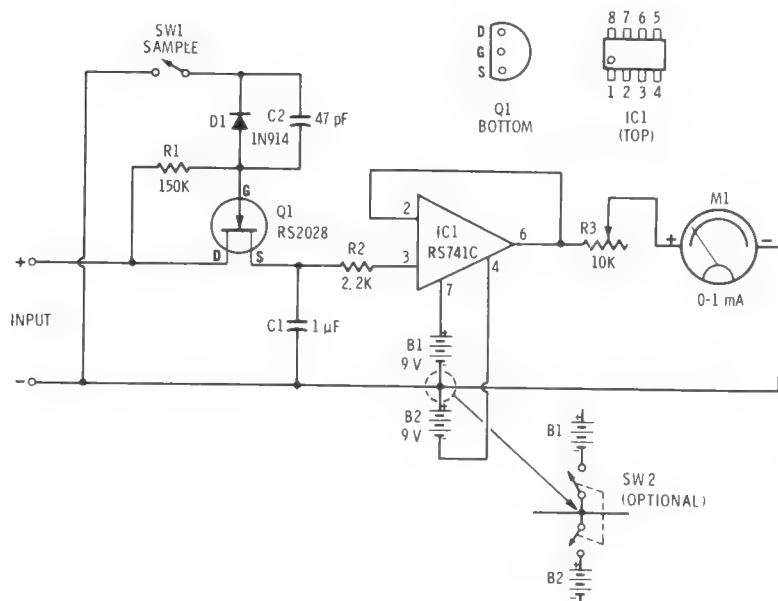
256-LEVEL HOLD—Uses digital approximation to hold sampled analog voltage for long periods. Cascaded SN7493 ICs form 8-bit binary counter providing 256 discrete voltage levels from opamp A_2 , while input voltage provides varying reference to opamp A_1 , serving as comparator. Apply 0 at reset input to clear counter for period determined by monostable IC. Counter now feeds staircase waveform to A_1 , through A_2 until staircase reaches V_{in} , when counter goes high and disables counter clock. Count is then held and sampled voltage appears at output.—N. Macdonald, Digital Sample and Hold, *Wireless World*, May 1976, p 78.



SAMPLE AND HOLD—CA3140 bipolar MOS opamp serves as readout amplifier for storage capacitor C1 which is charged by CA3080A variable opamp serving as input buffer and low-feedthrough transmission switch. CA3140 also provides offset nulling.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 17.

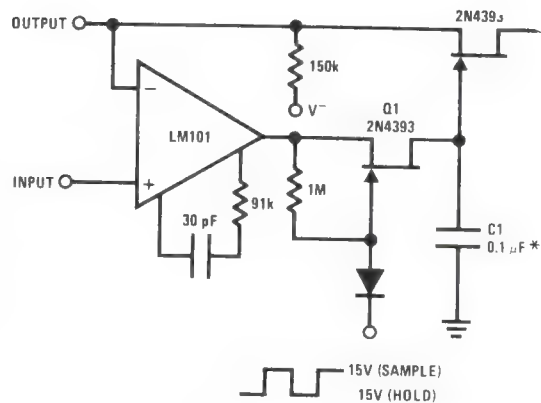


100K pot.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 271-272.

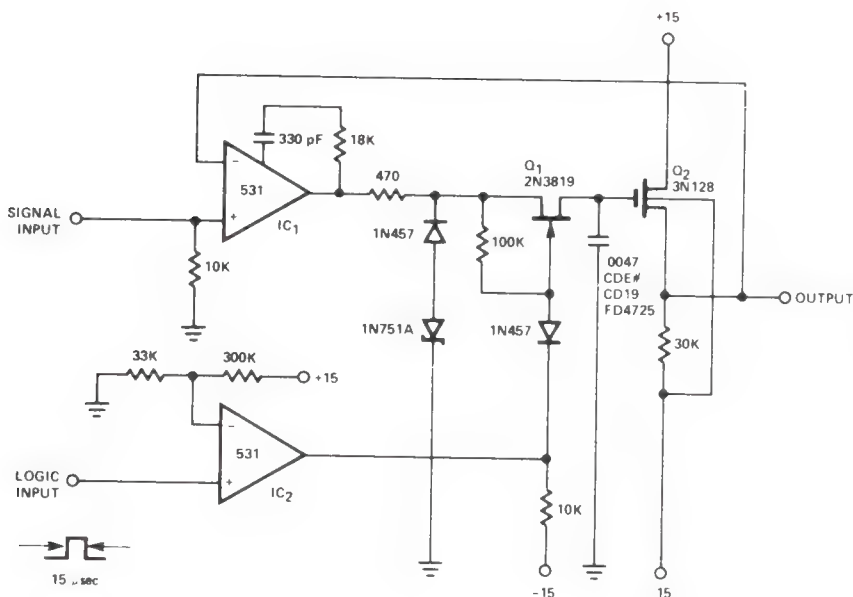


FET-OPAMP SAMPLE AND HOLD—Meter indicates output signal when input is present and stores input in C1 when sample switch is open. Opamp is connected as unity-gain voltage follower. Charge on C1 will be drained within a few minutes by opamp shown. Charge can be held longer by changing to FET-input opamp or by opening both battery circuits with alternative DPDT switch SW2. Developed for classroom demonstrations.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 61-69.

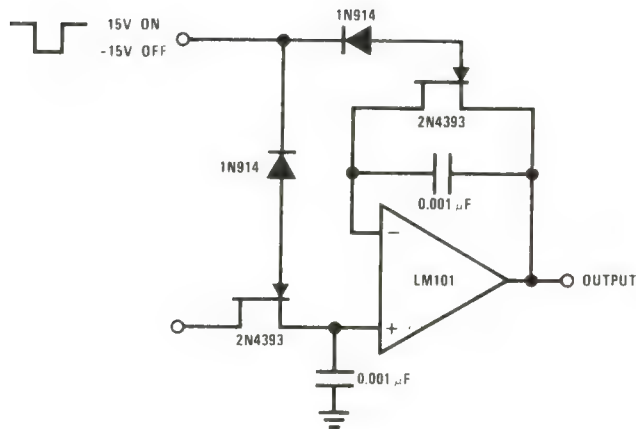
LOW-DRIFT SAMPLE AND HOLD—JFETs provide complete buffering to sample-and-hold capacitor C1. During sample, Q1 is turned on to provide charging path. During hold, Q1 and Q2 are turned off so discharge paths through transistors for C1 are each less than 100 pA. Q2 also serves as buffer for opamp so feedback and output current are supplied only from opamp source.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.



*Polycarbonate dielectric capacitor

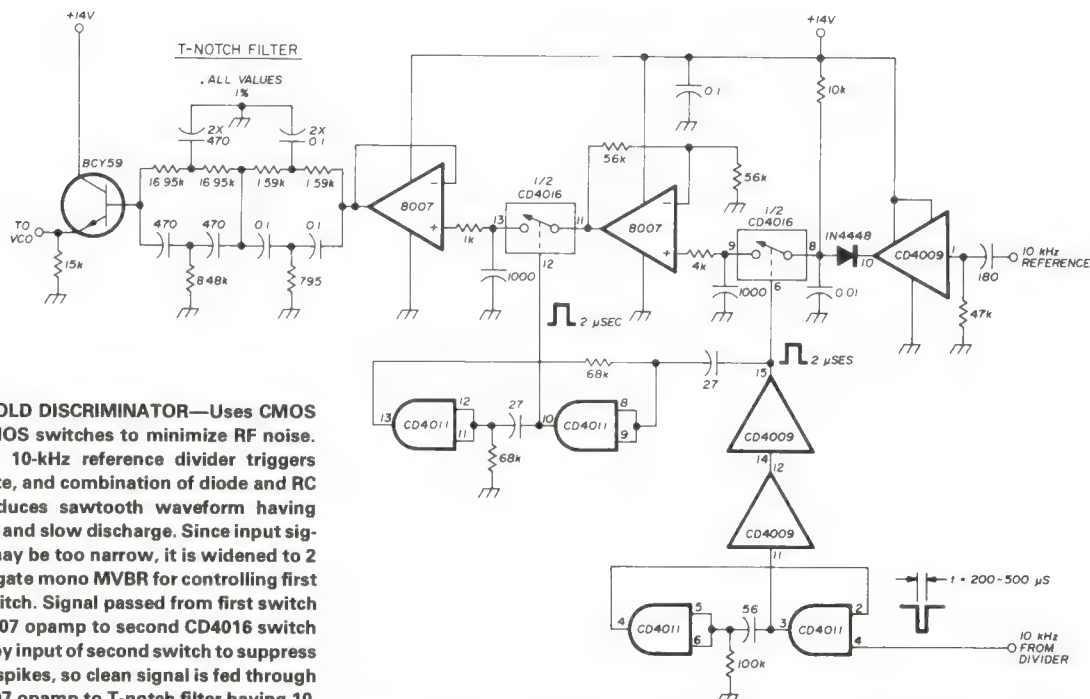
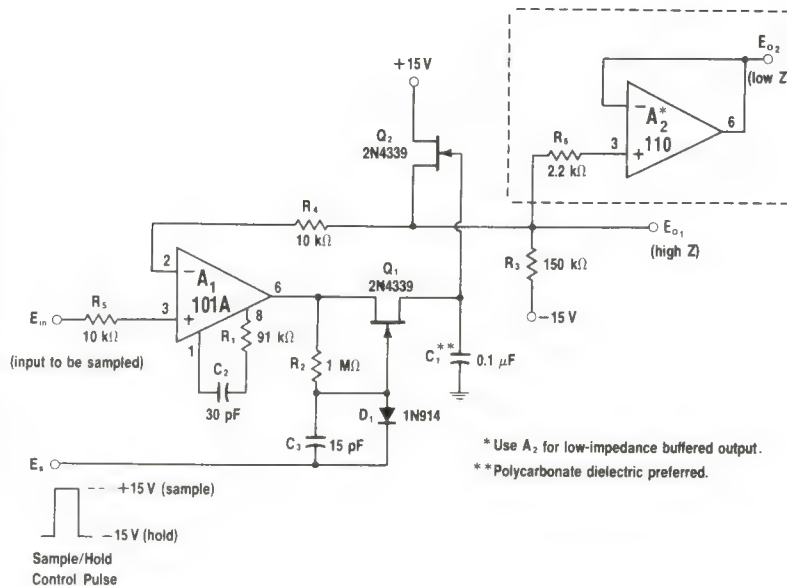


FAST SAMPLE-AND-HOLD—Strobe pulse developed from logic input of 531 opamp IC₂ turns on JFET Q₁ to complete feedback loop to IC₁, Q₁, and Q₂. C₁ charges to voltage equal to that of input signal plus gate-to-source offset voltage of Q₂. At end of strobe time, feedback loop is broken and C₁ holds voltage until time of next strobe pulse. Decay in output voltage between samplings is 1 mV/s.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 643-644.



JFET SAMPLE AND HOLD—Logic voltage is applied simultaneously to sample-and-hold JFETs. By matching input impedance and feedback resistance and capacitance, errors due to ON resistance of JFETs are minimized.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

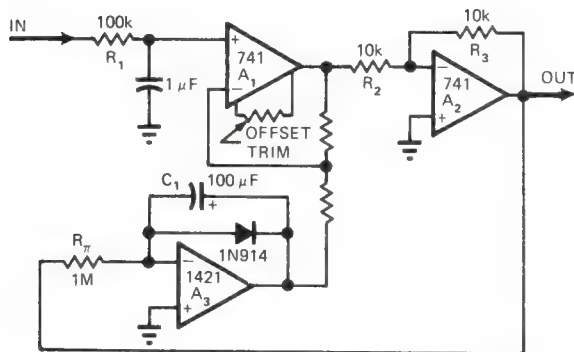
FEEDBACK REDUCES DRIFT—FET Q_2 serves as buffer for hold capacitor C_1 , minimizing droop error. Switching transistor Q_1 is placed in feedback loop. A_1 serves as input signal buffer and as driver for Q_1 and C_1 . When sample line is raised to +15 V by control pulse, D_1 is reverse-biased and Q_1 is turned on. C_1 now charges until output terminal reaches equilibrium with input (so A_1 is tracking input). When sample pulse goes low, feedback loop of A_1 is opened; output of A_1 stays at voltage last sampled since C_1 retains its charge and Q_2 buffers this voltage while presenting it to output. Optional voltage follower can be used if more output current is needed to feed low-impedance load.—W. G. Jung, “IC Op-Amp Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 198-200.



SAMPLE/HOLD DISCRIMINATOR—Uses CMOS ICs and CMOS switches to minimize RF noise. Input from 10-kHz reference divider triggers CD4009 gate, and combination of diode and RC circuit produces sawtooth waveform having fast charge and slow discharge. Since input signal pulse may be too narrow, it is widened to 2 μ s by two-gate mono MVB for controlling first CD4016 switch. Signal passed from first switch through 8007 opamp to second CD4016 switch is delayed by input of second switch to suppress unwanted spikes, so clean signal is fed through second 8007 opamp to T-notch filter having 10-kHz reference frequency for one leg and 20 kHz for other leg. Notch depth can be 60 dB. Filter

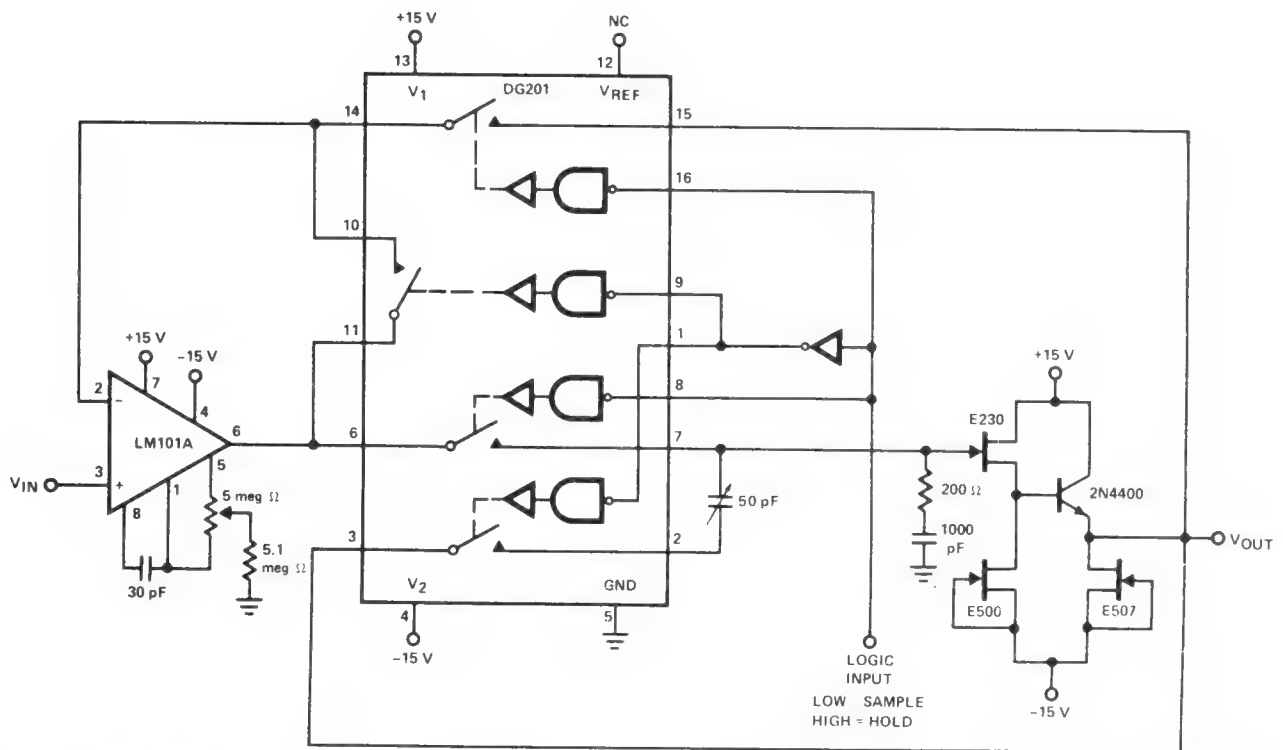
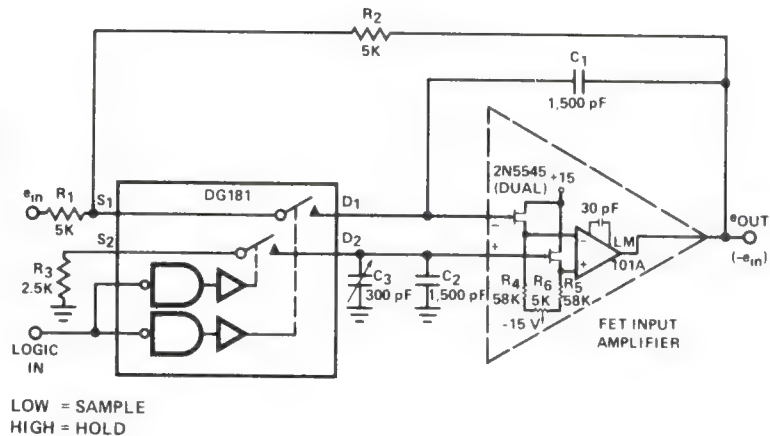
drives VCO of frequency synthesizer through BCY59 emitter-follower transistor.—U. L.

Rohde, Modern Design of Frequency Synthesizers, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 10-23.



DERIVATIVE SLOPE-SAMPLING—Analog derivative circuit forces voltage across C_1 to follow slowly changing input signal. Current required to keep capacitor voltage equal to signal voltage is proportional to rate of change of signal voltage. RCA 3033 FET-input opamp will work equally as well as Teledyne Philbrick 1421 shown. Careful selection of values for R_π and C_1 will set rate limit that will reject spikes.—R. E. Bober, *This Derivative Circuit Handles Slowly Varying Signals*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1976, p 82.

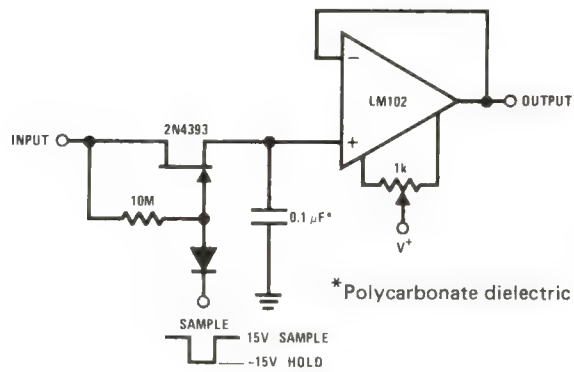
INVERTING SAMPLE AND HOLD—Total offset error can be adjusted to much less than 1 mV in 2N5545 FET-input opamp by using compensation circuit R_3 - C_2 - C_3 with DG181 JFET analog switch. Switch operation occurs consistently at constant voltage, reducing aperture time jitter. Designed for high-speed sample-and-hold requirements.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-59.



GLITCH CANCELLATION—Fourth section of DG201 quad CMOS analog switch provides cancellation of coupled charges (glitches), to keep sample-and-hold offset below 5 mV over analog

voltage range of -10 V to $+10$ V. Acquisition time is $25 \mu\text{s}$ for opamp shown but can be improved by using faster-slewing opamp. Aper-

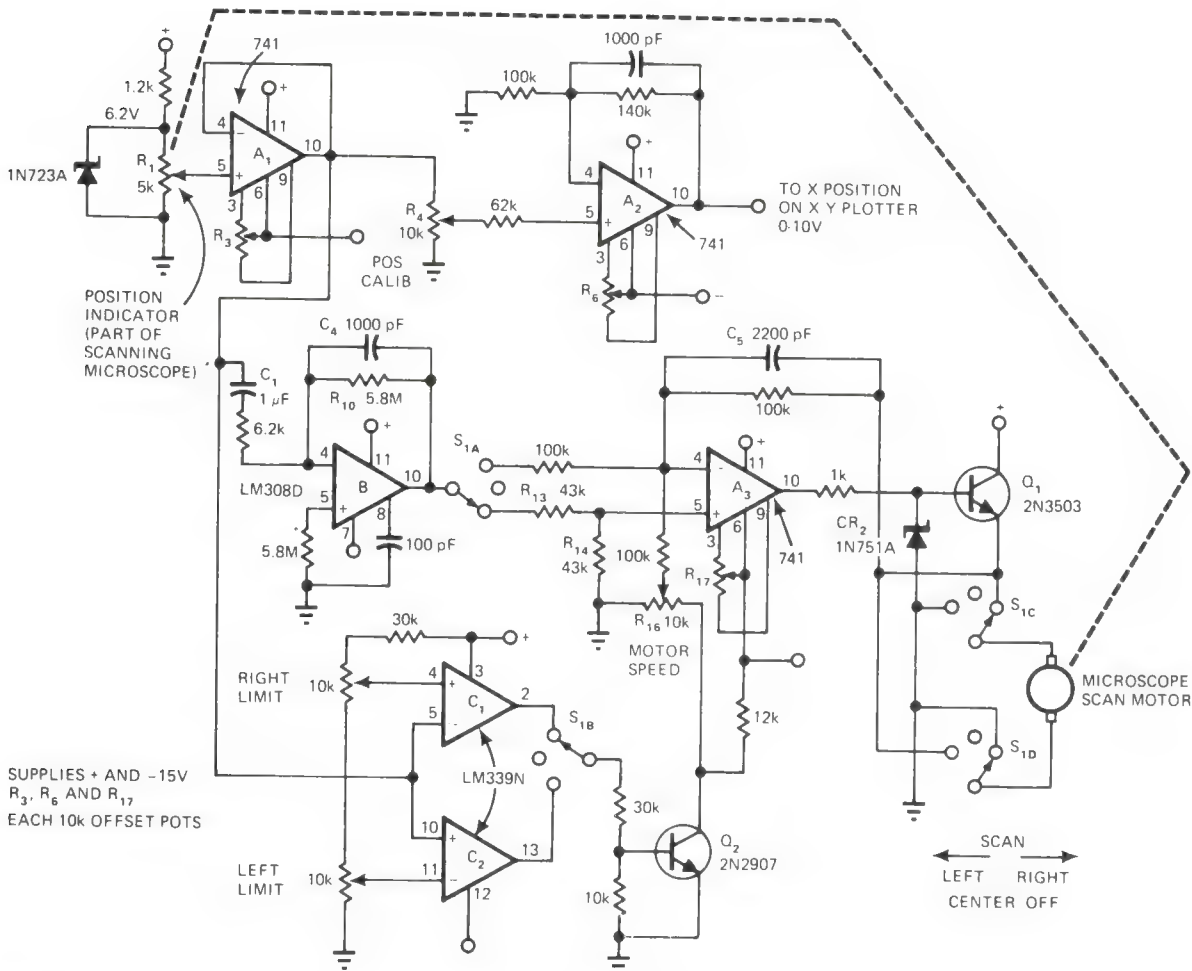
ture time is typically $1 \mu\text{s}$.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-68.

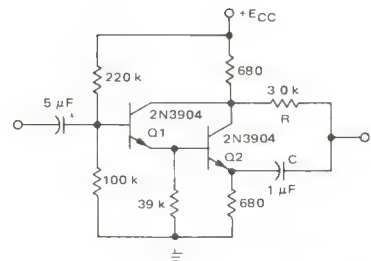
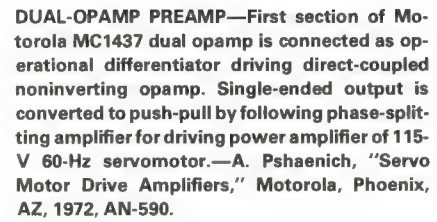


SAMPLE AND HOLD WITH OFFSET ADJUSTMENT—Use of 2N4393 JFET at input of opamp gives simple high-performance circuit having low leakage. Offset is easily adjusted with 1K pot.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

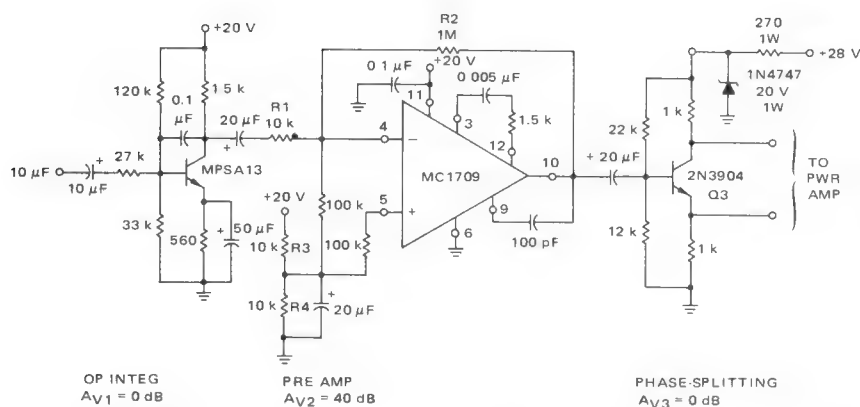
Servo Circuits

new position. See also Motor Control chapter.



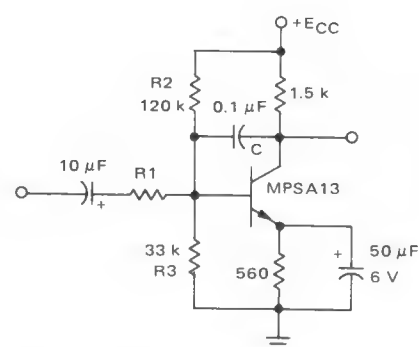


DARLINGTON PHASE SHIFTER—Basic 90° push-pull RC phase shifter using discrete transistors is connected as phase-splitting amplifier. Used at output of follow-up pot in servoamplifier driving 115-V 60-Hz servomotor. Supply is 28 V. Motorola MPSA13 Darlington IC can be used if 39K resistor is omitted.—A. Pshaenich, "Servo Motor Drive Amplifiers," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-590.

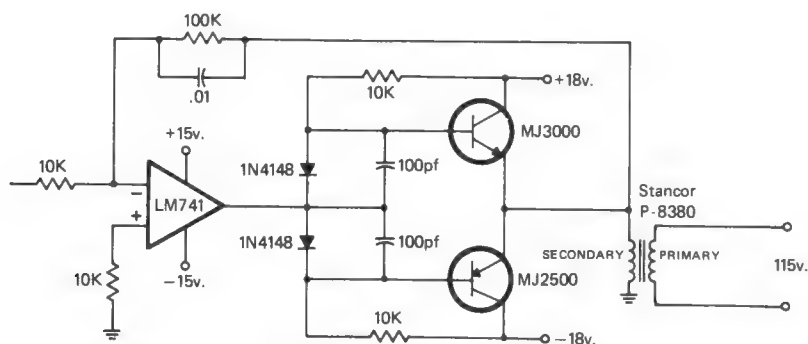


PHASE-SPLITTING PREAMP—Uses Motorola MP5A13 operational integrator to provide 90° phase shift for MC1709 inverting opamp, with single-ended output complemented by phase-splitting amplifier to provide push-pull drive for

power amplifier of 115-V 60-Hz servomotor. Voltage gain is about 40 dB.—A. Pshaenich, "Servo Motor Drive Amplifiers," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-590.

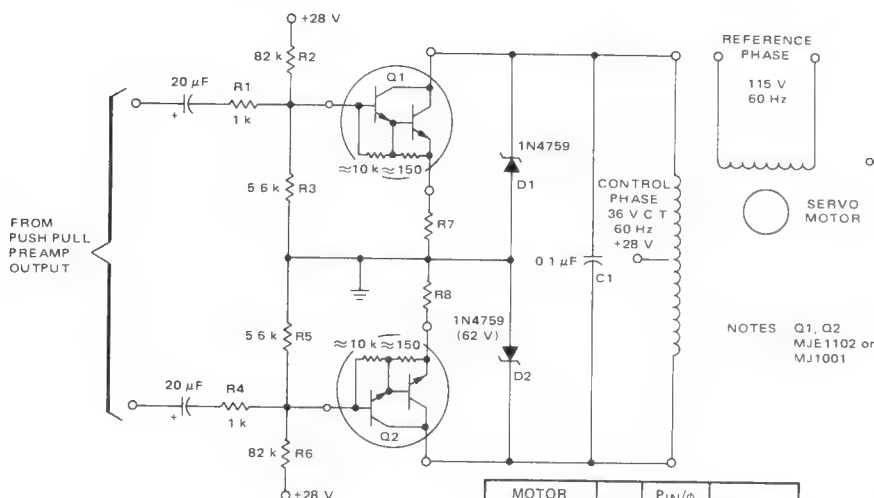


OPERATIONAL-INTEGRATOR PHASE SHIFTER—Motorola MP5A13 Darlington IC provides 90° phase shift required in servoamplifier for 115-V 60-Hz servomotor. Two cascaded 2N3904 discrete Darlingtons can be used in place of IC.—A. Pshaenich, "Servo Motor Drive Amplifiers," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-590.



20 W AT 60 Hz—Adding high-current complementary transistors to opamp gives servoamplifier with 115-V output. Opamp drives low impedance of 10-V filament transformer connected in reverse to boost output to 115 V for driving servo. Use heatsink for transistors.

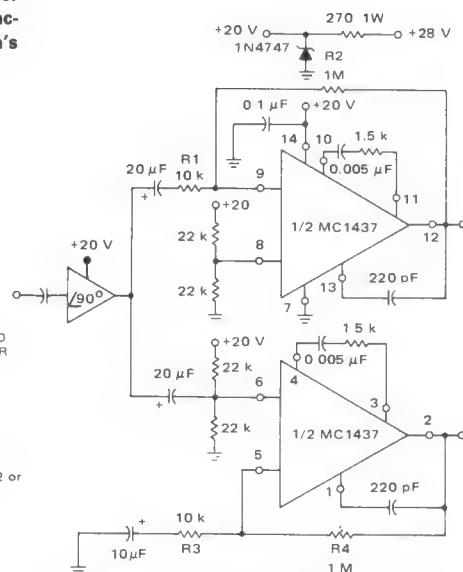
Bringing opamp feedback resistor to actual output point makes nonlinearities and crossover point between transistors insignificant by placing them in feedback loop.—I. Math, Math's Notes, CQ, Jan. 1978, p 53-54 and 70.



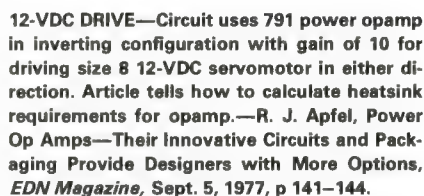
28-V PUSH-PULL POWER AMPLIFIER—Power Darlingtons are used in common-emitter configuration to give high current gain for driving control phase of 60-Hz servo while providing high input impedance for preamp. No transformers are required. Darlingtons require heat-

sinks. Suitable for driving size 11 servo at 4 W and size 18 at 10 W if emitter resistors R7 and R8 are changed as in table.—A. Pshaenich, "Servo Motor Drive Amplifiers," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-590.

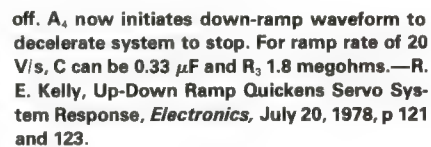
MOTOR MFG	SIZE	P _{IN} /φ WATTS	R7, R8
WESTON 11 MA2 U-211663	11	4	6.8 Ω 1/2W
DAYSTROM U-207263	18	10	3.3 Ω 1W

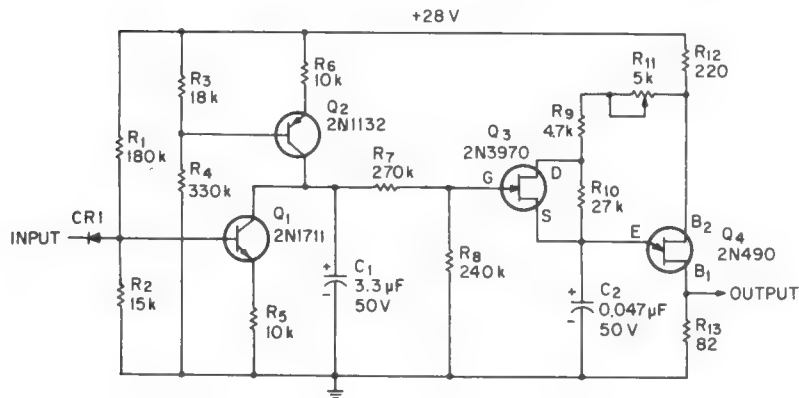


PARALLEL-OPAMP PREAMP—Provides differential output required for driving power amplifier of 115-V 60-Hz servomotor. One opamp section is connected inverting and the other noninverting to give required complementary outputs. Voltage gain is 40 dB, operating from single 20-V zener-regulated supply. High DC feedback gives excellent DC stability. Bandwidth is about 6 kHz. Input is driven by 90° phase shifter.—A. Pshaenich, "Servo Motor Drive Amplifiers," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-590.



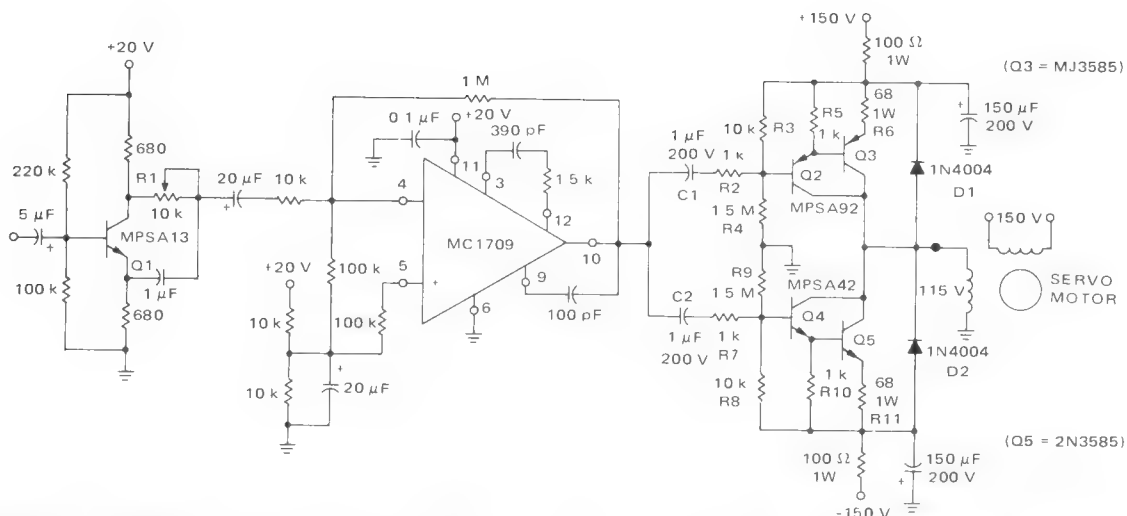
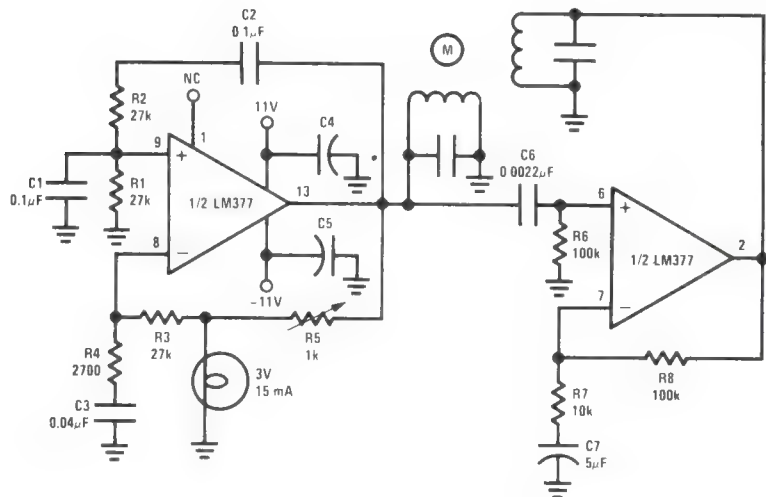
The circuit diagram shows a 12V to 28V converter. It features an MC1420 op-amp configured as a voltage follower. The non-inverting input (pin 9) is connected to a voltage divider consisting of a 120k resistor and a 15k resistor, with a 0.1μF capacitor bypassing the 120k resistor to ground. The output (pin 1) is connected to the inverting input (pin 8) through a 1MΩ resistor (R2). The output is also connected to a 12V supply through a 1W, 560Ω resistor. A 1N4742 12V, 1W diode (D1) is connected in parallel with the output resistor. The op-amp is powered by a 12V supply through a 10kΩ resistor (R1) and a 20μF capacitor. The op-amp's internal compensation capacitor (510pF) is connected between pins 7 and 4, and another 510pF capacitor is connected between pins 2 and 5. The op-amp's ground pins (10, 3, 6) are connected to a common ground point through 100kΩ resistors (R5, R6) and a 20μF capacitor. The input stage consists of a 2N3904 transistor (Q1) with its base connected to a 27k resistor and a 10μF capacitor. The emitter of Q1 is connected to a 33k resistor and a 56k resistor. The collector of Q1 is connected to the base of a second 2N3904 transistor (Q2). The emitter of Q2 is connected to a 560Ω resistor and a 50μF capacitor. The collector of Q2 is connected to the non-inverting input of the op-amp. The op-amp's supply pins (10, 3, 6) are connected to a common ground point through 100kΩ resistors (R5, R6) and a 20μF capacitor. The op-amp's internal compensation capacitor (510pF) is connected between pins 7 and 4, and another 510pF capacitor is connected between pins 2 and 5.





STEP-SERVO CONTROL—Variable UJT oscillator generates train of pulses under control of digital input logic levels, at 1000 pulses per second for logic 1 or 4400 pulses per second for logic 0, with smooth transitions between rates when logic changes, for driving stepping servomotor. Q_1 and Q_2 are constant-current sources. JFET Q_3 acts as voltage-controlled variable resistor in parallel with R_{10} , controlling pulse rate of UJT oscillator Q_4 .—C. R. Forbes, Step-Servo Motor Slew Generator, *EEE Magazine*, Oct. 1970, p 76–77.

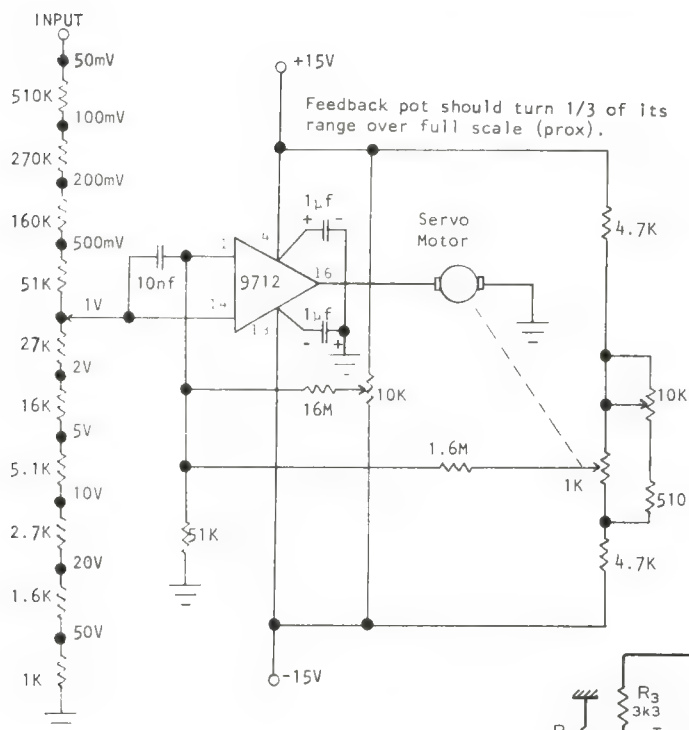
TWO-PHASE SERVO DRIVE—Both sections of National LM377 power amplifier are connected to provide up to 3 W per phase for driving small 60-Hz two-phase servomotor. Power is sufficient for phonograph turntable drive. Lamp is used in simple amplitude stabilization loop. Motor windings are 8 ohms, tuned to 60 Hz with shunt capacitors.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-8-4-20.



LINE-OPERATED AMPLIFIER—Push-pull RC phase shifter, single-ended preamp, and push-pull class B power amplifier all obtain supply voltages from AC supply that can either use

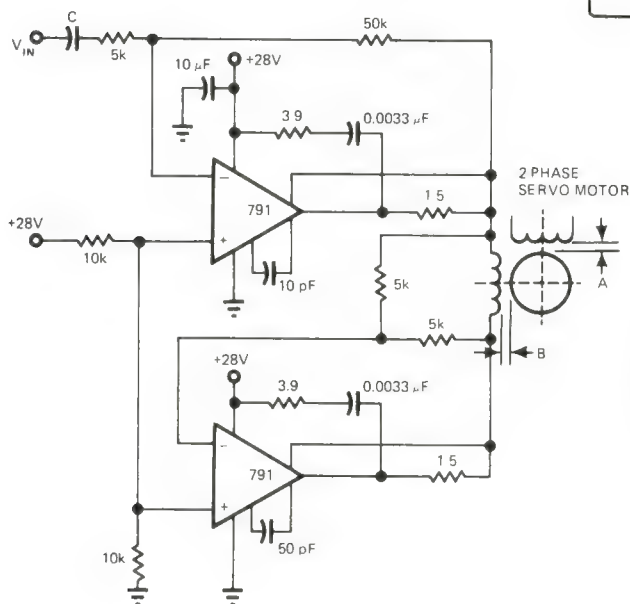
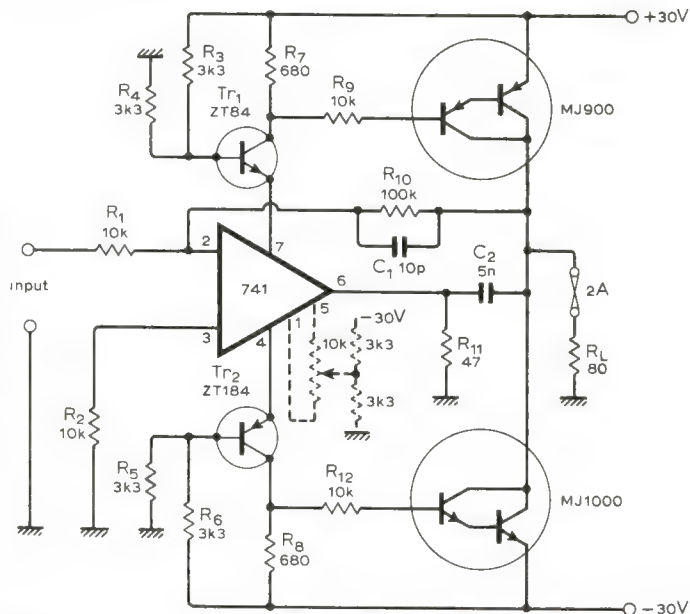
power transformer or operate directly from line with diode rectifiers. Power output is enough to drive size 18 servomotor at 10 W. Larger servomotors can be used if reduced supply volt-

ages can be tolerated. Suitable power supply circuits are given.—A. Pshaenich, “Servo Motor Drive Amplifiers,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-590.

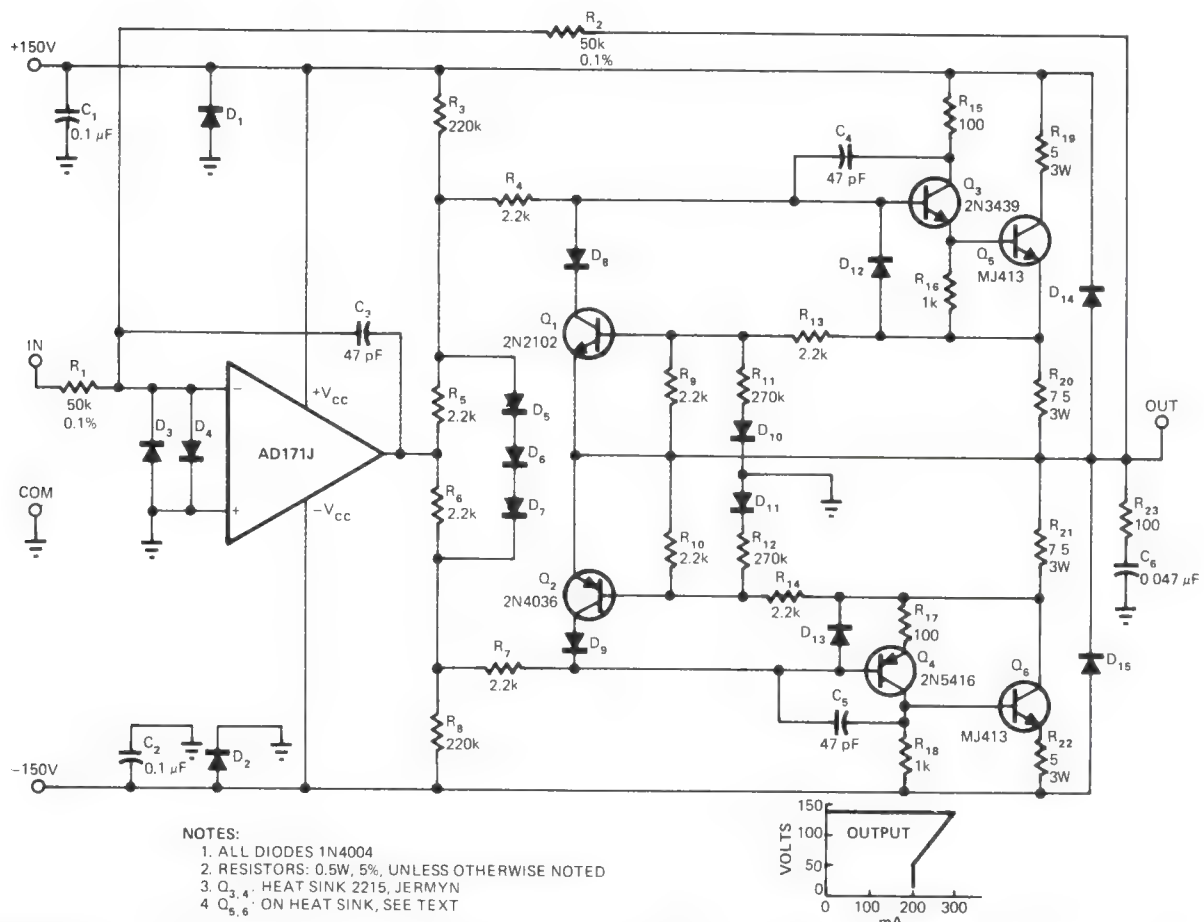
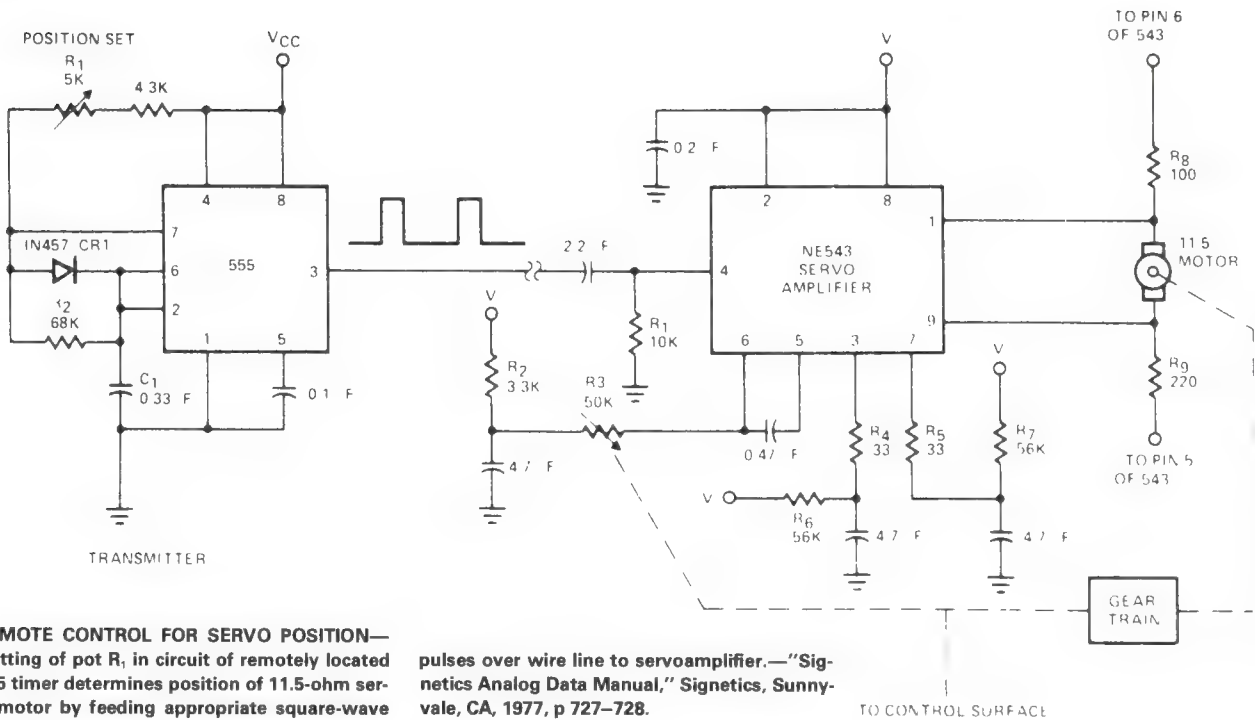


XY RECORDER SERVO—Optical Electronics 9712 FET opamp drives 10-V 0.2-A servomotor used for positioning pen of XY recorder. Circuit provides coarse and fine attenuation of input signal along with position-control pot. FET input of opamp allows use of 1-megohm input attenuator. Response time is limited only by that of servomotor and mechanical portion of system. Requires highly stable regulated power supply.—"The 9712 as a Servo Motor Amplifier," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10206.

OPAMP DRIVES POWER DARLINGTONS—Differential outputs for Darlingtons are obtained by using power supply pins of 741 opamp. Tr_1 and Tr_2 can be any general-purpose transistors, and individual transistors can replace Darlington pairs. If circuit is used in servo system, add components shown in broken lines for zeroing of output offset. With values shown, 30 W can be delivered into 8 ohms from DC to 100 kHz at gain of 10 with less than 0.2% distortion.—K. Griffiths, Novel Power Amplifier, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1974, p 504.



44-VAC DRIVE—Uses two 791 power opamps, each rated for 10-W continuous dissipation, in AC bridge. Upper 791 has inverting gain of 10. Lower 791 inverts its output so 44 V P-P signal is applied across two-phase AC servomotor.—R. J. Apfel, Power Op Amps—Their Innovative Circuits and Packaging Provide Designers with More Options, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 141-144.

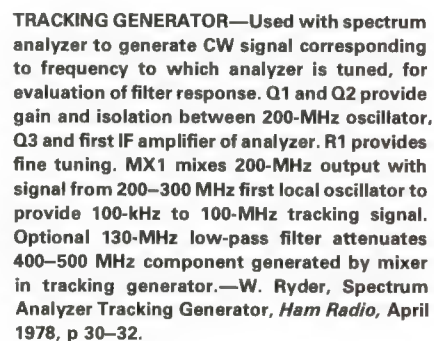


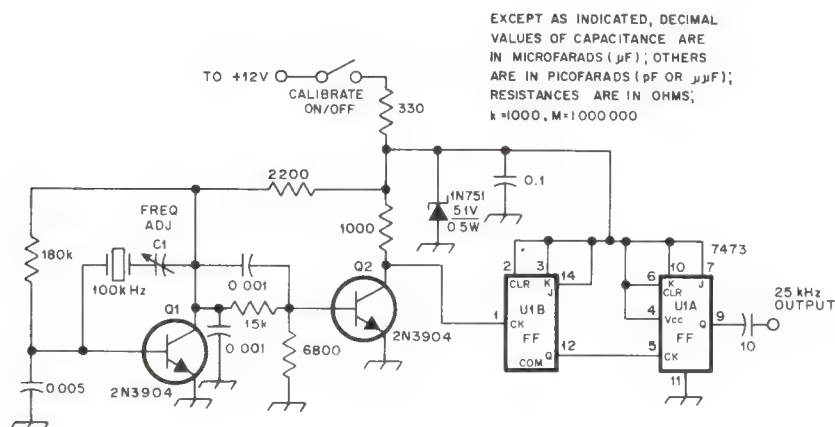
400-Hz AMPLIFIER—Developed to increase output power of digital-to-synchro converter systems while providing stable and accurate output and overall gain even with reactive loads.

Includes overload protection. Delivers 95 VRMS at 400 Hz continuously into 500-ohm load. Power bandwidth is about 20 kHz. Foldback current limiting drops short-circuit current to 200

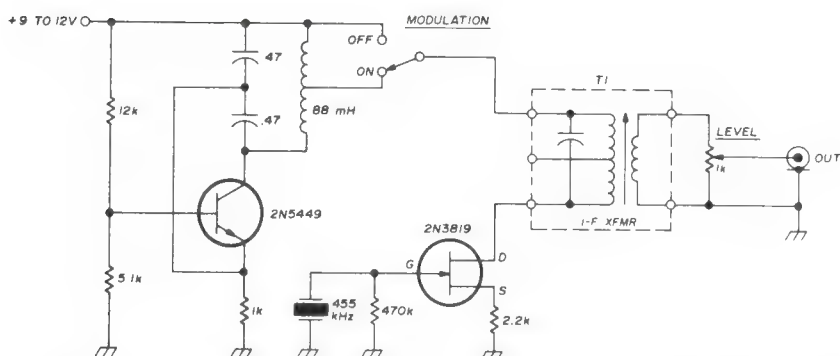
mA when load exceeds 300 mA.—F. H. Cattermolen and J. A. Pieterse, Digital/Synchro Amplifier Features Overload Protection, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1977, p 107–108.

Includes fixed-frequency and tunable sine-wave and square-wave oscillator circuits operating in various portions of spectrum from 1 Hz to 1296 MHz, all of which can be accurately calibrated. Used in adjusting, testing, and troubleshooting tuned circuits. Includes band-edge marker generators and FM signal generators. See also Frequency Synthesizer, Function Generator, Staircase Generator, and Sweep chapters.



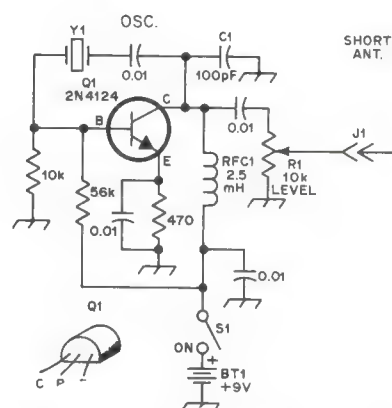


25-kHz CALIBRATOR—Addition of one 7473 dual JK flip-flop IC to circuit of Radio Shack 28-140 100-kHz calibrator kit provides conversion to 25 kHz for checking frequency settings of amateur receivers. Amplitude of output is 5 V P-P square wave with rich harmonic content. Originally designed for use with HW-8 Heathkit amateur receiver. Output of calibrator is coupled to receive side of antenna relay through 10-pF capacitor. Article covers initial calibration.—D. Karpiej, A 25-kHz Calibrator for the HW-8, *QST*, Oct. 1978, p 20-21.

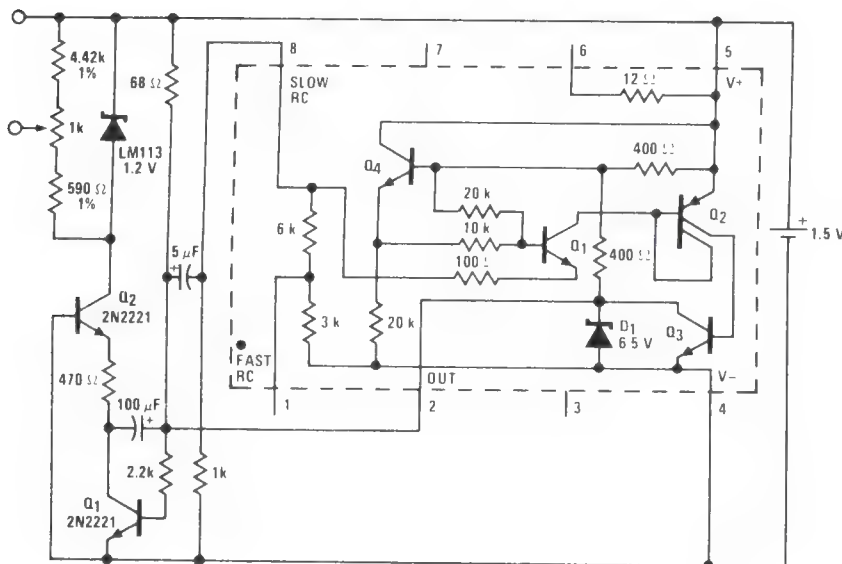


455-kHz FOR IF ALIGNMENT—Simple crystal-controlled signal generator serves for aligning IF strips. Amplitude modulator uses Colpitts 1-kHz oscillator circuit, with surplus 88-mH toroid in tank circuit; tie the two adjacent leads together to provide center tap. T1 is 455-kHz IF trans-

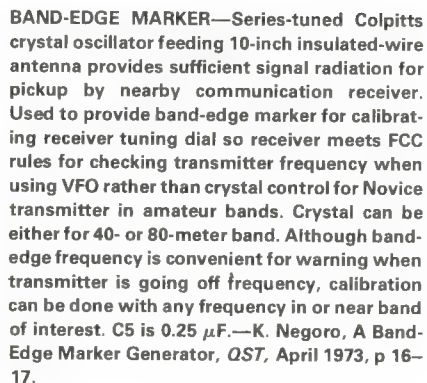
former from AM transistor radio, used to tune drain circuit and obtain low output impedance. Current drain is about 7 mA with 12-V supply and 5 mA with 9-V battery.—C. Hall, 455-kHz I-F Alignment Signal Generator, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1974, p 50-52.



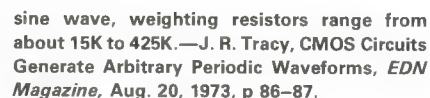
UNIVERSAL TEST OSCILLATOR—Crystal is in feedback path of Pierce oscillator, between base and collector of Q1, with 2.5-mH RF choke in place of tuned collector circuit. Oscillator works from 400 kHz to 20 MHz, depending on crystal. Designed for fundamental crystals; third overtone types will oscillate but at fundamental. Value of C1 is for 1 MHz and higher; increase to 330 pF for lower frequencies. Antenna can be 20-inch wire; increasing length increases signal radiation. Can be used as signal source for receiver alignment (with either radiated or probe-coupled signal), as marker generator, or in combination with station receiver as code-practice oscillator.—D. DeMaw, Build a UTO-1, *QST*, Oct. 1977, p 19-21.

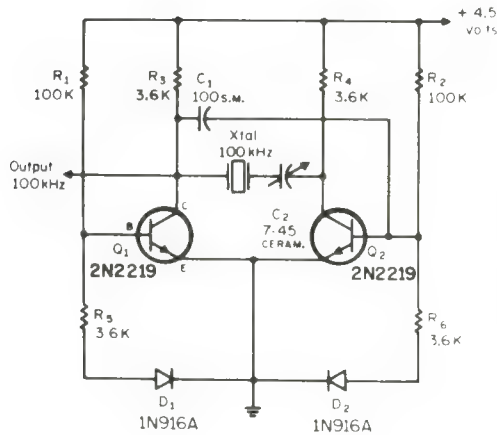


LAB GENERATOR/CALIBRATOR—Portable design operating from single flashlight D cell uses National LM3909 flasher IC to produce clean rectangular wave that can be adjusted to exactly 1 V. Pulse width is 1.5 ms and OFF interval between pulses is 5.5 ms. Useful for calibrating oscilloscopes and adjusting their probes. Article describes operation of circuit in detail. Current drain is low enough to give 500 h of operation.—P. Lefferts, Power-Miser Flasher IC Has Many Novel Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 59-66.



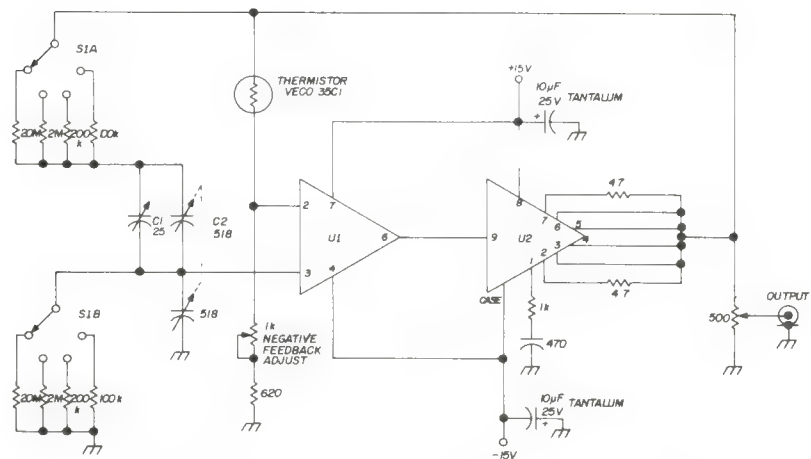
$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi R_4 C_3}$ (1.0 kHz as shown)





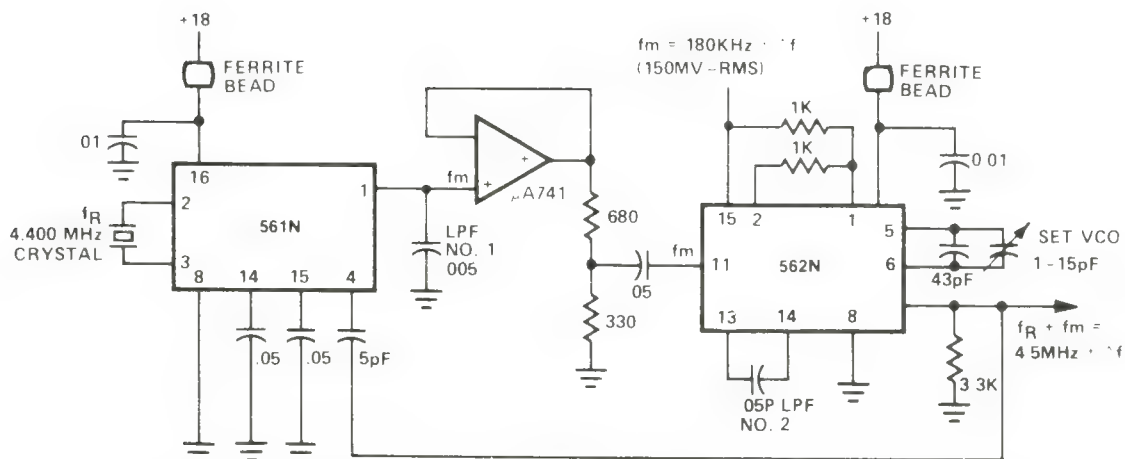
100-kHz CRYSTAL—Drives JK or RS flip-flops to provide markers at 10-kHz or 20-kHz intervals for calibrating transmitter, receiver, or transceiver. D_1 and D_2 , used to stabilize output, can be eliminated if desired; R_5 and R_6 are then grounded directly. Transistor and diode types are not critical.—G. F. Moynahan, *An Improved Crystal Calibrator Using Solid-State Techniques*, *CQ*, May 1972, p 18 and 20.

15 Hz TO 40 kHz IN FOUR RANGES—Tunable wide-range Wien-bridge audio oscillator is switched to cover 15–200 Hz, 150–2000 Hz, 1.5–20 kHz, and 3–40 kHz. U_1 is high-input-impedance opamp in bridge circuit using thermistor as nonlinear feedback element. C_1 is adjustable in series branch of bridge to compensate for capacitance (about 10 pF) of ungrounded common terminal of dual tuning capacitor. Use ± 15 V dual regulated supply.—H. Olson, *Integrated-Circuit Audio Oscillator*, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1973, p 50–54.



C_1 4.5–25 pF trimmer capacitor
 C_2 Dual 518-pF tuning capacitor (Jackson Brothers 5084/2/518HO)

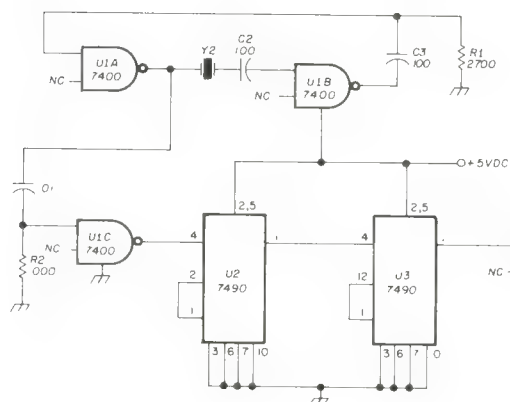
U_1 Fairchild $\mu A740C$, Signetics NE536T, National NH0042C or Intersil ICL8007C
 U_2 Motorola MC1438R or MC1538R



PRECISION 4.5-MHz FM FOR TV IF—Translation loop made from Signetics 561N and 562N PLLs produces 4.5-MHz signal with deviation of ± 25

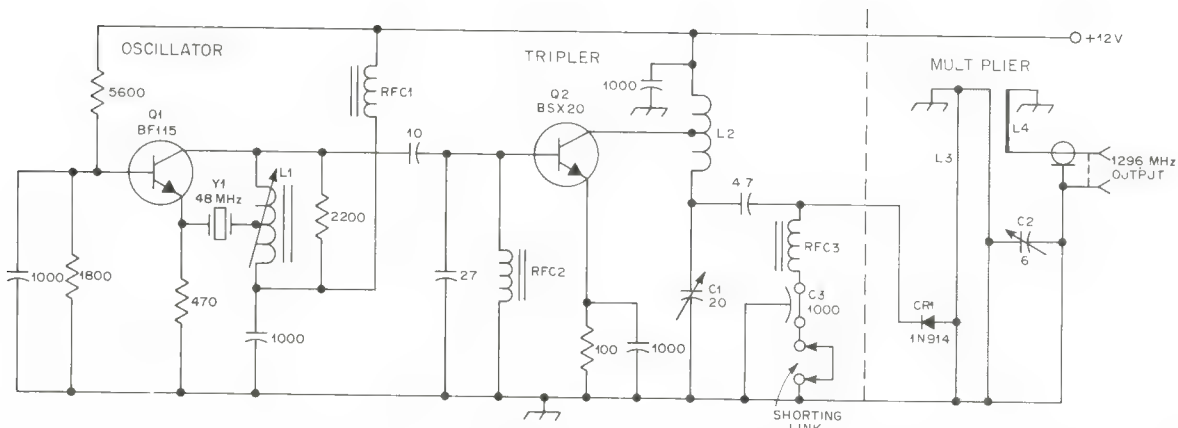
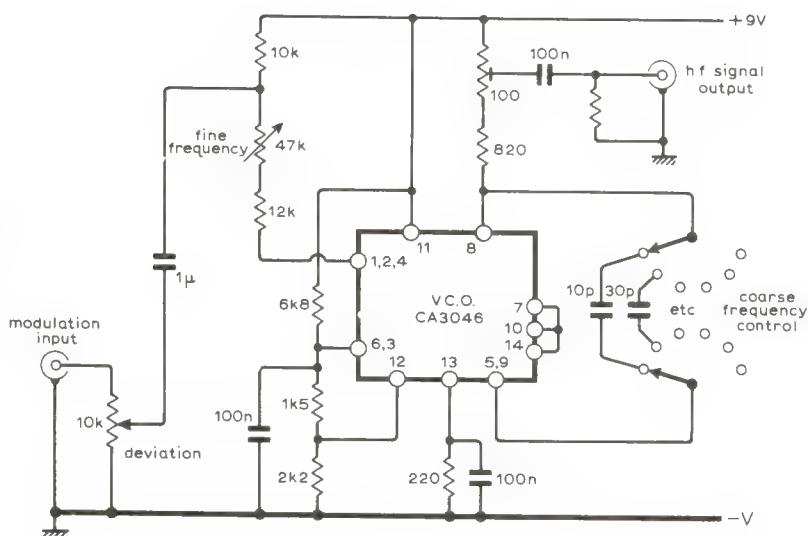
kHz, using 4.400-MHz crystal to control reference frequency. Modulation frequency is 400

Hz.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 843–845.



ALIGNMENT OSCILLATOR—With 500-kHz crystal, output can be used as 5-kHz markers in sweep alignment procedure. If SN7490P decade dividers are omitted and 455-kHz crystal is chosen, TTL circuit can be used to supply low IF value used by some receivers. Circuit will oscillate up to several megahertz.—J. Carr, VHF FM Receiver Alignment Techniques, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1975, p 14-22.

With sine-wave input, RCA CA3046 transistor array connected as VCO can be used as low-distortion FM signal generator. With sawtooth input, same arrangement serves as wobulator. Increasing size of timing capacitor reduces operating frequency, permitting use down to audio frequencies as voltage-controlled oscillator in electronic organ.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Linear Voltage Controlled Oscillator, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1973, p 567-569.



C1, C2 — Glass piston trimmer or other high-Q variable.
CR1 — 1N914 silicon high-speed switching diode.
L1 — 12 turns no. 28 enam. wire on 1/4-

inch diameter slug-tuned form. Tap 1 turn from cold end.
L2 – 4 turns no. 18 copper wire, 1/4-inch ID by 7/16-inch long, center tapped.
L3, L4 – See Fig.

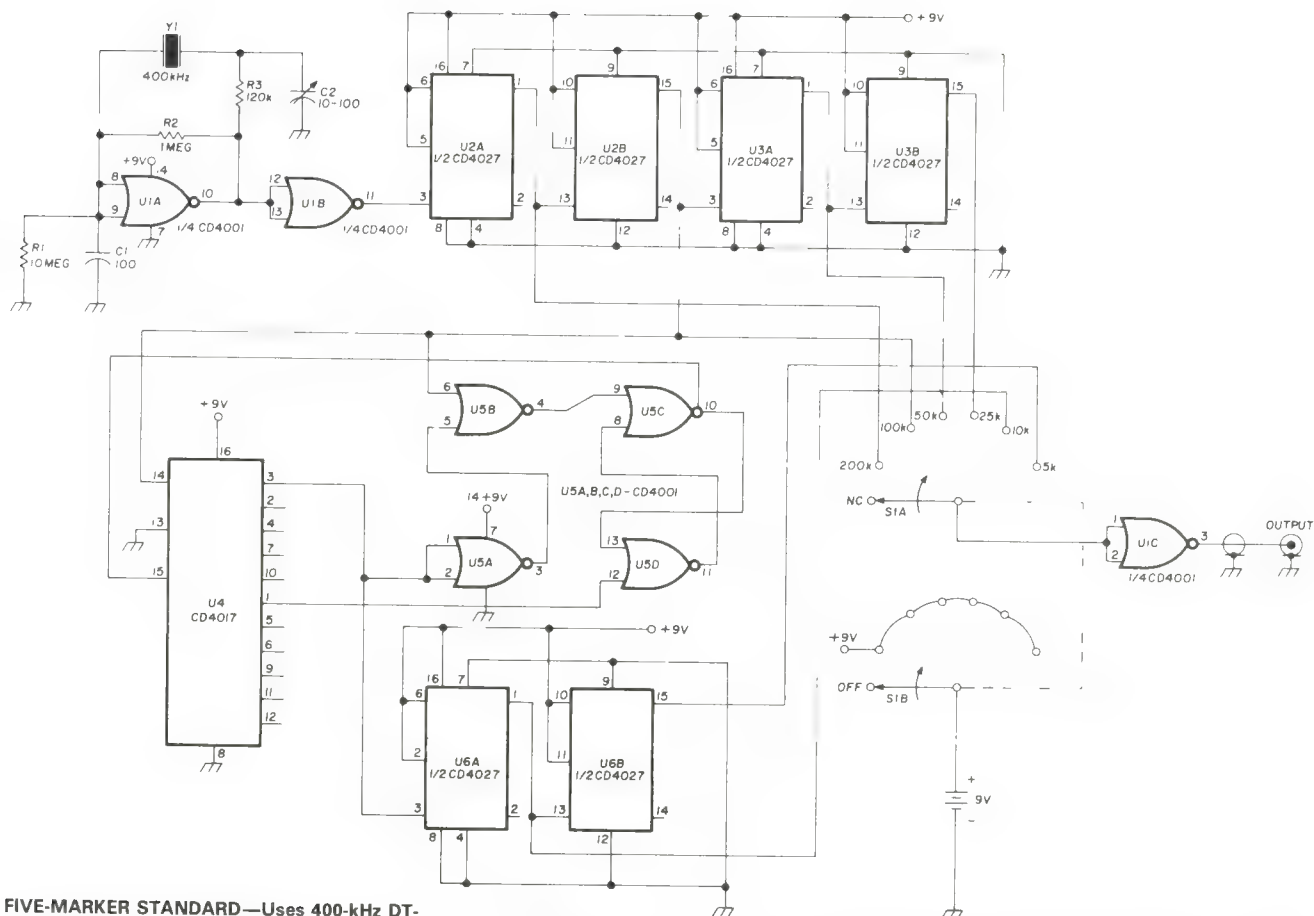
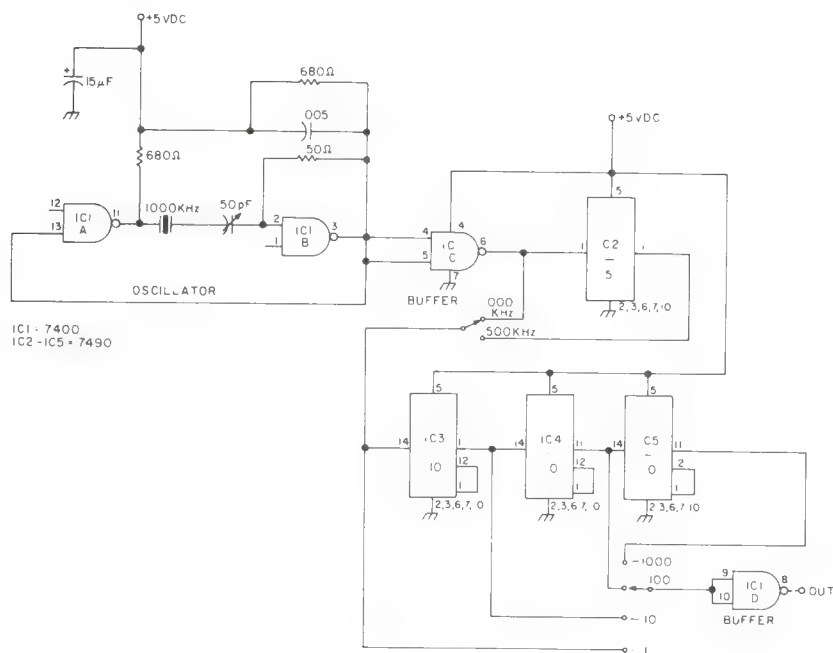
RFC1-RFC3, incl. — 2-1/2 turns no. 28 enam.
wire on ferrite bead with 950 permeability
(Amidon miniature beads suitable).
Y1 — Third-overtone crystal, 48 MHz.

1296 MHz—Can be used as signal source for receiver adjustment and antenna testing, or as minibeacon on 1296 MHz. 48-MHz oscillator and

clipper feed 144 MHz to 1N914 diode which multiplies frequency by 9. Half-wavelength stripline tank L3-C2 rejects other harmonics. Shorting

link below RFC3 is removed for measuring diode current.—A 1296-MHz Signal Source, *QST*, March 1977, p 26.

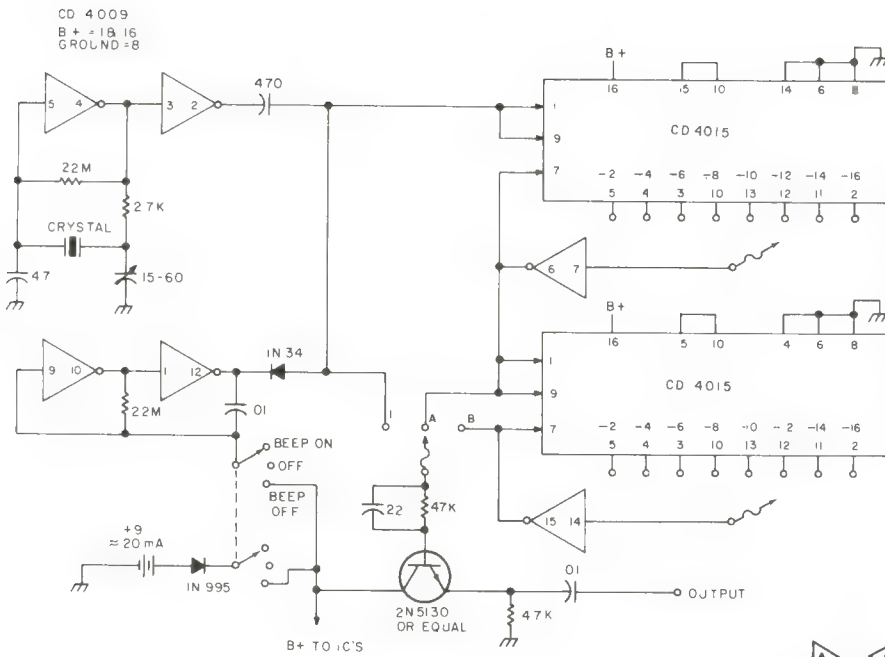
TTL CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR—Easily assembled from low-cost TTL digital ICs, for use as troubleshooting signal generator. Almost any frequency can be obtained by correct choice of oscillator crystal and/or division ratio. If zeroed against frequency standard such as WWV, circuit gives accurate frequency check. —J. J. Carr, *How to Become a Troubleshooting Wizard*, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1976, p 138–143.



FIVE-MARKER STANDARD—Uses 400-kHz DT-cut crystal in NOR-gate oscillator U1A and divider chain U2-U6 to provide calibration markers at 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, and 5 kHz. U2A-U3B are wired as D flip-flops for dividing by 2. U4 is divide-by-N counter, with latch arrangement of

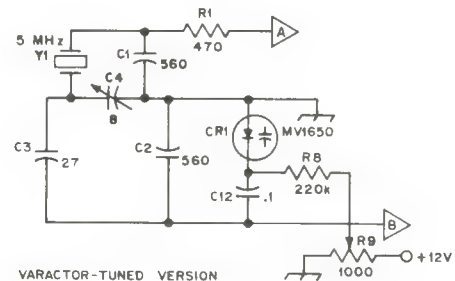
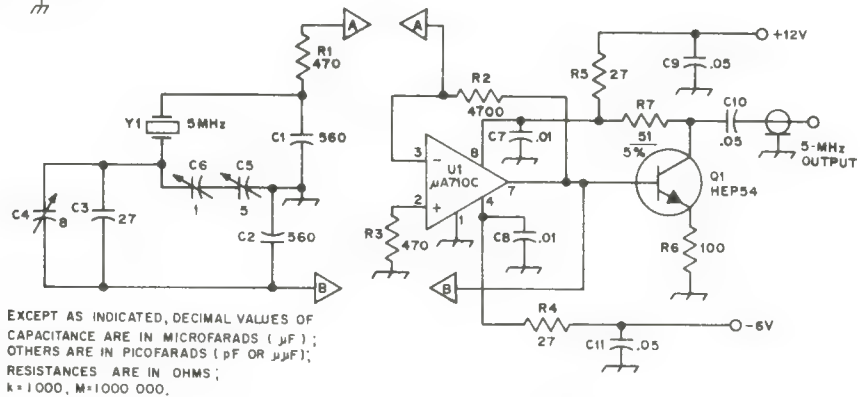
U5 used to reset selected divide-by-5 logic. Output of 100 kHz is divided by 5 and then by 2 to give symmetrical 10-kHz output for division by 2 to provide 5 kHz. CMOS CD4000-series logic elements reduce power consumption from 9-V

battery to 2.8 mA but allow sufficient switching speed and harmonic energy for good response throughout HF bands. —F. M. Griffie, *Frequency-Marker Standard Using CMOS Logic*, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1977, p 44–45.

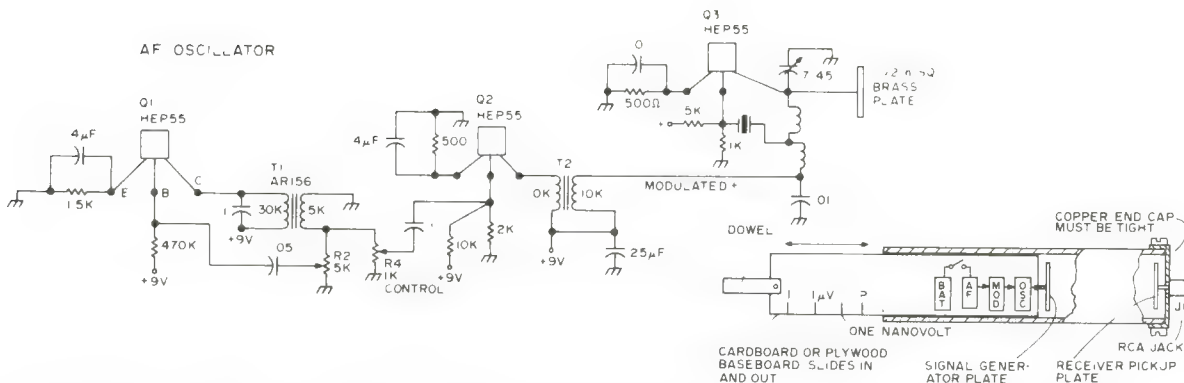


CMOS MARKER—Crystal-controlled marker generator uses any crystal from 100 kHz to 4 MHz. Requires only one CD4009 hex inverter and two CD4015 shift registers. Switches give choice of even-number division ratios up to 256. Used for locating band edges or subbands and for calibrating receivers. Transistor AM beeper is simple clamp that gates RF on or off, to facilitate location of marker in crowded bands.—K. W. Robbins, *All Band Frequency Marker*, 73 Magazine, June 1975, p 88–90.

5-MHz STANDARD—Guriot-Clapp crystal oscillator using broadband high-gain opamp U1 can be tuned by conventional variable capacitor C5 or alternatively by Motorola MV1650 varactor CR1. Buffer Q1 minimizes effect of loading on frequency.—R. Silberstein, *An Experimental Frequency Standard Using ICs*, QST, Sept. 1974, p 14–21 and 167.

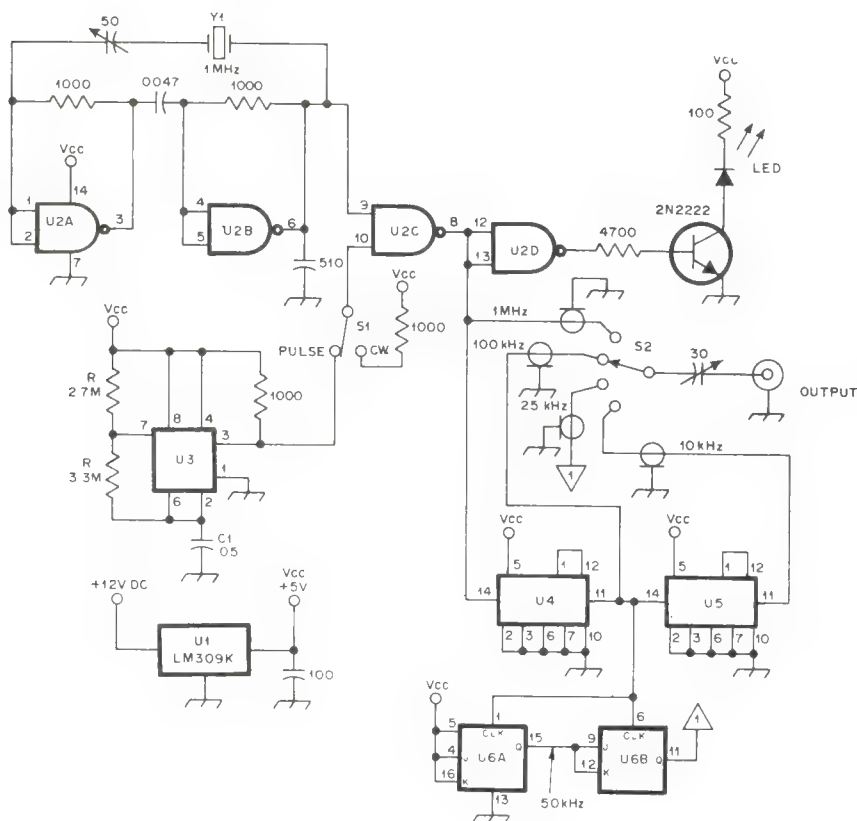


AF OSCILLATOR

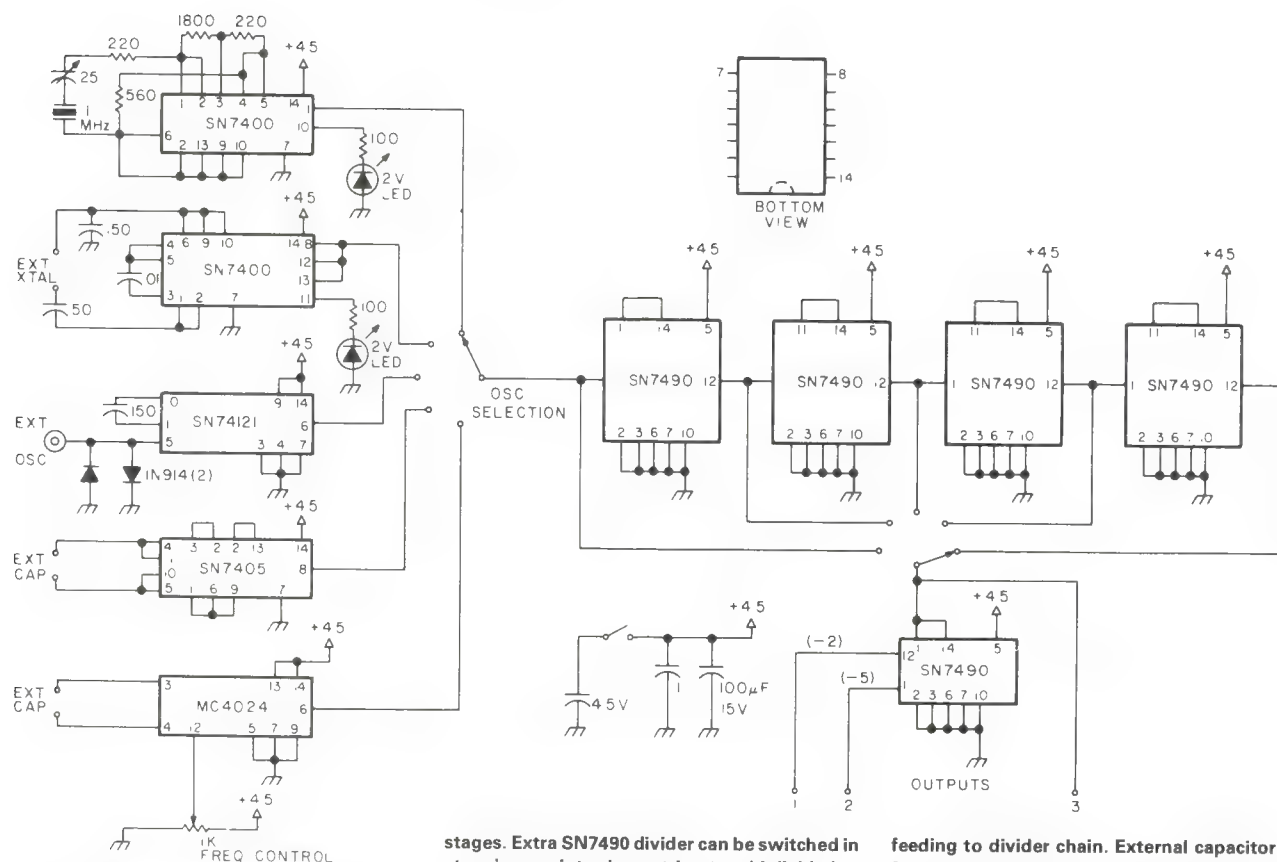


down to zero as generator is moved away from receiver pickup plate. Slide can be calibrated for measuring sensitivity of 6-meter receiver in tenths of a microvolt. Circuit consists of 50-MHz

crystal oscillator, AF oscillator, and simple class A modulator.—B. Hoisington, *Low-Cost Infinite Attenuator for Amateur Use*, 73 Magazine, Sept. 1974, p 107–108.



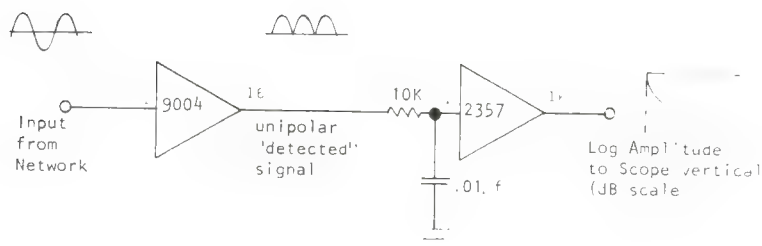
PULSED MARKER—Crystal calibrator circuit provides pulsed output for easy spotting, eliminating need for turning marker on and off repeatedly to identify it in crowded band. With values shown, switching rate is about 2 Hz. When marker is found, placing S1 in CW position keeps it on for zero-beating calibrator output more accurately. Reducing value of C1 increases switching speed of U3, thus increasing pulse rate. LED indicates either pulsed or CW output. ICs are conventional types used in crystal calibrators.—R. G. Brunner, *Crystal Calibrator Has Pulsed Output*, *QST*, Nov. 1977, p 45.



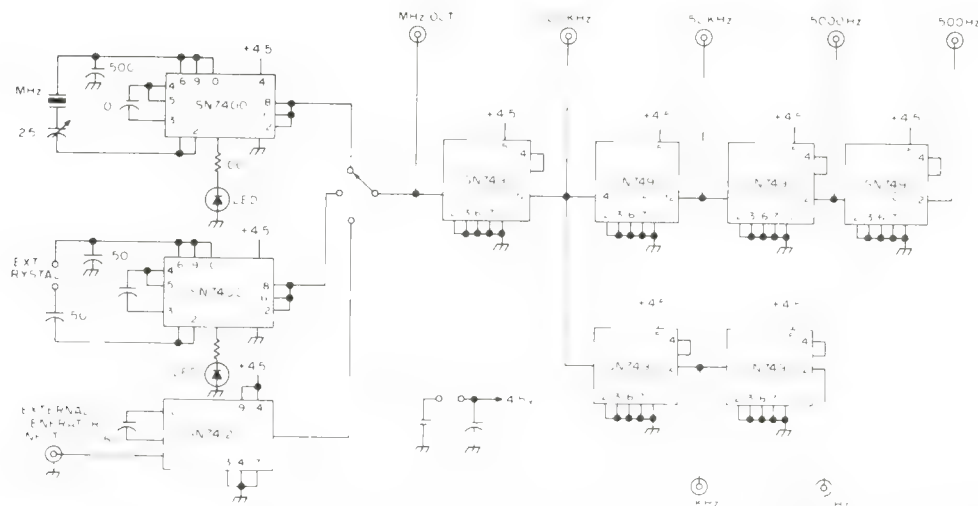
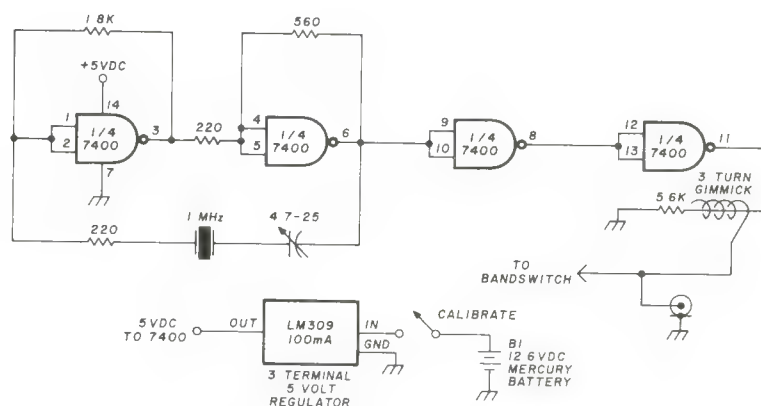
UNIVERSAL SIGNAL GENERATOR—Collection of IC oscillators and dividers generates square waves from HF down to subaudible AF, along with markers up into VHF. Selectable oscillator section feeds fixed string of four divide-by-10

stages. Extra SN7490 divider can be switched in at various points along string to add divide-by-5 and divide-by-2 functions. LED in 1-MHz crystal stage indicates that circuit is oscillating. Second stage can be used with any external crystal up into low VHF range. Third stage accepts and conditions external sine or square input for

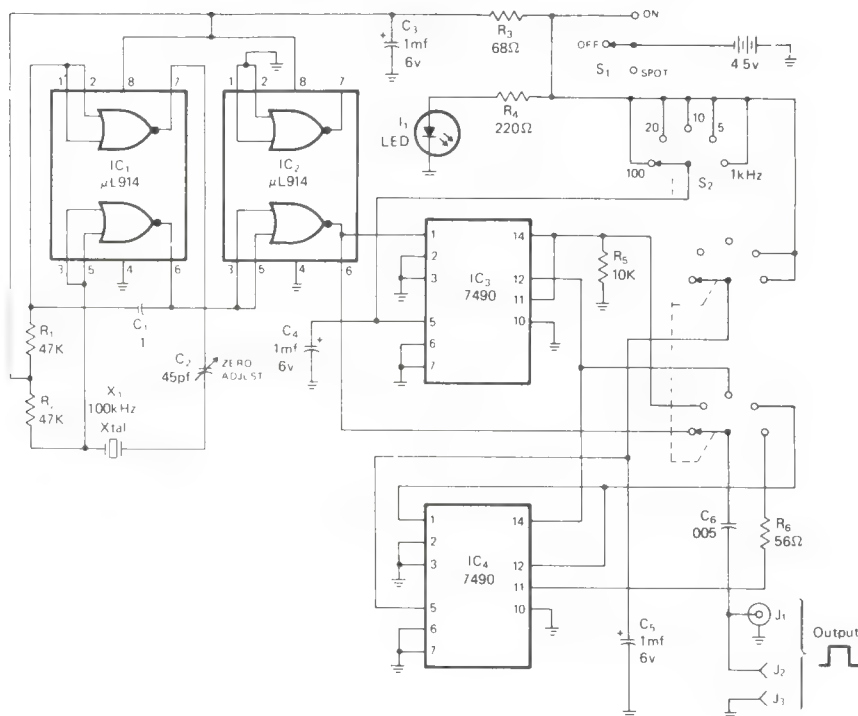
feeding to divider chain. External capacitor for fourth stage tunes square-wave generator from several hertz to several megahertz. Optional fifth stage is VCO for entire HF range up to 25 MHz.—J. Schultz, *Updated Universal Frequency Generator*, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1976, p 50–52.



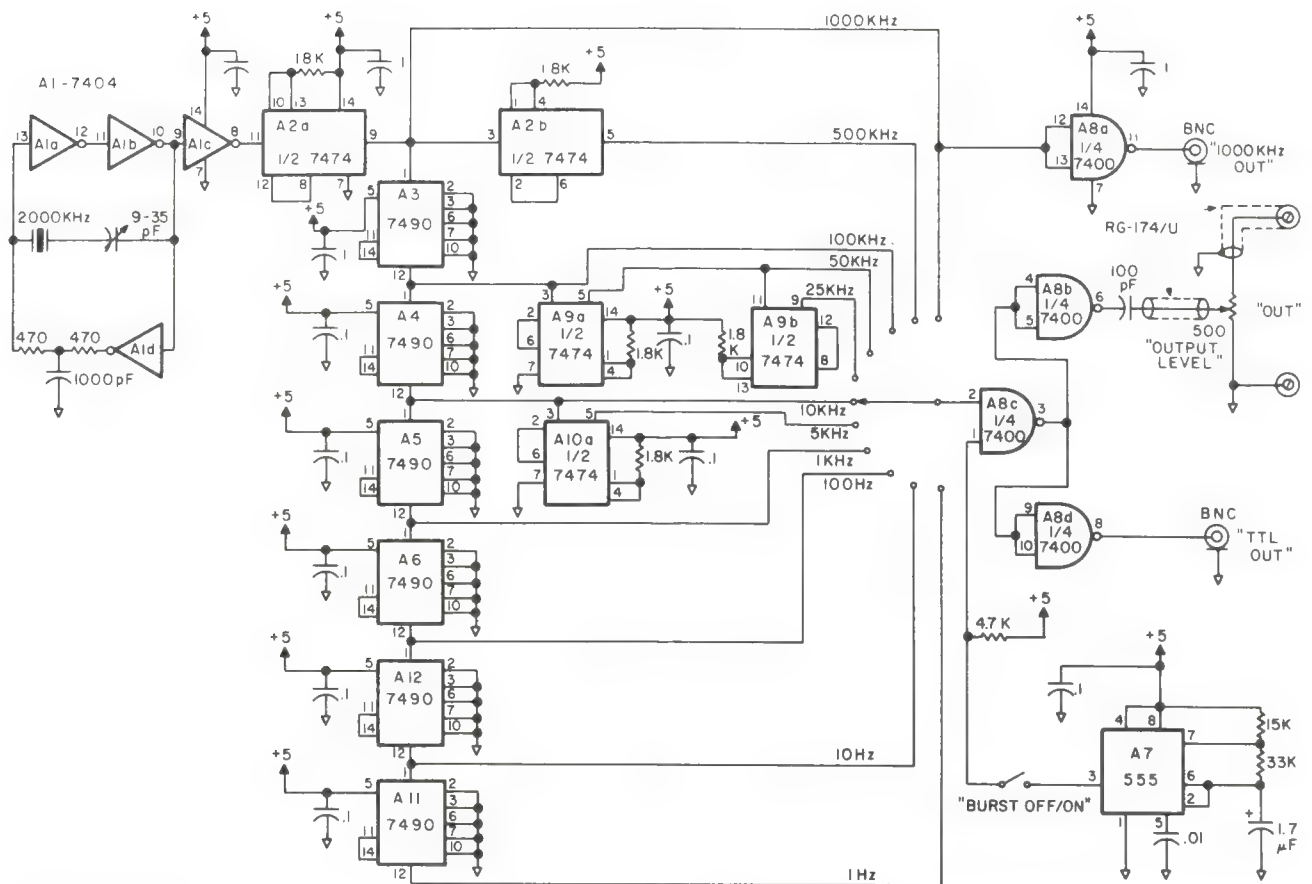
1-MHz CRYSTAL CALIBRATOR—Battery-powered crystal oscillator for checking frequency calibration of communication receiver uses TTL. Regulator is in TO-5 can, which is 100-mA version of LM309.—J. J. Carr, Resurrecting the Old War Horse: New Hope for the Old Receiver, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1976, p 52-55.



ceiver calibration up into VHF range or as signal generator for precise AF or RF square-wave signal at desired frequencies.—J. J. Schultz, Poor Man's Universal Frequency Generator, *73 Magazine*, July 1974, p 33 and 35–36.



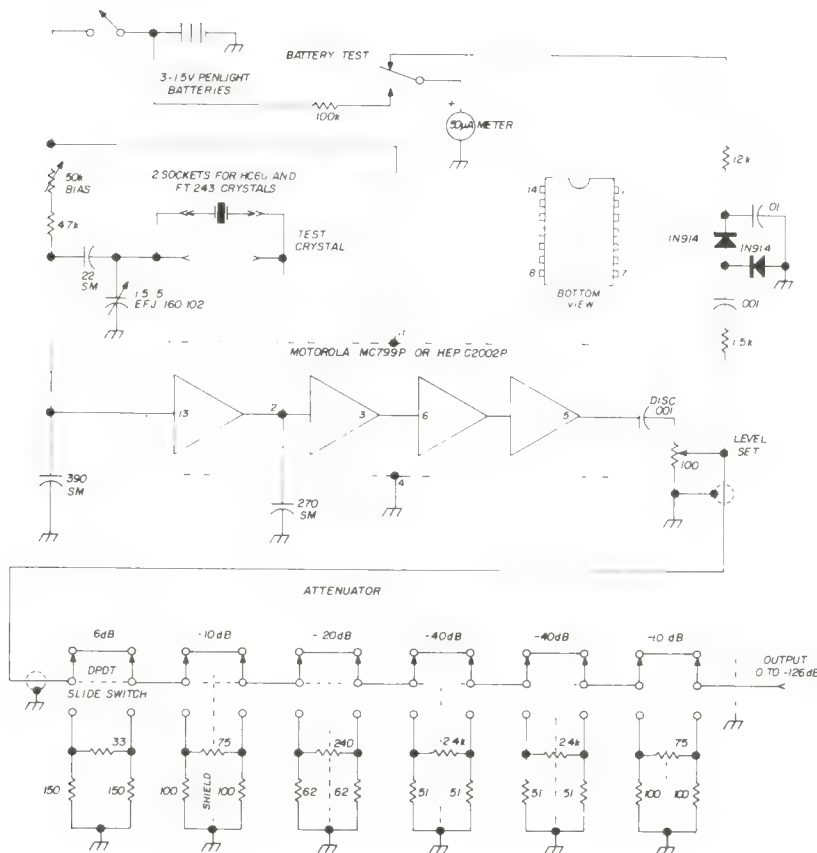
SECONDARY STANDARD—Provides switch-selected square-wave outputs of 100, 20, 10, 5, and 1 kHz, calibrated with receiver tuned to WWV frequency. 100-kHz clock signal is generated by crystal oscillator IC₁. Half of IC₂ is buffer between oscillator and first decade counter IC₃, used to generate 10- and 20-kHz outputs. Second decade counter IC₄ gives 1 and 5 kHz.—E. R. Spadoni, *A Versatile Secondary Frequency Standard*, *CQ*, Sept. 1975, p 31–32.



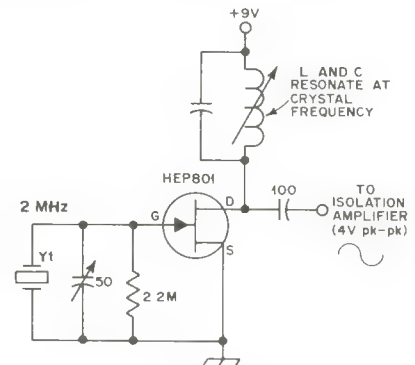
1 Hz TO 1 MHz—Low-cost secondary frequency standard generates marker signals of 1000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 kHz and 100, 10, and 1 Hz, with harmonic markers usable well beyond 30 MHz. Two TTL output levels are available as clocks or signal injectors for checking TTL.

Short-term accuracy is about 1 part in 10^6 . Unit is easily aligned to WWV with shortwave receiver. Frequency-burst mode turns output on and off 10 times per second, for identification of markers in crowded band of receiver. Article

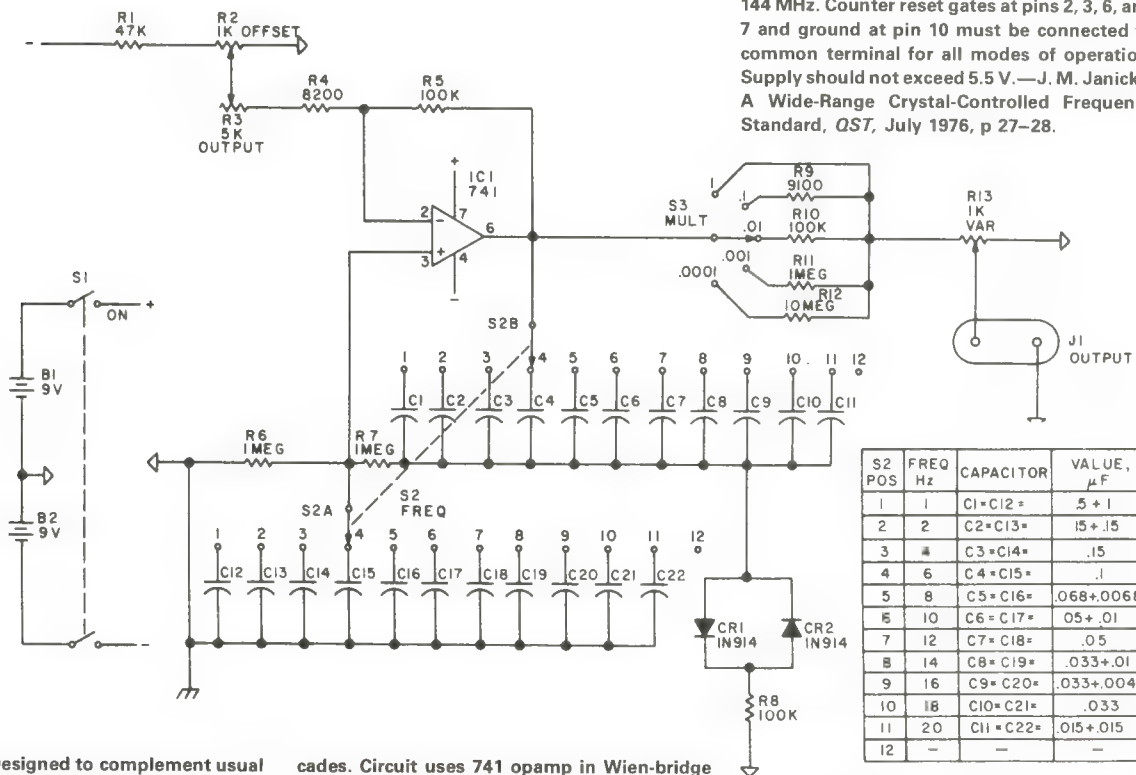
covers construction and operation in detail, and gives circuit for suitable regulated power supply having standby battery.—T. Shankland, *Build a Super Standard*, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 66–69.



1-10 MHz CRYSTAL—Stable crystal test oscillator takes any crystal in frequency range with no tuning adjustments. Uses single Motorola MC799P IC in circuit that provides 32-pF crystal loading. Trimmer may be used to adjust crystal for exact frequency if desired. Circuit is not critical. Bias pot compensates for battery voltage changes. Output attenuator uses standard resistor values to provide up to 126 dB of output signal control. Meter serves as battery tester and gives instant indication of crystal activity when circuit is used for testing crystals.—A. A. Kelley, *Crystal Test Oscillator and Signal Generator*, *Ham Radio*, March 1973, p 46-47.



2-MHz STANDARD WITH DIVIDERS—Can be used for calibration of frequency meters, frequency counters, and amateur receivers. Two crystal oscillators (2 MHz and 100 kHz) feed two 7490 decade counters through isolation amplifier. Arrangement gives frequency division by 2, 4, 10, 20, and 100 for each oscillator, with all frequencies rich in harmonics and usable through 144 MHz. Counter reset gates at pins 2, 3, 6, and 7 and ground at pin 10 must be connected to common terminal for all modes of operation. Supply should not exceed 5.5 V.—J. M. Janicke, *A Wide-Range Crystal-Controlled Frequency Standard*, *QST*, July 1976, p 27-28.

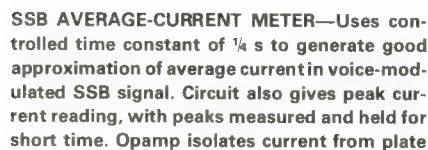
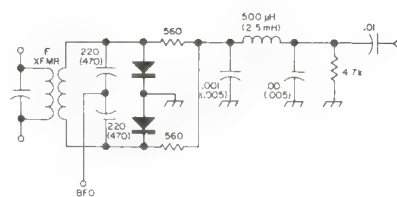


1-20 Hz SINE—Designed to complement usual lab sine-wave generator that goes down to only 20 Hz, by providing discrete switch-selected output frequencies of 1 Hz and 2-20 Hz in 2-Hz steps. Output attenuator uses pot and switch to set output at any value within range of five de-

cadecades. Circuit uses 741 opamp in Wien-bridge oscillator having four-element RC network in positive feedback path of amplifier (R6 in parallel with capacitor selected by S2A, and R7 in series with capacitor of S2B), so oscillation occurs at frequency where phase shift occurs. Ar-

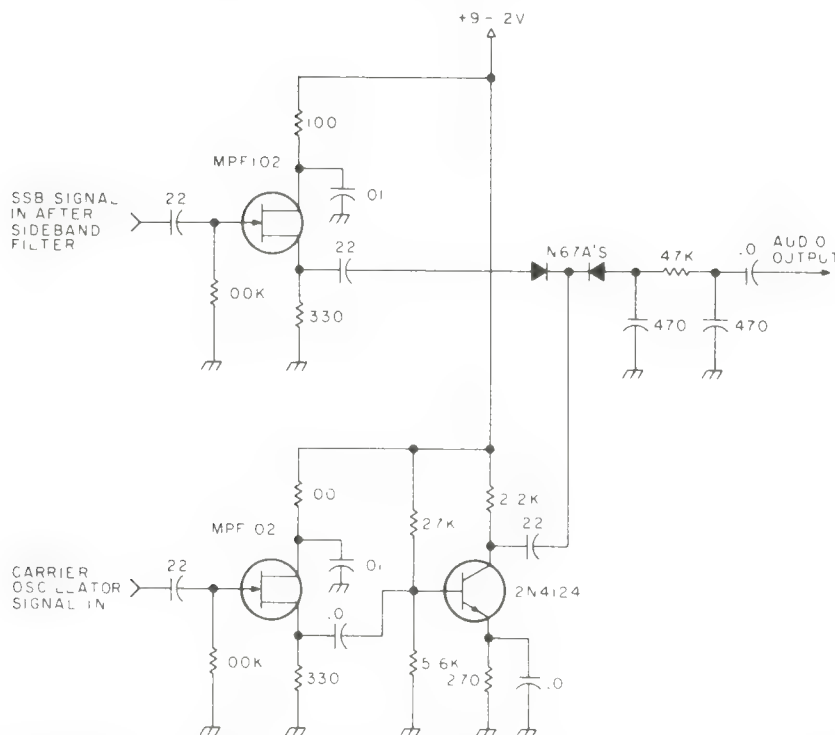
ticle gives construction details. Offset adjustment R2 may need touching up as batteries run down.—D. Hileman and L. Hileman, *V-V-LF Generator*, *73 Magazine*, Holiday issue 1976, p 97-99.

Includes audio clippers, shapers, and other circuits for improving speech readability, along with product detectors, sideband selectors, double-balanced mixers, direct-conversion receivers, and SSB test equipment.



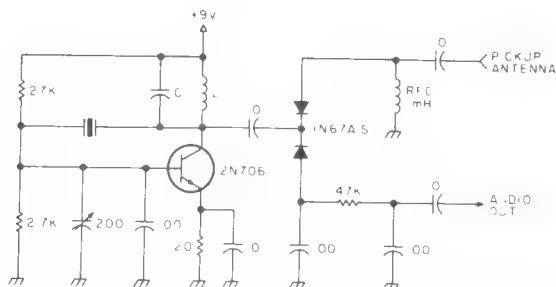
supply and converts it into signal that can be run through shaping network to get averages and peaks. D₁-D₇ are 1N3064 or equivalent. D₁ and D₂ eliminate spikes that might damage

opamp. R_6 allows small adjustments of opamp gain, which is normally set at 100.—R. Sans, *Make Your Meter Readings Count*, *CQ*, Dec. 1972, p 28-29.



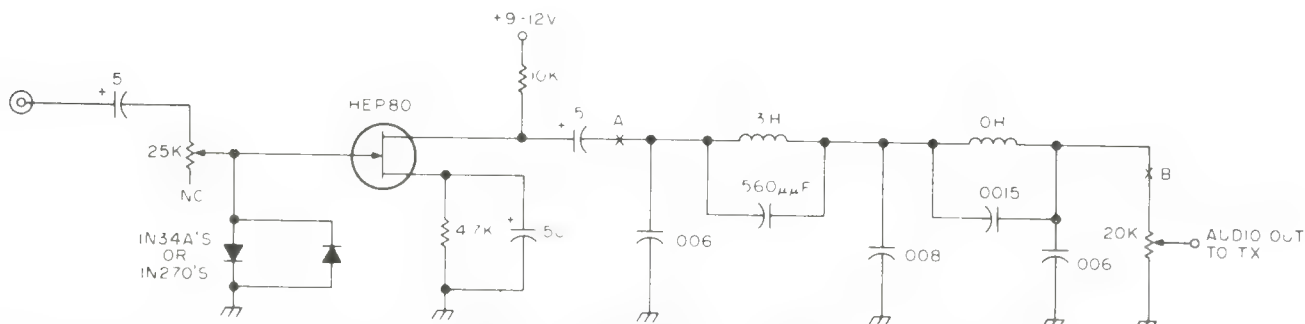
SSB MONITOR—Requires two connections to SSB transmitter, at output of carrier oscillator and at output of sideband filter. FET isolation stages for each connection feed 2N4124 product

detector that gives audio signal for monitoring directly with headphones or for feeding AF amplifier driving loudspeaker.—Clean Up Your Act, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 136-137.



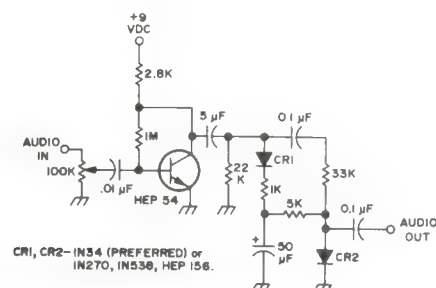
OFF-AIR MONITOR—Single-frequency modulation monitor for SSB transmitter combines crystal oscillator with product detector, for checking audio at one point within band. If tuning and loading of SSB transmitter are same over rest of band, audio quality also remains constant. Use fundamental-mode crystal for de-

sired band. LC circuit should be resonated to band being used. Oscillator signal is spotted with transceiver in receive mode, after which transceiver can be monitored during transmissions.—Clean Up Your Act, 73 Magazine, Jan. 1978, p 136-137.

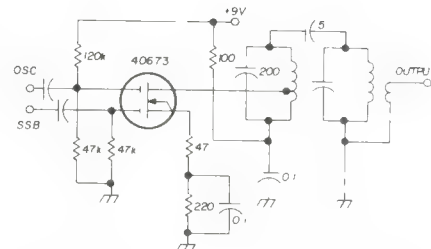


SOFT CLIPPER—Used after audio compressor to improve effective signal strength of SSB transmitter. Soft clipping is achieved by driving diode pair through resistance. Clipper is fol-

lowed by low-noise FET voltage amplifier having broadband flat frequency response. Output filter sharply attenuates signals above about 3

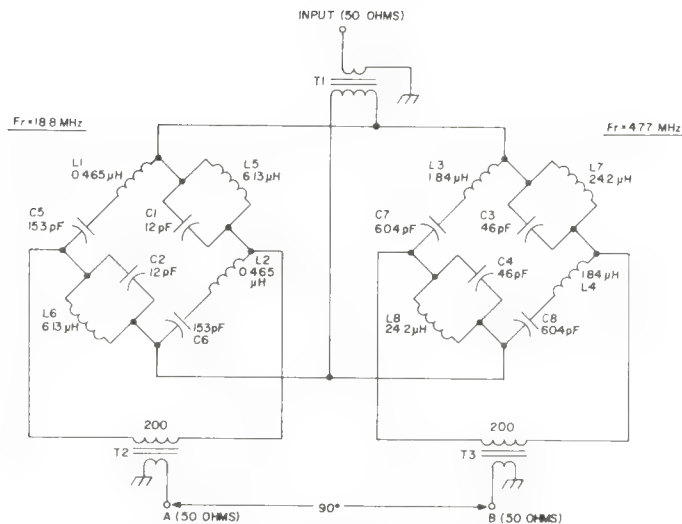


SPEECH PROCESSOR—Preamplification combined with clipping or compression gives higher average level and increased intelligibility of SSB communication. Degree of compression is controlled with 100K pot that adjusts input. Output of transistor feeds passive diode compressor. Amount of compression will vary with diode type, and experimentation is suggested. Article covers construction and adjustment of circuit.—B. Barrington, Simple Audio Preamp, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1974, p 69-70.



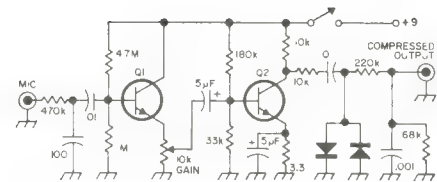
SIDEBAND MIXER—Used as transmitting mixer in SSB transceiver made by Sideband Associates for radiomarine communication in 2-23 MHz range. Low-frequency sideband signal and high-frequency oscillator signal are mixed to produce higher sum frequency at output. Double-tuned resonant circuit provides adequate output bandwidth and excellent skirt rejection of undesired frequency components.—E. Noll, MOSFET Circuits, Ham Radio, Feb. 1975, p 50-57.

kHz.—J. J. Schultz, Adding dBs to the Audio Compressor, 73 Magazine, May 1974, p 21-23 and 25.

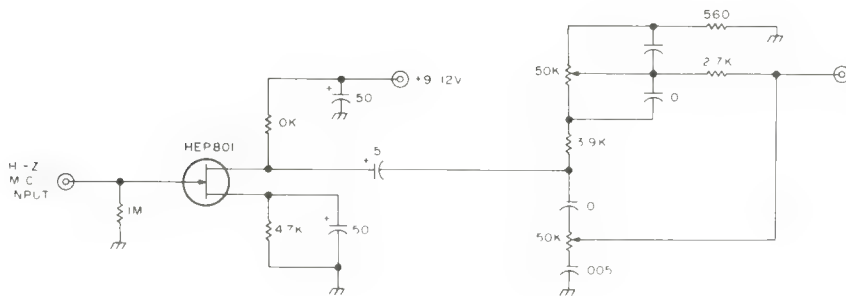


3-30 MHz QUADRATURE PHASE SHIFT—Wide-band passive AF phase-shift network makes direct-conversion SSB generation possible. Bridge networks each provide 45° phase shift, to give differential phase shift of 90° over entire frequency range with maximum phase error of about 1°. Overall loss of network is about 6 dB. T1, T2, and T3 are wound on Neosid 1050-1-F14

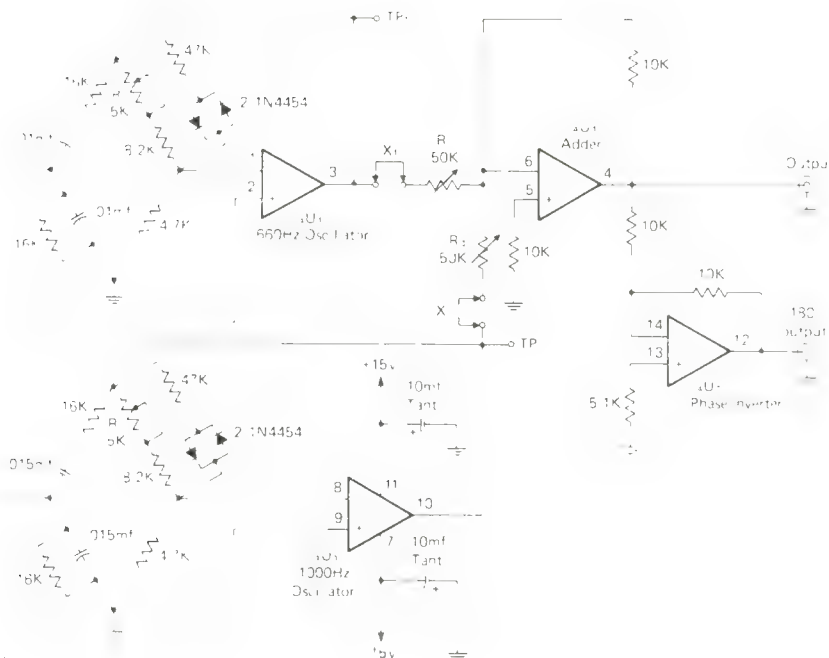
of Indiana General F684-1 balun core. Twist together three 7-inch lengths of No. 26 enamel and wind 3 turns through the two holes. Connect two wires in series for 200-ohm windings. Article gives data for winding all other coils.—R. Harrison, *A Review of SSB Phasing Techniques*, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1978, p 52-62.



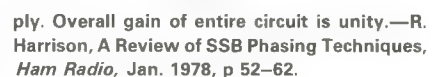
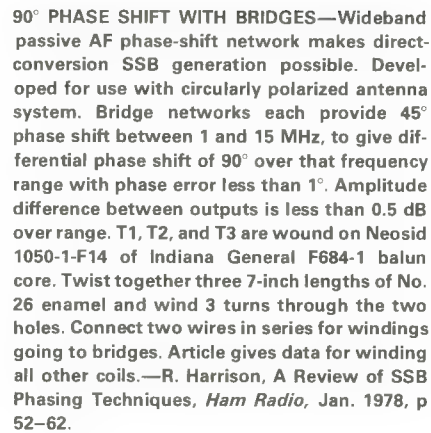
PREAMP WITH CLIPPING—Increases speech intelligibility, particularly with SSB amateur stations. Q1 and Q2 are HEP-54. Diodes are 1N456 or HEP-158.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1974, p 100.

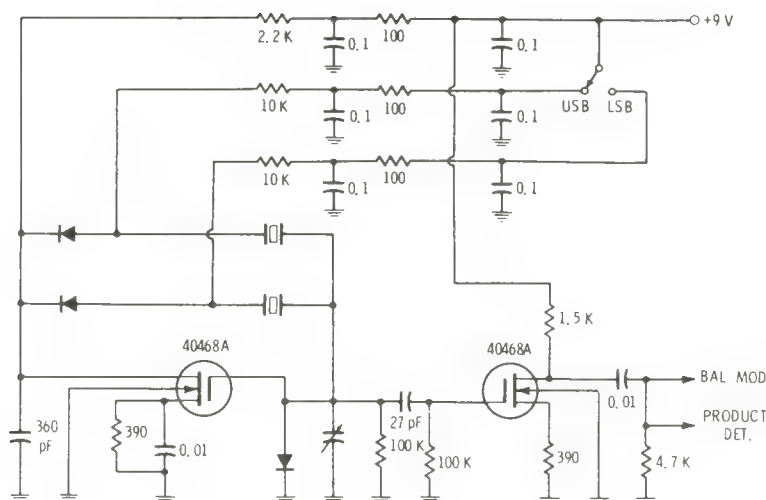


PRECOMPRESSION SHAPER—Improves effective signal strength of SSB transmitter by shaping AF frequency response ahead of audio compressor. Low-noise FET preamp providing initial gain for high-impedance microphone is followed by low- and high-rolloff circuit giving 15-dB boost or rolloff to frequencies centered at about 1 kHz.—J. J. Schultz, *Adding dBs to the Audio Compressor*, *73 Magazine*, May 1974, p 21-23 and 25.



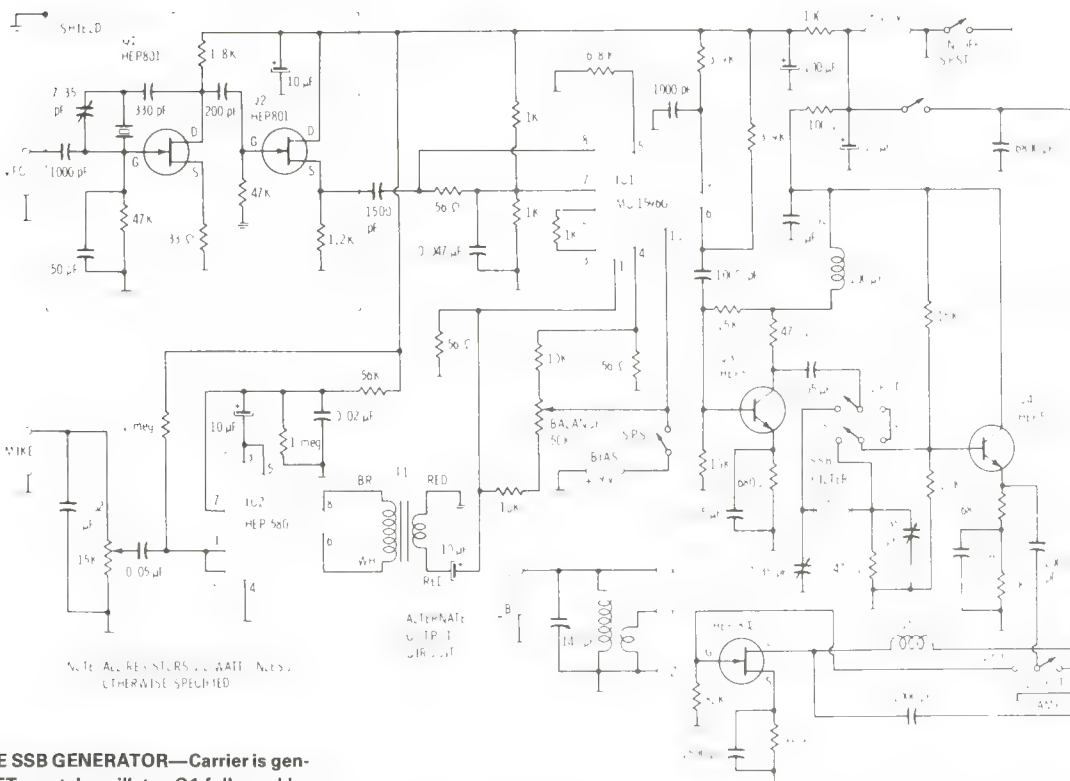
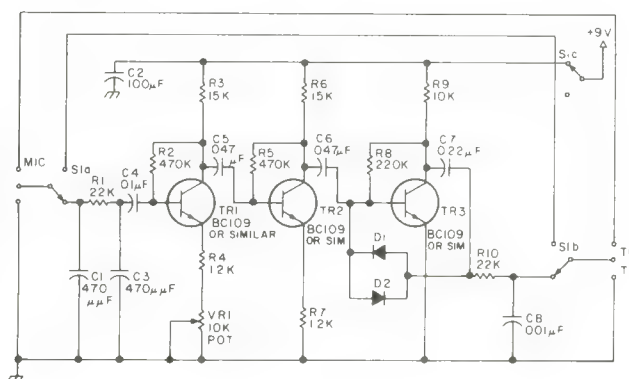
660 AND 1000 Hz FOR SSB TESTING—Produces two audio frequencies with all harmonics and crossproducts down 40 dB or more, as required for accurate testing of amateur SSB equipment. Two sections of Raytheon 4136D quad opamp serve as Wien-bridge audio oscillators, one at 1000 Hz and one at 660 Hz. Silicon signal diodes in each bridge act as nonlinear stabilization elements. Third section of opamp adds sine waves, and fourth section is simple inverter with gain of 1 for push-pull or balanced output. With all four pots at midvalue, adjust R₁ for 12 V P-P at TP₁ and adjust R₂ for 12 V P-P at TP₂. Open X₂ and adjust R₃ to give 12 V P-P from either output terminal to ground, then close X₂ and repeat for X₁ and R₄. Output should now be 660 and 1000 Hz added linearly as required, with no cross-products. Use regulated ±15 V supply.—H. Olson, *A One-Chip, Two Tone Generator*, *CQ*, April 1974, p 48-49.





SIDEBAND SELECTOR—MOSFET circuit uses diode switching of crystals in carrier oscillator to select either upper or lower sideband. Second transistor serves as common-source isolating amplifier for driving modulator. Switch applies +9 V to anode of diode that closes feedback circuit for crystal to be activated. Developed for use in SSB transceiver; if operating in 9-MHz range, crystals can be 8.9985 MHz and 9.0015 MHz.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 191–192.

CLIPPER—Combined speech amplifier and logarithmic clipper for use with SSB transmitters reduces speech bandwidth to about 500–3000 Hz, with very little distortion. Power can be obtained from separate battery or from transmitter itself.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, March 1977, p 152.

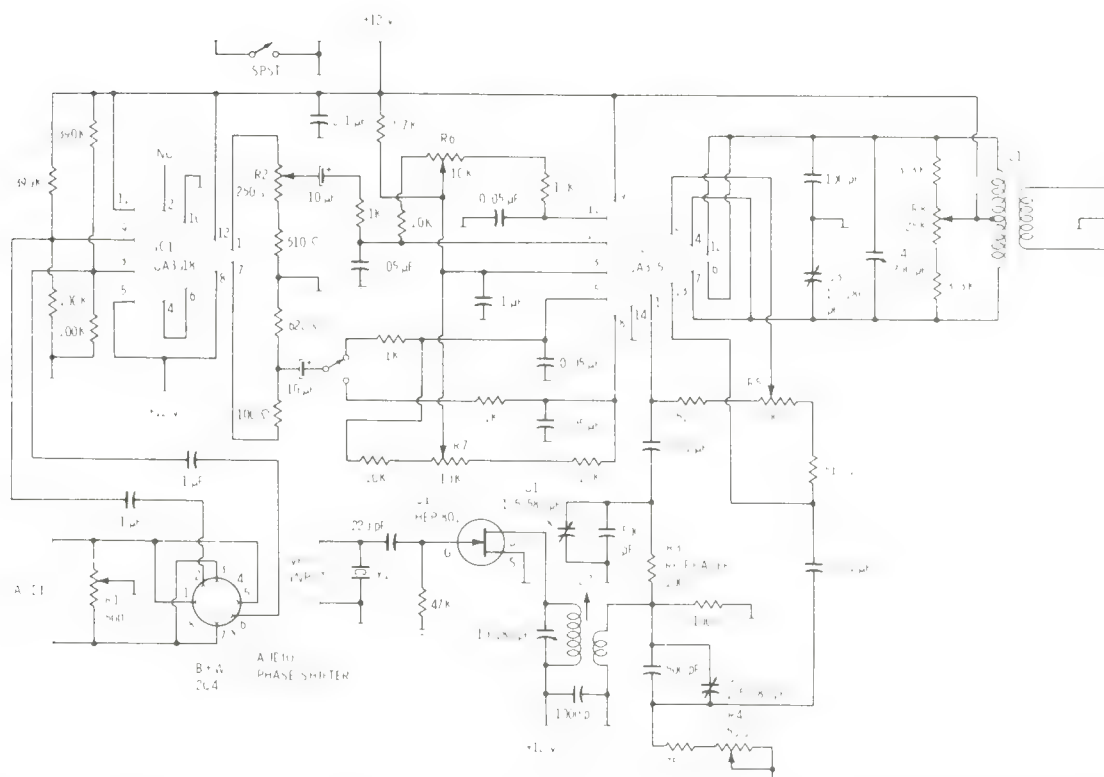
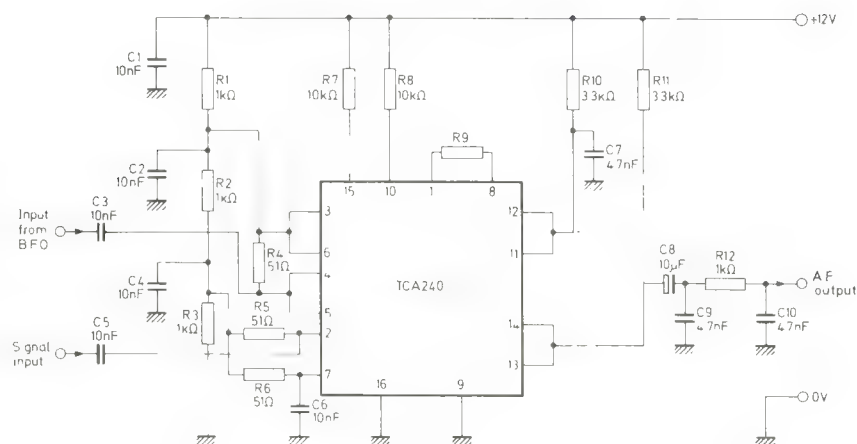


FILTER-TYPE SSB GENERATOR—Carrier is generated by FET crystal oscillator Q1 followed by buffer Q2. Modulating wave is applied to HEP 580 connected as two-stage audio amplifier feeding double-balanced modulator IC1 through transformer T1. Double-sideband sig-

nal from pin 6 of IC1 is applied to amplifier Q3-Q4 for straight-through amplification when double-sideband output is desired. For 9-MHz single-sideband operation, sideband filter is

switched in between transistors.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 353–356.

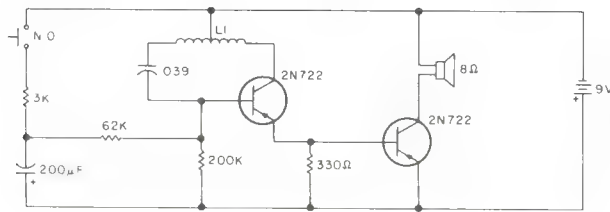
1975, Technical Note 18, TP1489.



modulator. SPST and SPDT switch settings de-

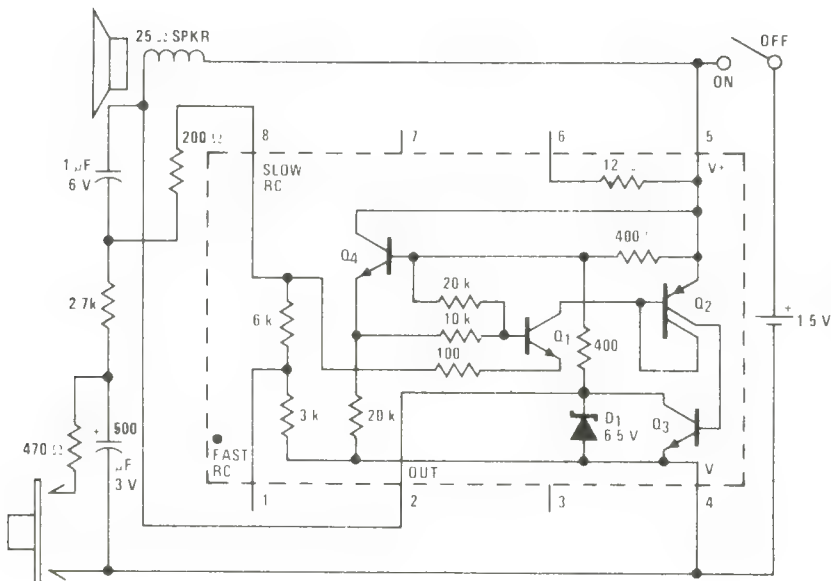
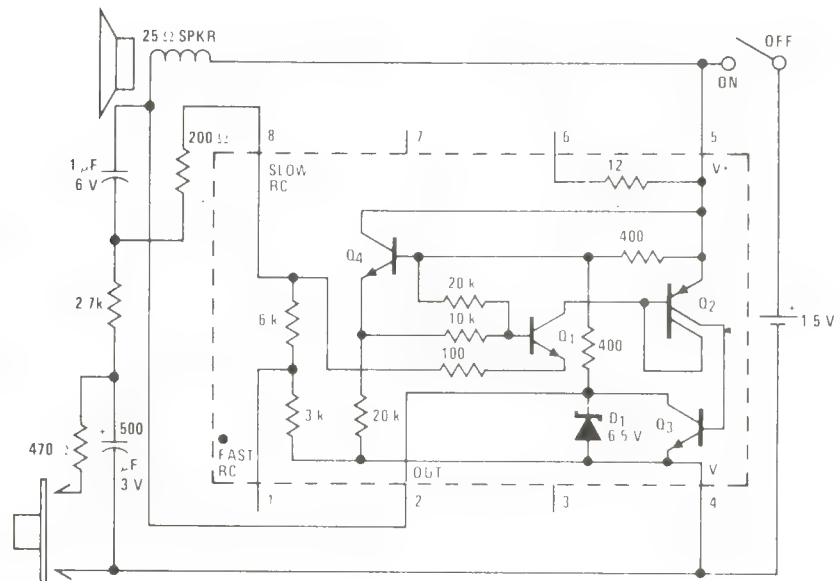
suppressed in balanced output circuit of mod-

Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 356-357.

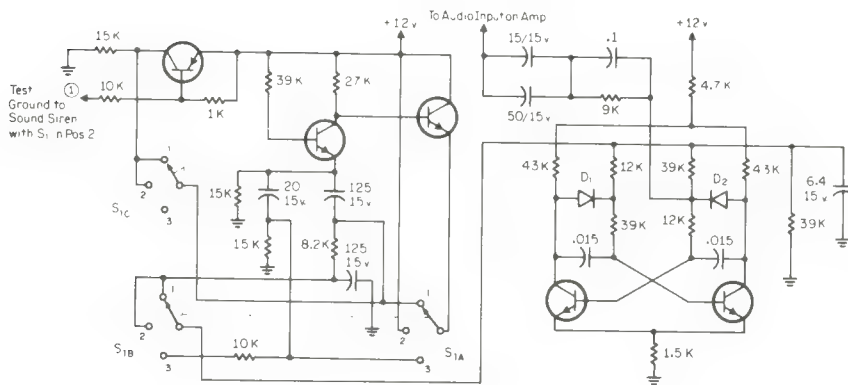


SIREN—Creates sounds resembling those of police-car siren in which air is forced through slots in motor-driven disk. L1 is half of audio transformer, using winding having 10K center tap.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, April 1977, p 164.

FIRE SIREN USES FLASHER—Low-drain circuit operating from 1.5-V cell uses National LM3909 flasher IC to simulate fire-alarm siren. Pressing button produces rapidly rising wail, with tone coasting down in frequency after button is released. Sound from loudspeaker resembles that of motor-driven siren. Volume is adequate for child's pedal car.—P. Lefferts, Power-Miser Flasher IC Has Many Novel Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 59–66.

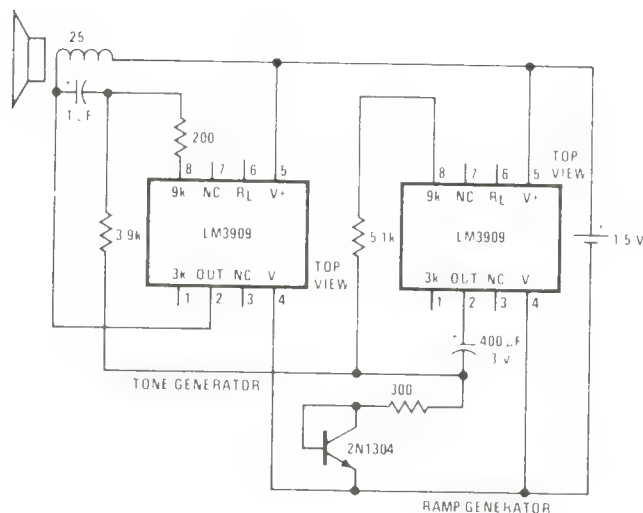
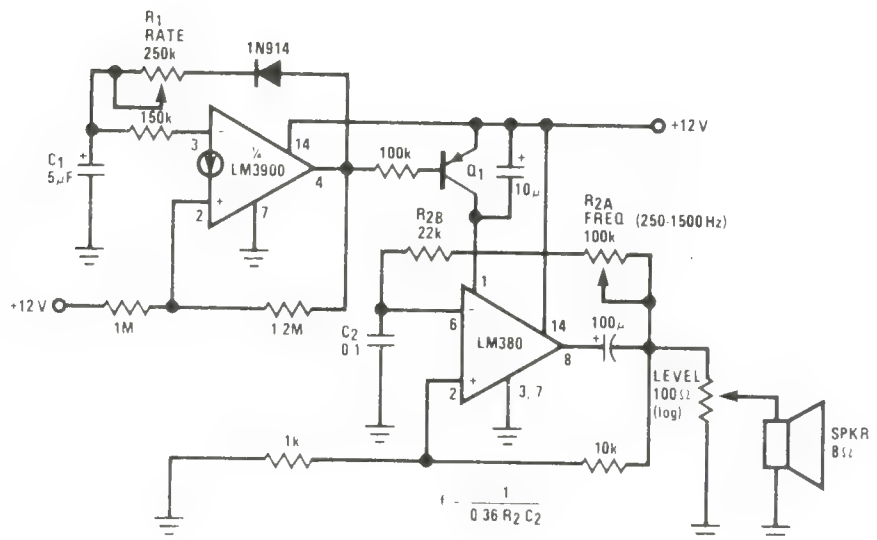


FIRE SIREN—Pressing button produces rapidly rising wail, and releasing button gives slower lowering of frequency resembling sounds of typical siren on fire engine. Circuit uses National LM3909 IC operating from 1.5-V cell for driving 25-ohm loudspeaker. 1-μF capacitor and 200-ohm resistor determine width of loudspeaker pulse, while 2.7K resistor and 500-μF capacitor determine repetition rate of pulses.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 6–7.

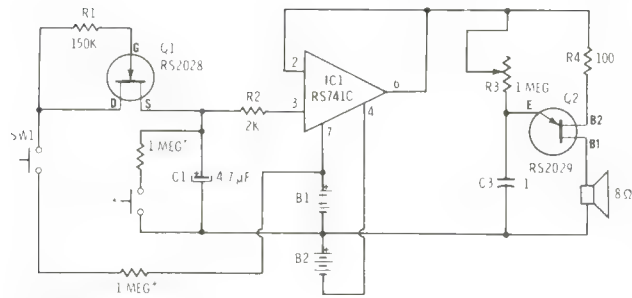


POLICE SIREN—Circuit used in Dietz siren-light police-car system gives distinctive tones. Position 1 of S₁ produces slow continuous rise and fall. Position 3 produces fast rising and falling tone. Position 2 rises slowly to full pitch when point 1 is grounded, then decays at same rate when point 1 is ungrounded. Position 3 gives most noticeable tone for break-in alarm on car. Terminal 1 goes to normally open door, hood, and other switches that complete circuit to ground when opened by intruder. Audio transistors and diode are general replacement types.—J. W. Crawford, *The Ultimate Auto Alarm—Model II*, *CQ*, Aug. 1971, p 54–57 and 96.

VARIABLE FREQUENCY AND RATE—Uses National LM380 opamp as astable oscillator with frequency determined by R_2 and C_2 . Base of Q_1 is driven by output of LM3900 opamp connected as second astable oscillator, to turn output of LM380 on and off at rate fixed by R_1 and C_1 . Transistor type is not critical. Circuit is ideal for experimenters.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-21-4-28.



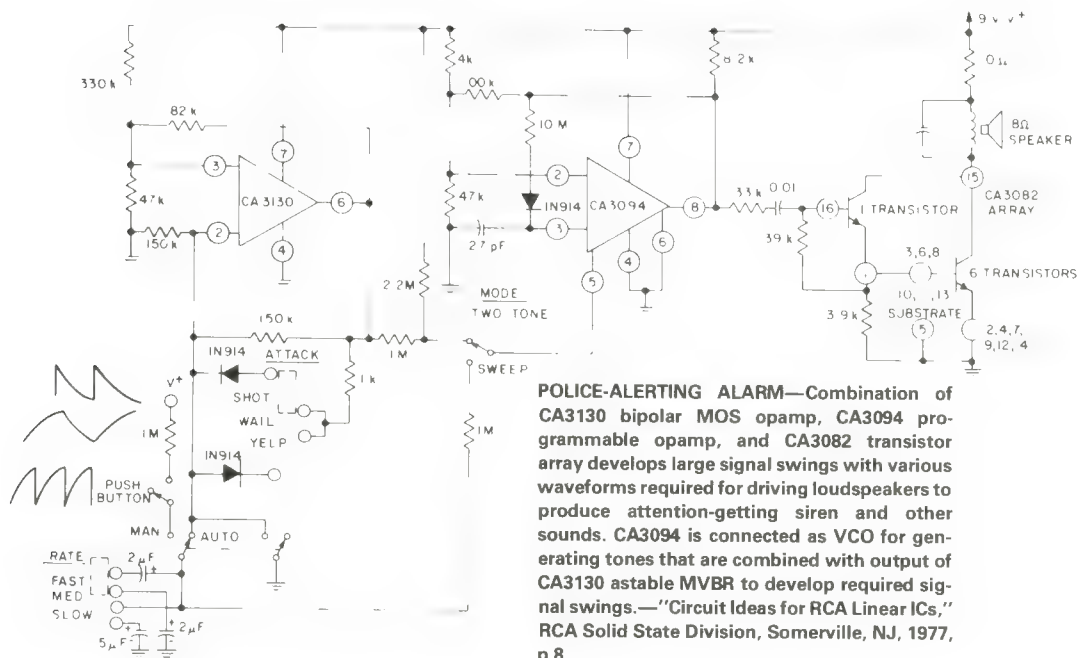
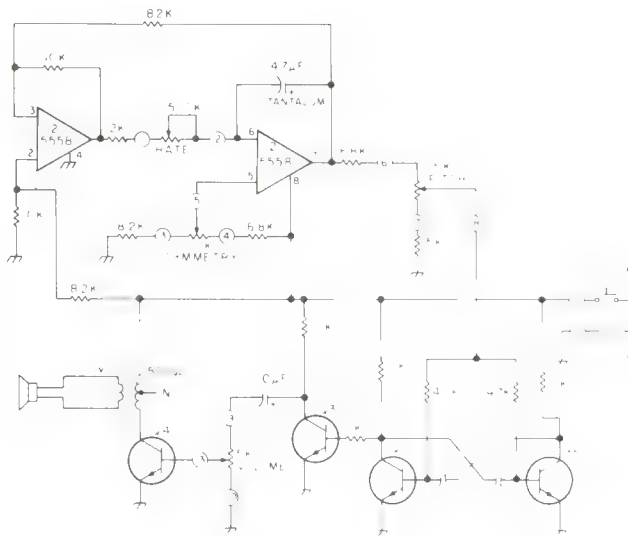
WHOOPEE—Two National LM3909 ICs and single transistor generate rapidly modulated tone resembling that used on some police cars, ambulances, and airport emergency vehicles. Rapidly rising and falling modulating voltage is generated by IC having 400- μ F capacitor. Diode-connected transistor forces this IC ramp generator to have longer ON periods than OFF periods, raising average tone of tone generator and making modulations seem more even.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-154, p 7.



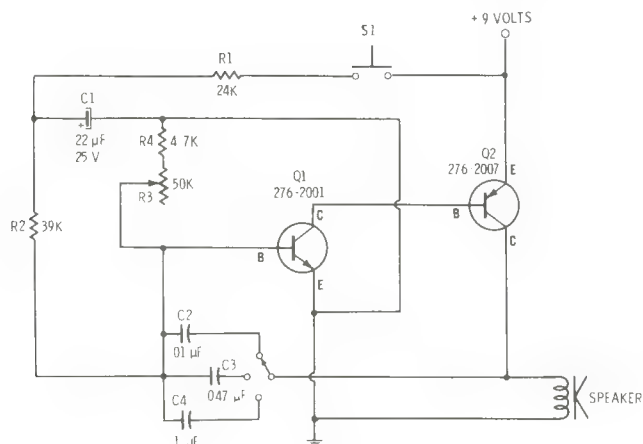
*OPTIONAL COMPONENTS
FOR SIREN EFFECT

VARIABLE TONE USING VCO—Tone generator uses UJT and opamp in voltage-controlled oscillator. Frequency of audio output is determined by setting of R3. For two-tone siren effects, optional switches and resistors can be used. To speed up siren effect, use smaller value for C1.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 61-69.

LOUD BIKE SIREN—Uses 5558 dual opamp and four general-purpose NPN transistors to generate triangle wave that can be distorted by 10K symmetry control to give either fast or slow rise for sawtooth applied as base bias to astable MVBR Q1-Q2. Drain is reasonably low with 9-V radio battery. Repetition rate can be varied from long wail to rapid warble, and volume changed from soft to annoying. Article gives construction details, and recommends use of removable mounting on bike to avoid theft.—R. Megirian, *Simple Electronic Siren*, 73 Magazine, Oct. 1977, p 176-177.

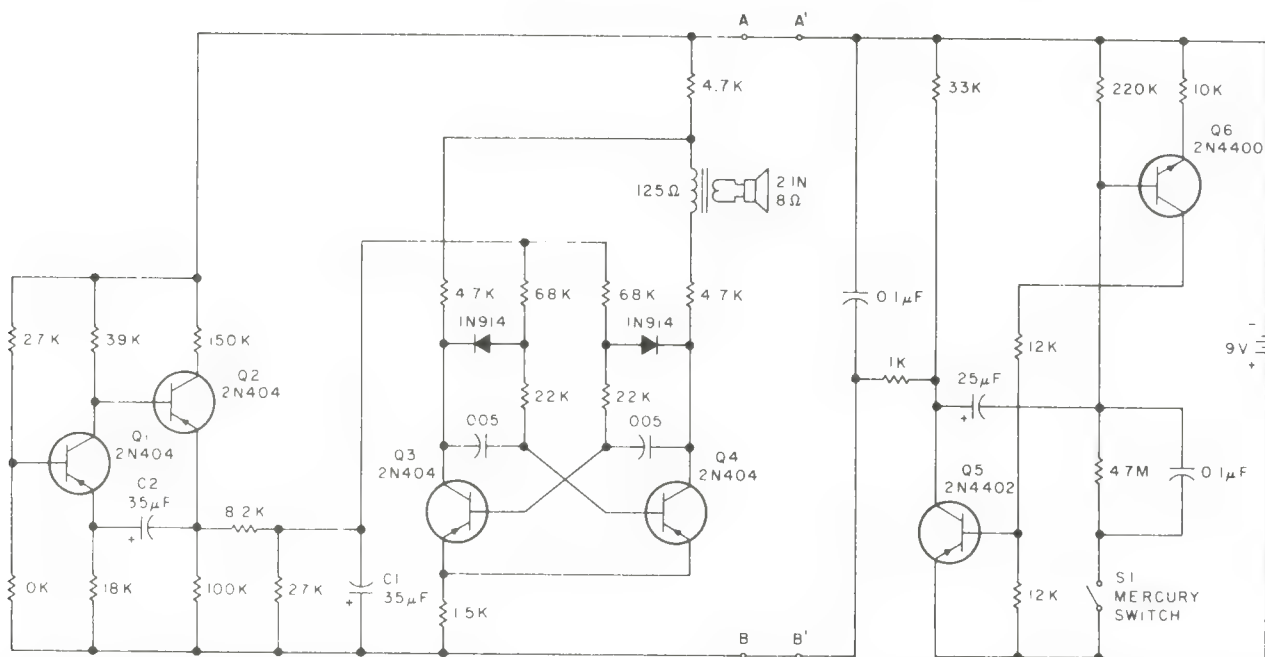
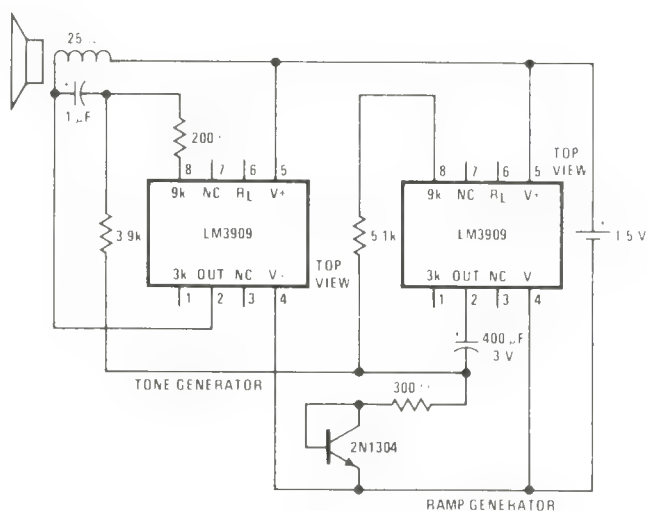


POLICE-ALERTING ALARM—Combination of CA3130 bipolar MOS opamp, CA3094 programmable opamp, and CA3082 transistor array develops large signal swings with various waveforms required for driving loudspeakers to produce attention-getting siren and other sounds. CA3094 is connected as VCO for generating tones that are combined with output of CA3130 astable MVBR to develop required signal swings.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 8.



ADJUSTABLE SIREN—Tone is made adjustable by using multiposition switch to change capacitors in oscillator circuit. Speed (rate of change in frequency) of siren is adjusted with R3. 4700-ohm resistor in series with R3 keeps siren operational when R3 is rotated to minimum-resistance position. Siren is operated by pressing switch to produce rising wail, then releasing switch until wail drops down to cutoff.—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 58–63.

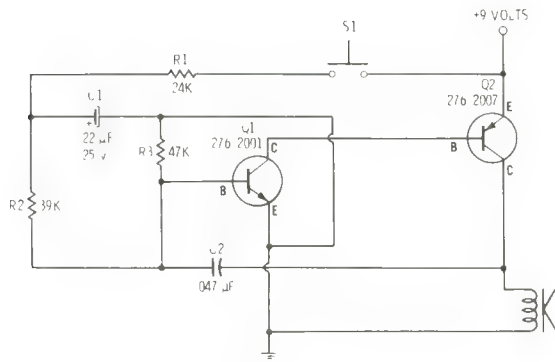
POLICE SIREN USES FLASHER—Low-drain circuit operating from 1.5-V cell uses National LM3909 flasher ICs to simulate "whooper" sounds of electronic sirens used on some city police cars and ambulances. Two flashers are required for generating required rapidly rising and falling modulating voltage. Transistor is connected as diode to force ramp generator of IC to have longer ON periods than OFF periods, raising average tone and making modulation seem more even.—P. Lefferts, Power-Miser Flasher IC Has Many Novel Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 59–66.



PORTABLE TOY SIREN—Can be assembled in small box as toy for small child. If mercury switch is used for S1, siren comes on automatically when box is picked up. MVBR Q1-Q2 controls rate at which siren wails, while Q3 and Q4

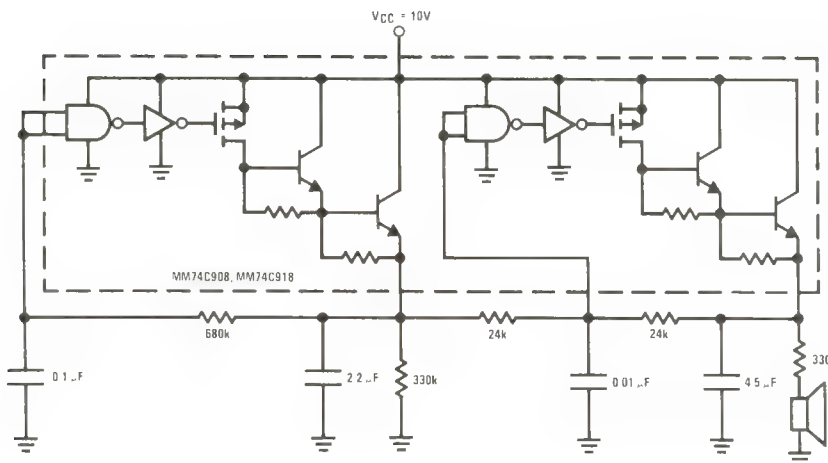
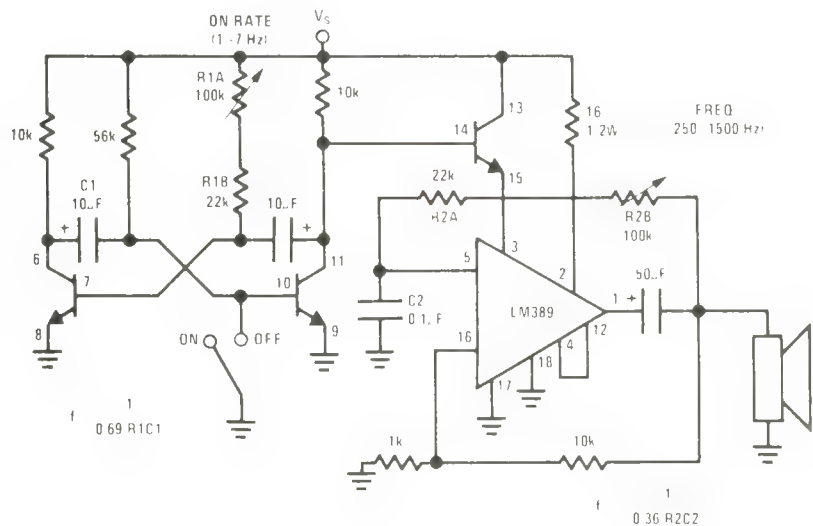
form AF MVBR that produces actual siren sound with frequency varied by triangle waveform on C1. MVBR Q5-Q6 is mono that conducts for preset time period when S1 is closed, for applying power to siren. Values shown give 12 s of op-

eration before siren is shut off. When carried by child, siren is jostled enough so it keeps recycling.—J. H. Everhart, Super Siren, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1978, p 96–97.



MANUALLY CONTROLLED SIREN—When switch is pressed, output tone of loudspeaker builds from low to high frequency. Releasing switch brings high frequency slowly back to low point and then cutoff. Siren sounds can be varied manually by pushing and releasing switch at different points in cycle. C2 controls pitch, and R3 determines speed at which pitch changes.—F. M. Mims, "Transistor Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 58–63.

SIREN WITH MUTING—National LM389 array having three transistors and power opamp on same chip uses opamp as square-wave oscillator whose frequency is adjusted with R2B. One transistor is used in muting circuit to gate power amplifier on and off, while other two transistors form cross-coupled MVBR that controls rate of square-wave oscillator.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-33–4-37.



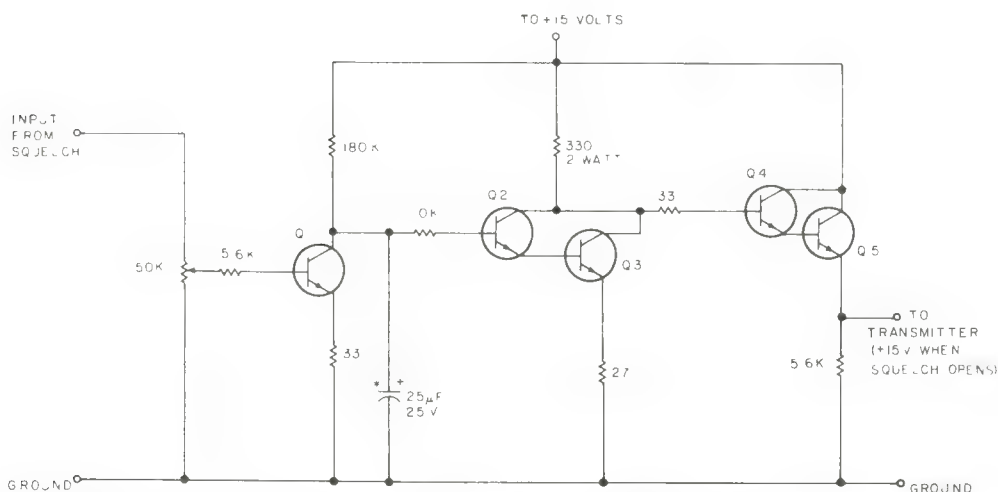
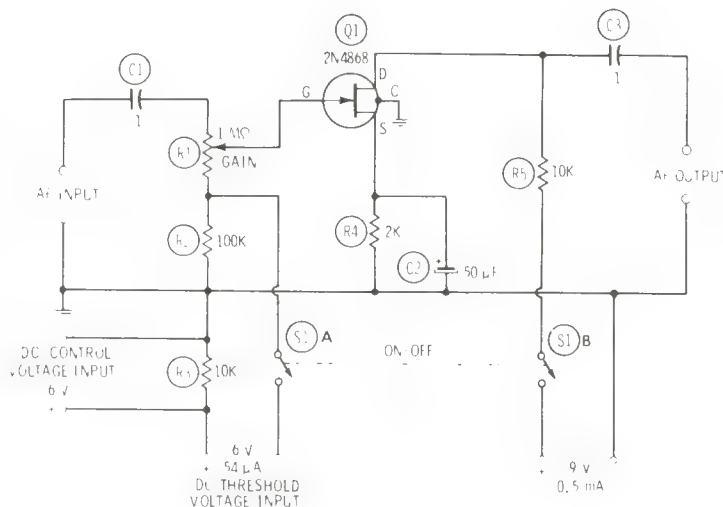
10-V SIREN CHIP—One section of National MM74C908/MM74C918 dual CMOS driver is used as audio VCO and other section as voltage ramp generator that varies frequency of VCO. Combination gives siren effect at low cost, with output current up to 250 mA for driving loudspeaker.—"CMOS Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-38–5-49.

CHAPTER 83

Squelch Circuits

Used to suppress background noise in transmitters and receivers during intervals between sentences and words, when tuning between stations or when carrier is absent. Also included are decoder circuits that unblock squelch of amateur receiver only when special tone is transmitted by desired station.

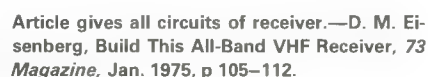
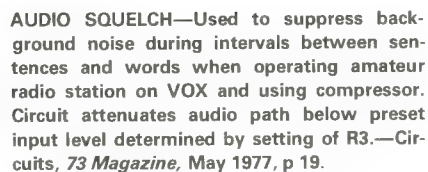
AF SQUELCH AMPLIFIER—Holds audio channel of receiver silent until receiver input signal reaches predetermined amplitude. DC control voltage can be derived from IF amplifier by rectification or from second detector of receiver. FET is biased to cutoff by DC gate voltage applied to threshold terminals. DC control voltage bucks this bias and activates amplifier whenever it exceeds predetermined threshold in range of 0–6 V. If receiver gives opposite polarity for DC voltages, use P-channel FET such as 2N2608, reverse C2, and change R4 and R5 as required.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 73–74.

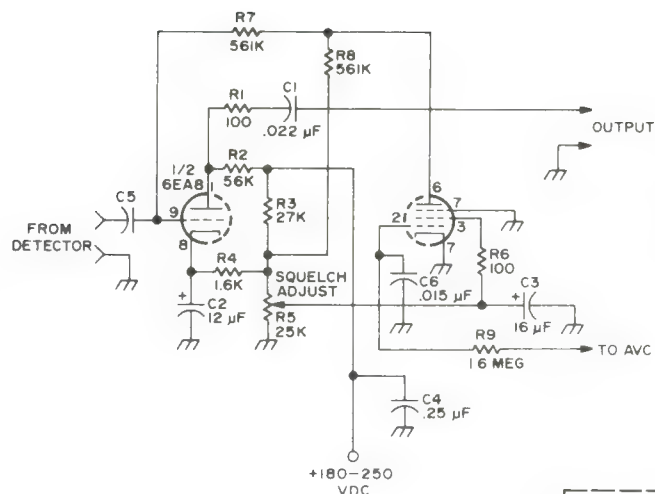


CARRIER-OPERATED SWITCH—Turns on transmitter of 2-meter FM transceiver (used as repeater) when squelch of receiver is broken by signal. Transmitter remains on about 1 s after

received signal disappears; for longer delay, use larger electrolytic on collector of Q1. Q1-Q4 can be 2N3904, 2N3565, 2N2222, or other good NPN switching transistor. Q5 is 2N3054 or equivalent,

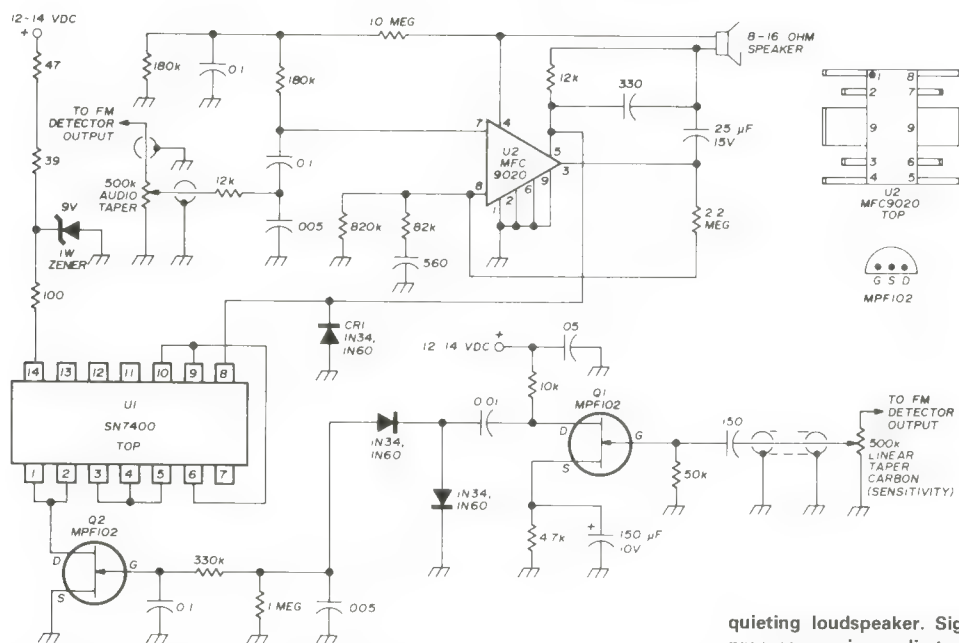
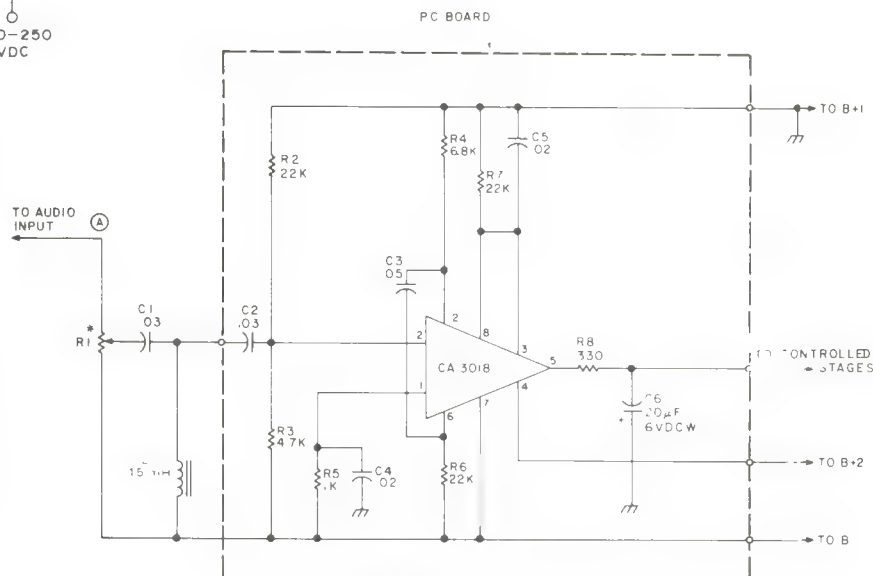
capable of handling 25 V at 1 A.—H. Cone, *The Minirepeater*, 73 Magazine, June 1975, p 55–57, 60–62, and 64–65.





ONE-TUBE SQUELCH—Designed for insertion between second detector and AF volume control in tube-type AM receiver having AVC and well-filtered DC supply, to suppress noise when there is no input signal, such as when tuning between stations.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, May 1977, p 31.

SQUELCH ADAPTER—Designed for use with any solid-state receiver having discrete transistor audio stages. Uses RCA CA3018 IC containing four NPN transistors, connected here to give noise amplifier that drives DC bias control stage acting on switching transistor for AF stages of receiver (one transistor in IC is unused). Designed for circuits having positive supply-voltage ground; for negative-ground circuits, reverse polarity of C6 and connect C4 to negative ground. R1 should be about 5 times resistance of volume control in receiver. B+1 should not exceed +12 VDC and can be as low as 6 V. B+2 is 3.5 V. Squelch is used chiefly when monitoring police bands on radio.—P. A. Lovelock, *The Postage Stamp Squelcher*, *73 Magazine*, May 1975, p 103-105.

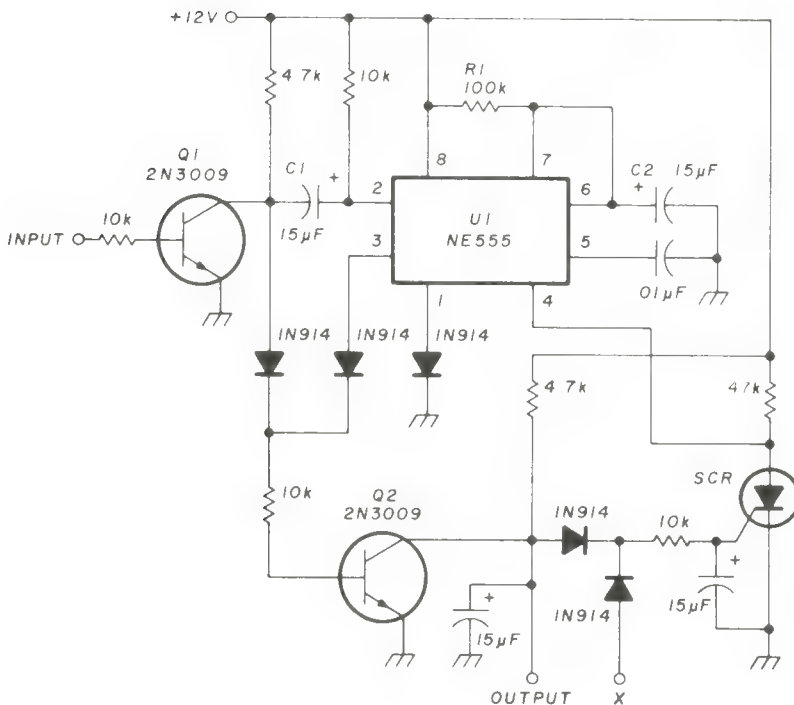
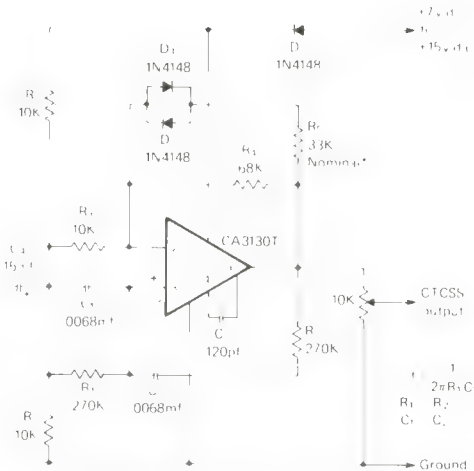


SQUELCH—Simple system with sharply defined threshold can be added to any FM receiver. Circuit includes conventional IC audio amplifier. Audio is taken from FM detector output by shielded audio line and filtered by U2 to drive loudspeaker. Similar arrangement

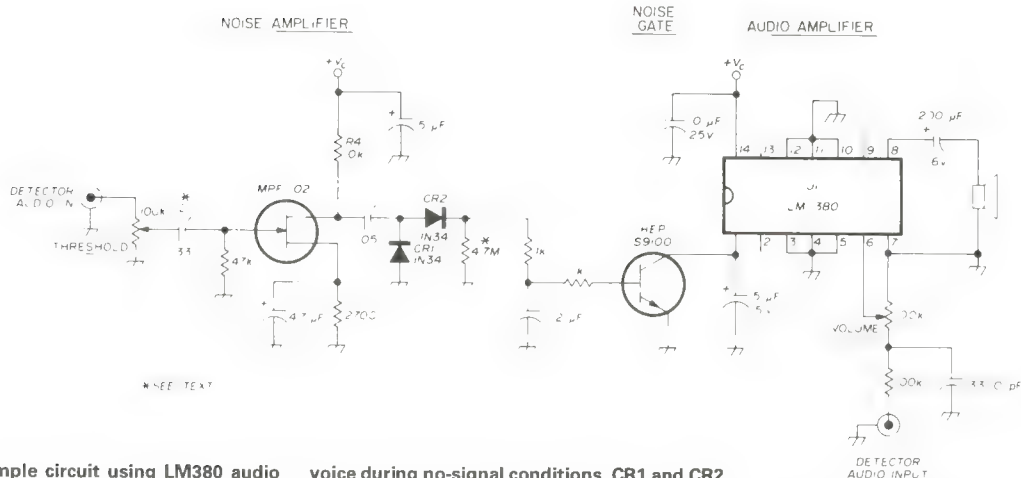
(below) connects FM detector output to 500K squelch sensitivity control, for amplification by Q1 and rectification. Q2 is turned off at threshold level determined by sensitivity control. Q2 then begins logic toggling action through U1. Low on pin 8 of U1 clamps off portion of U2,

quieting loudspeaker. Signal carrier reverses process, passing audio to loudspeaker. No-signal noise output voltage from FM detector should be at least 0.75 VAC. Circuit eliminates no-signal noise while allowing weakest desired signals to pass.—R. C. Harris, *Versatile Squelch-Audio Amplifier for FM Receivers*, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1974, p 68-69.

100-Hz CTCSS OSCILLATOR—Stable Wien-bridge oscillator provides continuous-tone-coded subaudible squelch (CTCSS) for amateur FM repeater system to protect input from interference on commonly shared channels and add security to input frequency. Tone can be heard in background but does not become irritating. Use film resistors for R_1 and R_2 . C_1 and C_2 should be polystyrene, polycarbonate, Teflon, or silver mica. Select R_5 to give 8–10 V P-P sine wave when operating from 12-V supply. R_1 and R_2 may be varied slightly to adjust frequency.—D. Dauben, Miniature Solid State Tone Encoders to Replace Reeds, *CQ*, Dec. 1975, p 42–45 and 76.



NOISE SUPPRESSOR—Eliminates repeater squelch tails from receiver having its own squelch, while allowing normal communications to pass through. Circuit goes between receiver squelch gate and point at which squelch acts on audio amplifier, to provide about 3-s delay before turning amplifier on. If received signal disappears before end of delay, radio remains silent and circuit resets itself. If received signal lasts longer than 3 s, as when repeater is interrogated, receiver operation is normal. Designed for receivers using low voltage level to squelch audio amplifier. NE555 timer is wired as mono MVR that is triggered through inverter Q1 each time receiver squelch is tripped, provided SCR is off. SCR type is not critical. Input is taken from squelch gate in receiver.—R. K. Morrow, Jr., Repeater Kerchunk Eliminator for Mobile Rigs, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1977, p 70–71.



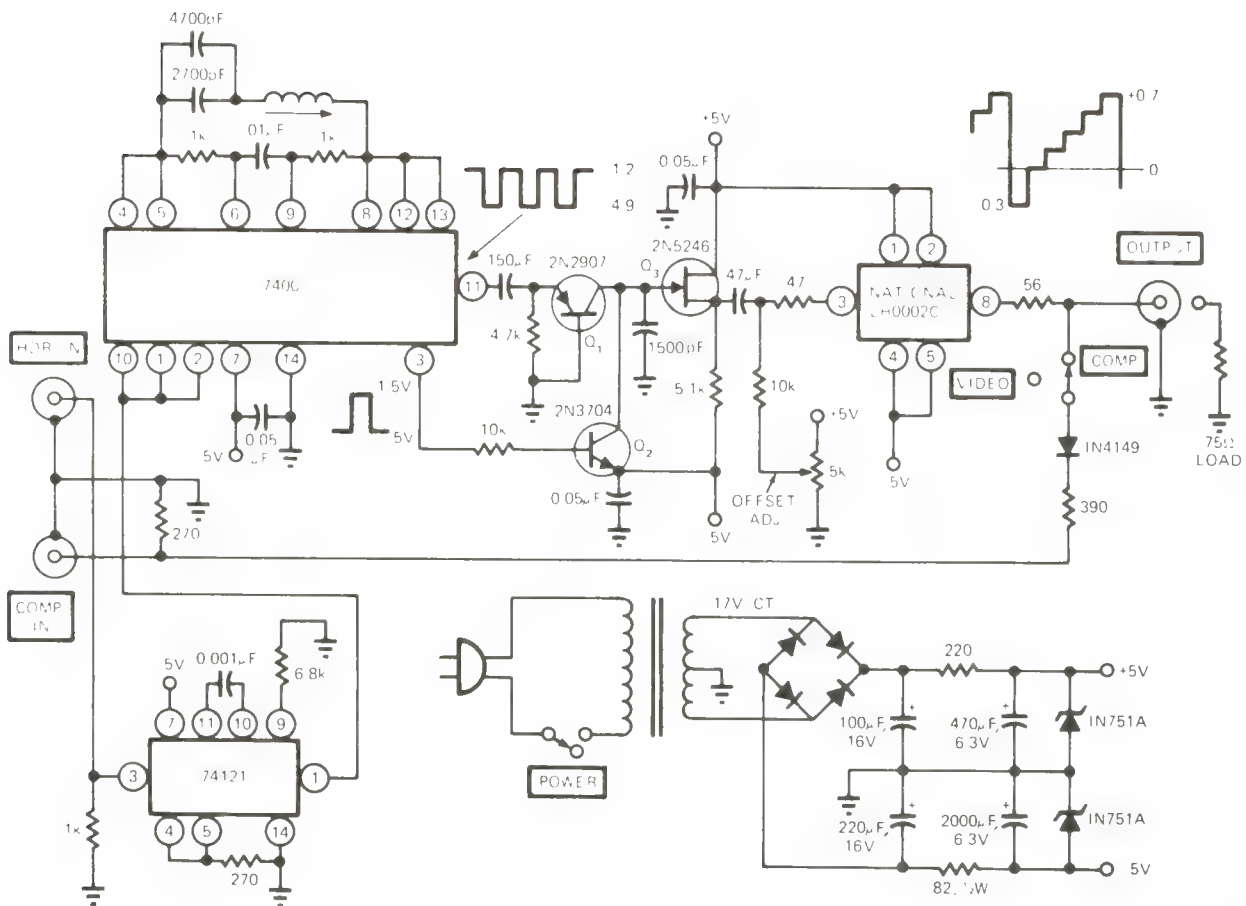
SQUELCH—Simple circuit using LM380 audio amplifier IC gives excellent performance. First transistor amplifies random noise which is greater in frequency than normal spectrum of

voice during no-signal conditions. CR1 and CR2 rectify noise. Second transistor conducts and clamps U1 off when there is no signal. Increasing value of C_1 increases gain of noise amplifier,

but small value of C_1 makes circuit less susceptible to heavy noise peaks.—R. Harris, Another Squelch Circuit, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1976, p 78.

Staircase Generator Circuits

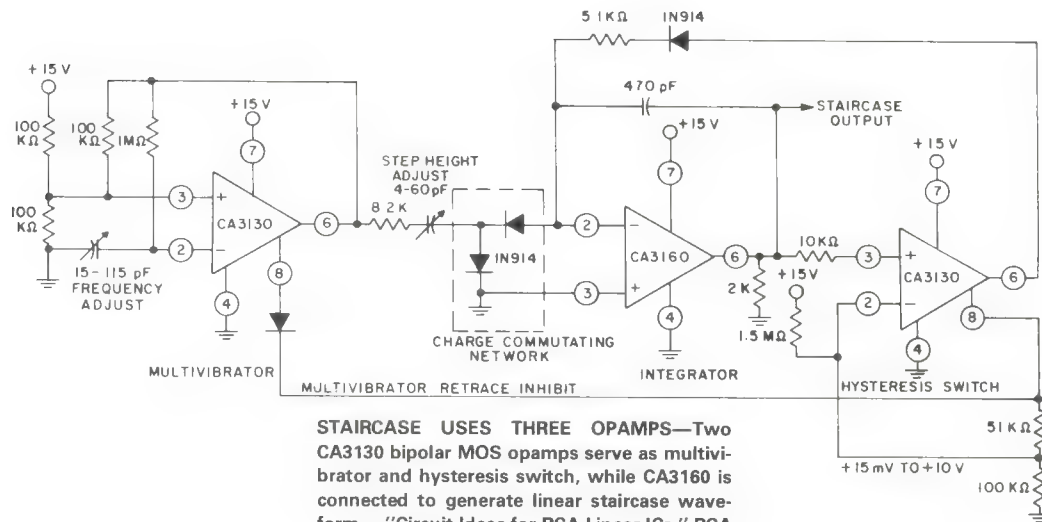
Generate output voltage that increases or decreases in number of equal or unequal steps in range from 7 to 256 steps. Applications include curve tracers for semiconductor devices, video testers, production of gray scale for satellite weather pictures, and feed for one axis of XY recorder or storage CRO.



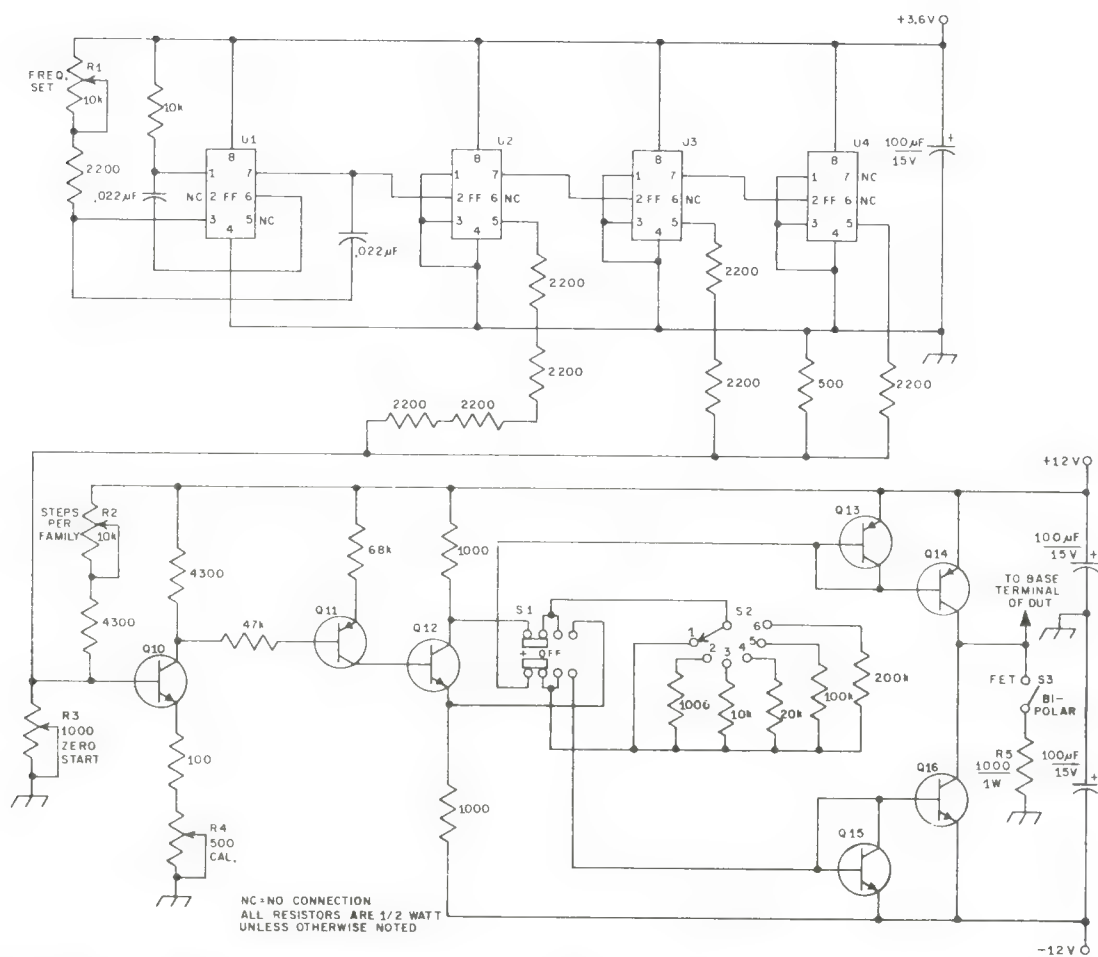
SIX-STEP COMPOSITE VIDEO—Circuit accepts negatively referenced output signals of TV sync generator and delivers 1 V P-P six-step composite video signal to 75-ohm load. 74121 mono

changes wide horizontal blanking pulse to correct width for triggering oscillator IC. National LH002C current driver provides low-impedance drive capability for video signal. Used in testing

TV sets and VTR decks.—M. J. Salvati, VFO
Adds Versatility to TV Sync Generator, *EDN
Magazine*, May 20, 1974, p 70 and 72.



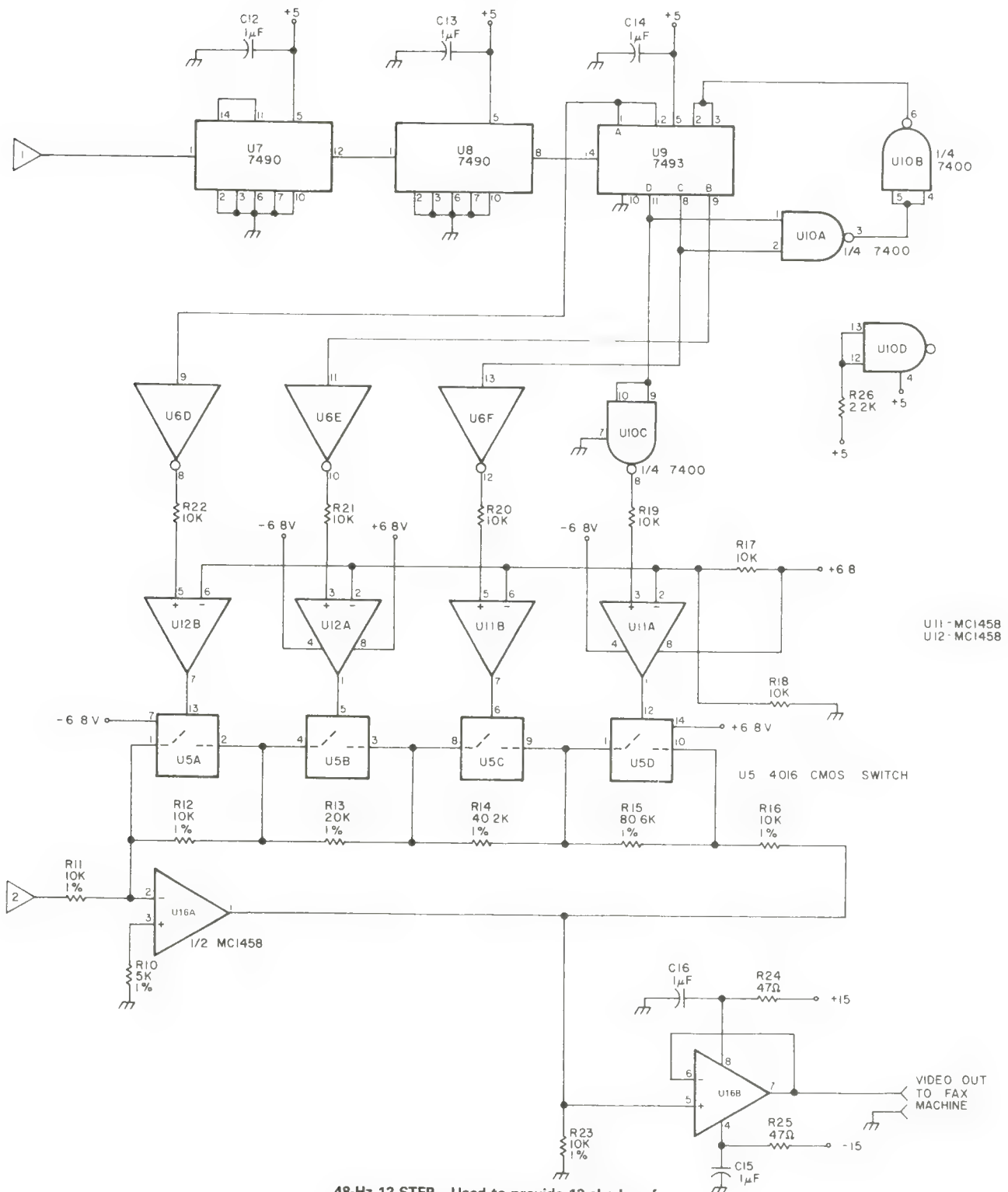
STAIRCASE USES THREE OPAMPS—Two CA3130 bipolar MOS opamps serve as multivibrator and hysteresis switch, while CA3160 is connected to generate linear staircase waveform.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 6.



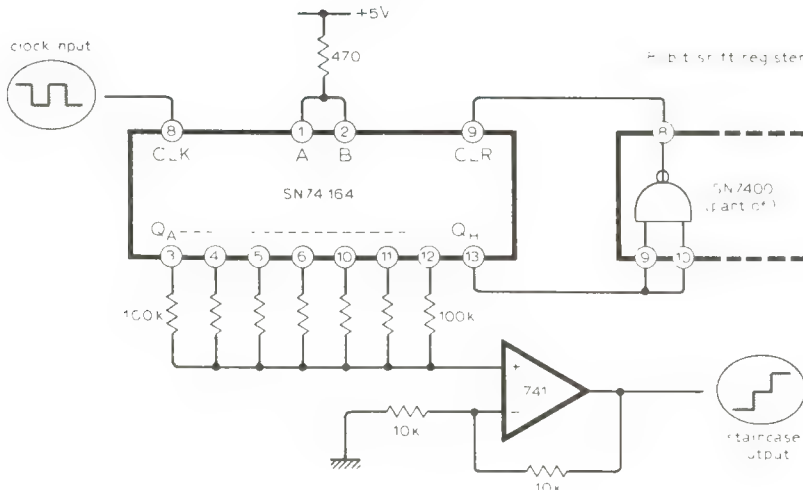
STEPS FOR CURVE TRACER—Square waves with 1-V amplitude and $\frac{1}{60}$ -s period, 2 V at $\frac{1}{30}$ -s, and 4 V at $\frac{1}{15}$ -s are generated by μ L914 MVBR and μ L923 flip-flops U2-U4, for combining in simple ladder network to give staircase

waveform. Flip-flops count down MVBR output. Complementary-amplifier stage Q10-Q11 drives phase splitter Q12. Output of phase splitter goes through S1 to appropriate current source, Q13-Q14 or Q15-Q16, for supplying base

terminal of device under test (DUT). Use 2N3904 for Q10, Q12, Q15, and Q16. Use 2N3906 for Q11, Q13, and Q14.—R. P. Ulrich, A Semiconductor Curve Tracer for the Amateur, QST, Aug. 1971, p 24-28.

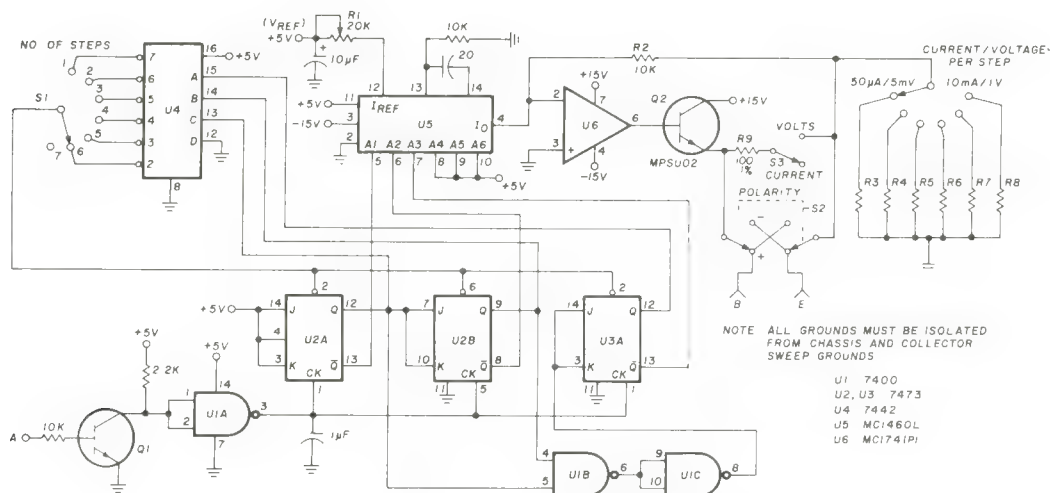
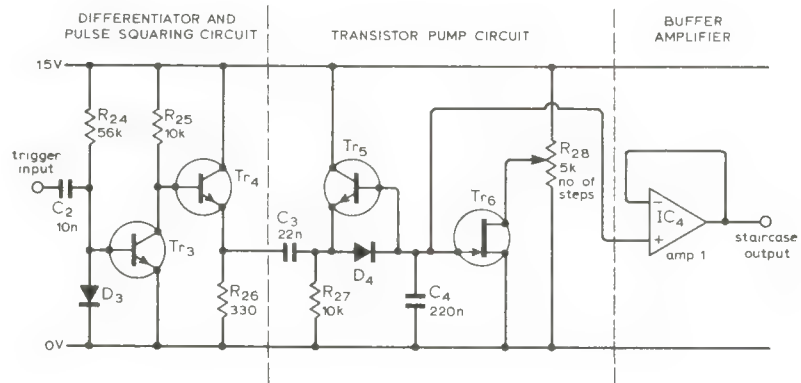


48-Hz 12-STEP—Used to provide 12 shades of gray for reception of satellite facsimile weather pictures. Input 1 is 2400-Hz square wave obtained from separate reference oscillator. Input 2 is 2400-Hz sine wave having 1 V P-P maximum voltage. U9 is 4-bit binary counter having special reset provided by U10A and U10B at count 12 to give desired 12 states. Outputs of U9 are used to adjust gain of U16A in 12 steps. Article describes operation in detail and gives circuits for reference oscillator and power supply.—R. Cawthon, *Toward a More Perfect Weather Picture*, 73 Magazine, April 1978, p 116–118.



SEVEN STEPS—Circuit shown generates seven identical steps before waveform is repeated. Number of steps can be increased by cascading two or more SN74164 shift registers, or reduced by taking clear pulse from earlier Q output of register.—P. Cochrane, Simple Staircase Generator, *Wireless World*, April 1976, p 63.

NEGATIVE TRIGGERING—Standard transistor pump circuit is driven by differentiating and squaring circuit designed so each staircase block is triggered by negative edge rather than by pulse. Circuit was developed for FET curve tracer, and can be used in other applications where only resetting edge of normal sawtooth is available as trigger. R_{28} changes number of steps produced before staircase is reset. Tr_6 is Texas Instruments 43, IC opamp is SN72741P, transistors are BC182L or equivalent, and diodes are 1S44.—L. G. Cuthbert, An F.E.T. Curve Tracer, *Wireless World*, April 1974, p 101–103.

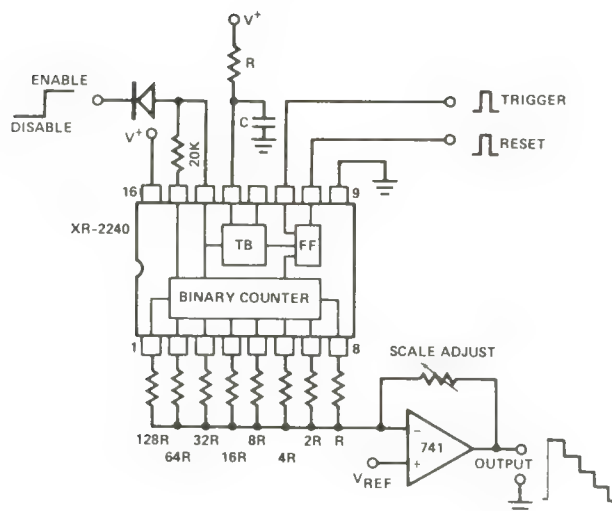


current step	voltage step	gain	R
50 μ A	5 mV	1	∞
100 μ A	10 mV	2	R2
500 μ A	50 mV	10	R2/9
1 mA	100 mV	20	R2/19
5 mA	500 mV	100	R2/99
10 mA	1000 mV	200	R2/199

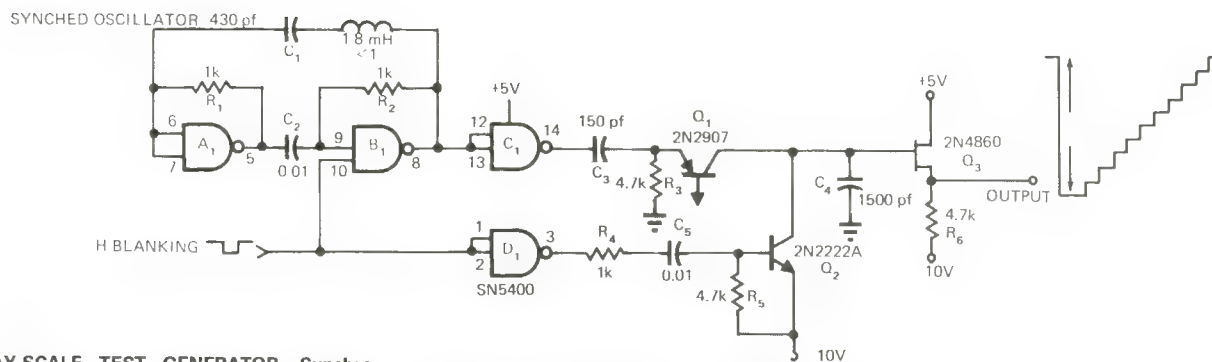
STEP GENERATOR—Base-step generator produces series of voltage or current steps synchronized with beginning of each collector voltage sweep, for application to base or gate of three-terminal semiconductor device while sweep voltage is applied to collector of curve tracer that displays current-voltage characteristics on CRO. Circuit is built around Motorola

MC1406L 6-bit D/A converter U5. U1 (7400), U2, and U3 (both 7473) form synchronous divide-by-8 counter whose outputs are applied to A1–A3 inputs of U5. U6 (MC1741P1) and Q2 form current amplifier. Q1 is general-purpose NPN transistor having DC current gain of about 30. Point A goes to output of full-wave rectifier using two 50-PIV 1-A diodes connected across

26.4-V secondary of transformer. Table gives values for R3 through R8 as ratio of R2 for various gains and steps. Thus, for 500-mV steps (gain of 100), R7 is about 101 ohms. Accuracy depends on values of R2–R9 used. Never apply voltage steps to base of bipolar transistor.—H. Wurzburg, Integrated Circuit Base-Step Generator, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 44–46.



256 NEGATIVE STEPS—Interconnection of Exar XR-2240 programmable timer/counter with 741 opamp and precision resistor ladder forms staircase generator. Reset pulse drives output low. When trigger is applied, output goes high and circuit generates negative-going staircase having 256 equal steps. Duration of each step is equal to time-base period as determined by values used for R and C. Staircase is stopped by applying disable signal (less than 1.4 V) to pin 14 through steering diode. Supply voltage range is 4–15 V. If counter cannot be triggered when using supply above 7 V and less than 0.1 μ F for C, connect 300 pF from pin 14 to ground.—“Timer Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 11–18.



GRAY-SCALE TEST GENERATOR—Synchronized LC oscillator drives staircase generator, both of which are reset by horizontal-blanking input signal. Developed for testing video equipment. Synchronized oscillator uses two TTL

gates of SN5400, biased at their linear range by negative feedback resistors R_1 and R_2 . Oscillator always starts in same condition. Circuit generates staircase by integrating train of equally

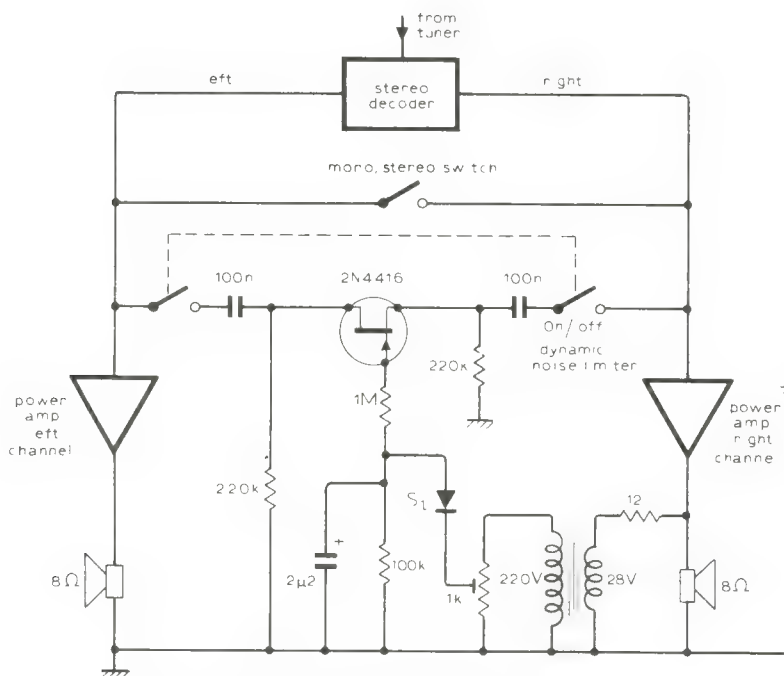
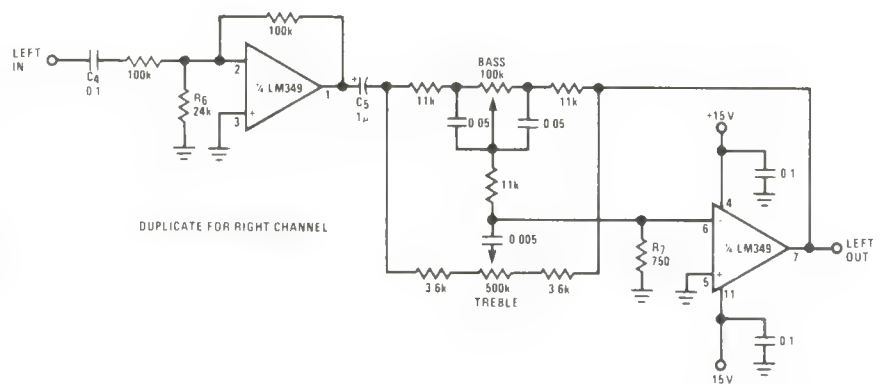
spaced pulses. Article covers theory and gives design equations.—E. E. Morris, Simple Stair-Step Generator Uses 1 IC and 3 Transistors, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1972, p 48–49.

CHAPTER 85

Stereo Circuits

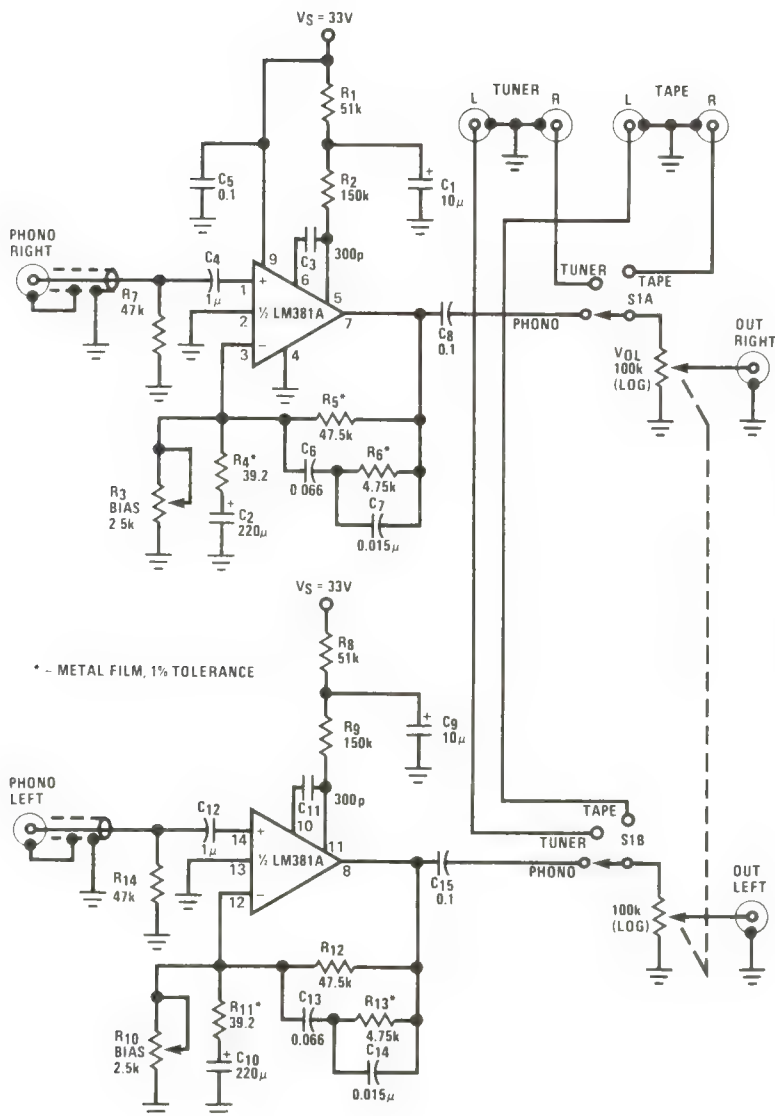
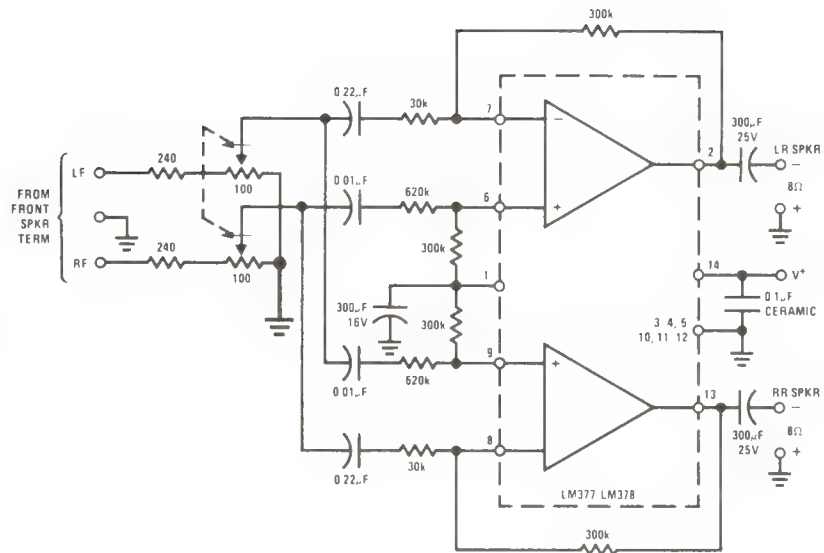
Includes amplifier and signal-processing circuits developed specifically for stereo FM, tape recorder, and phonograph systems. Many can be used singly in monophonic systems. Includes circuits for FM noise suppression, reverberation, rear-channel ambience, and loudspeaker phasing.

ACTIVE TONE CONTROLS—Provides ± 20 dB gain with 3-dB corners at 30 and 10,000 Hz. Use of LM349 quad opamp means only one IC is needed for both stereo channels. Buffer at input gives high input impedance (100K) for source. Total harmonic distortion is typically 0.05% across audio band. Input-to-output gain is at least 5.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-40–2-49.

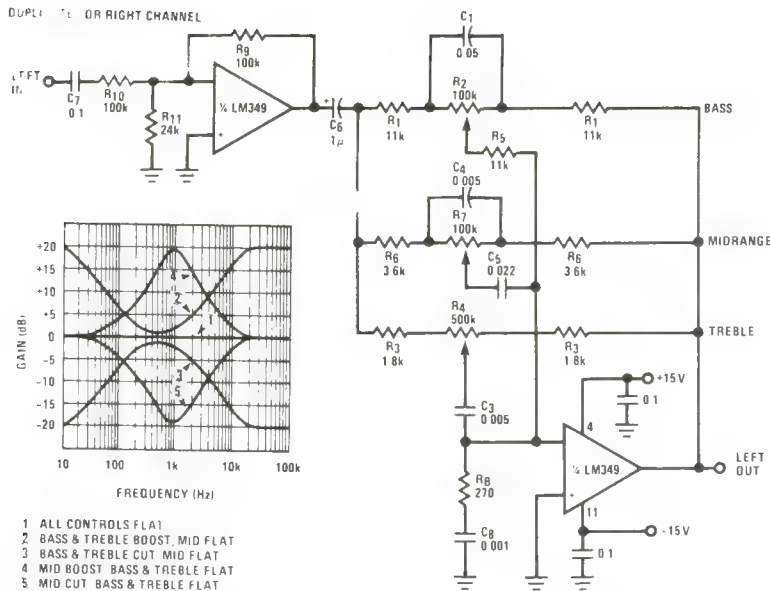


FM NOISE SUPPRESSOR—Circuit acts as noise limiter to help produce pseudostereo sound having reduced noise, to offset noise signal heard during weak passages during stereo reception of FM stations. FET short-circuits both audio channels when audio signal strength drops sufficiently to make noise objectionable. If this voltage is insufficient to drive FET, amplifier or transformer must be used.—J. W. Richter, Stereo Dynamic Noise Limiter, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1975, p 474.

REAR-CHANNEL AMBIENCE—Can be added to existing left front and right front loudspeakers of stereo system to extract difference signal for combining with some direct signal (R or L) to add fullness for concert-hall realism during reproduction of recorded music. Very little power is required for pair of rear loudspeakers, and this can be furnished by National LM377/LM378 dual-amplifier IC operating from about 24-V supply.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-8–4-20.

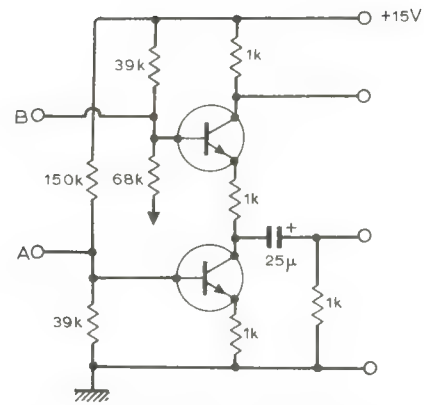


ULTRALOW-NOISE PREAMP—Complete pre-amp has inputs for magnetic-cartridge pickup, tuner, and tape, along with ganged volume control and ganged selector switch for both channels. Tone controls are easily added. RIAA frequency response is within ± 0.6 dB of standard values. 0-dB reference gain at 1 kHz is 41.6 dB, producing 1.5-VRMS output from 12.5-mVRMS input. Signal-to-noise ratio is better than -85 dB referenced to 10-mV input level.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-25–2-31.

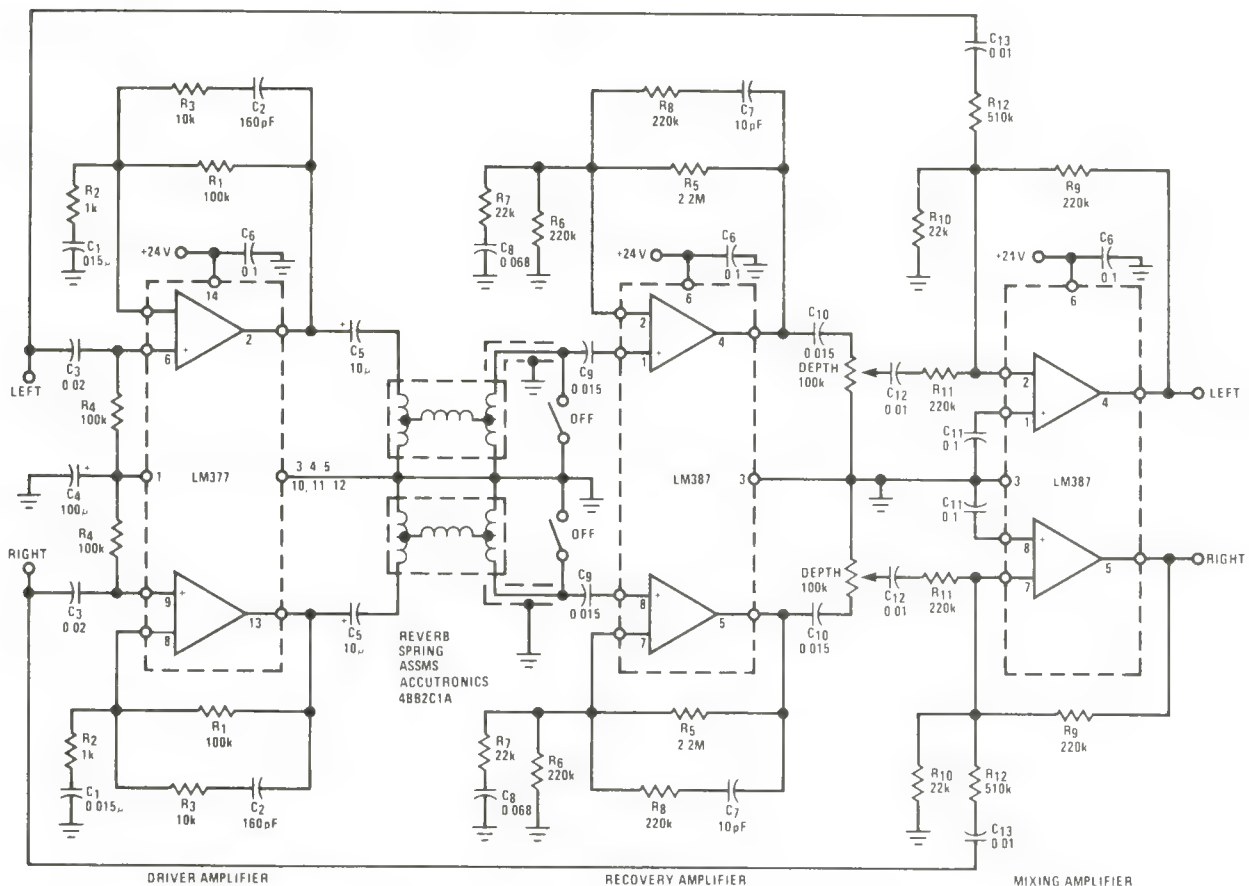


ACTIVE MIDRANGE TONE CONTROL—Addition of midrange tone control to active bass and treble control gives greater control flexibility. Center frequency of midrange control is deter-

mined by C_4 and C_5 and is 1 kHz for values shown. C_5 should have 5 times value of C_4 .—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-40-2-49.



SUM AND DIFFERENCE—Simple circuit using two BC109 or equivalent transistors is effective for summing and differencing two signals, as required in stereo and quadraphonic sound applications. For resistor values shown, upper output is $-\frac{1}{2}(A + B)$ and lower output is $-\frac{1}{2}(A - B)$. Will handle input signals up to 1.4 V. Bottom of 68K resistor should go to ground.—B. J. Shelley, Active Sum and Difference Circuit, *Wireless World*, July 1974, p 239.

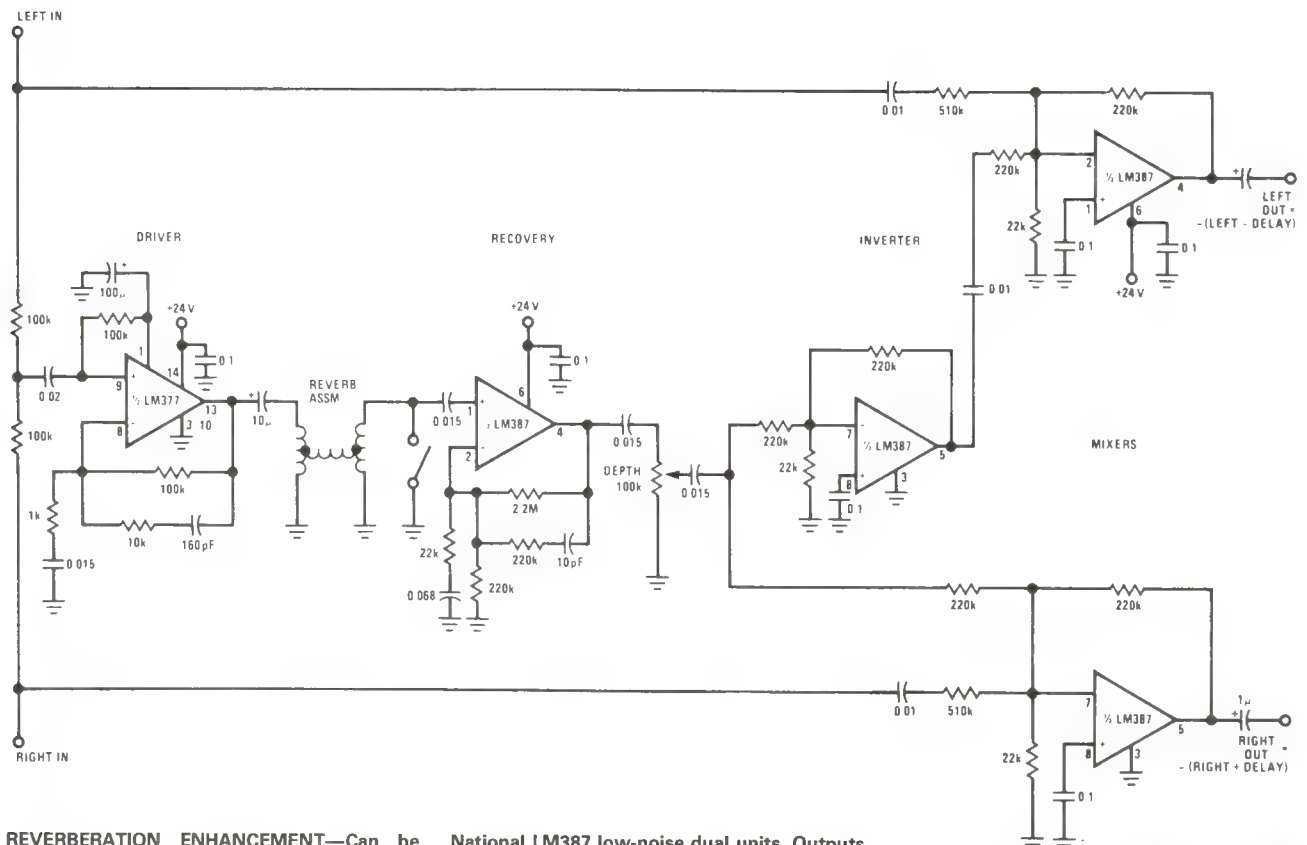
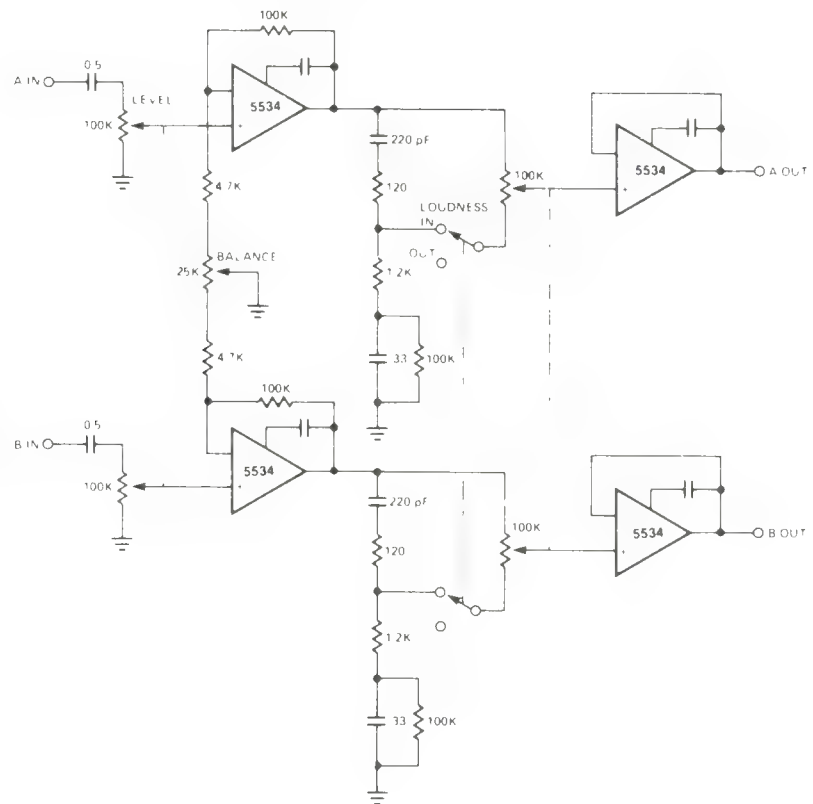


STEREO REVERBERATION—Uses National LM377 dual power amplifier as driver for springs acting as mechanical delay lines. Used to enhance performance of stereo music system by adding artificial reverberation to simulate reflection and re-reflection of sound off walls, ceil-

ing, and floor of listening environment. Amplifier has frequency response of 100-5000 Hz, with rolloff below 100 Hz to suppress booming. Recovery amplifier uses LM387 low-noise dual preamp, and another LM387 provides mixing of

delayed signal with original in inverting summing configuration. Output is about half of original signal added to all of delayed signal.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-7-5-10.

BALANCE AND LOUDNESS CONTROL—Provides bass boost at low listening levels to compensate for nonlinearity of human hearing system. Balance control permits equalizing volume from left and right loudspeakers at particular listening location.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 640.



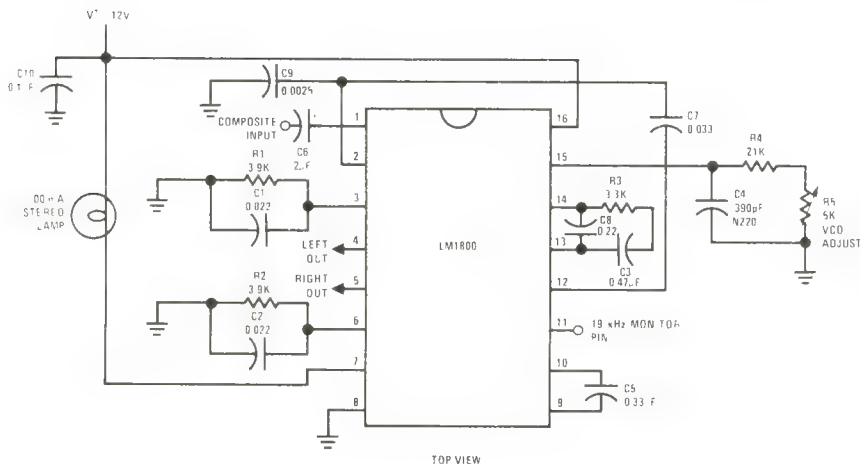
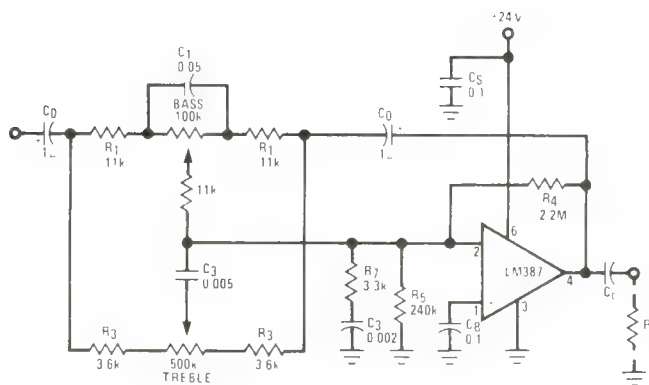
REVERBERATION ENHANCEMENT—Can be used to synthesize stereo effect from monaural source or can be added to existing stereo system. Requires only one spring assembly, which can be Accutronics 4BB2C1A. All opamps are

National LM387 low-noise dual units. Outputs are inverted scaled sums of original and delayed signals; left output is left signal minus delay, while right output is right signal plus delay. With mono source, both inputs are tied to-

gether and outputs become input minus delay and input plus delay.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-7-5-10.

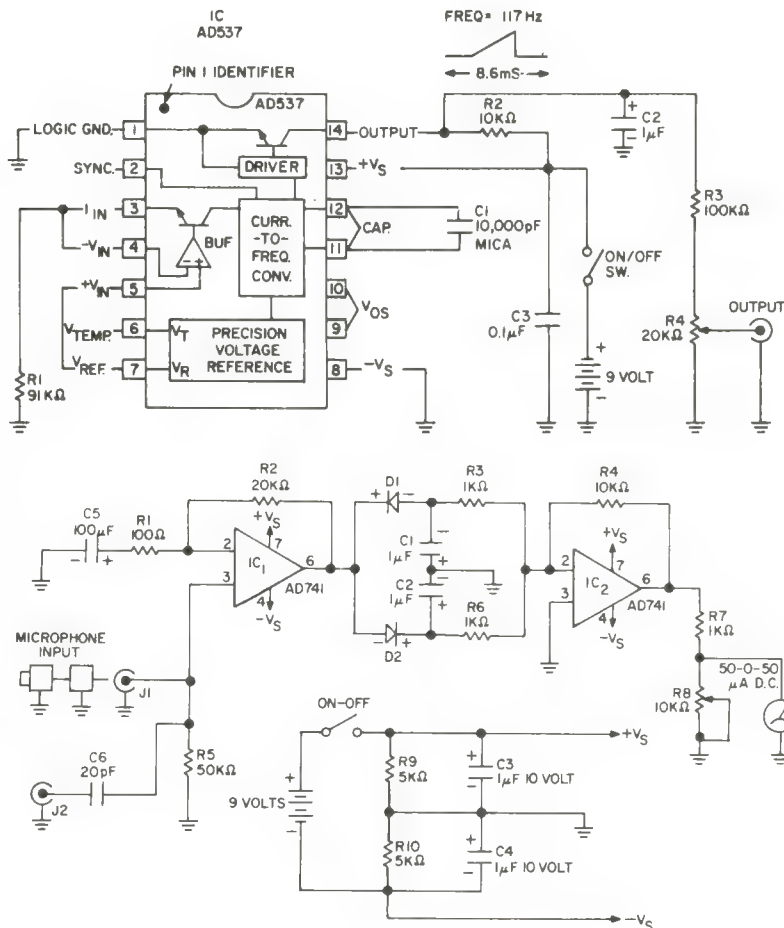
ACTIVE TONE CONTROLS USING FEEDBACK—

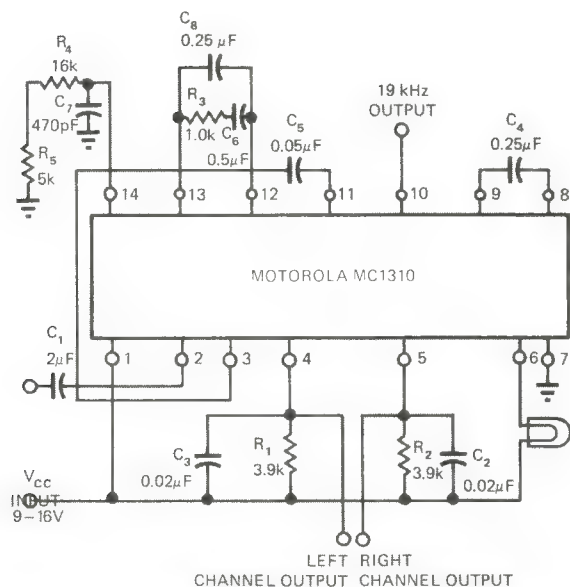
Variation of Baxandall negative-feedback tone control circuit reduces number of capacitors required. Developed for stereo systems. R_4 and R_5 provide negative input bias for opamp, while C_0 prevents DC voltages from being fed back to tone control circuit. For other supply voltages, R_1 is only resistor changed; design procedure is given.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-40–2-49.



FM DEMODULATOR—National LM1800 PLL IC accepts composite IF output and converts it to separate audio signals for left and right channels. C_8 has effect of shunting phase jitter to minimize channel separation problems. If free-running frequency of VCO is set at precisely 19 kHz with R_5 , separation remains constant over wide range of composite input levels, signal frequencies, temperature changes, and drift in component values.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-81, p 7–8.

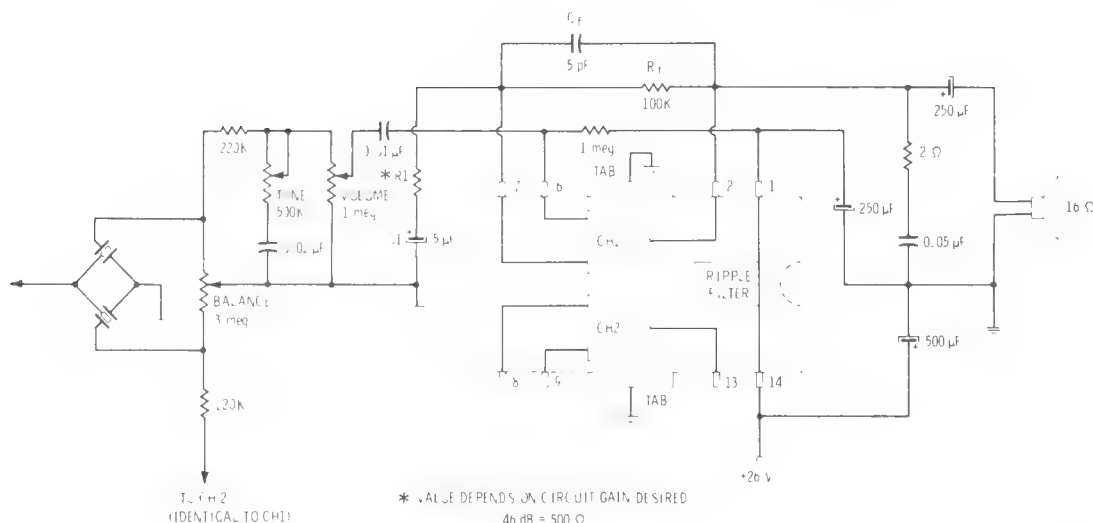
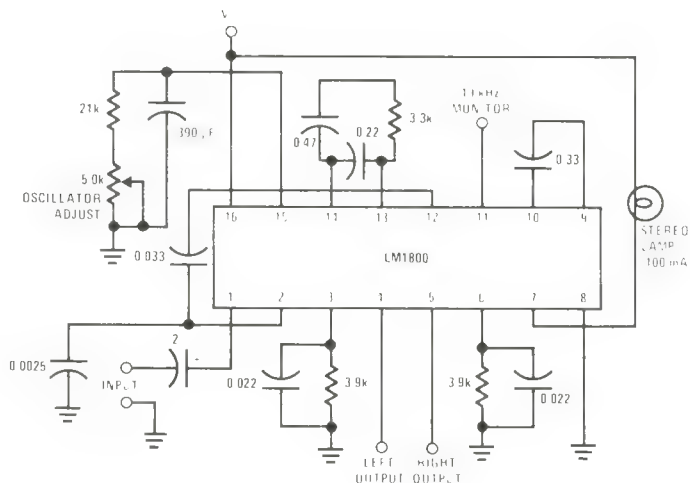
LOUDSPEAKER PHASING—Used to determine correct phasing of loudspeakers, microphones, amplifiers, and audio lines in complex stereo systems. Transmitter input feeds sawtooth waveform into stereo input jack of one channel, and receiver unit having microphone input and zero-center meter output is held in front of each loudspeaker in turn for same channel. Components are correctly phased when meter deflects in same direction for all loudspeakers. Procedure is then repeated for other channel. Sawtooth waveform is generated by Analog Devices AD537JD voltage-to-frequency converter. Microphone can be that used with portable cassette recorder. 741 opamp IC₁ with gain of 200 feeds dual peak detector D1-D2. Filtered DC signals are detected ramp and detected spike, with spike overriding ramp. Resulting DC level is amplified by 741 opamp having gain of 10, for driving meter. Microphones to be phased are plugged into J1 and connections noted for giving correct meter deflection. J2 is used for phasing amplifiers, lines, and other audio components. Article covers calibration and use.—C. Kitchin, Build an Audio Phase Detector, *Audio*, Jan. 1978, p 54 and 56–57.





PLL DECODER—Motorola MC1310 phase-locked loop stereo decoder requires only one adjustment, by 5K pot R_5 . With pin 2 open, adjust R_5 until reading of 19.00 kHz is obtained with frequency counter at pin 10. Alternatively, tune to stereo broadcast and adjust R_5 to center of lock-in range of stereo pilot lamp. Circuit gives 40-dB separation and about 0.3% total harmonic distortion.—B. Korth, Phase-Locked Loop Stereo Decoder Is Aligned Easily, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1973, p 95.

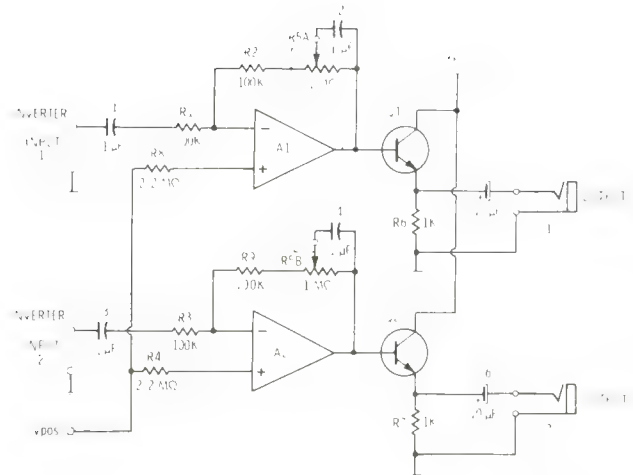
PLL STEREO FM DEMODULATOR—National LM1800 IC uses phase-locked loop techniques to regenerate 38-kHz subcarrier. Automatic stereo/monaural switching is included. Supply voltage range is 10–18 V.—“LM1800 Phase Locked Loop FM Stereo Demodulator,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974.



LOW-COST STEREO PHONOGRAPH—Uses single Sprague ULN-2277 IC containing two audio amplifiers each capable of driving loudspeaker directly, for input from high-impedance stereo

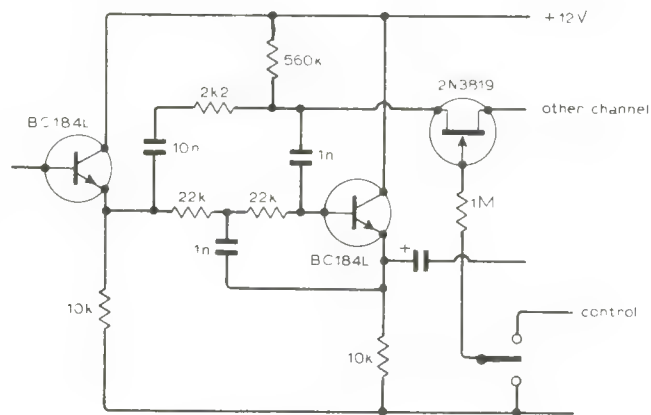
cartridge. Connections are identical for other channel. Power output per channel is 2 W. Tone and volume controls are ganged with those for

other channel, but balance control shown serves both channels.—E. M. Noll, “Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 237–239.

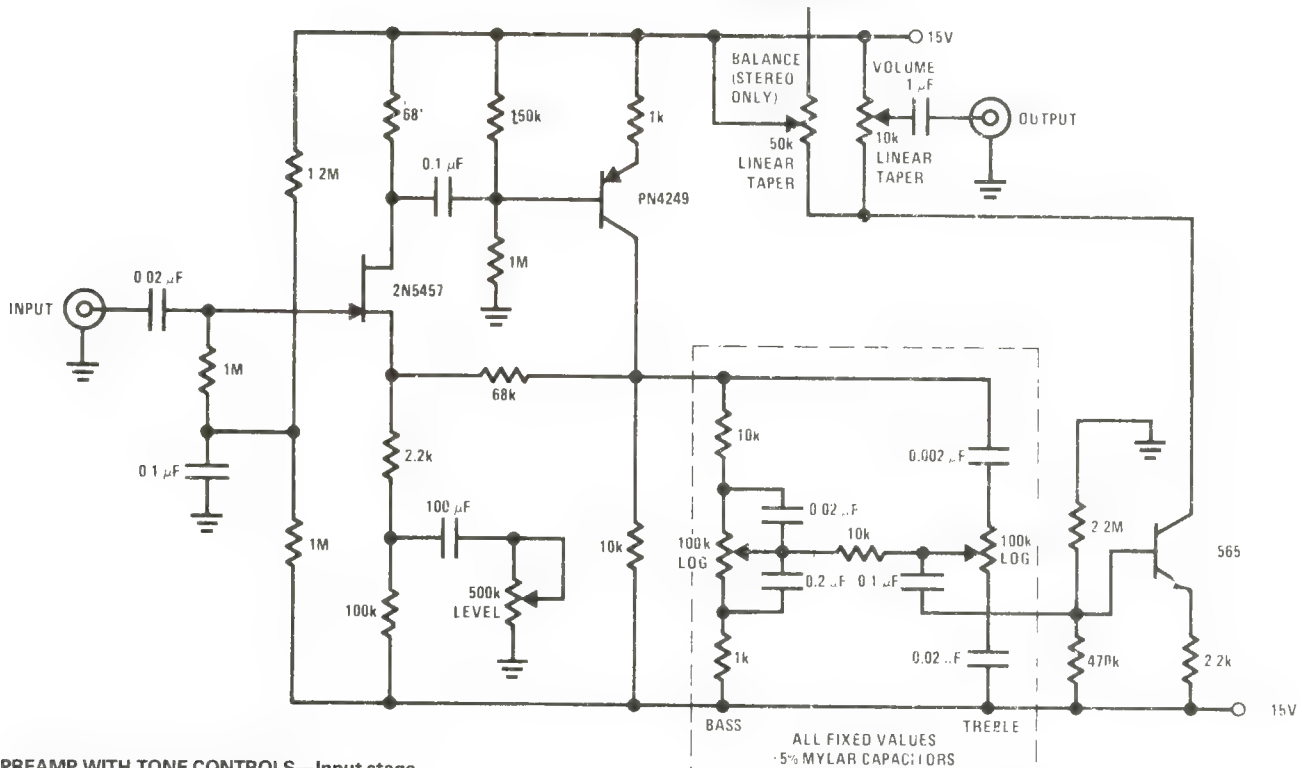


HEADPHONE AMPLIFIER—Designed to drive medium- to high-impedance headphones. Add matching transformers having 1000-ohm primaries if using low-impedance headphones. Dual 1-megohm pot controls gain in stereo channels over range of 1 to 100. Use 9–15 V well-filtered supply rated at least 20 mA. Use Motorola MC3401P or National LM3900 quad opamp and 2N2924 or equivalent NPN transistors.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 21–24.

FM HISS LIMITER—Uses low-pass filter to remove noise sometimes heard with weak passages during stereo reception of FM stations. FET driven by output of amplifier or tuner is used to switch low-pass filter into operation rather than switching over to mono. Based on fact that the hiss is an antiphase effect that can be removed with little detriment to overall signal.—G. Hibbert, Stereo Noise Limiter Improvement, *Wireless World*, March 1976, p 62.



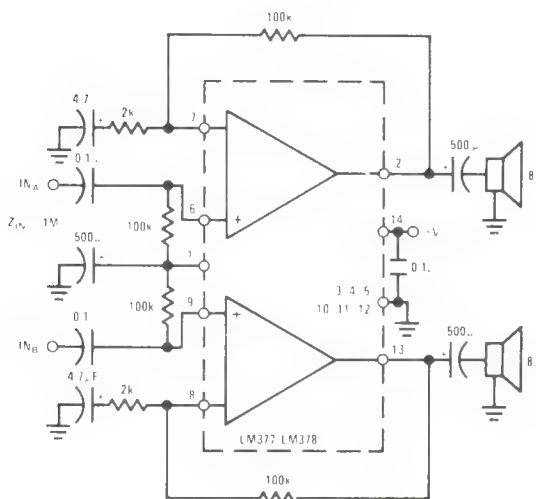
TO COMPANION CHANNEL
FOR STEREO CIRCUIT



PREAMP WITH TONE CONTROLS—Input stage is JFET having high input impedance and low noise. Circuit parameters are not critical, yet harmonic distortion level is less than 0.05% and

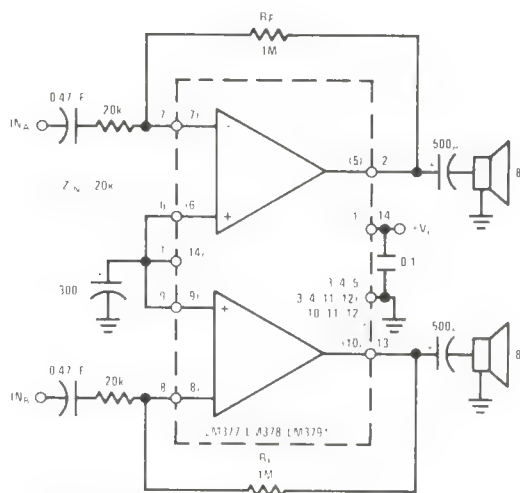
S/N ratio is over 85 dB. Tone controls allow 18 dB of cut and boost. Input of 100 mV gives 1-V output at maximum level. Identical preamp is

used for other stereo channel.—"FET Data-book," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.



NONINVERTING POWER AMPLIFIER—Single National LM377/LM378 provides gain of 50 and 3 W per channel for driving loudspeakers. Supply is 24 V. High input impedance permits use of high-impedance tone and volume controls. Heatsink is required.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-8-4-20.

INVERTING POWER AMPLIFIER—Single National LM377 IC provides 2 W per channel with 18-V supply for driving loudspeakers when fed by stereo demodulator of FM receiver. Similar LM378 chip gives 3 W per channel with 24-V supply, and LM379 gives 4 W per channel with 28-V supply. Gain is 50 for all. Heatsink is required.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-8-4-20.

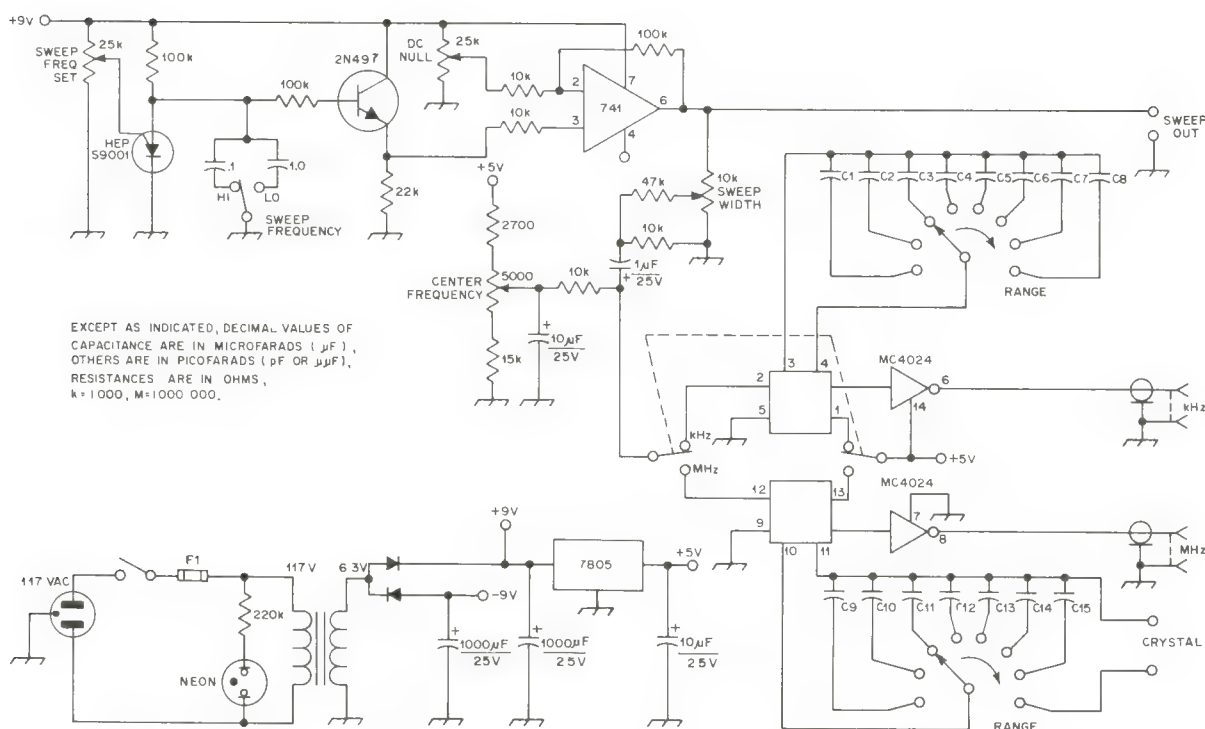


* LM379S pin nos. replace the 50S.

CHAPTER 86

Sweep Circuits

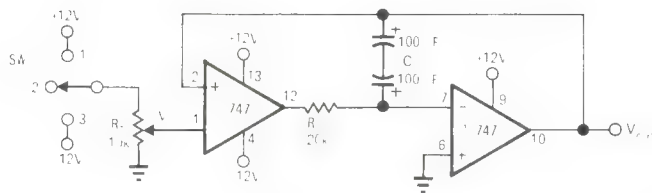
Includes circuits for generating linear, nonlinear, logarithmic, exponential, negative-starting, variable start/stop, bidirectional, and other types of ramps or sweeps at frequencies ranging from 0.2 Hz to 10.7 MHz for CRO and other applications. See also Cathode-Ray and Signal Generator chapters.



15-RANGE SWEEP—Serves for adjusting tuned circuits, aligning IF strips, and checking filter characteristics. Uses Motorola MC4024 IC containing two separate voltage-controlled MVBs with output buffer for each. Frequency of oscillation is determined primarily by single switch-selected external capacitor that gives choice of 15 frequency ranges, with frequency within each range varied by applying DC control voltage to one pin of IC. For 3.5–5 V of control voltage, linearity is good. Output waveform is 4 V P-P at lower frequencies, becoming triangular

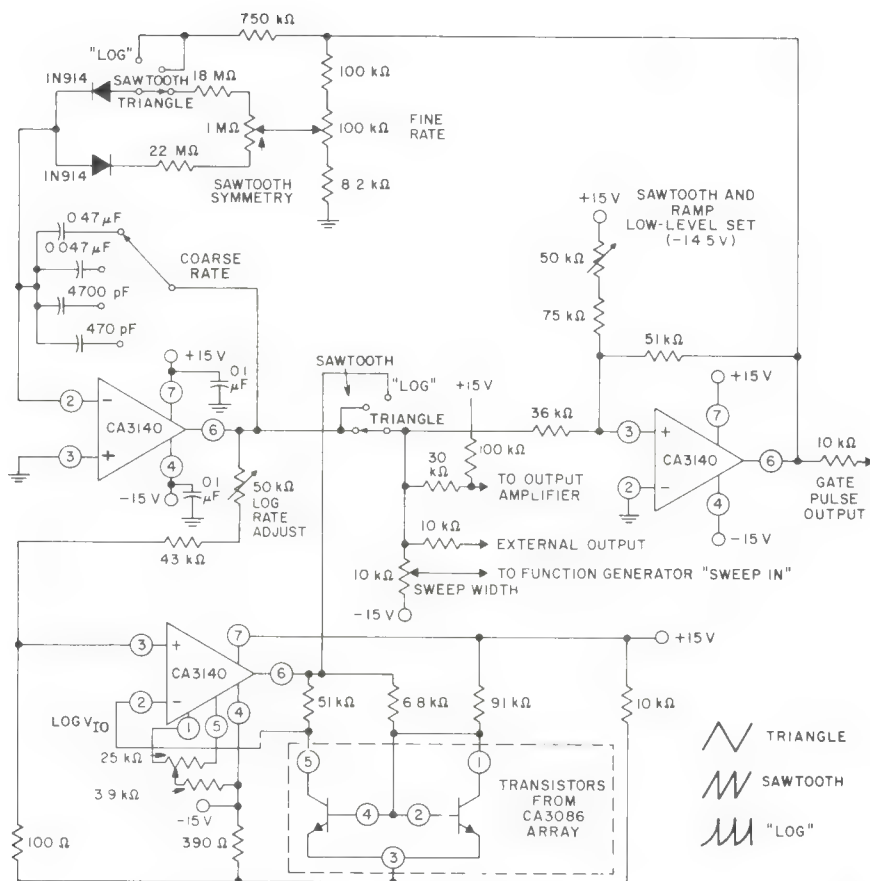
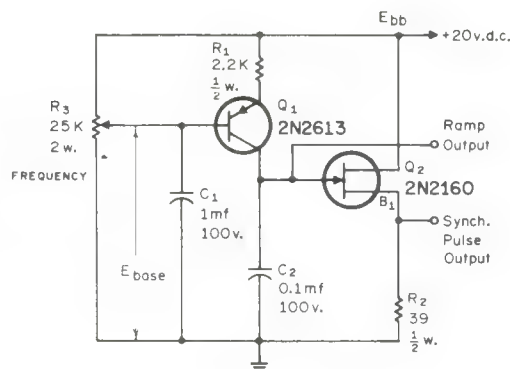
at higher frequency ranges. HEP S9001 programmable UJT generates sweep signal. Switch gives choice of 100 Hz or 1 kHz sweep. Buffer and 741 opamp then give exponential sweep from about –1 to +1 V after DC level is set to 0 by 25K pot, for horizontal input of CRO. Sweep signal is also fed to MVBs through controls giving independent width and center frequency adjustments. Diodes are 1-A 50-PIV silicon. T1 is 6.3 V at 1 A.—W. C. Smith, An Inexpensive Sweep-Frequency Generator, *QST*, Oct. 1976, p 17–19.

CAPACITANCE	FREQUENCY RANGE
C1 0.4 µF	0.5 – 1 kHz
C2 0.2 µF	1 – 2 kHz
C3 0.1 µF	2 – 4 kHz
C4 .05 µF	4 – 8 kHz
C5 .025 µF	8 – 16 kHz
C6 .0125 µF	16 – 32 kHz
C7 .0062 µF	32 – 64 kHz
C8 .0033 µF	64 – 130 kHz
C9 .00125 µF	0.15 – 0.3 MHz
C10 620 pF	0.3 – 0.6 MHz
C11 300 pF	0.6 – 1.2 MHz
C12 150 pF	1.2 – 2.4 MHz
C13 75 pF	2.4 – 5 MHz
C14 33 pF	5 – 10 MHz
C15 15 pF	10 – 20 MHz



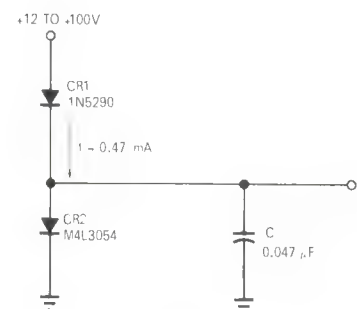
BIDIRECTIONAL RAMP—Originally used to vary reference voltage for DC servomotor to control acceleration and deceleration. R_2 and C_1 determine ramp rate, while R_1 controls ramp amplitude. With values shown, output takes 1 s to ramp from 0 to 10 V.—R. W. Currell, Linear Bidirectional Ramp Generator, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1971, p 50–51.

LINEAR RAMP—Free-running ramp generator has excellent linearity and repetition rate independent of supply voltage. C_2 is charged at constant current through Q_1 and is discharged by Q_2 . R_2 provides sync pulse during retrace. Repetition rate of ramp is controlled by R_3 , from about 100 to 4000 Hz. Output voltage is 10 V P-P, and sync pulse amplitude is 5 V P-P.—J. J. Nagle, Voltage Independent Ramp Generator, *CQ*, Sept. 1972, p 61 and 98.

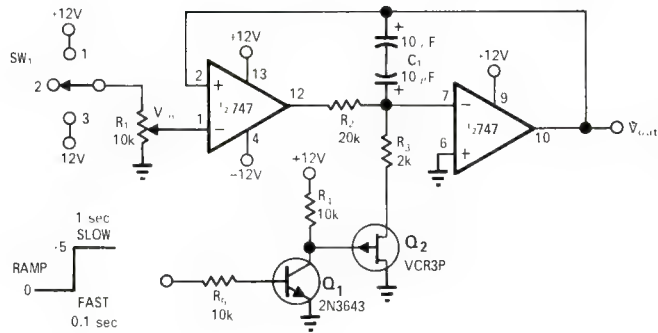


SWEEPING RAMP—Uses three CA3140 bipolar MOS op-amps. One serves as integrator, another as hysteresis switch determining start and stop of sweep, and third as logarithmic shaping network for log function. Circuit gen-

erates rates and slopes as well as sawtooth, triangle, and logarithmic sweeps.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 7.

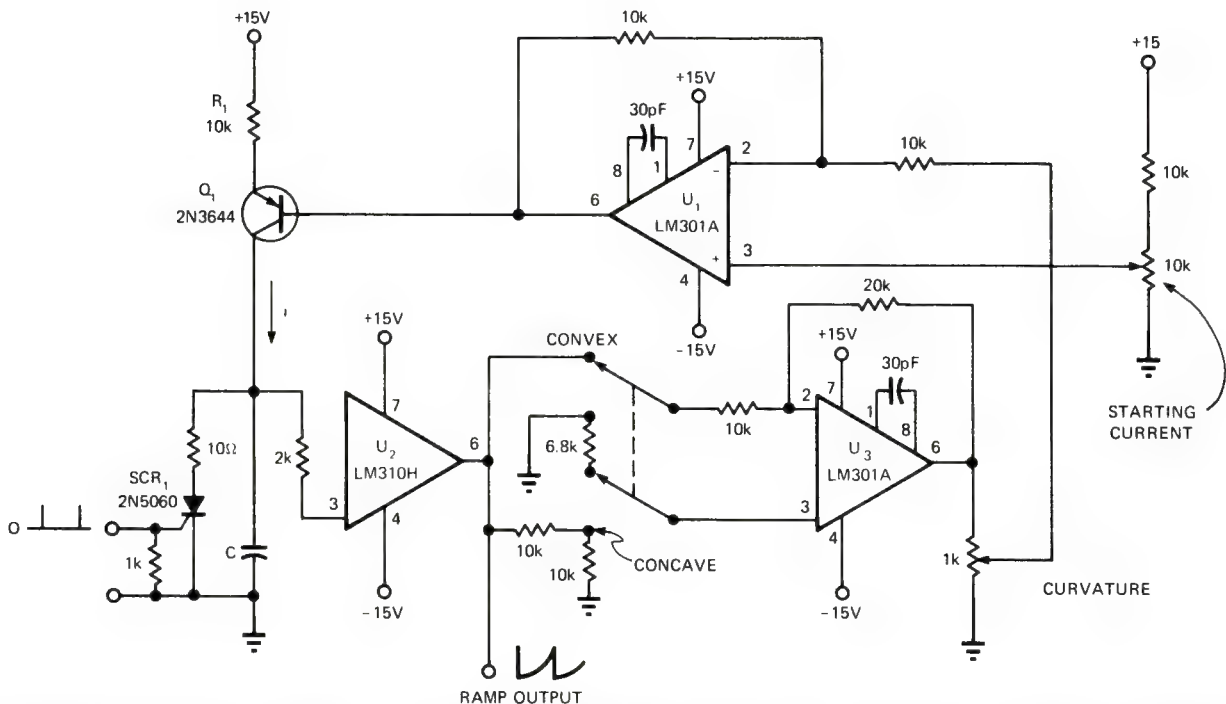
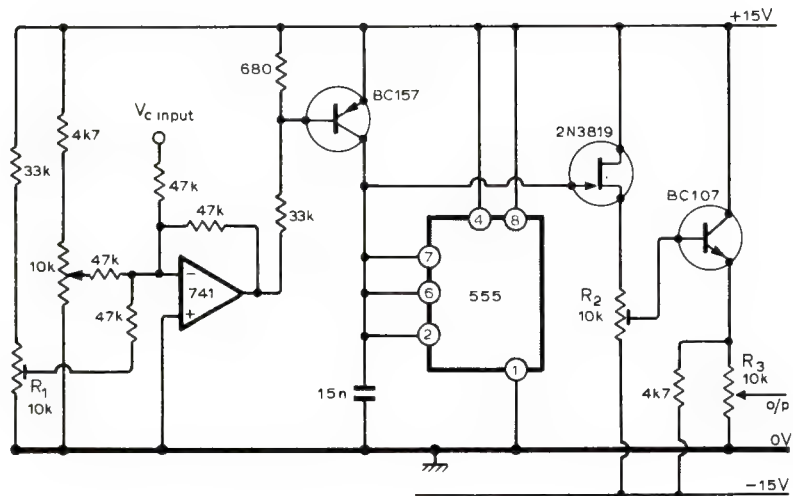


SIMPLEST SWEEP GENERATOR—Requires only constant-current generator CR1, Schottky diode CR2, and capacitor. Provides excellent linearity (0.07%) and stability over wide range of supply voltages and temperatures. Sweep rates as high as 100 kHz can be obtained by changing value of C. Article gives design equations.—D. R. Morgan, Sweep Generator Boasts Only Three Parts, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 15, 1970, p 57.



LOGIC-CONTROLLED RAMP RATE—Bidirectional linear ramp generator uses FET switch to slow ramp. With FET off, fast ramp has duration of 100 ms. With FET on, slow ramp is 1 s.—R. W. Currell, Linear Bidirectional Ramp Generator, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1971, p 50–51.

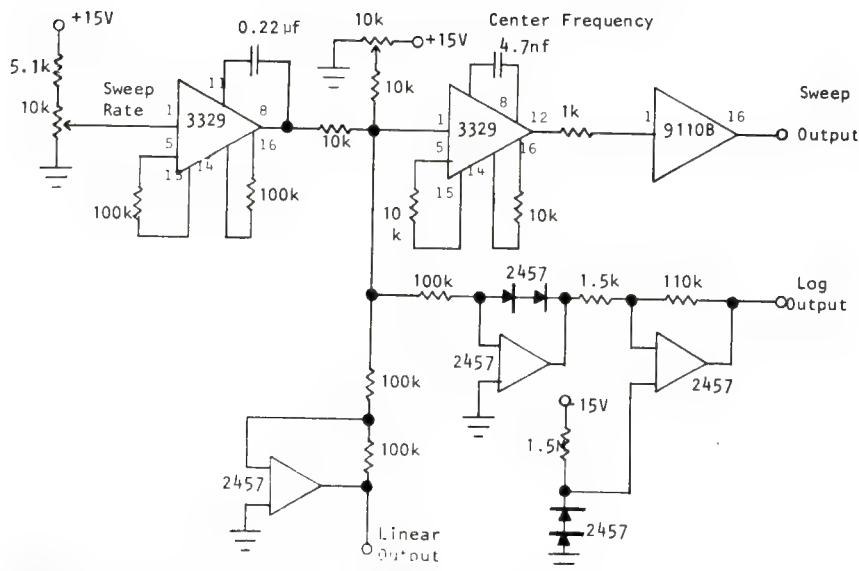
0.2–20,000 Hz VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED RAMP—With values shown, frequency of ramp can be varied over range of about 20 kHz by changing DC input voltage. Lowest frequency is set by R_1 . Adjust R_2 to make average output 0 V, and set desired output level with R_3 . Uses 555 IC timer as astable MVBR, with charge current being supplied by transistor. Voltage/frequency relationship is logarithmic, making oscillator suitable for use in sound synthesizers.—J. L. Brice, Voltage-Controlled Ramp Generator, *Wireless World*, June 1976, p 72.



ADJUSTABLE NONLINEAR RAMP—Circuit provides predistortion of sweep with concavity or convexity as required to compensate for nonlinearity of circuit being driven. Q_1 operates as constant-current source that provides current pro-

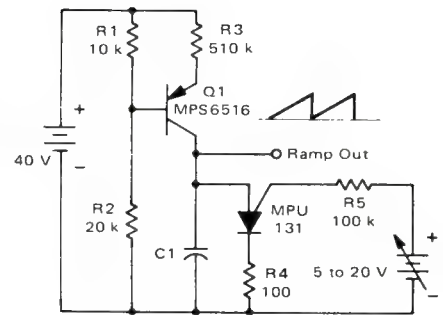
portional to voltage difference between ± 15 V supply and base voltage of Q_1 . Ramp output is linear when wiper of curvature pot is set to minimum position (ground). Period of ramp is same as that of trigger impulses that gate SCR on.

Circuit uses DC coupling, avoiding need for large coupling capacitors. With $0.22 \mu\text{F}$ for C , period is 6 ms.—H. Olson, Ramp Generator Has Adjustable Nonlinearity, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1973, p 85 and 87.

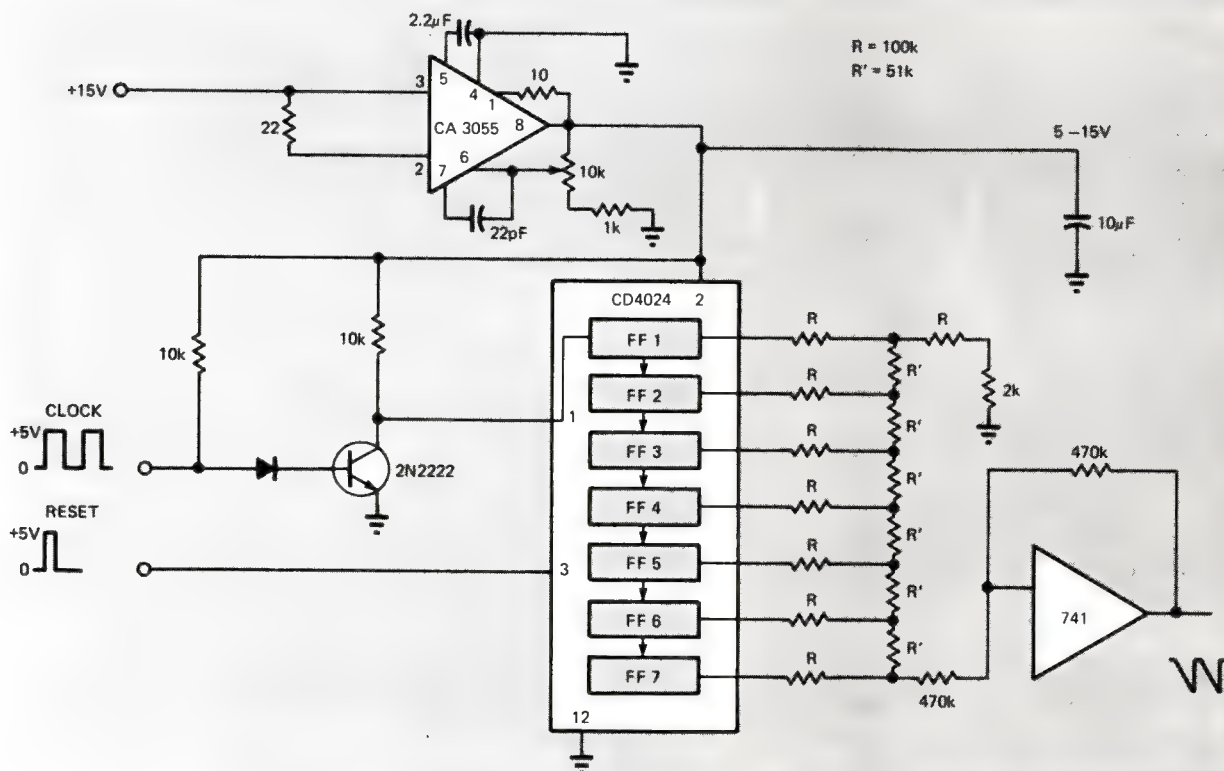


LIN/LOG SWEEP—Sweep rate and center frequency are adjustable in versatile sweep generator providing sweep-frequency output and both linear and logarithmic voltages representing output frequency. Optical Electronics 3329 voltage-to-frequency transducer generates sweep voltage at frequency determined by external resistors, capacitor, and input voltage from 10K pot. Sweep waveform is triangular; for sawtooth waveform, change one of 100K

timing resistors to 10K. Second 3329 delivers frequency-varying sine wave to 9110B buffer. 10K pot determines center frequency. Stable log f output is obtained with 2457 log module. Frequency and sweep rates can be range-switched from DC to 100 kHz by changing timing capacitor.—"Improved Sweep Generator," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10209.



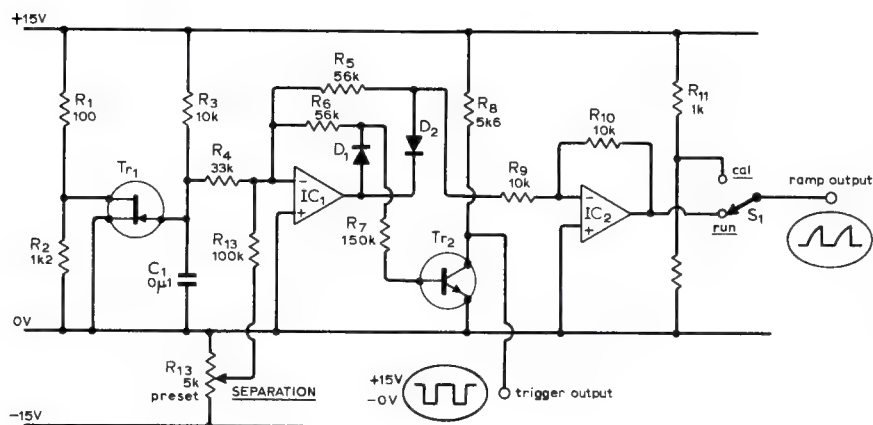
VOLTAGE-CONTROLLED RAMP—Current source Q1 and C1 together set duration time of ramp. As positive DC voltage at gate of MPU131 is increased, peak point firing voltage of PUT is changed and duration time is increased. With 0.01 μ F, control voltage change from 5 V to 20 V increases duration time linearly from 2 ms to 7.2 ms.—R. J. Haver and B. C. Shiner, "Theory, Characteristics and Applications of the Programmable Unijunction Transistor," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-527, p 8.



DIGITAL RAMP—Digital-to-analog technique using single CD4024A CMOS shift register eliminates temperature and linearity problems normally encountered when using RC circuit to drive VCO of digital ramp. Ramp is generated from 50-kHz clock and stopped by applying

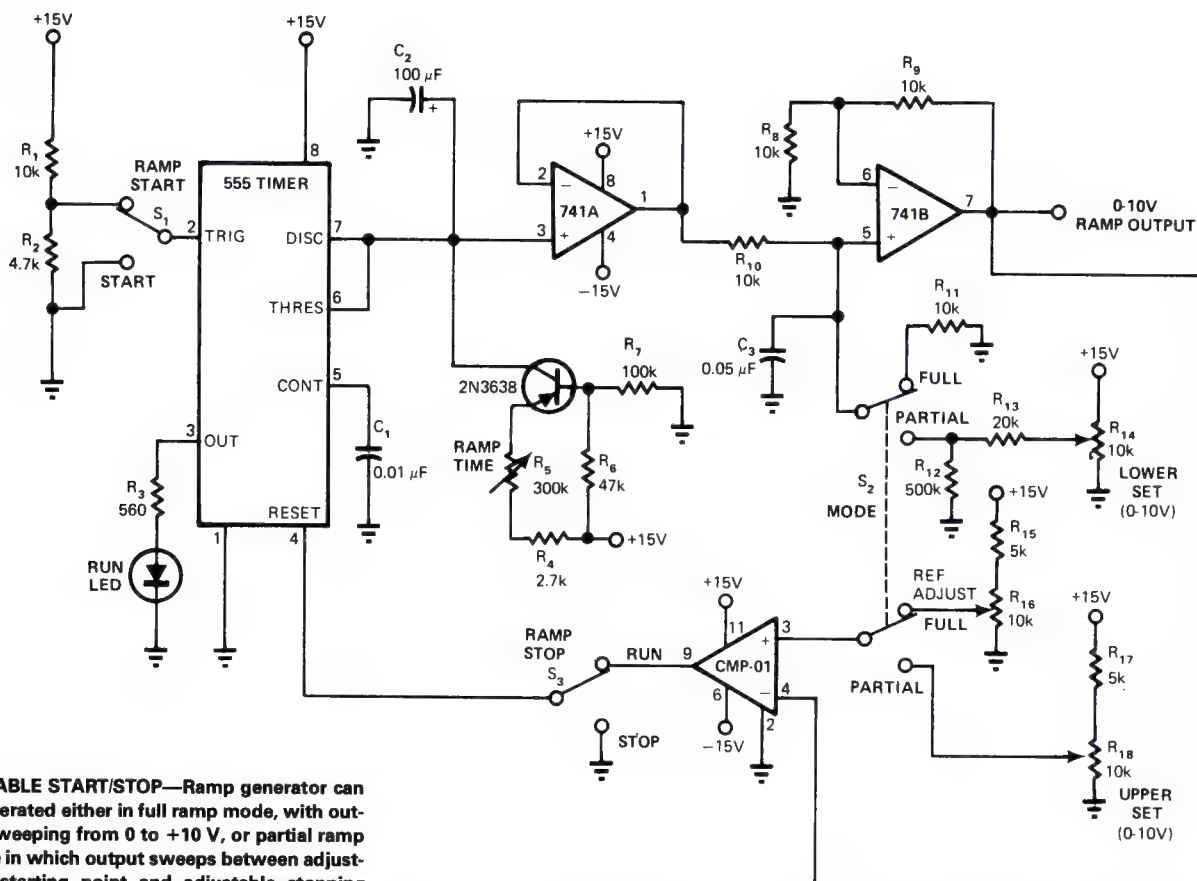
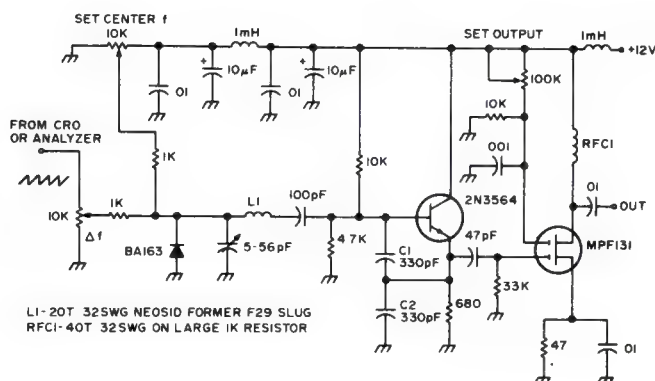
reset pulse to counters. Use of stable but variable supply for IC permits adjustment of ramp output amplitude. Ramp itself consists of large number of small steps; if these steps are too large, second CD4024A can be added and clock

frequency increased. If response of 741 opamp is not adequate for very steep ramps, use opamp having higher slew rate.—K. Bower, CMOS Linear-Ramp Generator Has Amplitude Control, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1973, p 87.



EXPONENTIAL RAMP—Used in curve tracer in which ramp does not need to be linear. Input UJT Tr₁ is Texas Instruments 43 or equivalent, ICs are SN72558P dual opamp or individual SN72741P opamps, and diodes are 1S44 or equivalent. Article gives other circuits and calibration procedure.—L. G. Cuthbert, *An F.E.T. Curve Tracer*, *Wireless World*, April 1974, p 101–103.

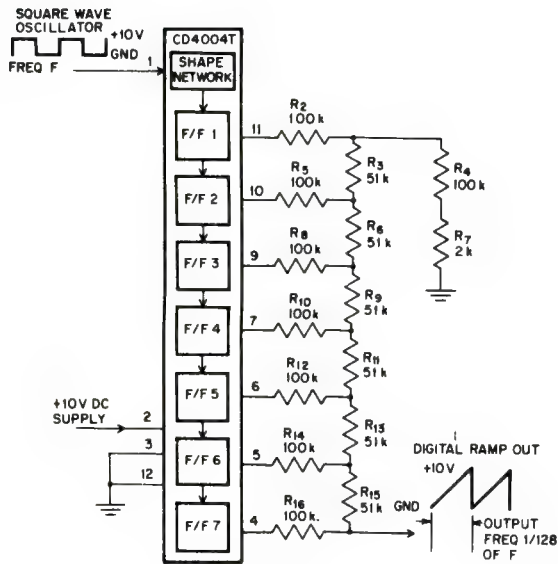
10.7-MHz SWEEP GENERATOR—Can be used with CRO for studying response of IF amplifier or filter. Greater dynamic range is obtained by using with spectrum analyzer.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Holiday issue 1976, p 170.



VARIABLE START/STOP—Ramp generator can be operated either in full ramp mode, with output sweeping from 0 to +10 V, or partial ramp mode in which output sweeps between adjustable starting point and adjustable stopping point. R₅ selects time period in both modes. Ramp is reset automatically when output reaches preset voltage limit. Values shown for

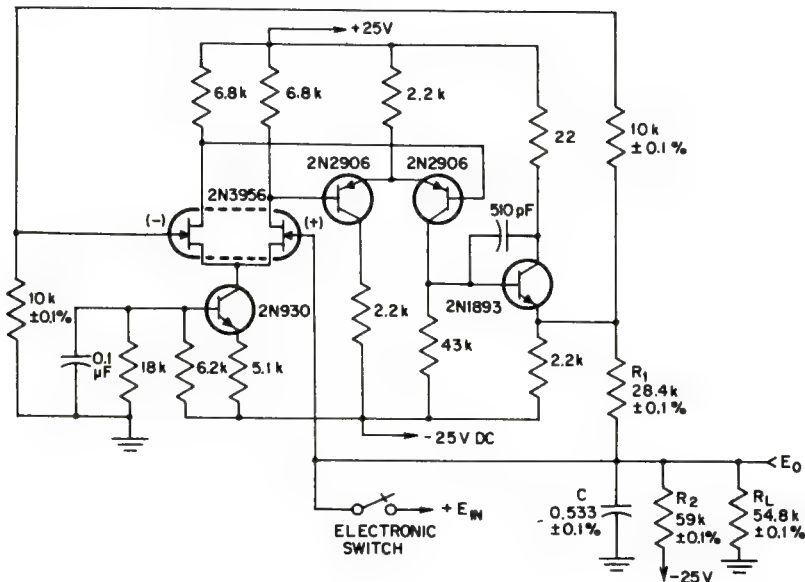
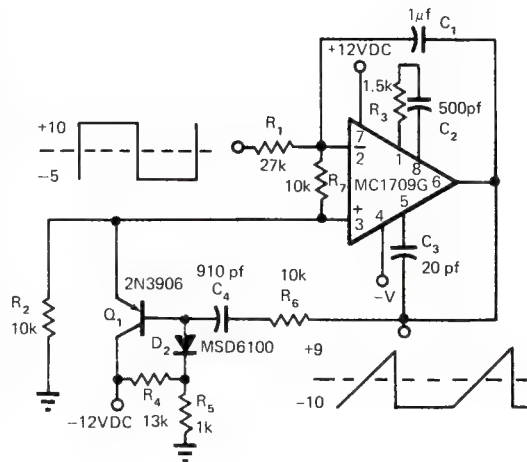
C₂ and R₅ give 100-s charge time, but changing R₅ to 1 megohm increases charge period to 7 min. S₃ stops ramp and resets circuit at any

point in ramp cycle.—D. Dantuono, Ramp Generator Features Variable Start/Stop Points, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1978, p 130 and 132.



DIGITAL RAMP—RCA CD4004T IC, internally connected as ripple counter, provides flip-flop outputs corresponding to number of binary bits loaded into single input 1. Frequency range of counter is DC to 2.5 MHz, making it ideal for low-frequency operation. With R-2R ladder connected to flip-flop outputs, input square wave gives digitally stepped ramp at ladder output, with ramp frequency equal to $1/128$ of input frequency.—W. E. Peterson, Digital Ramp Generator, *EEE Magazine*, Jan. 1971, p 64–65.

RAMP FROM -10 V—Based on use of integrating opamp to generate triangle wave from square wave. Circuit goes one step further by converting triangle to ramp function having predetermined negative starting level of -10 V. When square-wave input signal changes in polarity from positive to negative, output of circuit begins to go positive as ramp function and C_4 charges with output voltage. When input changes from negative to positive and output begins to go negative, Q_1 conducts and drives noninverting input of opamp negative. Since square-wave input is positive at this time, opamp output is forced to go negative at its slew rate. Output then remains negative until square-wave input switches in negative direction for repeating cycle.—L. Wing, Op Amp and One Transistor Produce Ramp Function, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1972, p 49.

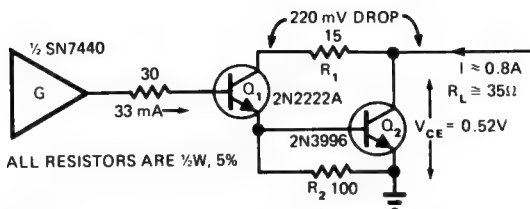


ULTRALINEAR SWEEP—Designed to generate horizontal and vertical sweep signals for military radar system. Linearity was so good that deviations could not be measured. With E_{in} positive as shown, circuit gives negative-going sweep. Reverse input polarity to get positive-going sweep. Circuit is immune to short-circuits.—R. C. Scheerer, Designing Linear Sweep Generators, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, July 1, 1971, p 39–42.

CHAPTER 87

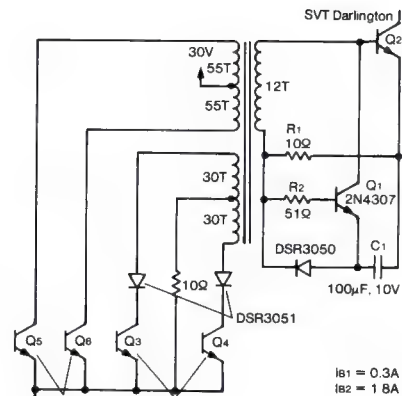
Switching Circuits

Includes circuits using switching opamps, switching transistors, analog-switch ICs, and other devices under control of logic or other input signals to provide solid-state SPST, SPDT, or DPDT switching functions for RF and AF signals.

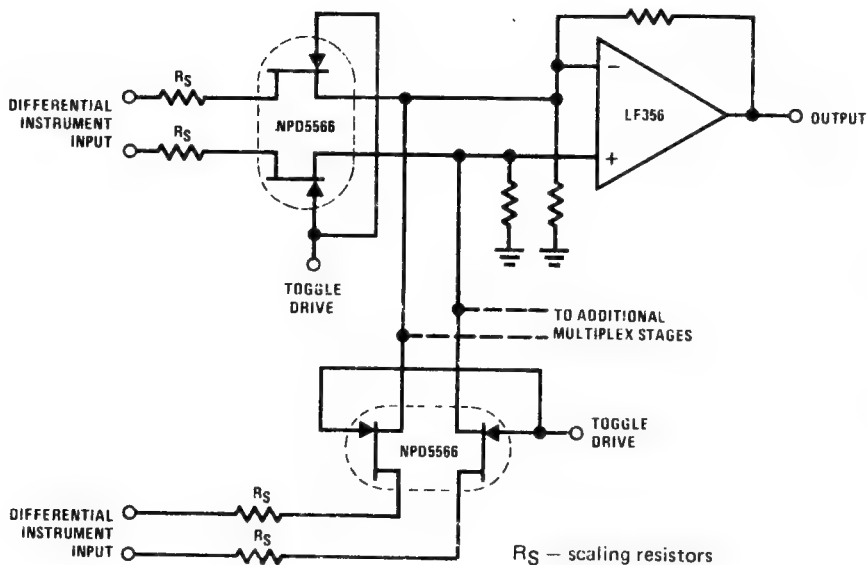


FAST ON AND OFF—Driver Q_1 is low-power device with fast switching time, while power transistor Q_2 handles power dissipation and amperes of current being switched. Used in TTL circuits requiring fast solid-state switches hav-

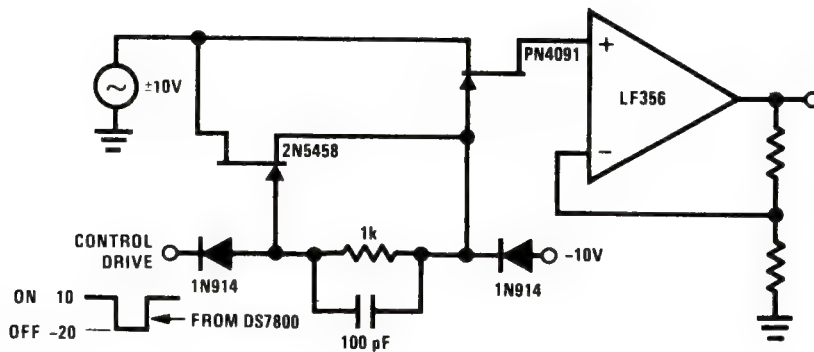
ing known and repeatable switching times. Current reaches maximum in about 50 ns.—C. Venditti, Fast Power Switch Self-Corrects for Degradation, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1975, p 59-60.



TRANSFORMER DRIVE FOR SWITCHING TRANSISTOR—Transformer provides isolated base drive for high-speed high-power TRW SVT6062 power Darlington Q_2 . When 12-V secondary switches positive, C_1 charges rapidly, after which base drive current is maintained at level determined by base-emitter voltage of Q_2 and value of R_1 . During turnoff, transformer secondary goes to zero due to shorting of transformer primary by Q_3 and Q_4 . Base of Q_1 is then forward-biased by capacitor and turned on, discharging C_1 through base-emitter path of Q_2 .—D. Roark, "Base Drive Considerations in High Power Switching Transistors," TRW Power Semiconductors, Lawndale, CA, 1975, Application Note No. 120, p 6.

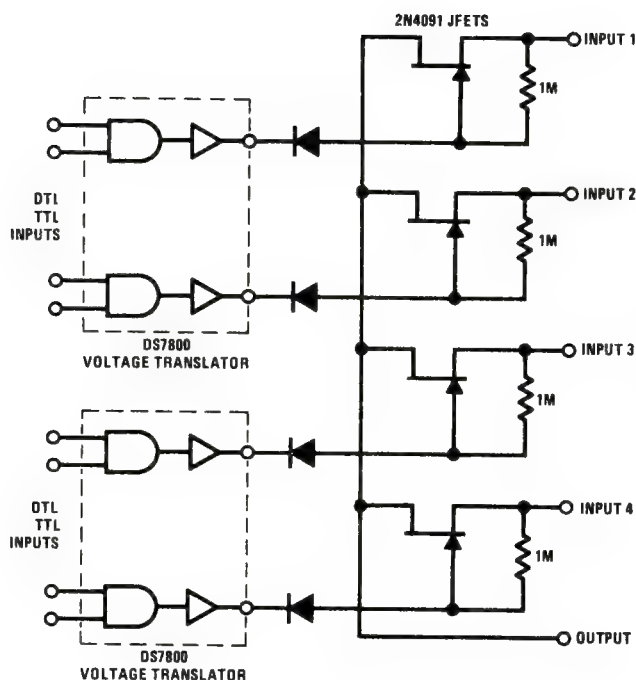
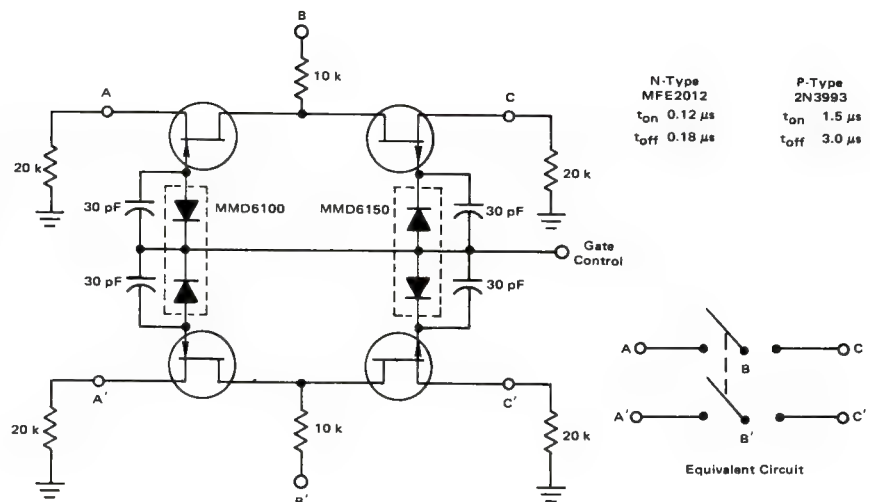


DIFFERENTIAL ANALOG SWITCH—NPD5566 dual JFETs provide high accuracy for differential multiplexer because JFET sections track at better than $\pm 1\%$ over wide temperature range. Close tracking reduces errors due to common-mode signals. Values of resistors depend on application and on type of opamp used.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.

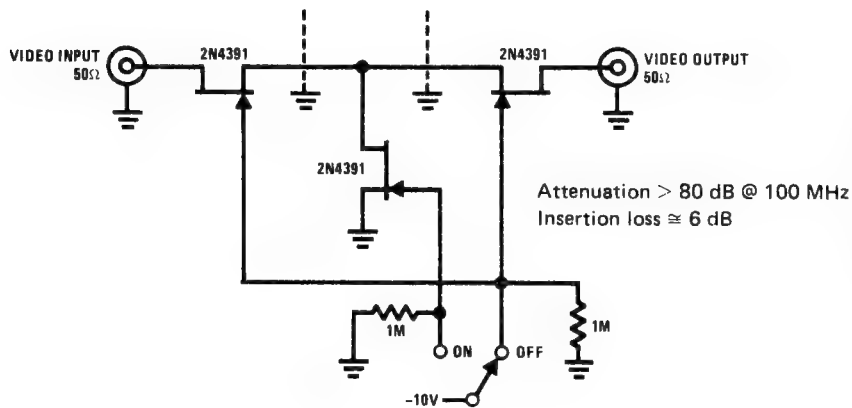


ANALOG WITH HIGH TOGGLE RATE—Simple commutator circuit provides low-impedance gate drive to PN4091 FET analog switch for both ON and OFF drive conditions. For high-frequency signal handling, circuit also approaches ideal gate drive conditions by providing low AC impedance for OFF drive and high AC impedance for ON drive.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

DPDT FET—With ON resistance of several ohms and OFF resistance of thousands of megohms, drain-source channel of field-effect transistor makes ideal low-frequency switch. Transistor capacitances are detrimental to high-frequency signal isolation and limit response times.—"Low Frequency Applications of Field-Effect Transistors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-511A, p 5.

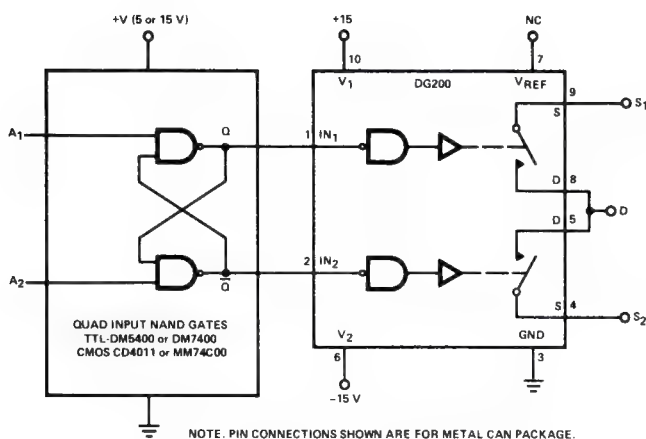
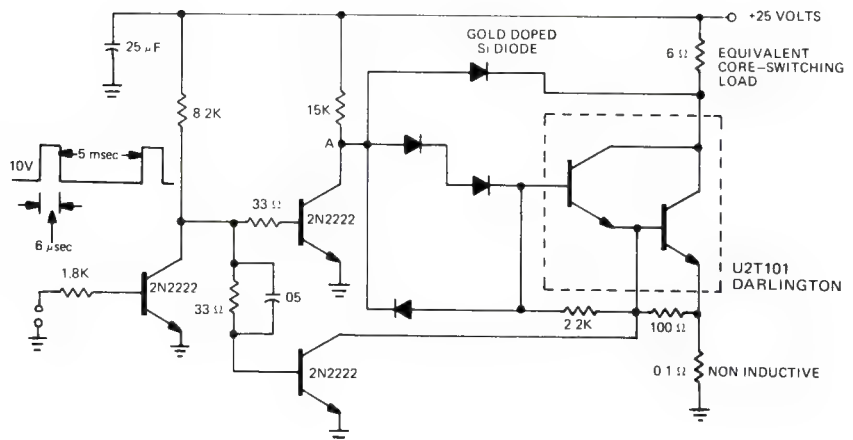


FOUR-CHANNEL COMMUTATOR—2N4091 JFETs give ON resistance of less than 30 ohms for each channel along with low OFF current leakage. DS7800 voltage translators provide gate drives of 10 V to -20 V for JFETs while giving DTL/TTL compatibility.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.



VIDEO SWITCH—2N4391 FETs provide ON resistance of only 30 ohms and OFF impedance less than 0.2 pF, to give performance comparable to that of ideal high-frequency switch. Attenuation is greater than 80 dB at 100 MHz. Insertion loss is about 6 dB.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

FERRITE-CORE SWITCHING—Darlington transistor driven by low-power current stage serves for saturating groups of ferrite cores in phased arrays for radar systems or in read/write core switching for memory systems. Circuit provides fast rise and fall times.—"Designer's Guide to Power Darlington as Switching Devices," Uhrtrode, Watertown, MA, 1975, U-70, p 4.

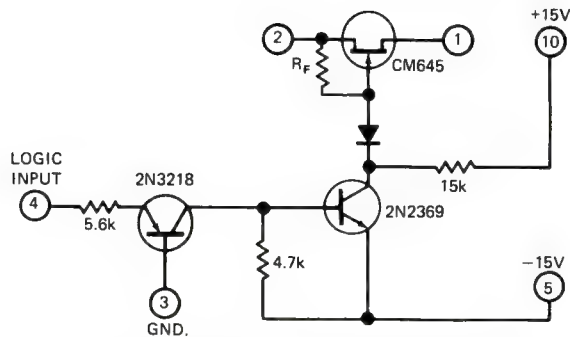


NOTE: PIN CONNECTIONS SHOWN ARE FOR METAL CAN PACKAGE.

TRUTH TABLE

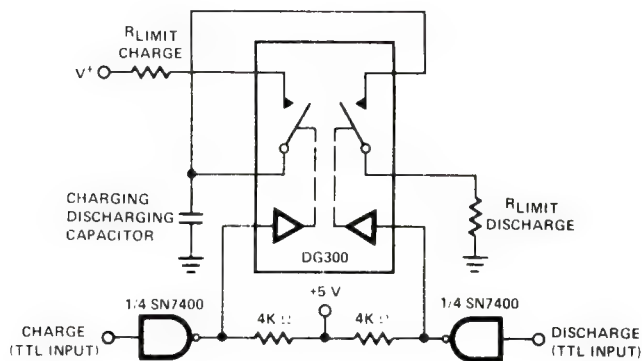
COMMAND		STATE OF SWITCHES AFTER COMMAND	
A_2	A_1	S_2	S_1
0	0 (normal)	same	same
0	1	OFF	ON
1	0	ON	OFF
1	1	INDETERMINATE	

LATCHING SPDT—DG200 CMOS analog switch is driven through pair of NAND gates connected for logic inputs. With inputs normally low, both switches are held in predetermined states. When either input receives high command pulse, switches assume states given in truth table. Both switches are off when both inputs are held high; after release of high commands, last input to go low determines states of switches.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-69.



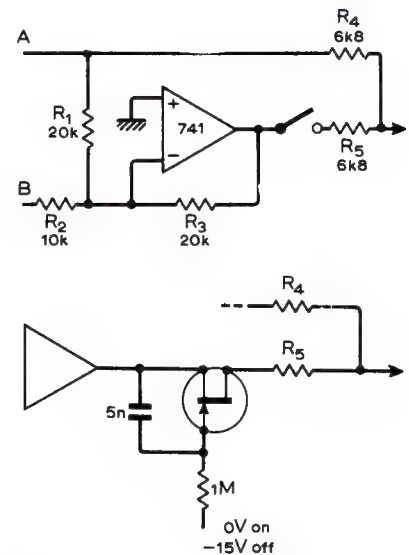
FET ANALOG SWITCH—Simple level-shifting driver provides analog switching. Input of logic 1 makes emitter and collector current flow in input PNP transistor, for shifting from logic to -15 V. This current makes NPN transistor turn on so its collector is -15 V, diode is forward-biased, and FET gate is about -14.3 V. At logic

0, both transistors are off and driver output is at +15 V. Diode is now reverse-biased, turning FET on to provide desired switching action between outputs 1 and 2.—J. Cohen, *Solid-State Signal Switching: It's Getting Better All the Time*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1972, p 22-28.

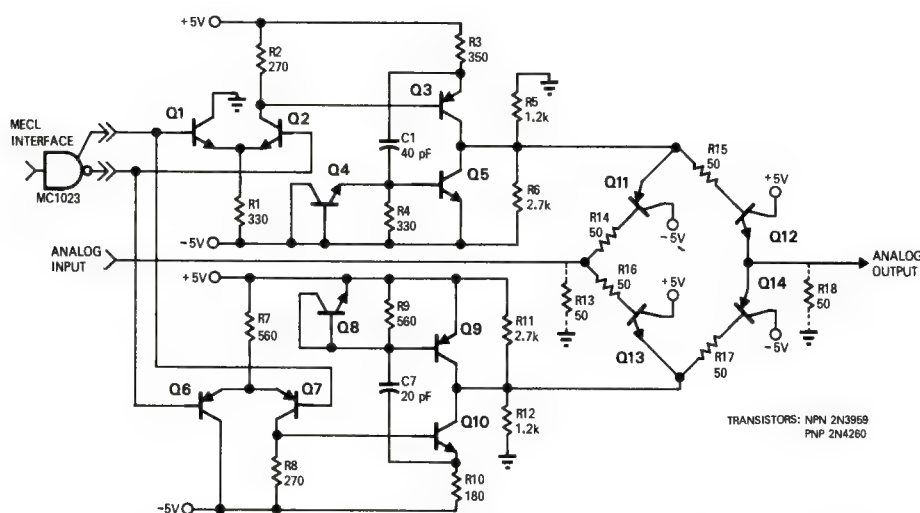


ANALOG SWITCH PROTECTION—Current-limiting resistors are used in series with sections of DG300 dual analog switch to limit contact currents to 30 mA continuous or 100 mA pulsed for less than 1 ms. Values of limiting resistors depend on supply voltage used and are there-

fore determined by experimentation. Technique is suitable for applications in which DG300 serves for charging and discharging capacitor.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," *Siliconix*, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-81.



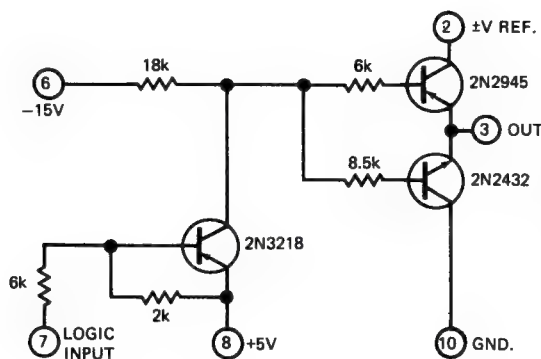
SWITCHING OPAMP—Circuit provides change-over function when only single pair of contacts is available. With switch open, input A goes to output. With switch closed, input B goes to output and signal of input A is inverted by opamp so as to cancel direct signal A. Gain is unity for both output signals. Switch can be replaced by FET as in lower diagram; here, capacitor prevents FET from cutting off during positive half-cycle above about 100 Hz. In multichangeover applications, opamp could be section of programmable opamp.—M. J. Sells, *Electronic Changeover Switching*, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1974, p 503.



DIAMOND-BRIDGE ANALOG SWITCH—Analog signals up to 3 V P-P are switched in less than 3 ns to meet requirements of multiplexer and sample-and-hold portions of 100 Mb/s PCM te-

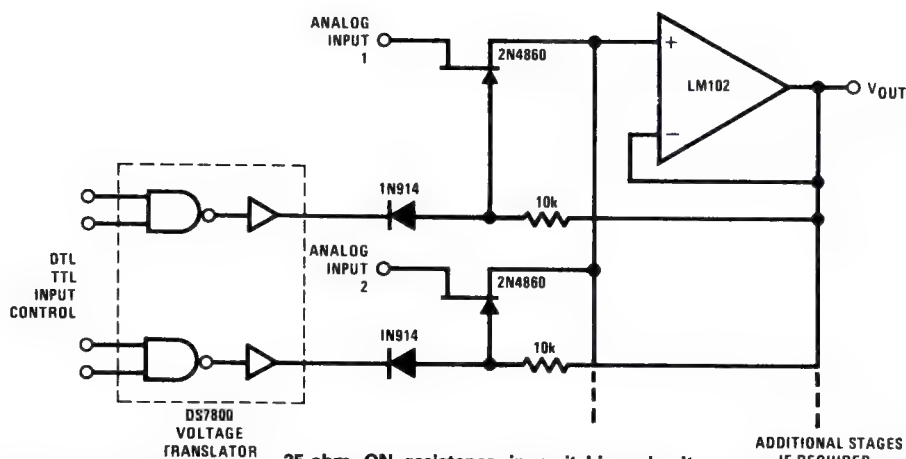
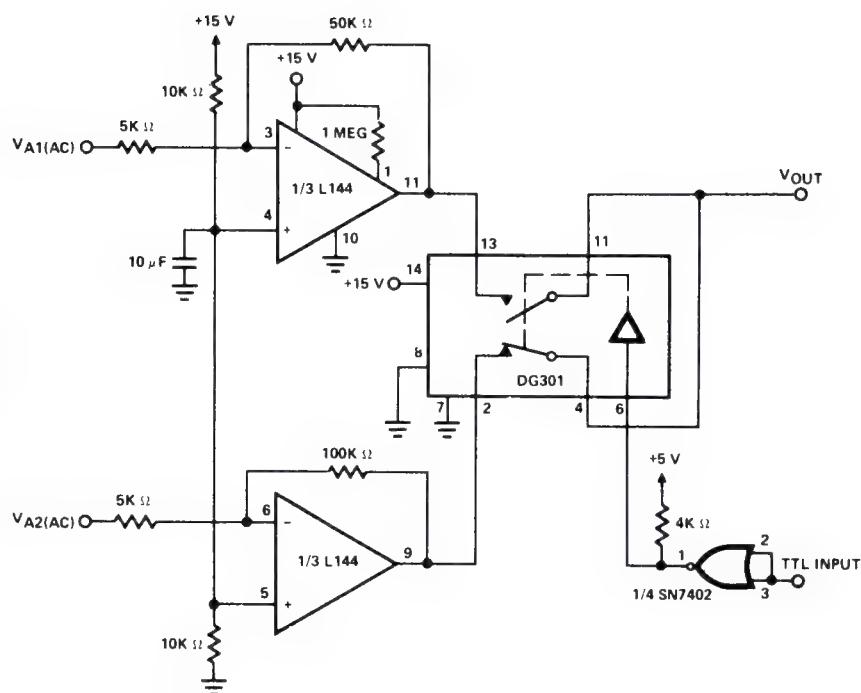
lemetry encoder. Symmetrical drive circuits turn four-transistor diamond bridge on and off at 20-MHz clock frequency. Transient-coupled pullback transistors Q5 and Q9 speed turnoff.

Typical rise time is 1.5 ns and fall time is 2 ns for 1-VDC analog input.—W. A. Vincent, *Diamond Bridge Improves Analog Switching*, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 15, 1971, p 41-42.



AC SPDT—Complementary NPN and PNP transistors provide single-pole double-throw switching action for AC signals, as required in some digital-to-analog converter applications. Circuit switches between ground and signals of up to ± 5 V. Output transistor pair will toggle with unipolar drive.—J. Cohen, *Solid-State Signal Switching: It's Getting Better All the Time*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1972, p 22–28.

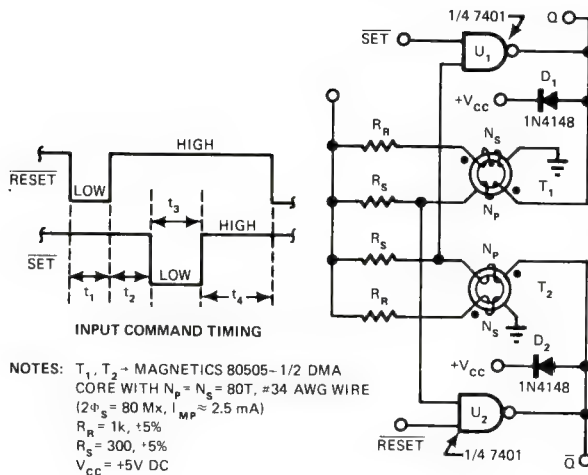
SWITCHING SINGLE-SUPPLY OPAMPS—DG301 low-power analog switch serves as interface between TTL control input and DC-coupled opamp pair. Logic level determines which opamp is connected to single output.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-88–7-89.



LOGIC-CONTROLLED ANALOG SWITCH—2N4860 JFETs were chosen for low leakage and

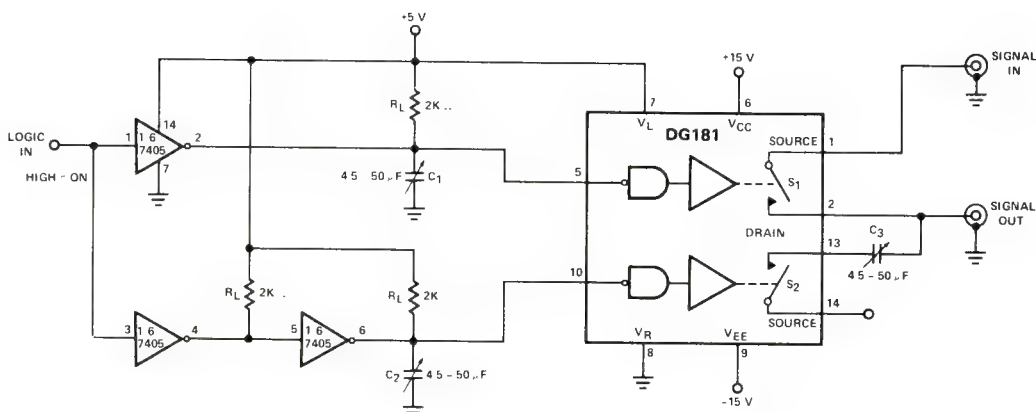
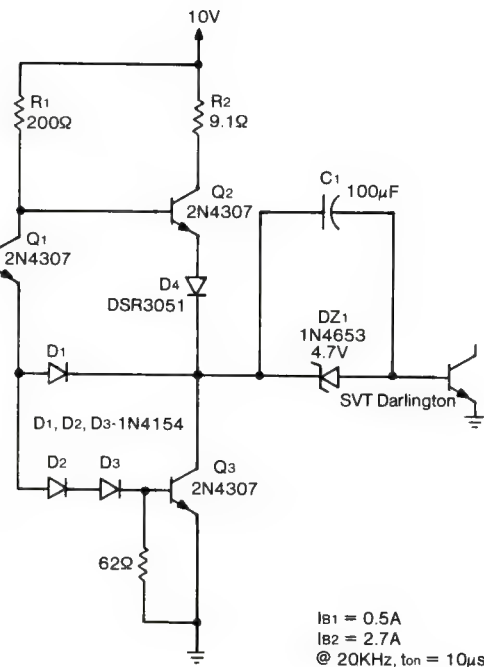
25-ohm ON resistance in switching circuit. LM102 opamp serves as voltage buffer. DS7800 IC provides switch drive under control of DTL or

ADDITIONAL STAGES IF REQUIRED
TTL levels.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26–6-36.



NONVOLATILE LATCH—Design shown for latch gives immunity to interfering noise pulses on command line and prevents loss of essential data bit during unexpected power-line interruption. Subminiature saturable transformers in positive feedback paths between two gates of latch prevent instantaneous change of state. Transformers remain magnetically biased in positive or negative saturation even without circuit power, to provide pretransient-state reference to which latch must return when power is reapplied.—G. E. Bloom, Add Nonvolatility to Your Next Latch Design, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1978, p 80 and 82.

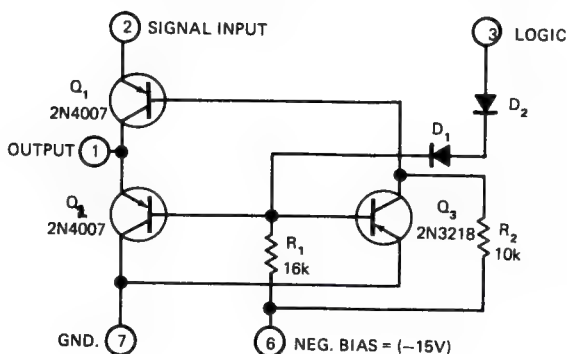
CAPACITOR-COUPLED DRIVE FOR SWITCHING TRANSISTOR—TRW SVT6062 power Darlington switching transistor is used in grounded-emitter connection in which negative bias required for turnoff is created by charging C_1 during ON interval. Zener limits charge on C_1 and provides path for base drive current to Darlington. Diodes give faster response to input signal by preventing Q_3 from saturating. Grounding base of Q_1 makes Darlington conduct, whereas high input level to Q_1 initiates turnoff. Circuit will operate at pulse widths down to $5 \mu s$.—D. Roark, "Base Drive Considerations in High Power Switching Transistors," TRW Power Semiconductors, Lawndale, CA, 1975, Application Note No. 120, p 7.



SYNCHRONIZED SWITCHING—Transients occurring during switching between two amplifier channels are attenuated by synchronizing turn-

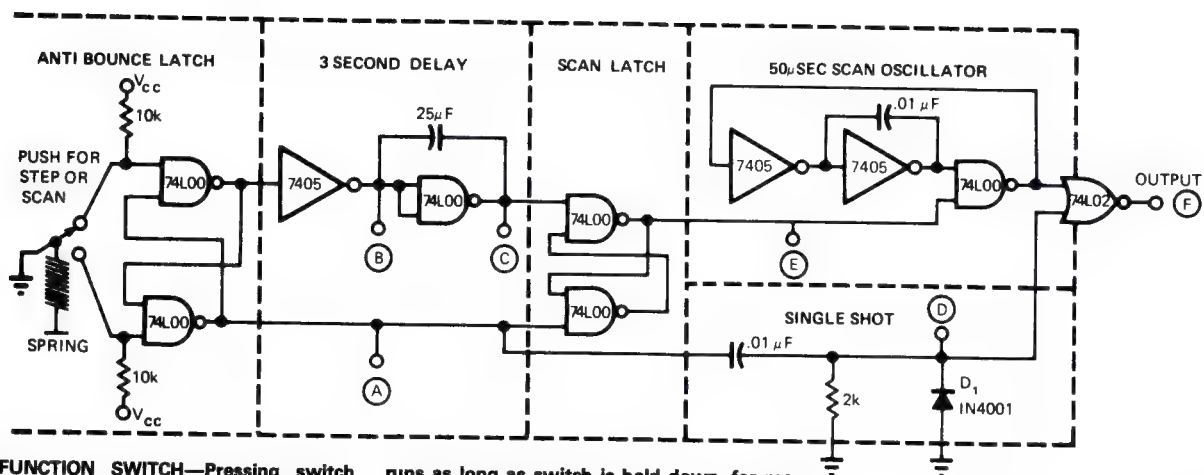
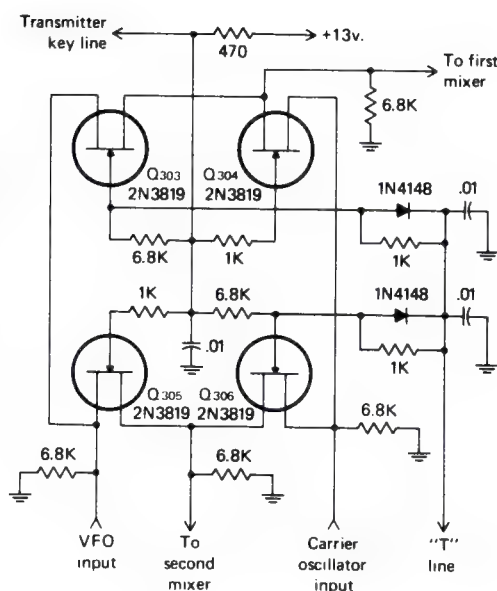
on of one switch in DG181 JFET analog switch with turnoff of other switch. Switching action is controlled by logic input.—"Analog Switches

and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-61.



NEGATIVE SPDT—Developed for driving R/2R ladder network in D/A converters. Signal input or reference voltage range is 0 to -12 V. With logic 0, R_1 forward-biases Q_2 and Q_3 ; Q_2 then switches output to ground, and Q_3 clamps base of Q_1 to ground to keep it off. With logic 1, D_1 and D_2 conduct and make Q_1 switch on.—J. Cohen, *Solid-State Signal Switching: It's Getting Better All the Time*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1972, p 22-28.

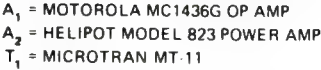
FET DPDT—Uses FETs as switching elements for transferring VFO and carrier oscillator signals between first and second mixers of SSB transceiver. Transmitter key line is at +13 V on receive and 0 V on transmit, and "T" line has opposite voltages. On receive, Q_{304} and Q_{305} are pinched off by about +10 V, while Q_{303} and Q_{306} are conducting with only about +0.7 V on their gates. VFO signal then flows to first mixer and carrier oscillator to second mixer. On transmit, conditions are opposite.—J. Schultz, *CQ Reviews: The Atlas 210 and 215 SSB Transceivers*, *CQ*, May 1975, p 22-27 and 65.



DUAL-FUNCTION SWITCH—Pressing switch for less than 3 s produces single output pulse about 5 μ s wide. When switch is pressed longer than 3 s, single pulse is generated as before, and scan oscillator is turned on 3 s later. Oscillator

runs as long as switch is held down, for producing repetitive stepping motion. Applications include positioning of test probes on single semiconductor chip or on wafer of several hundred chips, or indexing device either step by

step or automatically through desired number of steps.—J. McDowell, *Single Switch Controls Two Functions*, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1974, p 78 and 80.



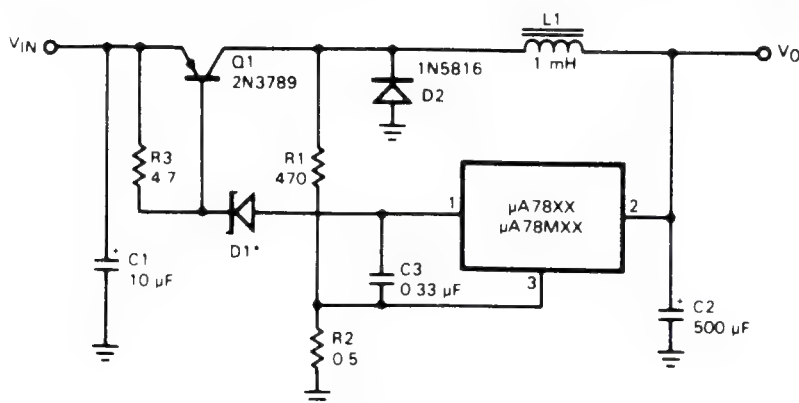
80-VRMS ANALOG SWITCH—Developed for switching high-level analog signals with speed, accuracy, and reliability, for such applications as digital-to-synchro converters. Feedback network stabilizes output against changes in cir-

cuit parameters. For AC signal inputs between ± 10 V, -12 VDC on gate of FET blocks input channel and R_2 grounds inverting input of opamp A, to prevent noise pickup and minimize voltage offset. Grounding gate of FET turns on

CHAPTER 88

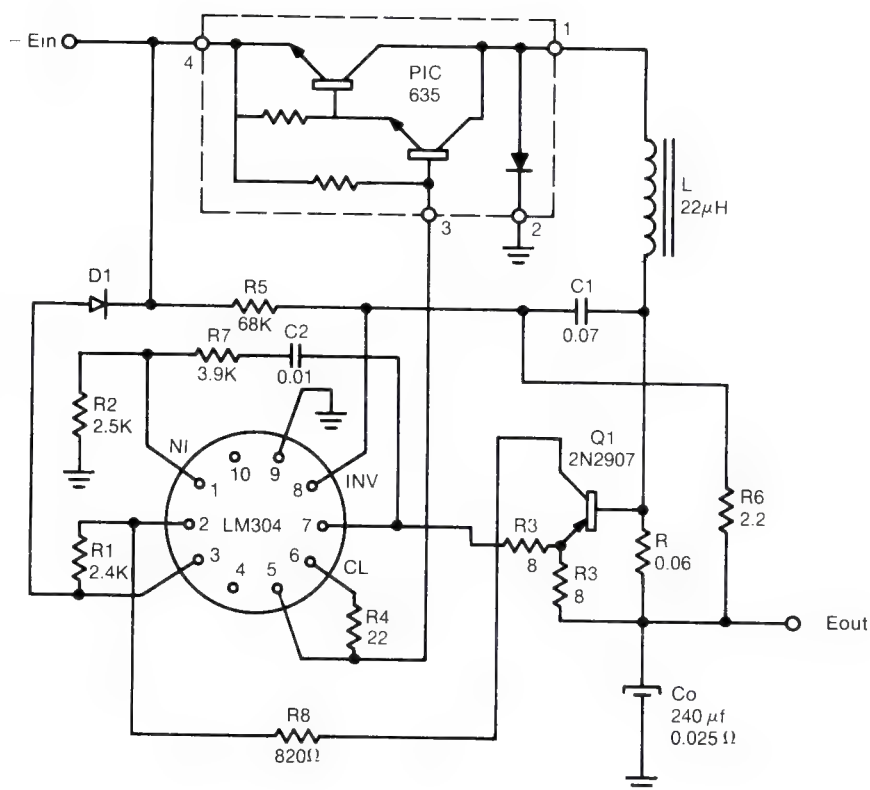
Switching Regulator Circuits

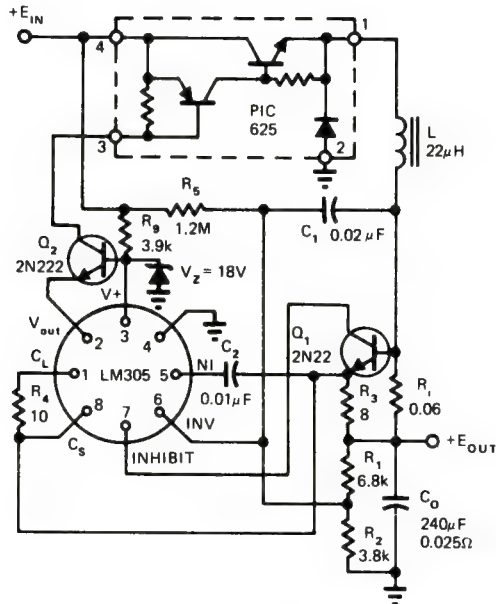
Covers regulators in which DC input voltage is converted to pulse-width-modulated frequency in range of 9–100 kHz, with duty cycle or frequency being varied automatically to maintain essentially constant output voltage at desired value. Circuit may use discrete components or switching-regulator IC.



5–24 V SWITCHING—Choice of regulator in $\mu A7800$ series determines fixed output voltage. Devices are available for rated outputs of 5, 6, 8, 12, 15, 18, and 24 V, positive or negative, with output current ratings of 100 mA, 500 mA, or 1 A. If input voltage is greater than maximum input rating of regulator used, add voltage-dropping zener D1 to bring voltage between pins 1 and 3 down to acceptable level.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 668.

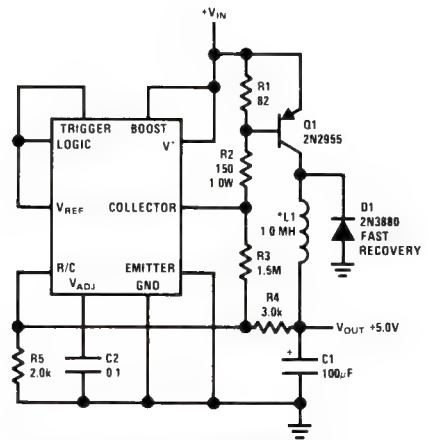
–5 V SWITCHING AT 10 A—Uses Unitrode PIC635 hybrid power switch with LM304 regulator for switching speeds up to 100 kHz with input voltage range of 20–40 V. Q1 provides current-limiting action.—"Switching Regulator Design Guide," Unitrode, Watertown, MA, 1974, U-68A, p 9.





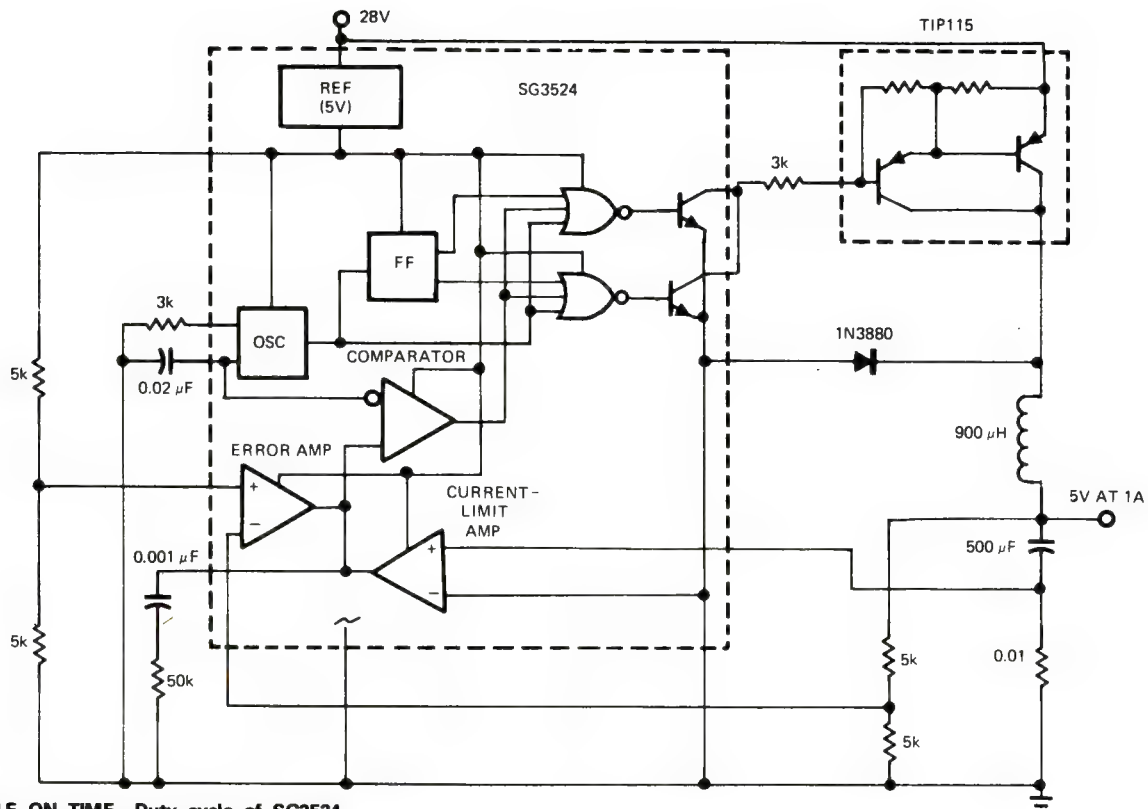
5-V FIXED OFF-TIME SWITCHING—Uses LM305 regulator and Unitrode hybrid power switch in PIC600 series. Operates in fixed OFF-time mode. Output ripple of 100 mV P-P is independent of input voltage range of 20 to 40 V for output of

+5 V \pm 1%. Switching speed is nominally 50 kHz but can go up to 100 kHz. Article covers theory of operation in detail.—L. Dixon and R. Patel, *Designers' Guide to: Switching Regulators*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 53–59.



*NO. 22 WIRE WOUND ON MOLYBDENUM PERMALLOY CORE

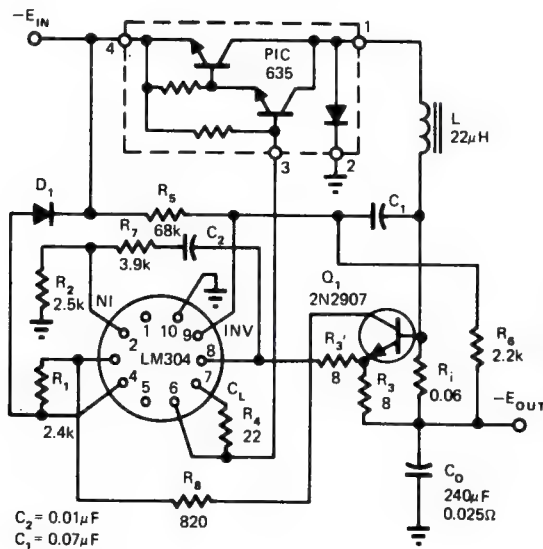
5 V AT 1 A—National LM122 timer is connected as switching regulator by using internal reference and comparator to drive switching transistor Q1. Minimum input voltage is 5.5 V. Line and load regulation are less than 0.5%, and output ripple at switching frequency is only 30 mV. Output voltage can be adjusted between 1 V and 30 V by using appropriate values for R2–R5.—C. Nelson, "Versatile Timer Operates from Microseconds to Hours," *National Semiconductor*, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, AN-97, p 9.



VARIABLE ON TIME—Duty cycle of SG3524 switching regulator is varied by modulating ON time while maintaining constant switching fre-

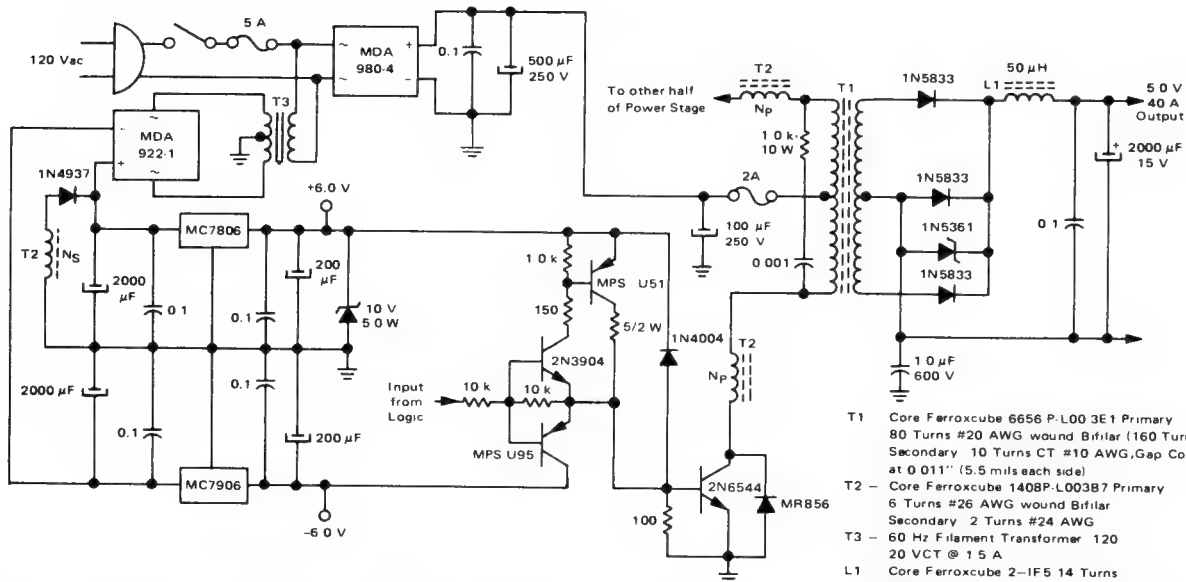
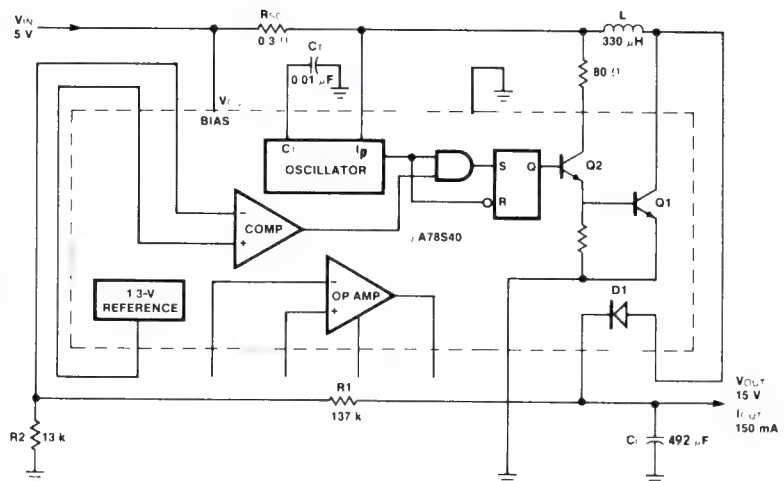
quency, using pulse-duration-modulation control circuit.—J. Spencer, *Monolithic Switching*

Regulators—They Fit Today's Power-Supply Needs, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 117–121.



—10 V SWITCHING—Uses LM304 regulator and Unitrode hybrid power switch in PIC600 series to provide output of 10 A. R_1 and R_2 determine reference voltage. Current limiting is achieved by reducing reference voltage to ground instead of turning off base drive to power output switch. Article covers operating theory.—L. Dixon and R. Patel, *Designers' Guide to: Switching Regulators*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 53–59.

STEPPING 5 V UP TO 15 V—Fairchild $\mu\text{A}78\text{S}40$ switching regulator transforms 5 V to 15 V at efficiency of 80% for 150-mA load. Average input current is only 550 mA. Article gives design equations.—R. J. Apfel and D. B. Jones, *Universal Switching Regulator Diversifies Power Subsystem Applications*, *Computer Design*, March 1978, p 103–112.

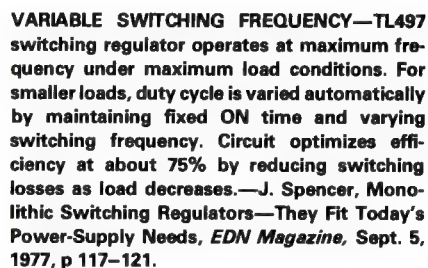
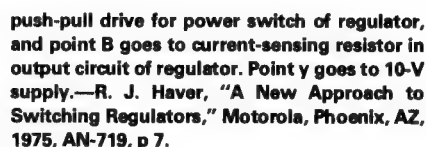


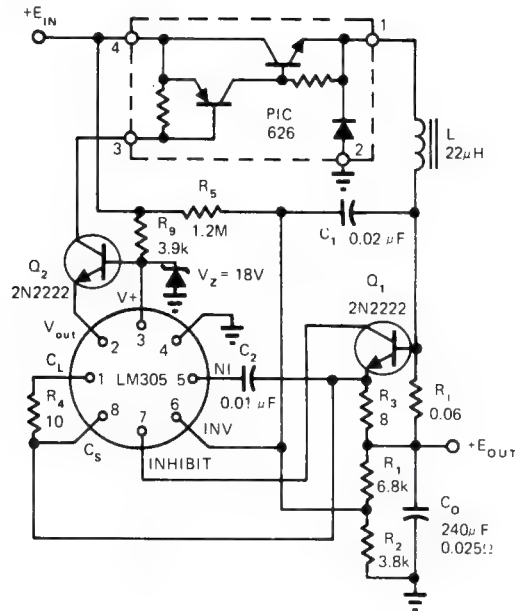
5-V 40-A 20-kHz SWITCHED-MODE—Uses Motorola 2N6544 power transistors operating with 3-A collector current (other half of power stage is identical). Bridge rectifier and capacitive filter connected directly to AC line form 150-VDC supply for inverter operating at 20 kHz. Regulators

MC7806 and MC7906 operating from MDA922-1 bridge rectifier of 15-W filament transformer T3 provide $\pm 6\text{ V}$ for logic circuits that provide pulse-width modulation for inverter. When logic signal is high, MPS-U51 saturates and supplies 1 A to base of 2N6544 inverter power trans-

- T1 Core Ferroxcube 6656 P-L00 3E1 Primary 80 Turns #20 AWG wound Bifilar (160 Turns CT) Secondary 10 Turns CT #10 AWG, Gap Core at 0.011" (5.5 mils each side)
- T2 Core Ferroxcube 1408P-L00387 Primary 6 Turns #26 AWG wound Bifilar Secondary 2 Turns #24 AWG
- T3 60 Hz Filament Transformer 120 20 VCT @ 1.5 A
- L1 Core Ferroxcube 2-IF5 14 Turns wound with copper straps 0.011" x 2.25" Gap Core 0.040" each side

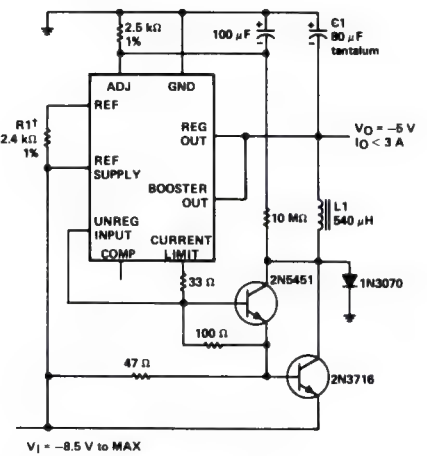
sistor. When logic is low, MPS-U95 Darlington holds inverter transistor off.—R. J. Haver, "Switched Mode Power Supplies—Highlighting a 5-V, 40-A Inverter Design," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1977, AN-737A, p 10.

[illegible]



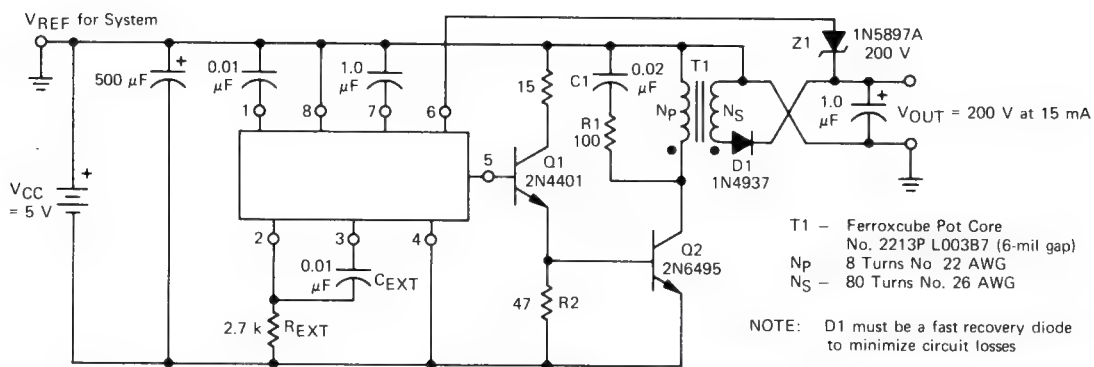
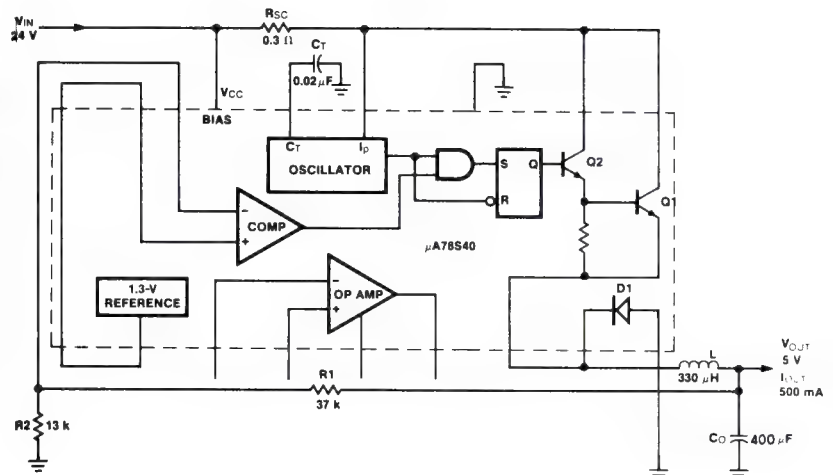
HIGH-VOLTAGE POSITIVE SWITCHING—Uses 18-V zener in series with 3.9K resistor to provide power for LM305 IC regulator. Q₂ provides base drive for PIC626 hybrid power switch and iso-

lates output of LM305 from switch.—L. Dixon and R. Patel, *Designers' Guide to: Switching Regulators*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1974, p 53-59.



-5 V AT 3 A SWITCHING—Negative-voltage regulator using SN52104 or SN72304 accepts input voltage range of -8.5 V to -40 V and provides regulated output of -5 V with typical load regulation of 1 mV and input regulation of 0.06%. ICs are interchangeable with LM104 and LM304 respectively. L1 is 60 turns No. 20 on Arnold Engineering A930157-2 molybdenum permalloy core or equivalent.—"The Linear and Interface Circuits Data Book for Design Engineers," Texas Instruments, Dallas, TX, 1973, p 5-5.

REDUCING 24 V TO 5 V—Uses Fairchild μ A78S40 switching regulator having variety of internal functions that can provide differing voltage step-up, step-down, and inverter modes by appropriately connecting external components. Connections shown provide step-down from 24 V to 5 V at 500 mA with 83% efficiency. Applications include running TTL from 24-V battery. Output ripple is less than 25 V. Article gives design equations.—R. J. Apfel and D. B. Jones, *Universal Switching Regulator Diversifies Power Subsystem Applications*, *Computer Design*, March 1978, p 103-112.



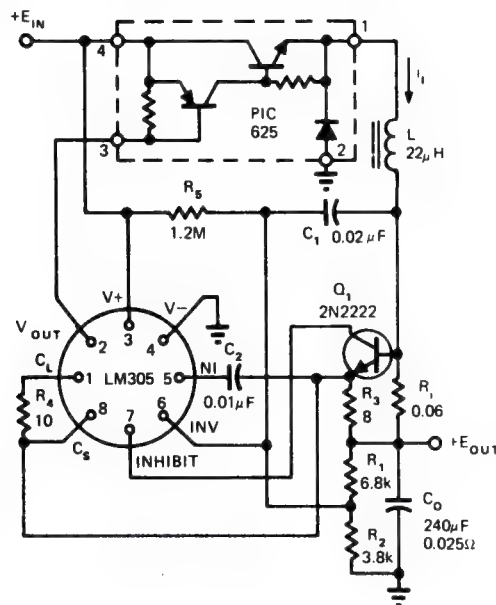
Typical Performance

Line Reg. ($4 \text{ V} < V_{IN} < 6 \text{ V}$) = .3% Overall Efficiency = 66%
Load Reg. ($P_{OUT} \leq 3 \text{ W}$) = .2% 20-kHz Ripple = .1 V p-p

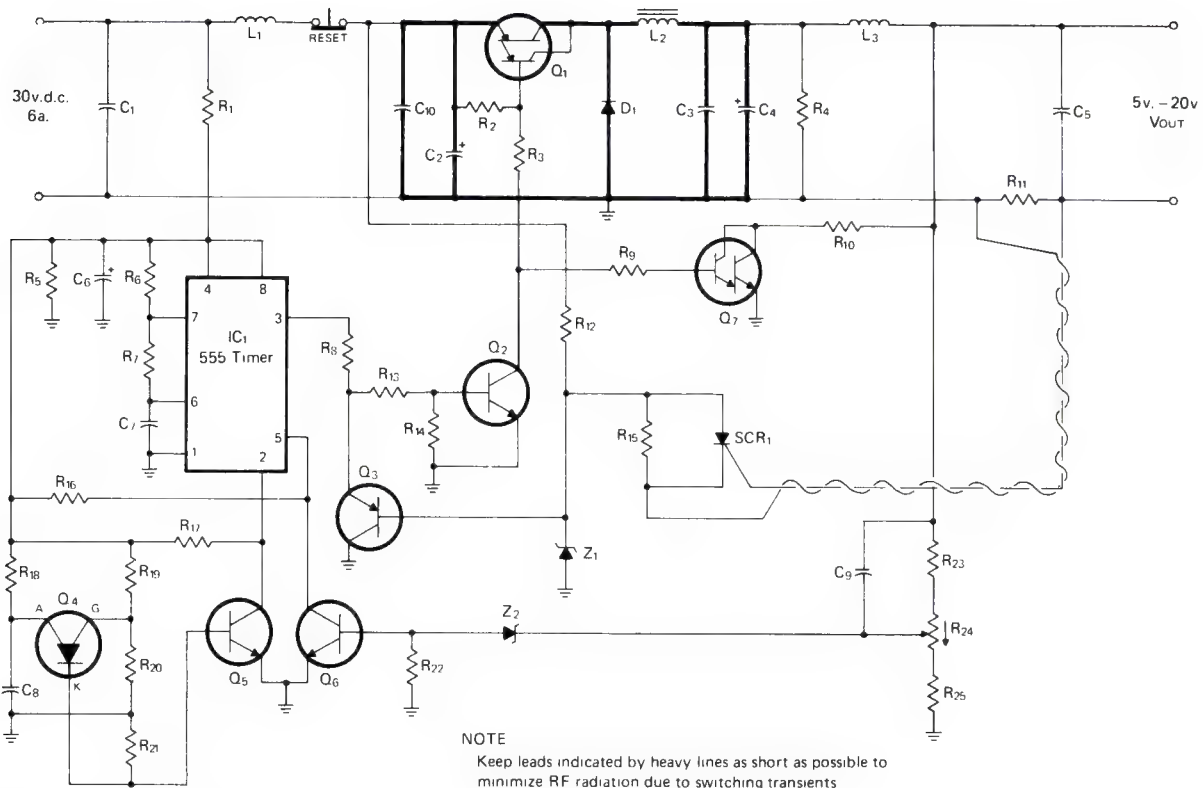
5 V TO 200 V WITH SWITCHING REGULATOR—Converts standard logic supply voltage to high voltage required by gas-discharge displays,

using Motorola MC3380 astable MVBR as control element in switching regulator. Will drive up to 15 digits. Operating frequency is about 20

kHz.—H. Wurzburg, "Control Your Switching Regulator with the MC3380 Astable Multivibrator," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, EB-52.



5-V SWITCHING—Fixed OFF-time mode of operation is used in switching regulator design to provide 5-V output that is constant within 100 mV P-P for input range of 20–40 V, for loads ranging from 10 A maximum to 2 A minimum. Switching frequency can be in range of 1–50 kHz. Operation above 20 kHz eliminates possibility of audio noise but with some drop in efficiency. Values shown are for 50 kHz. Article gives design equations and design procedure.—L. Dixon and R. Patel, *Designers' Guide to: Switching Regulators, Part 2, EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1974, p 37–40.



NOTE

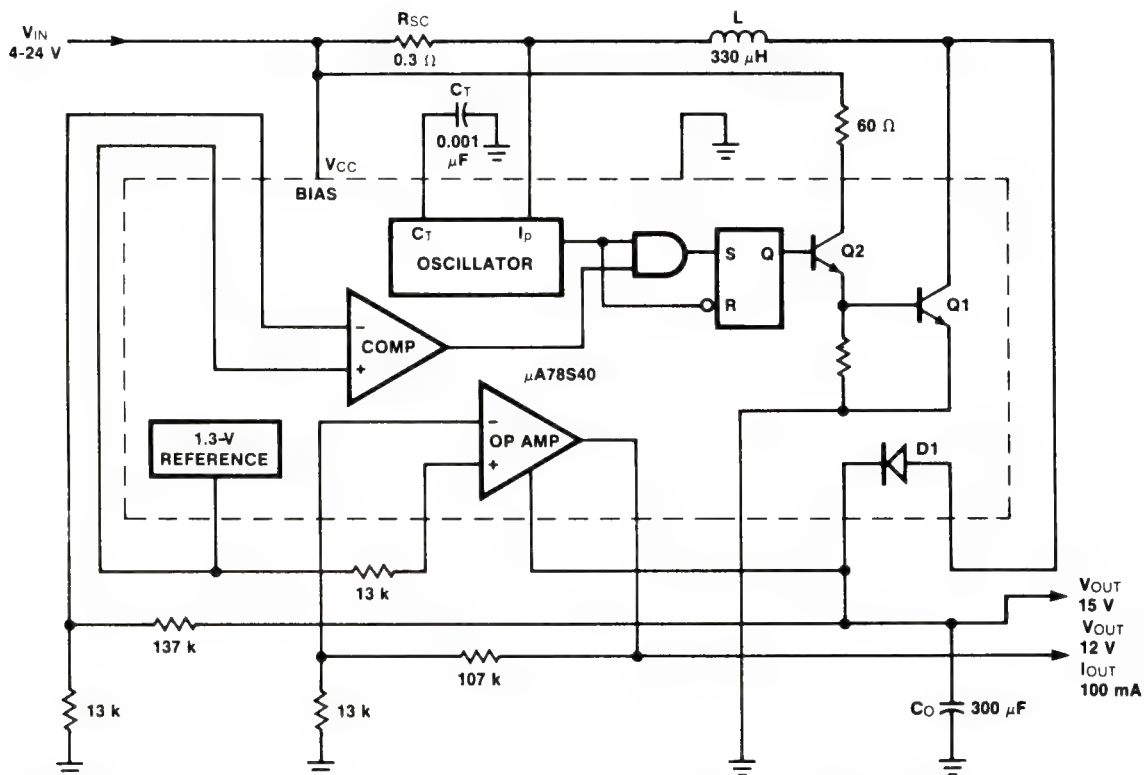
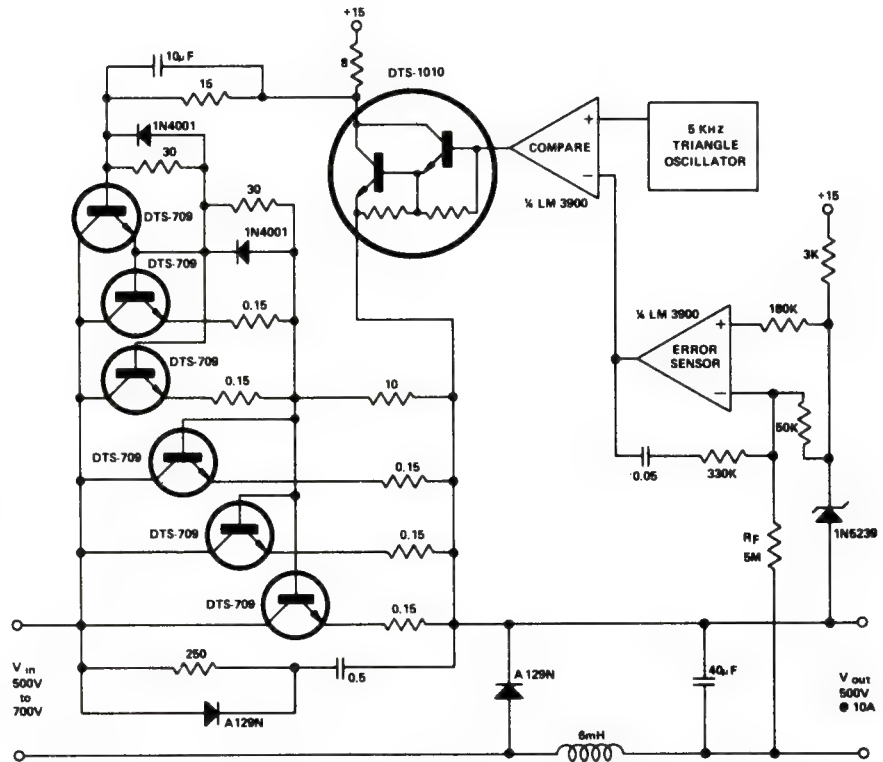
Keep leads indicated by heavy lines as short as possible to minimize RF radiation due to switching transients

- C₁, C₂, C₃, C₁₀—1.0μF, Polycarb
 C₄—100μF, 50V
 C₅—1000μF, 50V
 C₆—0.0082μF
 C₇—390pF
 C₈—0.002μF
 D₁—1N3890
 L₁, L₂—10μH, 10 amps
 L₃—180μH
 Q₁—D45E2 (General Electric)—
 Q₂, Q₃—D33D25
 Q₄—D29E25
 Q₅—2N6027
 Q₆—D32S4
 Q₇—D40K2—Use Thermalloy
 6063B heatsink
 R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅—1.2K, ½ W
 R₆, R₇—110Ω, ½ W
 R₈—4.7K, ½ W
 R₉, R₁₃, R₂₃—1.2K, ½ W
 R₁₀—15K, ½ W
 R₁₁—20Ω, 10W
 R₁₂—0.075Ω, 6 watts
 R₁₄—1.5K, 1W
 R₁₅—330Ω, ½ W
 R₁₆—680Ω, ½ W
 R₁₇—22K, ½ W
 R₁₈—4.7K, ½ W
 R₁₉—120K, ½ W
 R₂₀—1K, ½ W
 R₂₁—100Ω, ½ W
 R₂₂—18K, ½ W
 R₂₄—1K, 1W Pot.
 R₂₅—390Ω, ½ W
 SCR—C103B
 Z₁—1N5233B
 Z₂—1N5226B
 IC—555 Timer

150-W SWITCH-MODE—Unregulated DC voltage is applied to power Darlington Q₁ serving as switch that chops voltage so rectangular waveform is applied to RLC output filter. Average voltage to filter depends on duty cycle of switch. 555 timer operates in mono MVBR mode as pulse generator and pulse-duration modulator. R₂₄ applies varying voltage to pin 5 to modulate pulse duration linearly with respect to applied voltage. Actions of Q₁, Q₂, and Q₃ maintain constant 3.6 V at arm of control pot.

Q₄ and Q₅ provide 20-kHz clock pulse, above audible range. Overcurrent protection of transistors is provided by R₁₁, SCR, and Q₃. Adjust R₁₁ so SCR turns on and shuts down circuit when current through R₁₁ reaches 8 A. Circuit must be reset manually after overload. Q₇ and R₁₀ load circuit to prevent oscillation at low output voltage and light load.—R. J. Walker, A 150 Watt Switch-Mode Regulator, *CQ*, March 1977, p 40–43 and 74–75.

5-kW SWITCHING—Six Delco DTS-709 transistors are connected in progressive Darlington configuration to provide stable and efficient switching at high voltages. Can be operated from 480-V three-phase full-wave rectified line to minimize filter cost. Control circuit uses one LM3900 IC operating from isolated 15-V supply, along with 5-kHz triangle oscillator and error sensor feeding into comparator. In power stage, one DTS-709 drives two DTS-709s which drive three DTS-709s. Efficiency is better than 90% for all loads above 500 W.—“Economical 5 kW Switching Regulator Using DTS-709 Transistors,” Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1974, Application Note 56.

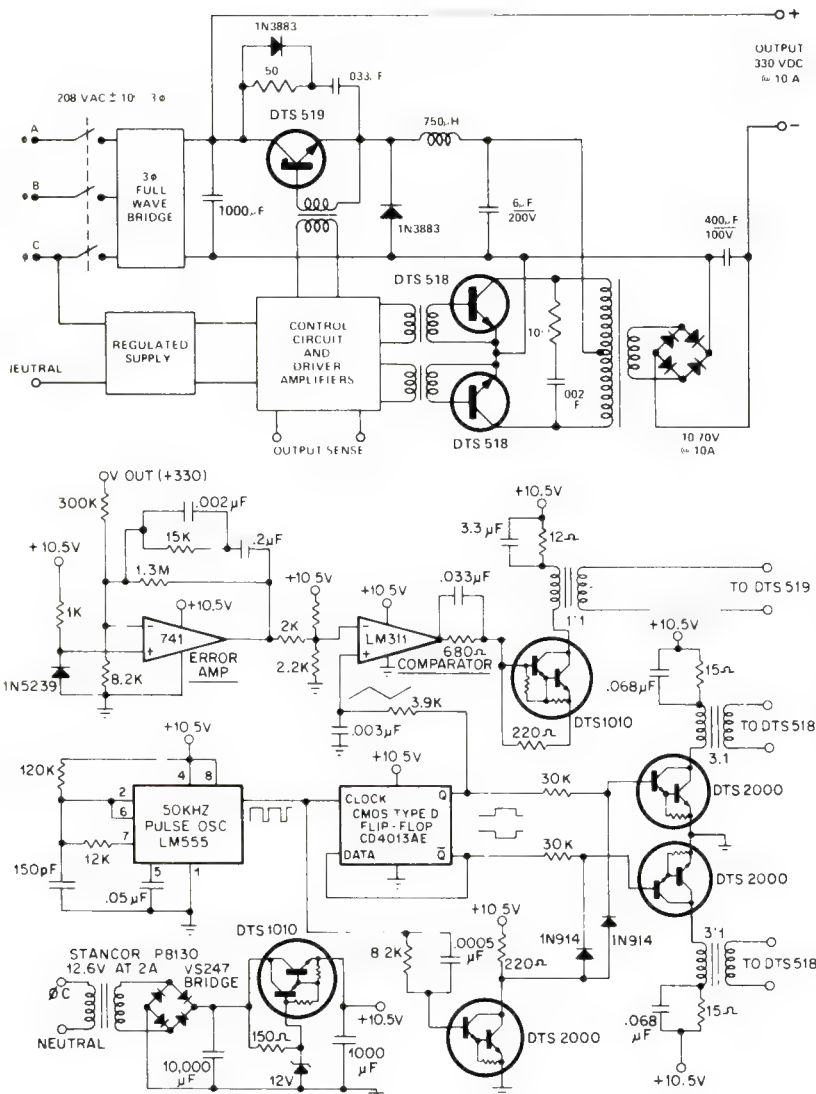
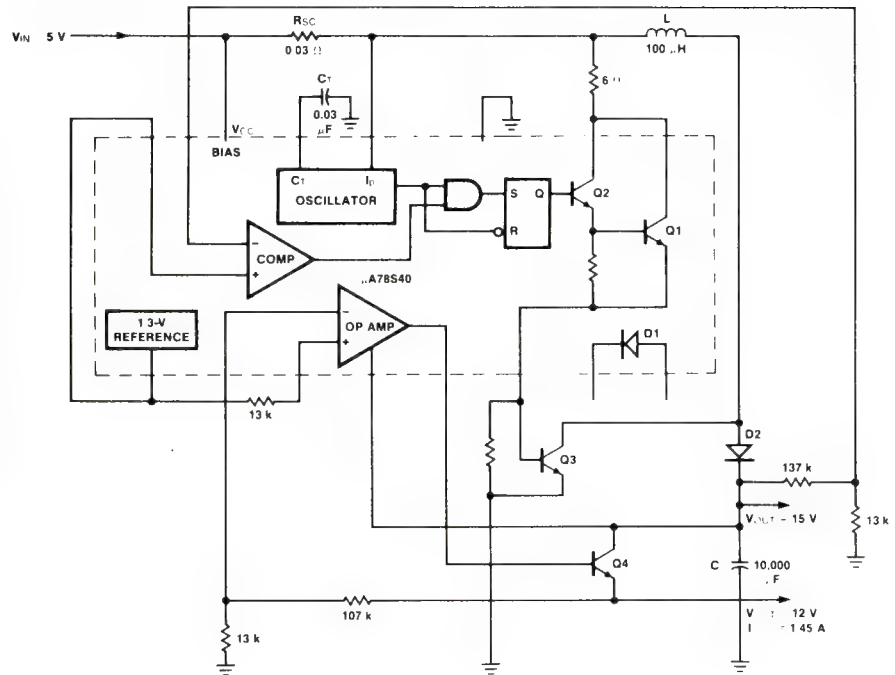


+12 V AND +15 V FROM 4–24 V—Connections shown for Fairchild $\mu A78S40$ switching regulator give universal regulator providing either step-up or step-down, for loads up to 100 mA.

Efficiency is about 50% for input extremes of 4 and 24 V, increasing to maximum of 75% for other input voltages. Output ripple is essentially eliminated at 12-V output.—R. J. Apfel

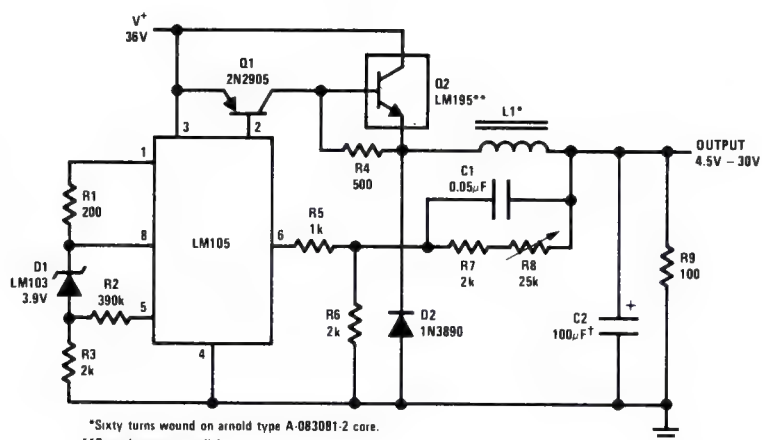
and D. B. Jones, Universal Switching Regulator Diversifies Power Subsystem Applications, *Computer Design*, March 1978, p 103–112.

+12 V AND +15 V FROM 5 V—Uses Fairchild μ A78S40 switching regulator having variety of internal functions that can provide differing voltage step-up, step-down, and inverter modes by appropriately connecting external components. External NPN transistor Q3 boosts step-up regulator, and NPN transistor Q4 increases series-pass regulator output well above 1 A. Total of 1.5 A is available from two outputs. Transistor and diode types are not critical. Efficiency is 80% for 15-V output and 64% for 12-V output.—R. J. Apfel and D. B. Jones, Universal Switching Regulator Diversifies Power Subsystem Applications, *Computer Design*, March 1978, p 103–112.



3.3-kW SWITCHING—Delco DTS-518 and DTS-519 power transistors in high-efficiency stacked supply are operated at 25-kHz switching rate to provide 330 VDC at 10 A. Control circuit operates at primary 50-kHz pulse frequency, with negative-going pulses having 2- μ s duration. Flip-flop converts this to 25-kHz complementary square-wave signal driving Darlington DTS-2000s. Transformer cores are Magnetics EE No. 42510 each having 15-turn primary and 5-turn secondary for driving DTS-518s. Error amplifier compares portion of total output voltage to zener reference for control of DTS-519 power transistor switching at 25 kHz. Efficiency is 95% at full load.—"3.3kW High Efficiency Switch Mode Regulator," Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1977, Application Note 59.

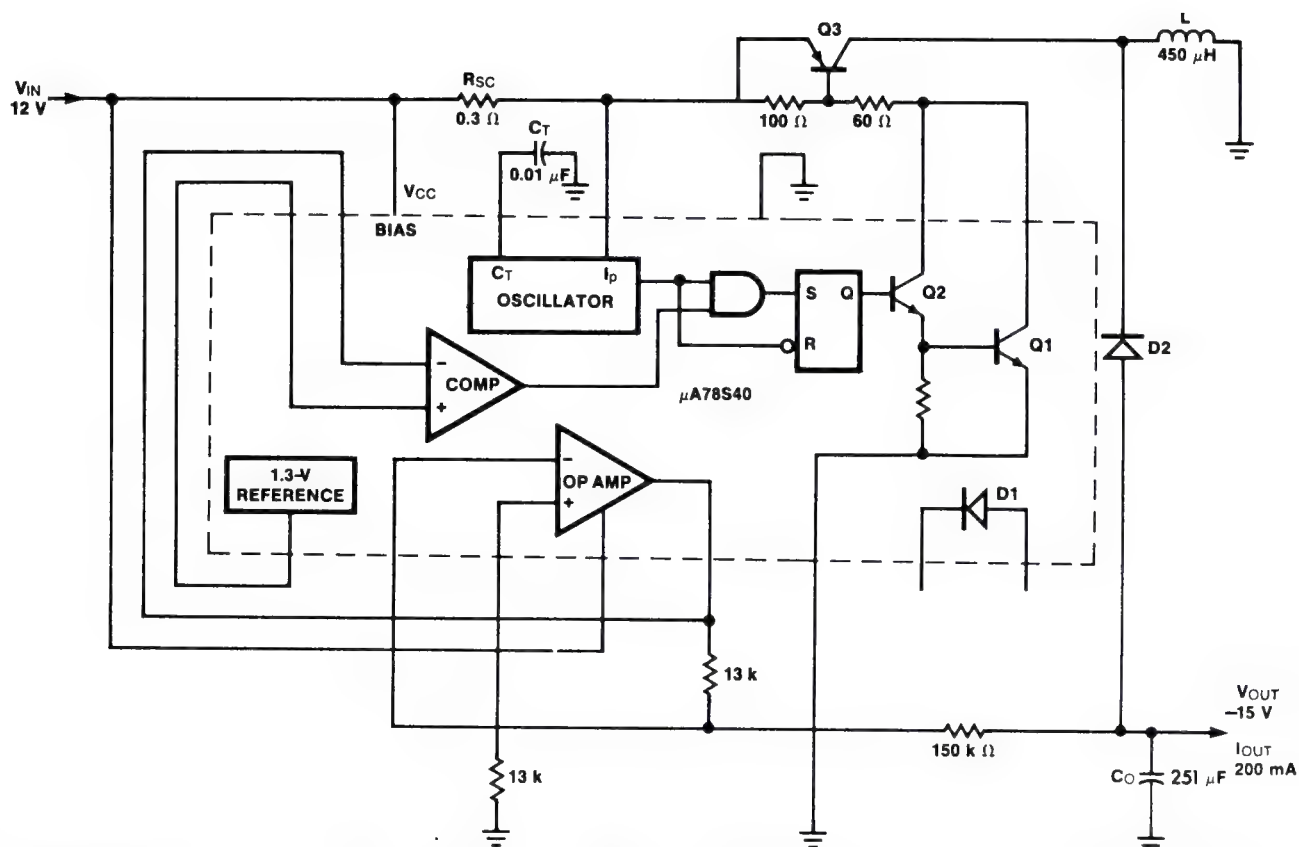
4.5–30 V SWITCHING AT 6 A—LM105 positive regulator serves as amplifier-reference for LM195 power transistor IC in switching regulator. Duty cycle of switching action adjusts automatically to give constant output. Q2 consists of four LM195s in parallel since each is rated at only about 2 A. R8 serves as output voltage control.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-110, p 4.



*Sixty turns wound on arnold type A-083081-2 core.

**Four devices in parallel.

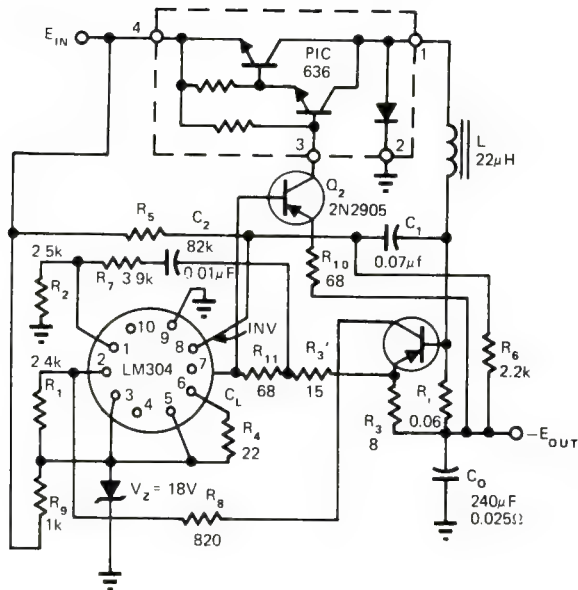
†Solid tantalum.



TRANSFORMING +12 V TO -15 V—External PNP transistor Q3 and catch diode D2 (types not critical) are used with Fairchild $\mu A78S40$ switching regulator so no pin of IC substrate has

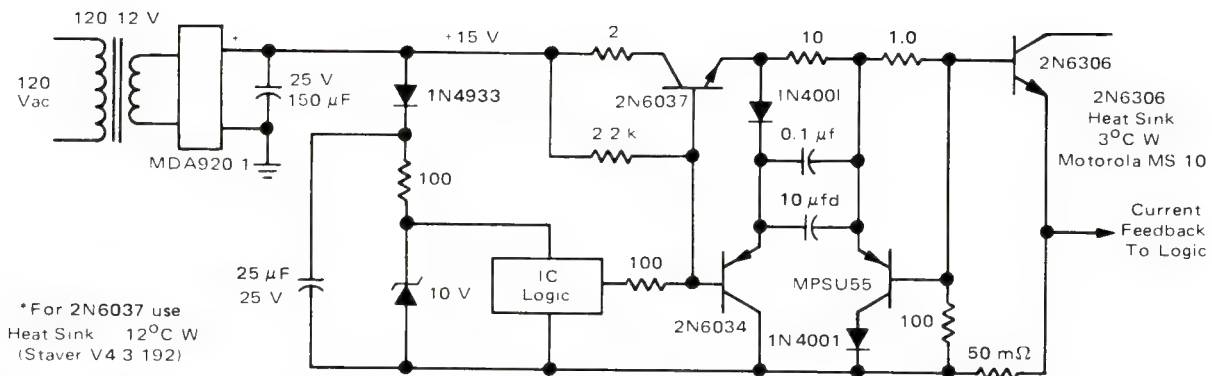
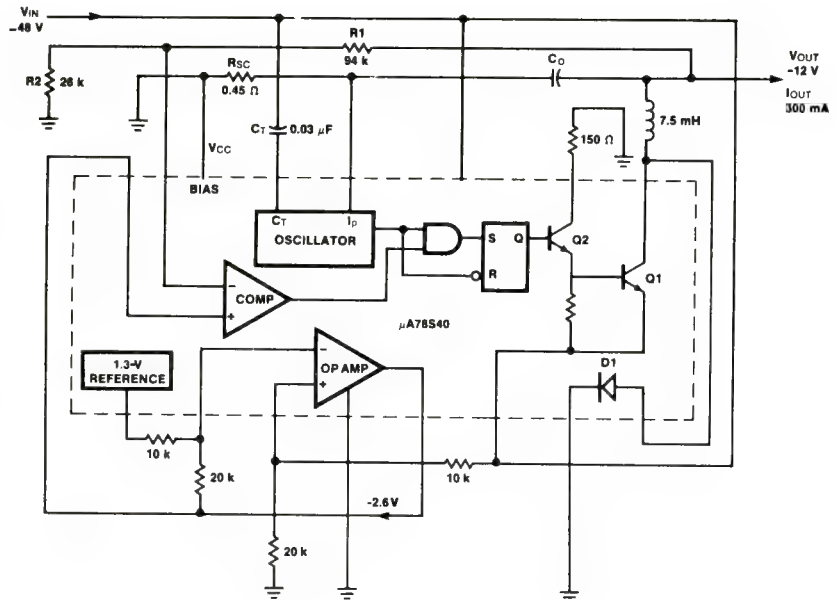
voltage more negative than substrate, which is grounded. Efficiency is 84% with 200-mA load. Output voltage ripple is 50 mV but can be reduced by increasing value of C_O .—R. J. Apfel and

D. B. Jones, Universal Switching Regulator Diversifies Power Subsystem Applications, *Computer Design*, March 1978, p 103–112.



HIGH-VOLTAGE NEGATIVE SWITCHING—Uses zener to reduce supply voltage to acceptable level for LM304 IC regulator. Base drive and voltage isolation are provided by Q_2 , R_{10} , and R_{11} for PIC636 hybrid power switch. Circuit operates in fixed OFF-time mode.—L. Dixon and R. Patel, *Designers' Guide to: Switching Regulators*, EDN Magazine, Oct. 20, 1974, p 53–59.

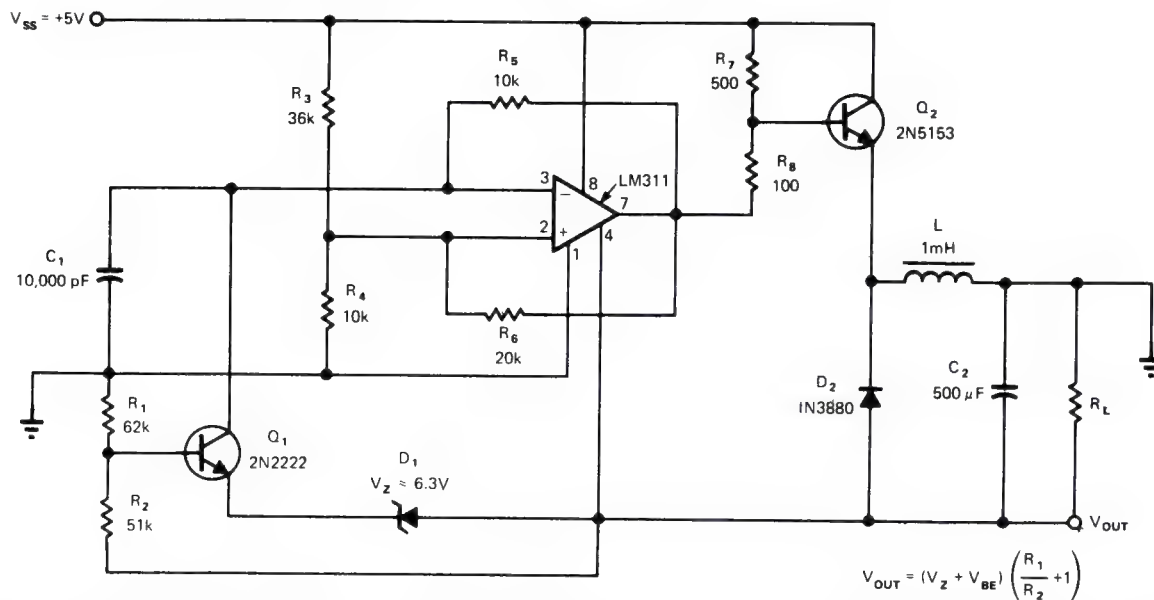
–12 V AT 300 mA FROM –48 V—Uses Fairchild $\mu A78S40$ switching regulator having variety of internal functions that can provide differing voltage step-up, step-down, and inverter modes by appropriately connecting external components. Efficiency is 86%, and output ripple is 300 mV. Extra opamp on chip is used to derive required reference voltage of –2.6 V from internal 1.3-V reference.—R. J. Apfel and D. B. Jones, *Universal Switching Regulator Diversifies Power Subsystem Applications*, *Computer Design*, March 1978, p 103–112.



POWER SWITCH FOR SWITCHING REGULATOR—Circuit operating from 12-V step-down transformer includes push-pull driver providing interface between logic drive signal and 2N6306 high-voltage power transistor. Switching is

provided at 3 A and 20 kHz, with artificial negative bias supply created from single positive supply to improve fall time. Current limiting is added to base current to limit overdrive and reduce storage time. Power switch is turned off

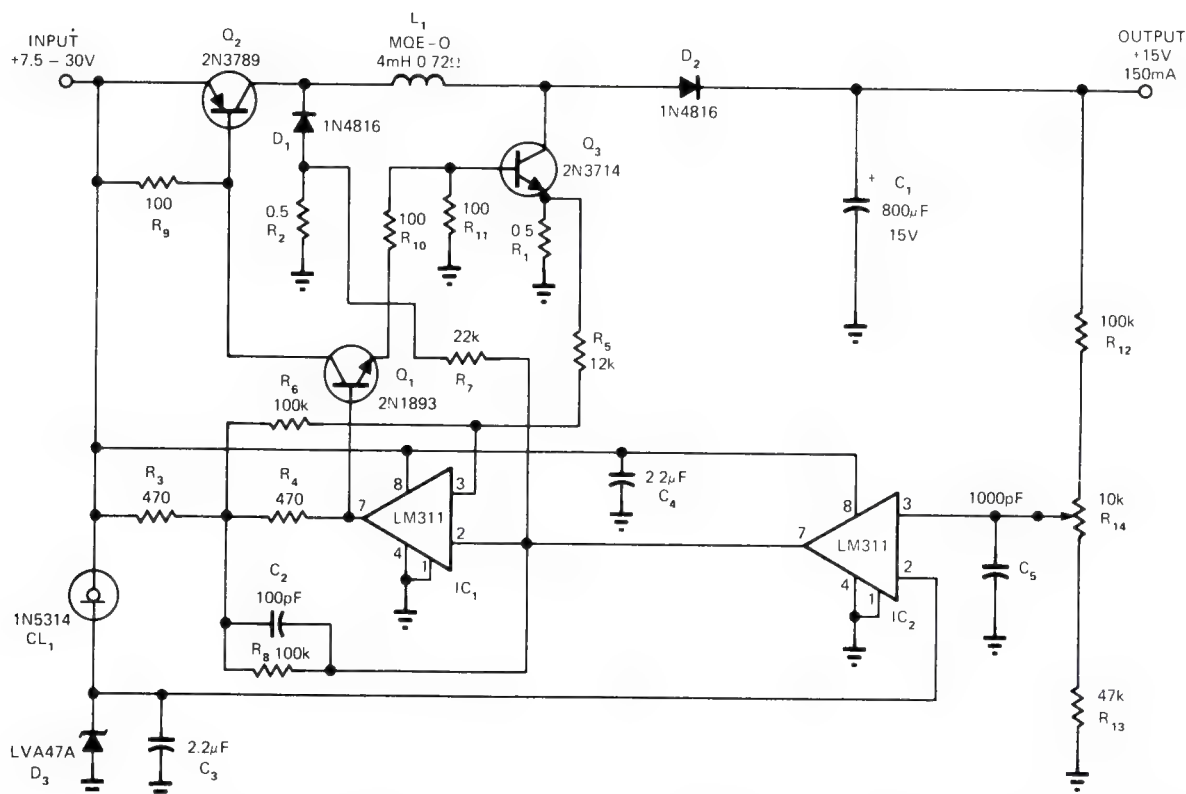
by forcing IC to logic low. Used in 24-V 3-A switching-mode power supply operating from AC line.—R. J. Haver, "A New Approach to Switching Regulators," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-719, p 5.



+5 V TO -15 V—Use of switching regulator for voltage conversion permits generation of higher output voltage along with polarity reversal. LM311 operates as free-running MVBR with low duty cycle. Frequency is determined

by C_1 and R_5 and duty cycle by divider R_3 - R_4 . Extra loop function performed by Q_1 and zener modifies oscillator duty cycle until desired output level is obtained. Nominal frequency is 6

kHz, duty cycle is 20% for -15 V output, and maximum load current is 200 mA. Design equations are given.—H. Mortensen, IC Comparator Converts +5 to -15V DC, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 20, 1973, p 78-79.

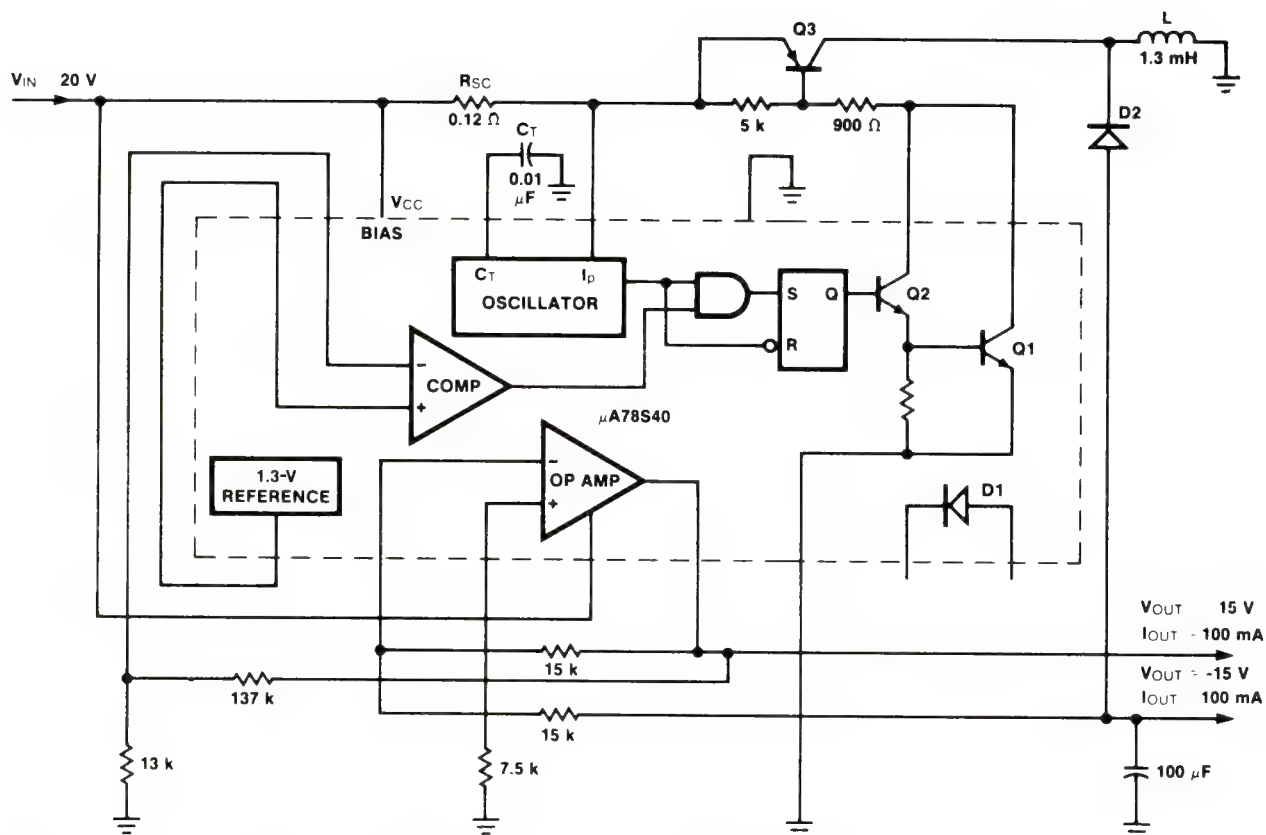
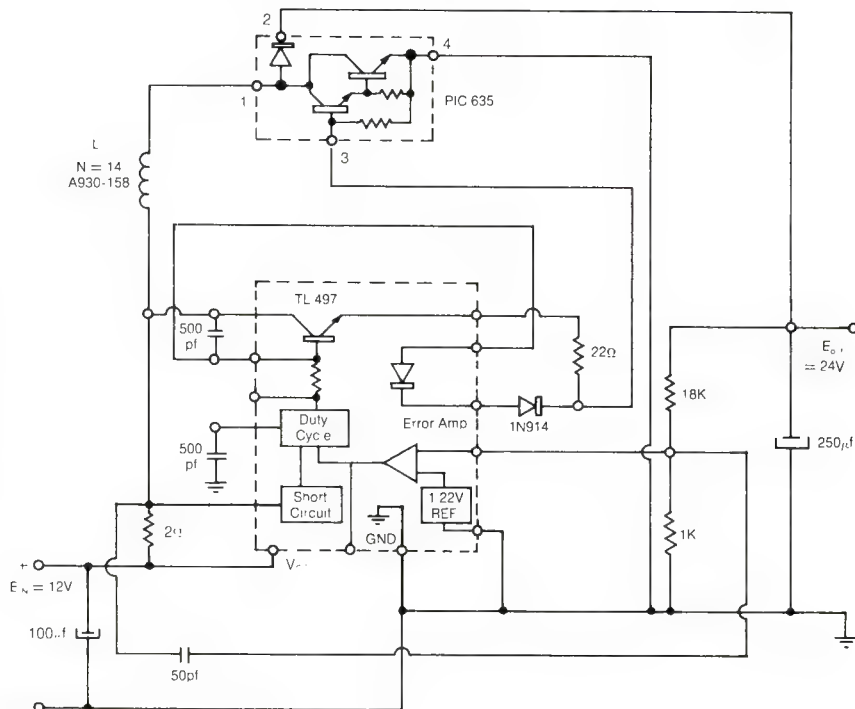


15 V FROM 7.5-30 V—Switching regulator operation is independent of input voltage level. When power is applied, Q_1 conducts and turns on Q_2 and Q_3 . When linear rising current of Q_1 exceeds upper threshold as sensed by R_2 , IC_1 switches to low output state and turns off all

three transistors. Voltage across L_1 reverses, and current flows into C_1 through D_1 and D_2 . When this current as sensed by R_2 falls below lower threshold, IC_1 switches back to its high output state. This oscillating action continues until output voltage as sensed by IC_2 rises above

desired level, when IC_2 switches to its low output state and holds IC_1 low until output drops back below preset level to complete one cycle of oscillation.—A. Delagrange, Voltage Regulator Can Have Same Input and Output Level, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1973, p 87 and 89.

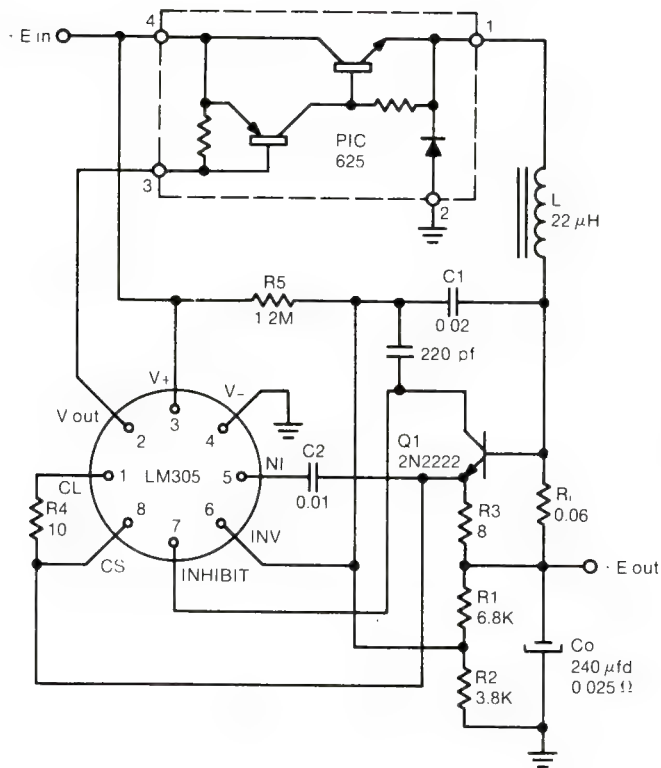
+24 V FROM +12 V AT 2 A—Combination of PIC635 boost switching regulator and TL497 control circuit accepts DC input voltage and provides regulated output voltage that must be greater than input voltage. When transistor switch is turned on, input voltage is applied across L. When transistor is turned off, energy stored in L is transferred through diode to load where it adds to energy transferred directly from input to output during diode conduction time. Output voltage is regulated by controlling duty cycle.—"Flyback and Boost Switching Regulator Design Guide," Unitrode, Watertown, MA, 1978, U-76, p 9.



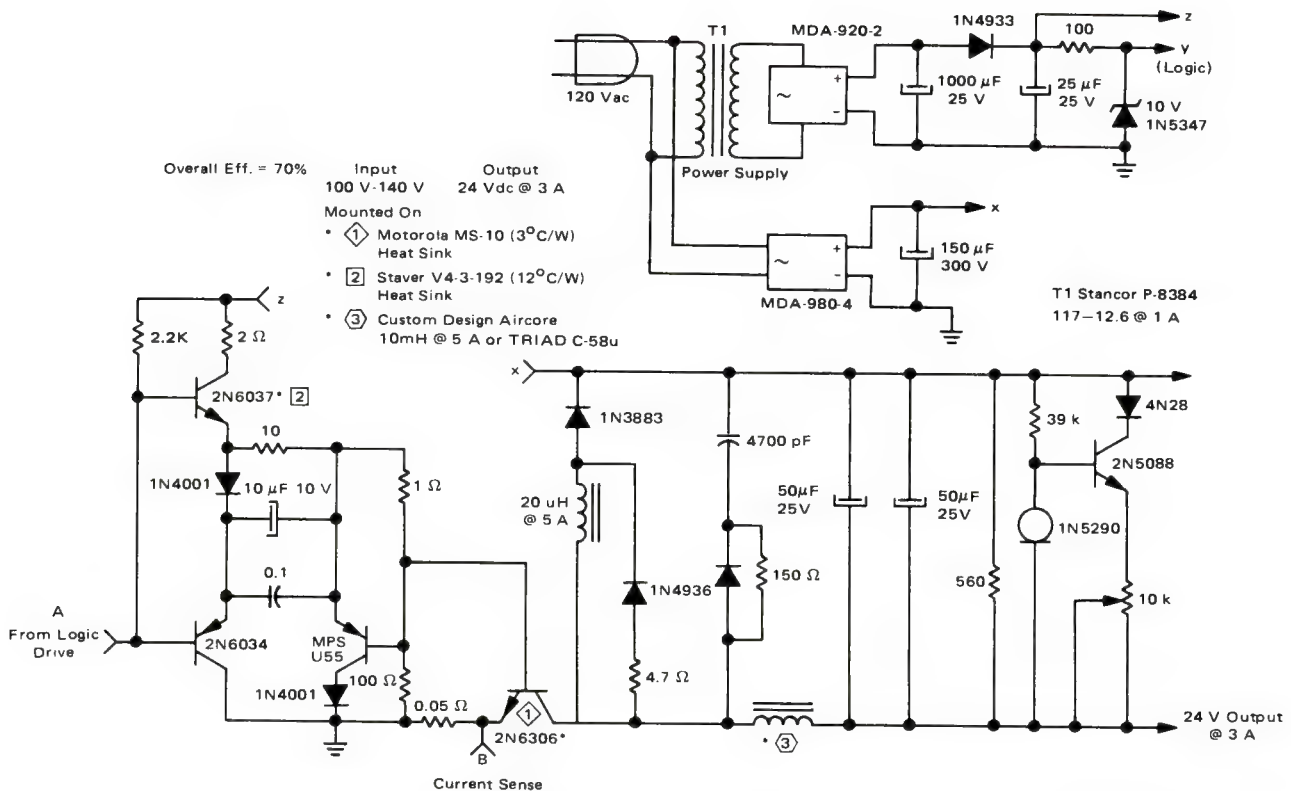
$\pm 15V$ TRACKING—Dual-tracking connection for Fairchild $\mu A78S40$ switching regulator operates from single 20-V input. Efficiency is 75%

for +15 V and 85% for -15 V, both at 100 mA. Output ripple is 30 mV.—R. J. Apfel and D. B. Jones, Universal Switching Regulator Diversi-

fies Power Subsystem Applications, *Computer Design*, March 1978, p 103-112.



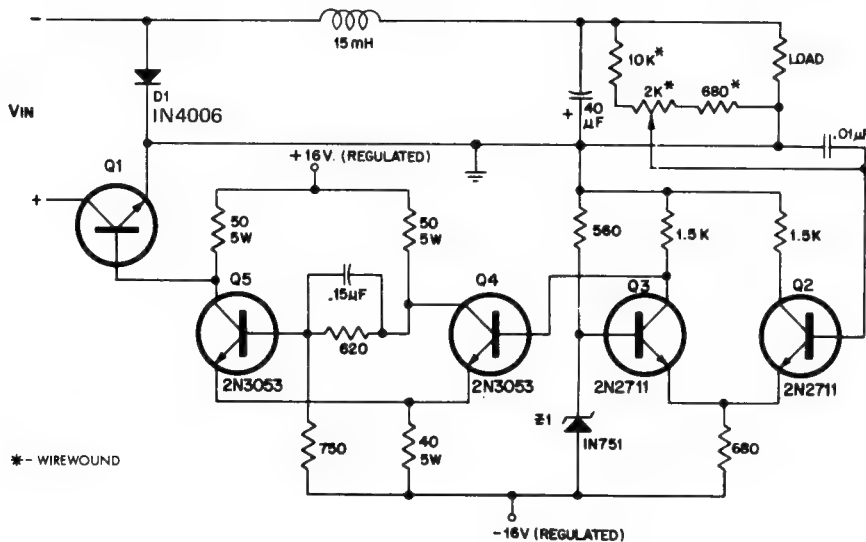
+5 V SWITCHING AT 10 A—Unitrode PIC625 hybrid power switch provides switching action for LM305 regulator at switching speeds up to 100 kHz for input voltage range of 20–40 V. Circuit operates in fixed OFF-time mode that makes output ripple independent of input voltage. Q1 provides current-limiting action.—“Switching Regulator Design Guide,” Unitrode, Watertown, MA, 1974, U-68A, p 7.



24-V 3-A SWITCHING-MODE—Circuit operates at 20 kHz from AC line with 70% efficiency. Control portion uses quad comparator and optoisolator and provides short-circuit protection.

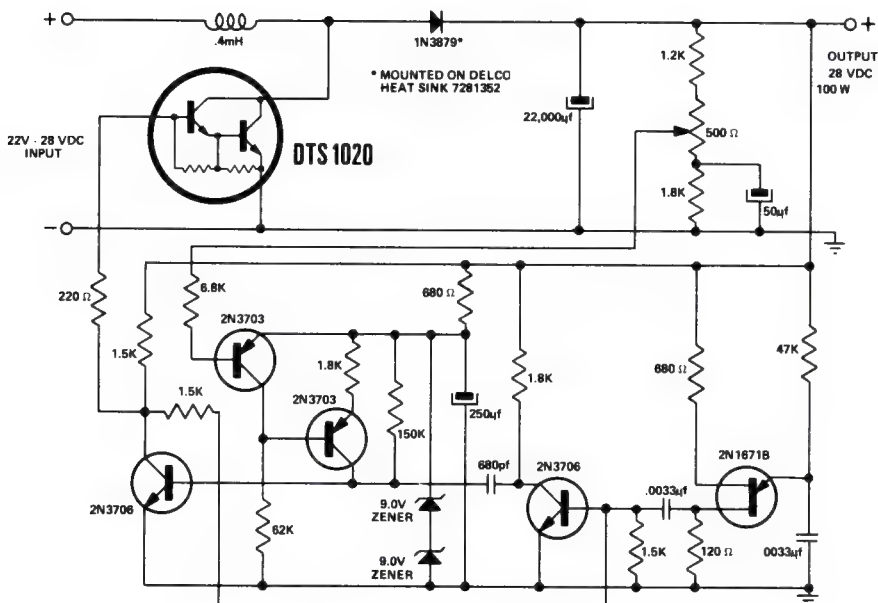
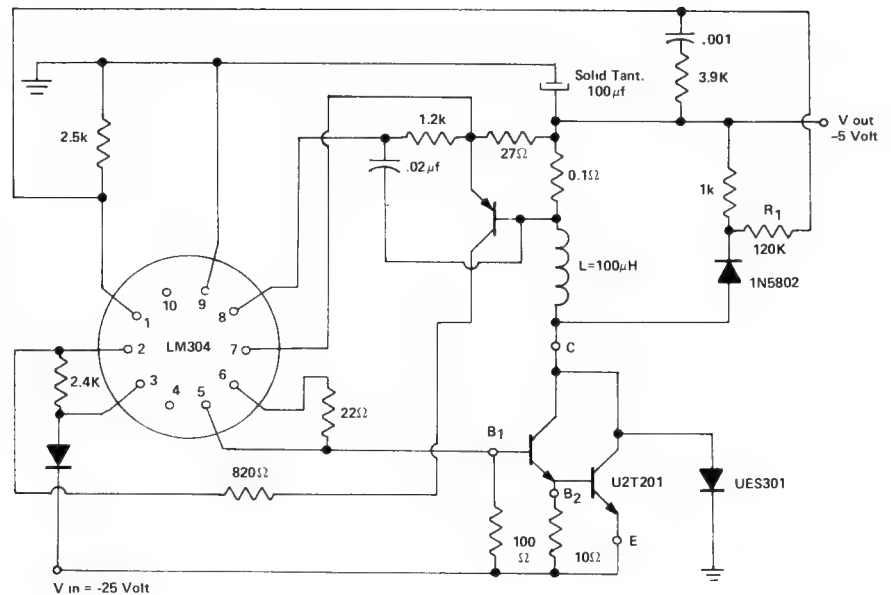
Logic drive uses push-pull transistors to switch 2N6306 power transistor at 20-kHz rate. Load regulation is 0.8% over output range of 1.5 to 3 A with 120-VAC input. Line regulation is 3% at

3 A for input range of 100 to 140 VAC.—R. J. Haver, “A New Approach to Switching Regulators,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-719, p 11.

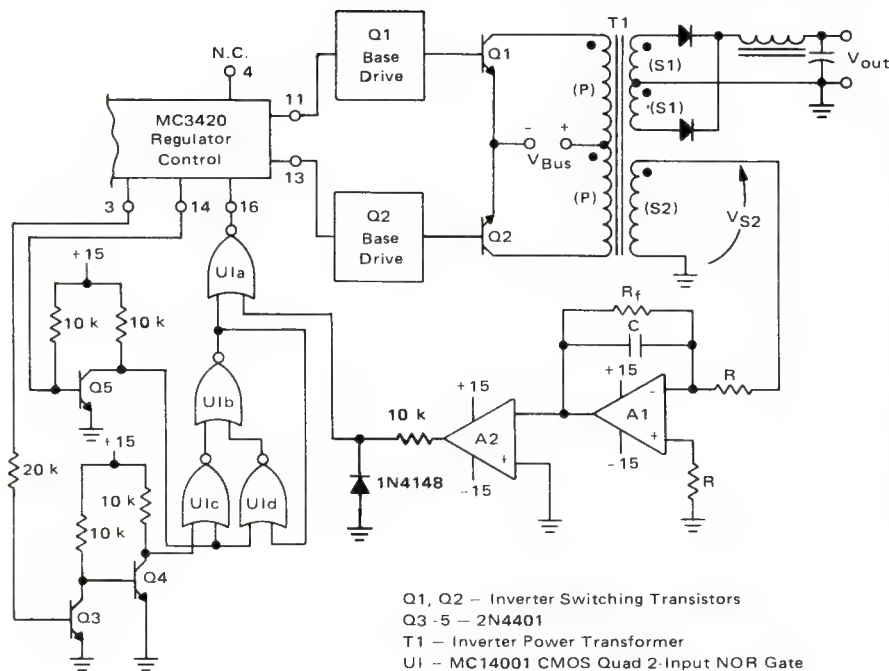


250 V AT 3 A—Single high-voltage silicon power transistor Q1 serves as series element in switching regulator, with regulation obtained by pulse-width modulation. Delco DTS-431 provides output of 250 V for maximum input of 325 V; other Delco transistors in same series give different combinations of output voltage and current in range of 300–750 W maximum output power. Efficiency is 92% at full load. Differential amplifier Q2-Q3 senses output voltage of regulator and feeds Schmitt trigger Q4-Q5 for turning series transistor Q1 on and off. Resulting square wave of voltage is smoothed by LC filter between Q1 and load.—“Pulse Width Modulated Switching Regulator,” Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1972, Application Note 39, p. 3.

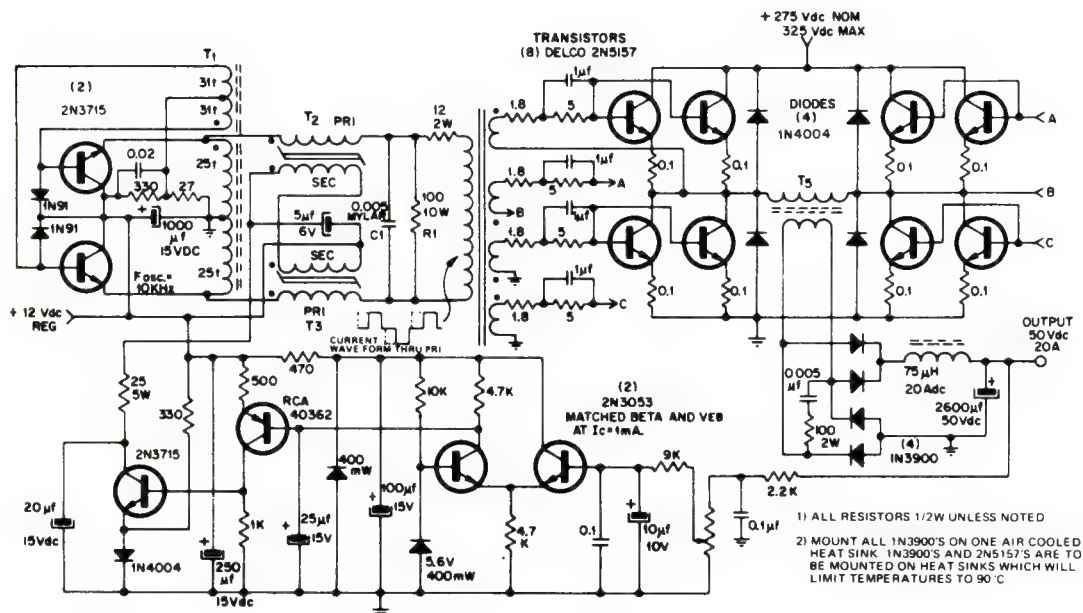
-5 V SWITCHING—Unitrode U2T201 Darlington serves as switching element for LM304 step-down switching regulator operating from input of -25 V. Operating frequency can be about 25 kHz. Darlington will handle peak currents up to 10 A.—“Designer's Guide to Power Darlington's as Switching Devices,” Unitrode, Watertown, MA, 1975, U-70, p. 10.



28 V AT 100 W—Circuit using Delco DTS-1020 Darlington silicon power transistor operates over input range of 22–28 V. Switching rate is 9 kHz. Efficiency is about 85% at full load. Output voltage is sensed to control pulse width of mono MVBR which is triggered at 9 kHz by oscillator.—“28 Volt Darlington Switching Regulator,” Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1971, Application Note 49, p. 4.



SYMMETRY CORRECTION—Low-cost external correction circuit for MC3420 switching-mode regulator ensures balanced operation of power transformer in push-pull inverter configuration. Circuit senses voltage impressed on primary of T1 through sensing secondary S2, for integration by opamp A1 so voltage on C represents volt-second product applied to T1. During conduction period of Q1, voltage on C ramps up to some positive value and output of A2 is low. Conduction period for output 2 then begins, Q2 turns on, and C ramps down to 0 V. A2 output then goes high, inhibiting output 2 and Q2. Times for C2 to charge and discharge are equal so conduction periods are equal.—H. Wurzburg, "A Symmetry Correcting Circuit for Use with the MC3420," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1977, EB-66.



T1 — PRI 50t tap @ 25t #22 AWG
 SEC 62t tap @ 31t #25 AWG
 CORE FERROXCUBE INC
 846T250-3E2A

T4 — PRI 75t #25
 ALL SEC'S 12t #25
 CORE MAGNETICS INC
 50076-1D

L1 — 70t of 5 Pcs.
 #16 in PARALLEL
 CORE ARNOLD ENG
 MOLY PERMALLOY
 A109156-2

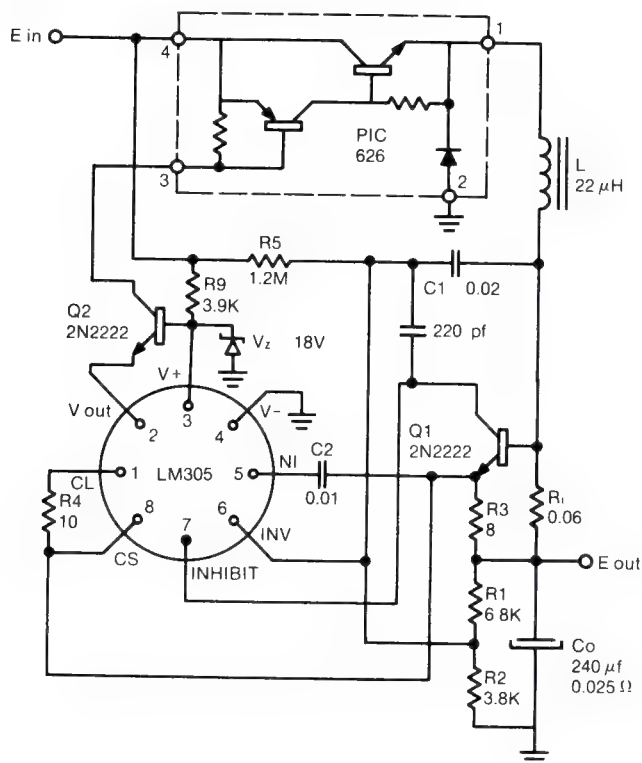
T2, T3 — PRI 150t #29
 SEC 150t #29
 CORE ARNOLD ENG
 4T5515-S500

T5 — PRI 77t #16
 SEC 18t of 6 Pcs
 #16 in PARALLEL
 CORE USE 2 Pcs
 FERROXCUBE
 144T500-365

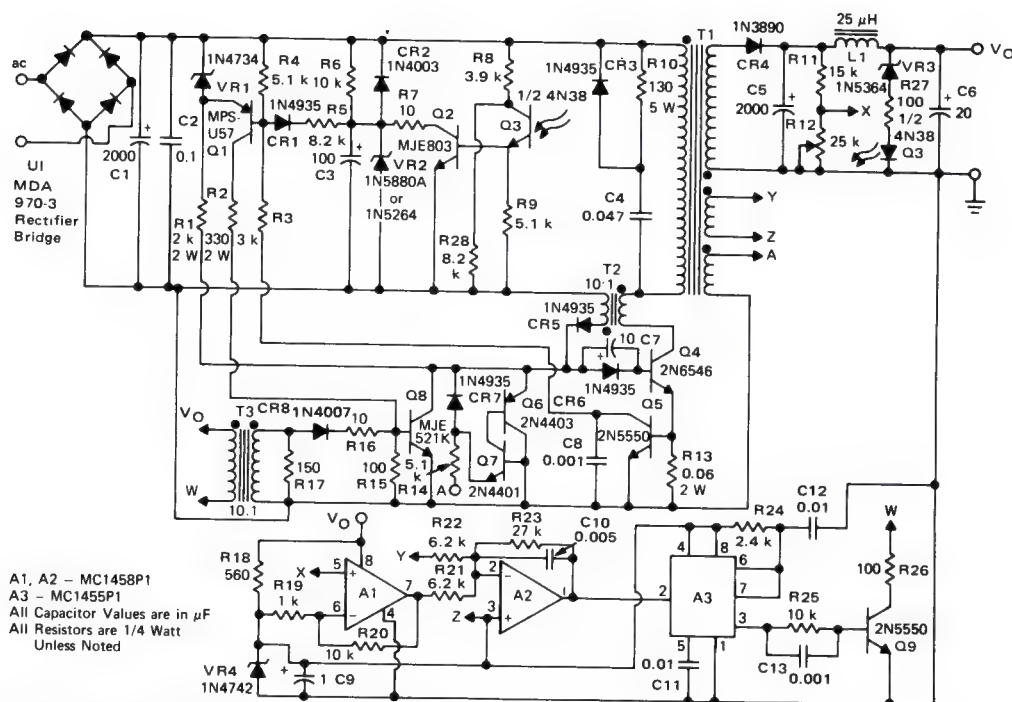
50 V AT 1 kW—Switching regulator operating at 10 kHz uses pulse-width modulation to give 87% efficiency at full load. Input voltage is 275 VDC. Inverter output drives combination of eight Delco 2N5157 power transistors con-

nected in paralleled pairs in each leg of bridge circuit. Clamp diodes in each bridge leg prevent reverse conduction through collector-base diodes of transistors. Regulator consists of differential amplifier and two-stage DC amplifier

controlling direct current through windings of magnetic amplifier.—"One Kilowatt Regulated Power Converter with the 2N5157 Silicon Power Transistor," Delco, Kokomo, IN, 1972, Application Note 44, p 3.



HIGH-VOLTAGE POSITIVE-SWITCHING—Designed for operation from supply voltages above 40-V maximum rating of LM305 regulator. Output is +5 V at up to 10 A. Circuit uses fraction of input voltage as determined by R9 and zener, with Q2 providing voltage isolation between regulator and Unitrode PIC626 hybrid power switch.—"Switching Regulator Design Guide," Unitrode, Watertown, MA, 1974, U-68A, p 9.



24 V AT 3 A FOR CATV—Switching regulator design meets requirements for cable television systems where small size, low weight, and high efficiency are prime considerations. Circuit operates above 18 kHz either from 40–60 V 60-Hz square-wave source (CATV power line from ferroresonant transformer) or from DC standby

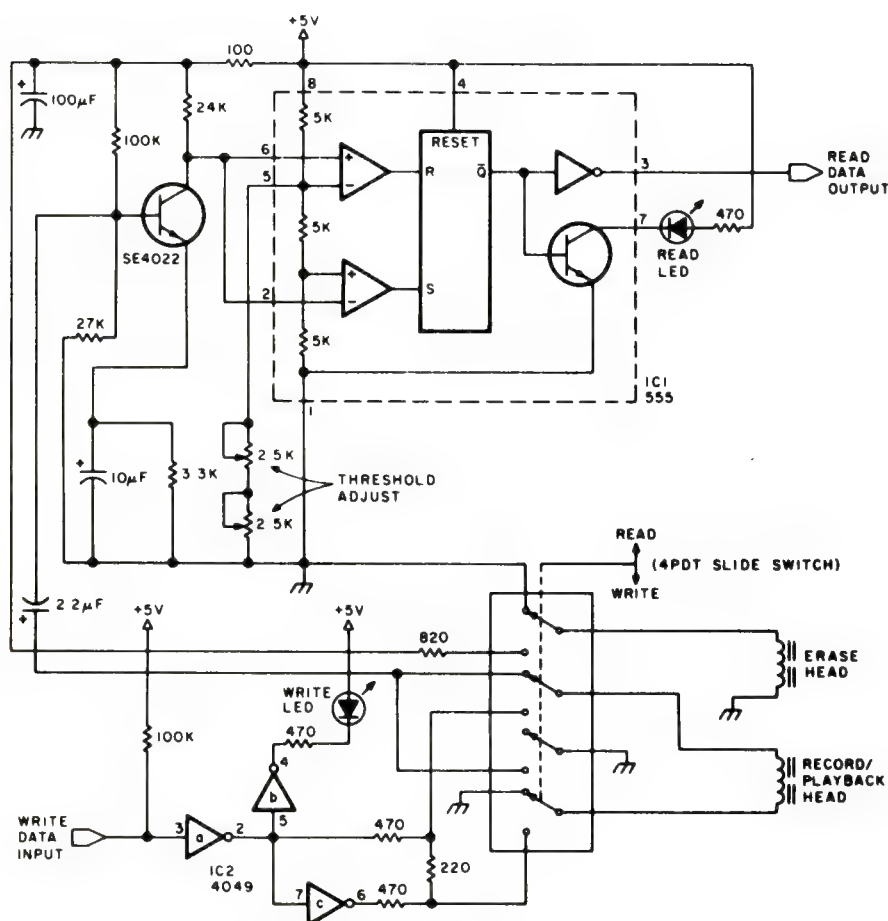
source. Control circuit consists of dual opamp and linear IC timer used to vary ON time of 2N6546 power transistor. At start-up, Q4 is saturated and full input voltage is applied to primary of power transformer T1. Current then ramps up linearly until Q4 is switched off by opamps A1 and A2 and timer A3. Power trans-

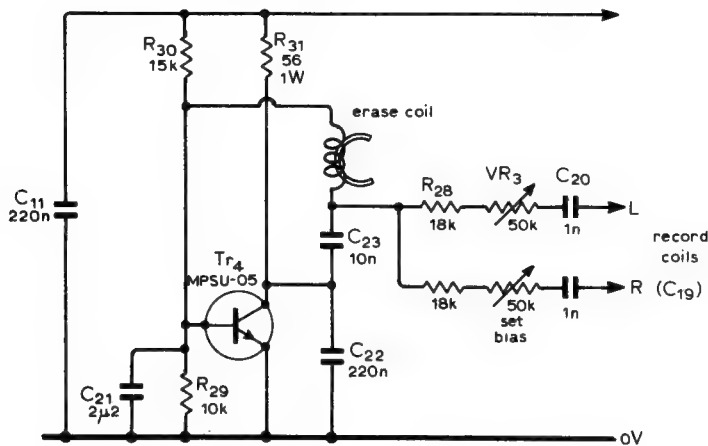
sistor is operated between saturation and OFF state at above 18 kHz, with ON time varied while OFF time is fixed, to maintain constant output voltage as sensed by A1.—J. Nappe and N. Wellenstein, "An 80-Watt Switching Regulator for CATV and Industrial Applications," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-752, p 5.

Tape Recorder Circuits

DIGITAL RECORDING WITH CASSETTES—Circuit shows modifications required for standard cassette recorder to bring read level up to about 1 V. Recorder works well over range of 100 to 1200 b/s. During write process, direct current is

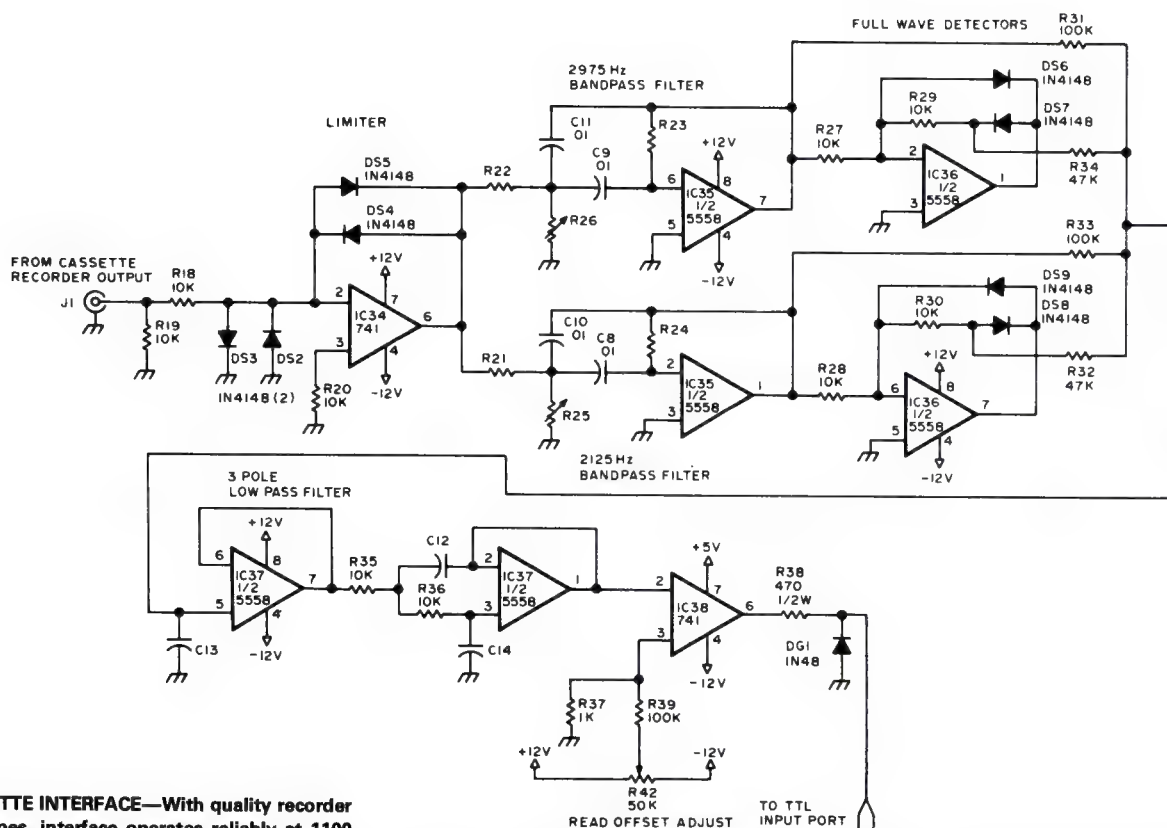
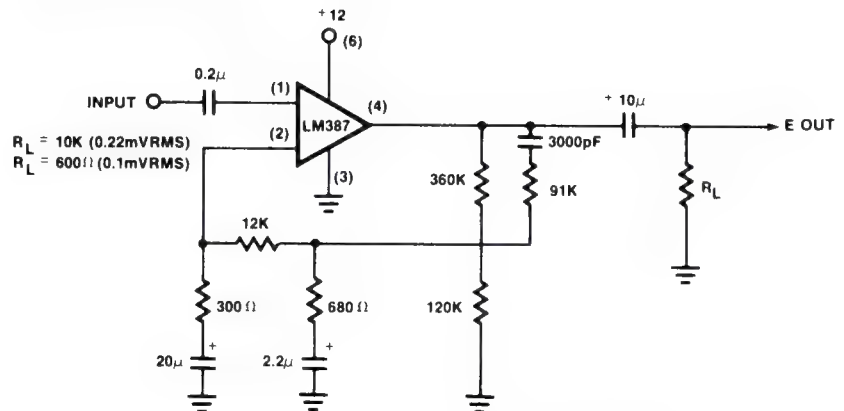
timer is used as combination level detector and flip-flop to recover serial data.—R. W. Burhans, **A Simpler Digital Cassette Tape Interface**, *BYTE*, Oct. 1978, p 142-143.





ERASE/BIAS OSCILLATOR—Used in high-quality stereo cassette deck operating from AC line or battery. Provides up to 33 VRMS at 50-kHz erase frequency, as required for completely erasing existing recording on tape when recording over it. Supply voltage should be in range of 12–14 V. Article gives all other circuits of cassette deck and describes operation in detail.—J. L. Linsley Hood, *Low-Noise, Low-Cost Cassette Deck*, *Wireless World*, Part 1—May 1976, p 36–40 (Part 2—June 1976, p 62–66; Part 3—Aug. 1976, p 55–56).

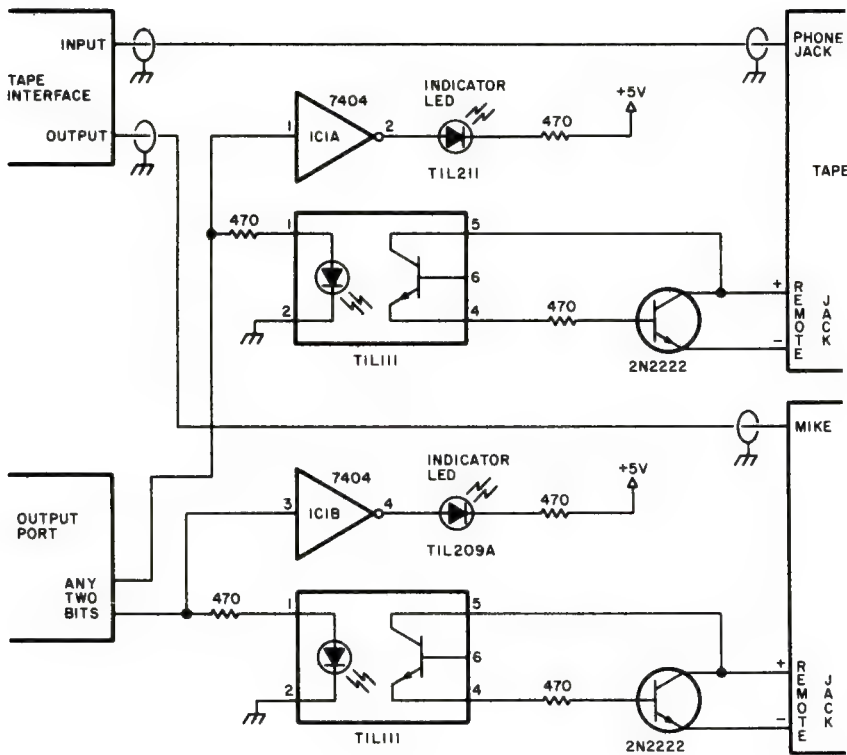
CASSETTE PREAMP—Provides gain of 81 dB and 0.22 mVRMS for 10K load. Gain drops to about 78 dB and output is 0.1 mVRMS for 600-ohm load. Gain values are for 100 Hz, with gain dropping above and below this value.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 782.



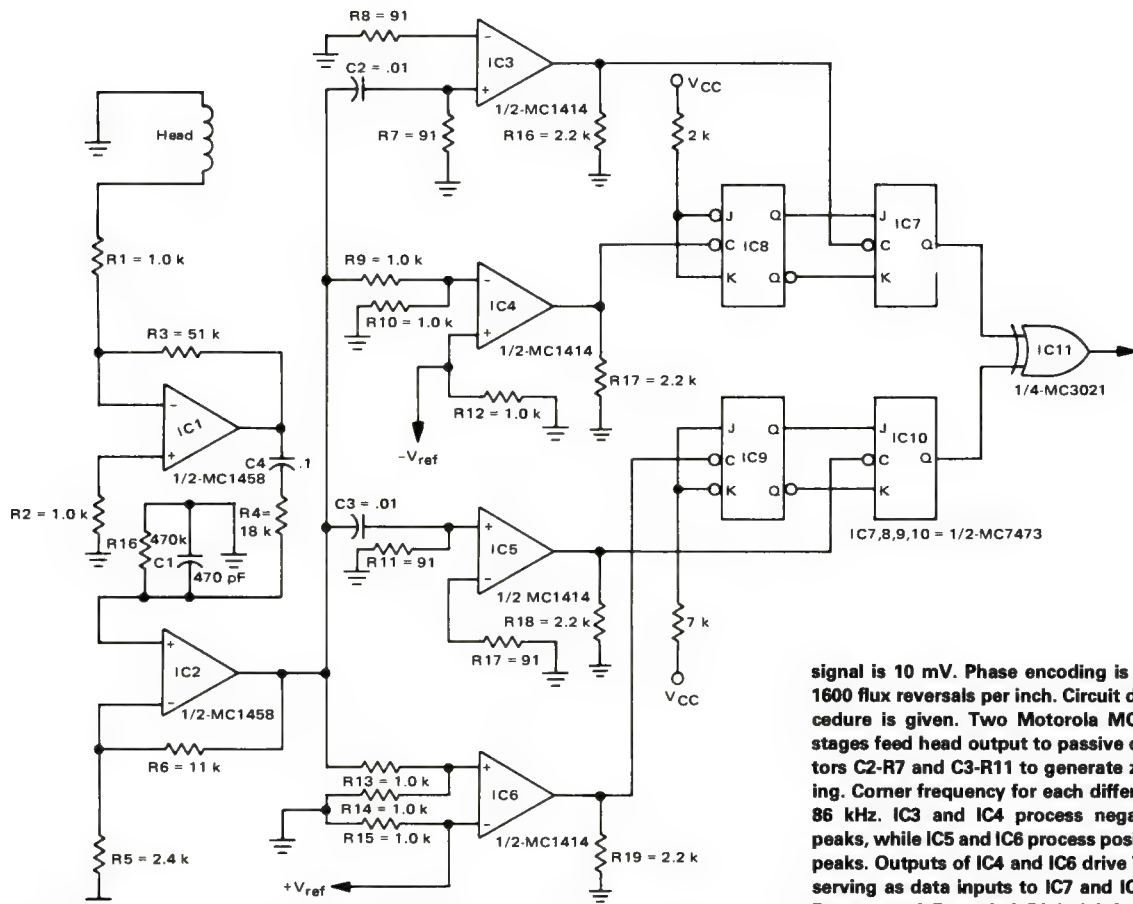
CASSETTE INTERFACE—With quality recorder and tapes, interface operates reliably at 1100 bauds, for loading 24K microprocessor system in 246 s. Cassette output is amplified and clipped by limiting amplifier IC34. Bandpass filters followed by full-wave detectors respond to 2125-Hz mark and 2975-Hz space frequencies

and feed their outputs to summing junction at pin 5 of three-pole active low-pass filter IC37. 2975-Hz tones are rectified to positive voltage and 2125-Hz tones to negative voltage, with amplitudes varying from maximum at exact fre-

quencies to sum voltage of 0 V at midfrequency of 2550 Hz. Output opamp IC38 delivers correct TTL level for reading by single-bit input port.—R. Suding, *Why Wait? Build a Fast Cassette Interface*, *BYTE*, July 1976, p 46–53.



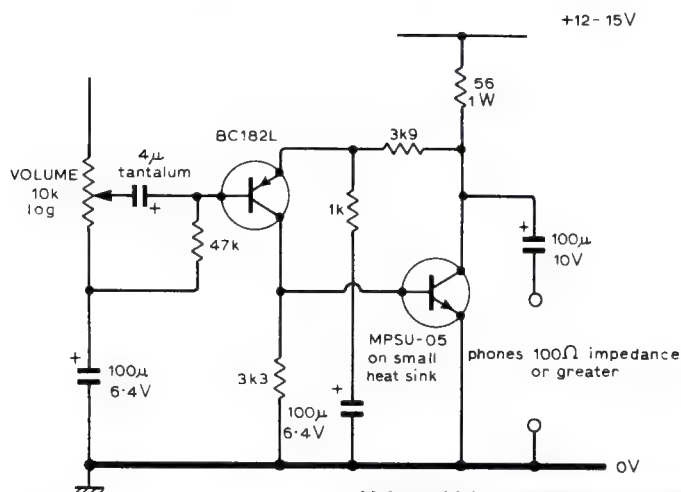
CASSETTE FILE UPDATE—Interface circuit controls two tape decks for updating mailing lists or other sequential files stored on magnetic tape in audio cassettes. Two cassette tape recorders are required, one for input (reading files) and one for output (writing files). Microprocessor tape input and output circuits are connected to appropriate tape unit as shown. Only one cassette operates at any given time. Optocouplers prevent polarity or voltage problems between tape motor and microprocessor. Tape functions are under software control. Software delay of about 1 s allows tape motor to come up to speed before recording starts. Records are in numerical or other logical sequence, so updating requires only one pass. On update, old cassette file is read into microprocessor for deletion, change, or addition of data, and corrected data is written on new cassette. Article covers use for maintaining Christmas card and other mailing lists, payroll records sequenced by Social Security number, and other sequential lists.—W. D. Smith, *Fundamentals of Sequential File Processing*, *BYTE*, Oct. 1977, p 114–116, 118, 120, 122, 124, and 126–127.



CASSETTE DATA READOUT—Uses separate circuits having threshold provisions for both

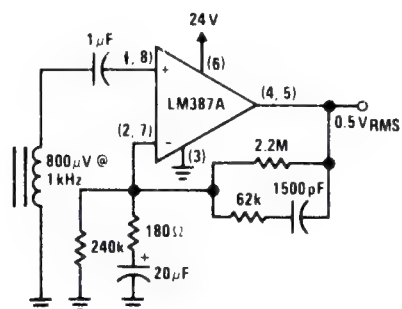
positive and negative peaks, for reading data stored on cassette tape at 15 in/s. Head output

signal is 10 mV. Phase encoding is used with 1600 flux reversals per inch. Circuit design procedure is given. Two Motorola MC1458 gain stages feed head output to passive differentiators C2-R7 and C3-R11 to generate zero crossing. Corner frequency for each differentiator is 86 kHz. IC3 and IC4 process negative-going peaks, while IC5 and IC6 process positive-going peaks. Outputs of IC4 and IC6 drive T flip-flops serving as data inputs to IC7 and IC10.—"The Recovery of Recorded Digital Information in Drum, Disk and Tape Systems," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-711, p 9.

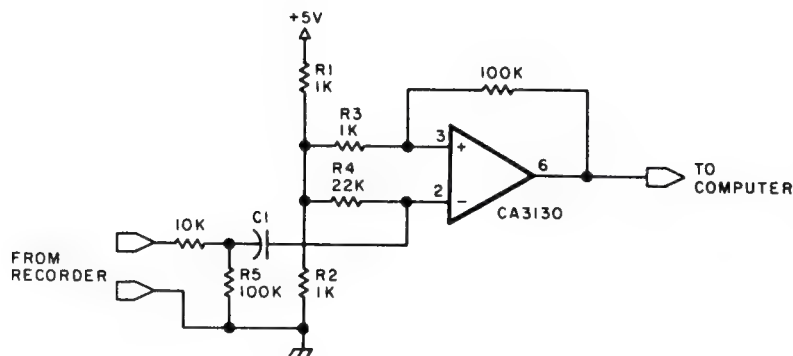


HEADPHONE AMPLIFIER—Used in high-quality stereo cassette deck operating from AC line or battery. Provides gain of 5 in class A, for use with low-sensitivity headphones or low-impedance headphones down to 100 ohms. Replay amplifier output alone is adequate for headphones having 2000-ohm load impedance or

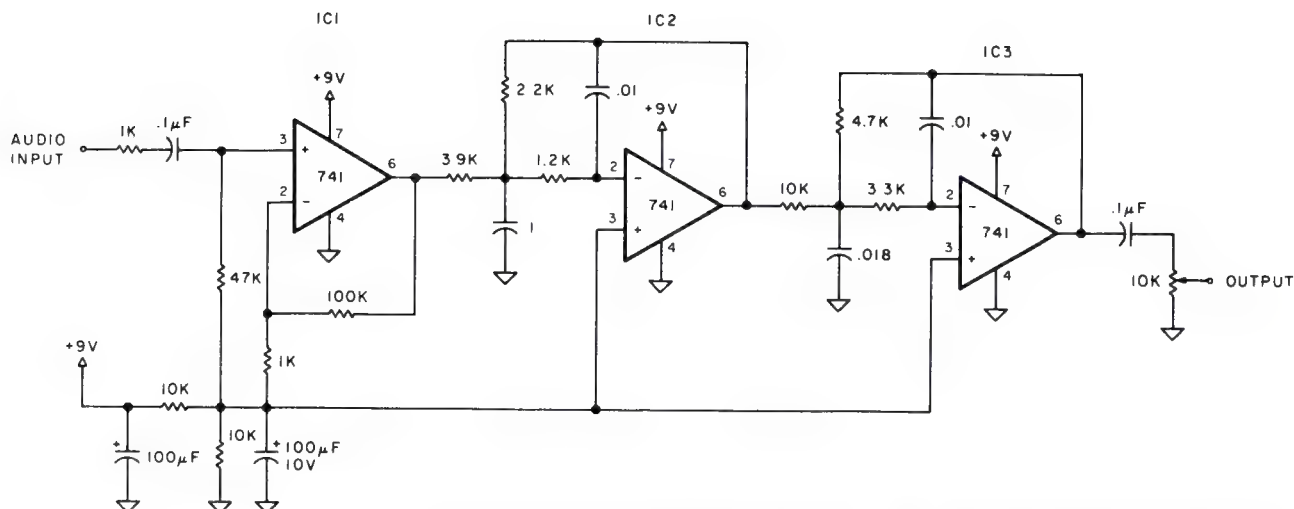
high sensitivity. Article gives all other circuits of cassette deck and describes operation in detail. Input to volume control is taken from output of opamp in replay amplifier, nominally about +5 V.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Low-Noise, Low-Cost Cassette Deck, *Wireless World*, Part 2—June 1976, p 62–66 (Part 1—May 1976, p 36–40; Part 3—Aug. 1976, p 55–56).



NAB PLAYBACK PREAMP—Provides standard NAB equalization for tape player requiring 0.5 VRMS from head having sensitivity of 800 μ V at 1 kHz, with operating speed of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in/s. Design procedure is given. Voltage gain at 1 kHz is 56 dB.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-31–2-37.



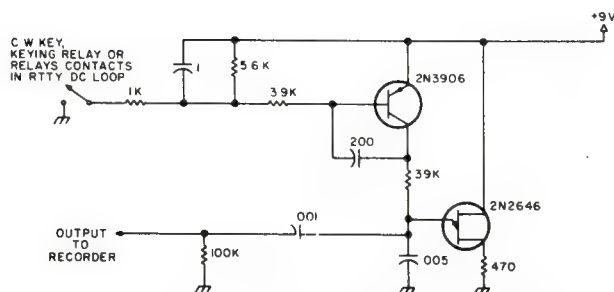
CASSETTE INTERFACE—Used between recorder and computer for loading data stored in tape cassette. Single divider network R1-R2 drives both opamp inputs and provides stabilized sensitivity. R3 isolates inputs.—B. E. Rehm, The TDL System Monitor Board, *BYTE*, April 1978, p 10, 12–14, and 16.



COPYING CASSETTE PROGRAMS—Controller serves for making duplicate copies of microprocessor programs recorded on magnetic tape, for insurance against accidental damage to master cassette during use. Used between audio out-

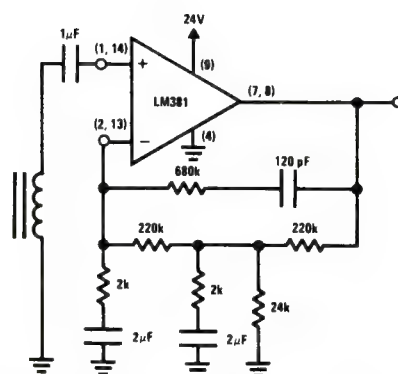
put of cassette player and audio input of tape recorder. Opamp IC1 with gain of 100 overloads so output is constant-amplitude square wave regardless of input level from tape being copied. If program uses audio tones for digital data, eight cycles of 2400 Hz represents digital 1 and

four cycles of 1200 Hz represents digital 0. Additional opamps act as four-pole Butterworth filter rejecting signals above 3000 Hz. 10K pot is adjusted so output level matches requirements of recorder.—P. A. Stark, Copying Computer Cassettes, *Kilobaud*, Aug. 1978, p 94–96.

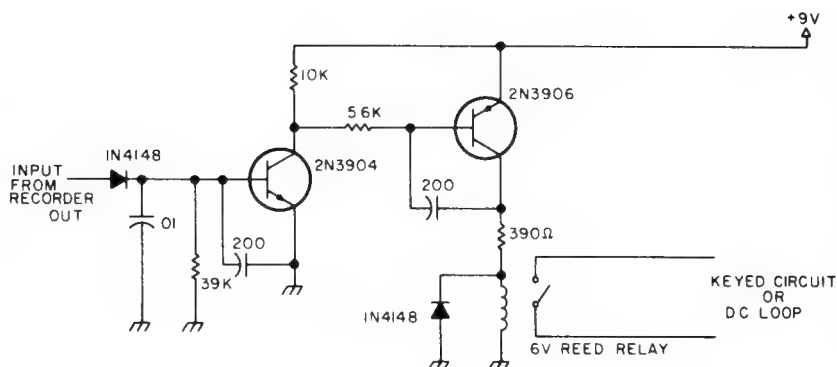


CW AND RTTY ON CASSETTES—Circuit provides conditioning of routine CW calls or RTTY test messages, as required for recording on endless-loop cassette. Keyed signal is filtered to remove contact bounce, then used to turn on

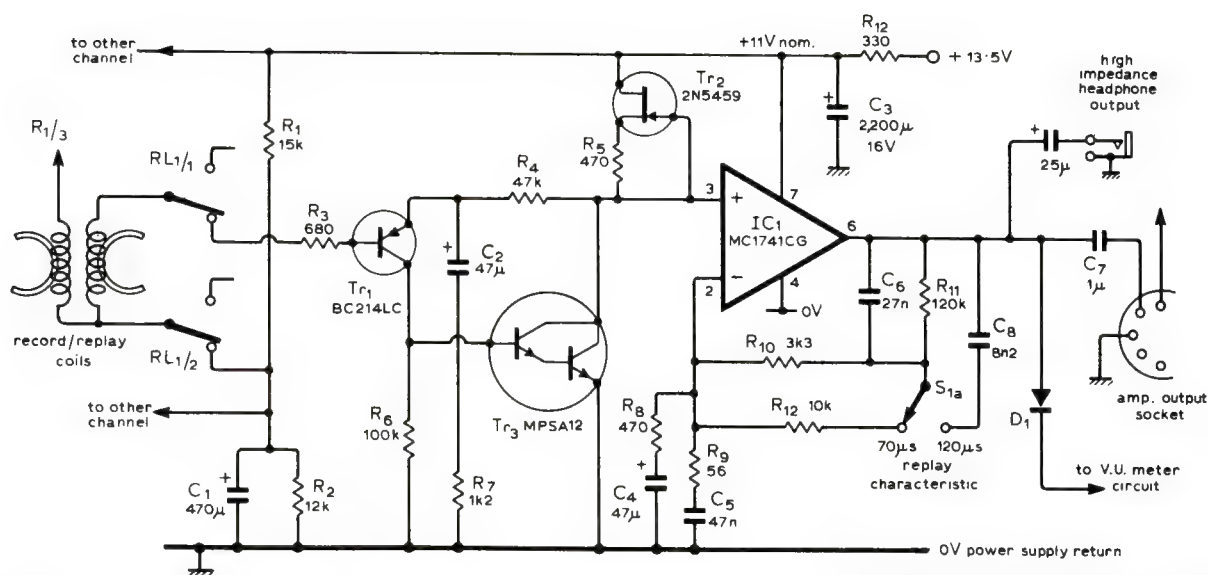
2N3906 which gates 2N2646 sawtooth oscillator operating at about 5 kHz when using 0.005- μ F gate capacitor; for lower frequency, increase capacitor to 0.01 μ F.—Cassette-Aided CW and RTTY, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1977, p 122–123.



FAST TURN-ON PLAYBACK PREAMP—Turn-on for gain and supply voltage is only 0.1 s, as compared to 5 s normally required in preamp providing NAB tape playback response.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-31–2-37.



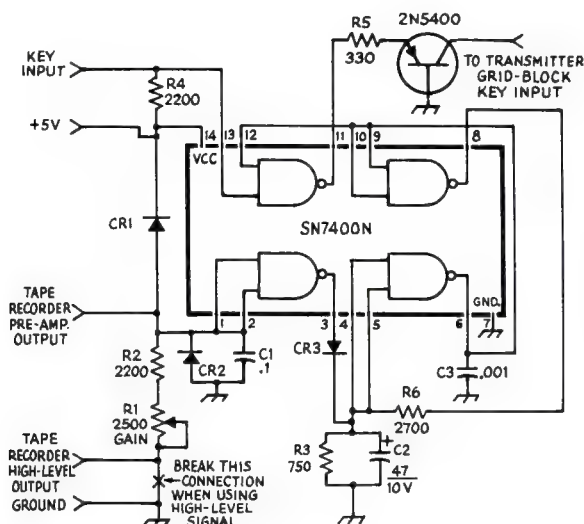
CASSETTE PLAYBACK OF CW AND RTTY—Playback-signal conditioning circuit is used between tape recorder and transmitter when routine CW calls or RTTY test messages are recorded on endless-loop cassette recorder. Recorded tone is rectified by 1N4148 and applied to RC timing circuit. Decay voltage developed across network when tone is removed turns on 2N3904 and 2N3906 stages. Output of 2N3906 drives reed relay in transmitter keying circuit. If resistor is used in place of relay, drop across it during key-down period can be used to drive electronic keyer.—Cassette-Aided CW and RTTY, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1977, p 122–123.



REPLAY AMPLIFIER—Used in high-quality stereo cassette deck operating from AC line or battery. Amplifier design is optimized for minimum noise voltage by using PNP silicon input transistor operated with lowest possible collec-

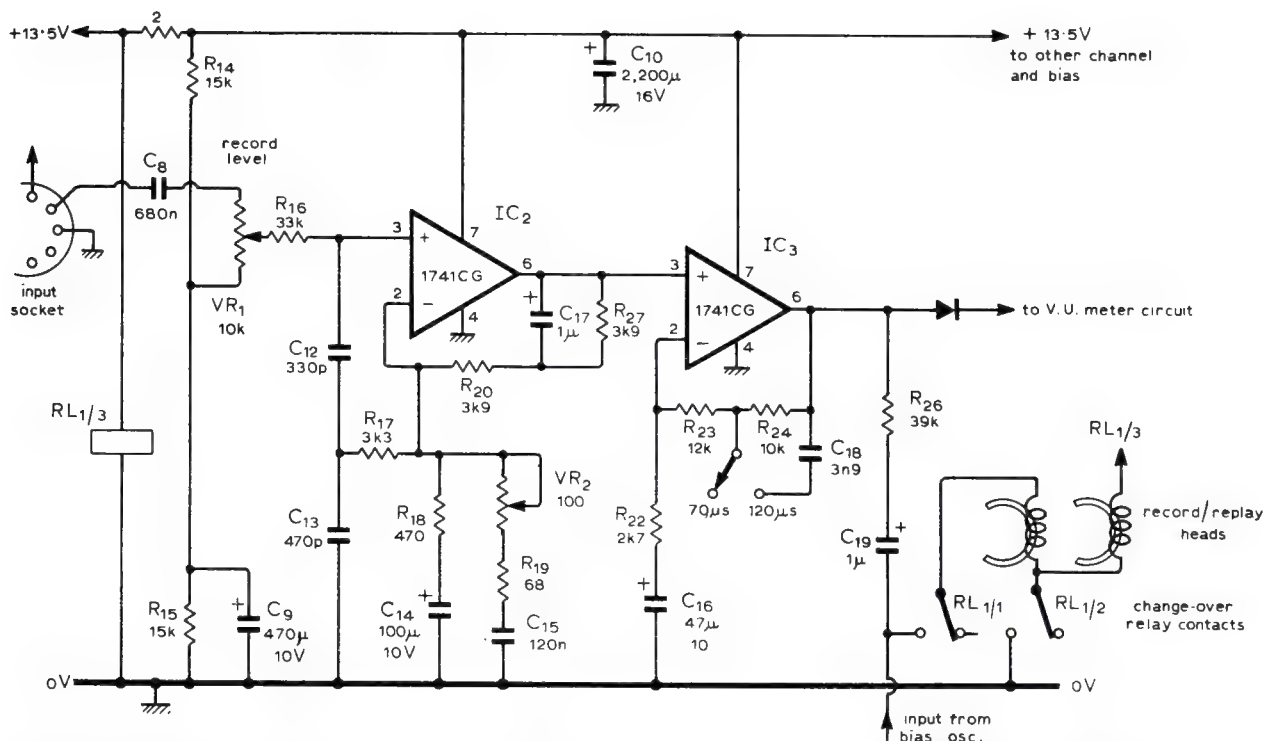
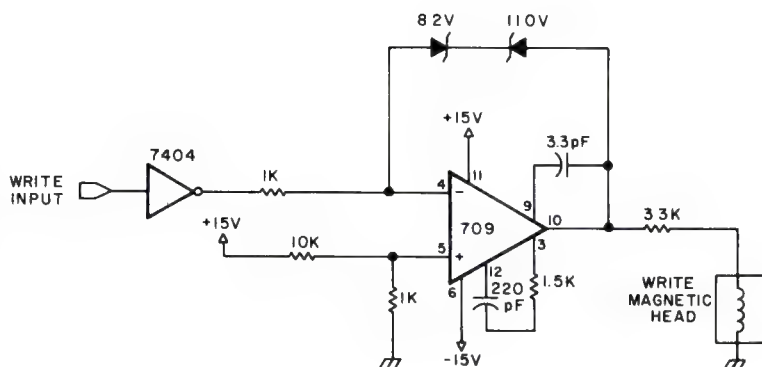
tor current (10 μ A for Texas Instruments transistor specified). Motorola IC in second stage, similar to 741 but having 8-pin metal-can encapsulation, provides equalization required for replay. Output of amplifier is about 0.4 VRMS.

Article gives all other circuits of cassette deck and describes operation in detail.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Low-Noise, Low-Cost Cassette Deck, *Wireless World*, Part 1—May 1976, p 36–40 (Part 2—June 1976, p 62–66; Part 3—Aug. 1976, p 55–56).



KEYING FROM TAPE—Simple envelope detector and wave-shaping circuit uses quad NAND gate for instant replay of recorded CW transmissions through transmitter. Diodes can be 1N270 or any other small-signal switching or general-purpose types. R3, C2, and CR3 provide envelope detection of amplified and clipped audio input from tape recorder.—A. H. Kilpatrick, Keying a Transmitter with a Tape Recorder, *QST*, Jan. 1974, p 45.

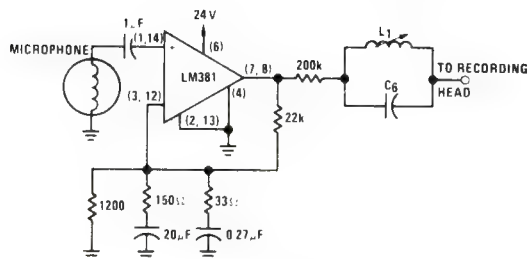
DIGITAL CASSETTE HEAD DRIVE—Provides saturation recording as required for digital data. Back-to-back zeners provide bipolar limiting at ± 10 V. TTL-level inputs are applied to write data input, inverted by 7404, and fed to inverting input of opamp. Noninverting opamp input is referenced to $+1.4$ V so output will switch polarities when TTL level of input changes.—I. Rampil and J. Breimeir, The Digital Cassette Subsystem: Digital Recording Background and Head Interface Electronics, *BYTE*, Feb. 1977, p 24–31.



RECORDING AMPLIFIER—Used in high-quality stereo cassette deck operating from AC line or battery. Uses active RC circuit R_{16} - R_{17} - C_{12} - C_{13} - R_{19} - VR_2 - C_{15} to provide required high-frequency recording characteristic for use with Garrard CT4 recording head; component values may

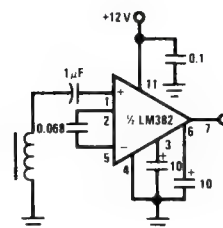
have to be changed for other heads. C_{18} (3.9 nF) is switched in to change from basic 70- μ s recording characteristic to 120 μ s. C_{17} and R_{27} provide new cassette-standard bass preemphasis at 3,180 μ s. Recording level is chosen as 0 VU at 660 Hz. Output feeds VU meter through sili-

con diode. Article gives all other circuits of cassette deck and describes operation in detail.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Low-Noise, Low-Cost Cassette Deck, *Wireless World*, Part 1—May 1976, p 36–40 (Part 2—June 1976, p 62–66; Part 3—Aug. 1976, p 55–56).

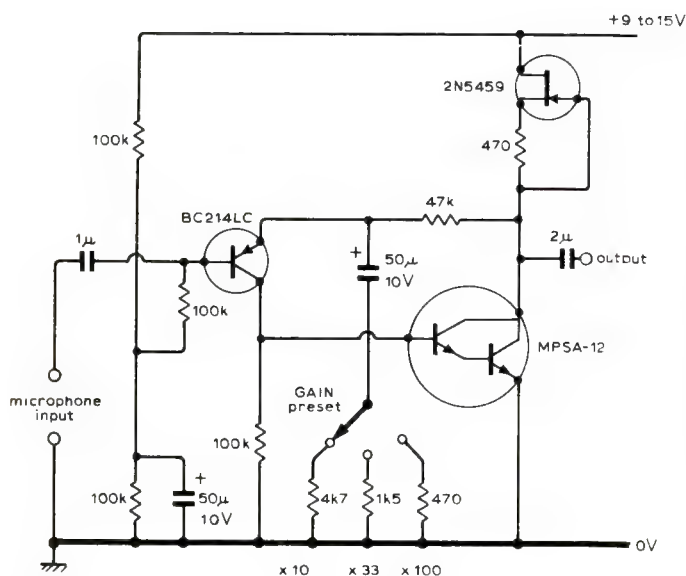


RECORDING AMPLIFIER—Designed for use with microphone having 10-mV peak output and recording head requiring 30- μ A AC drive current. Output swing is 6 VRMS. High-frequency cutoff is 16 kHz, with circuit designed

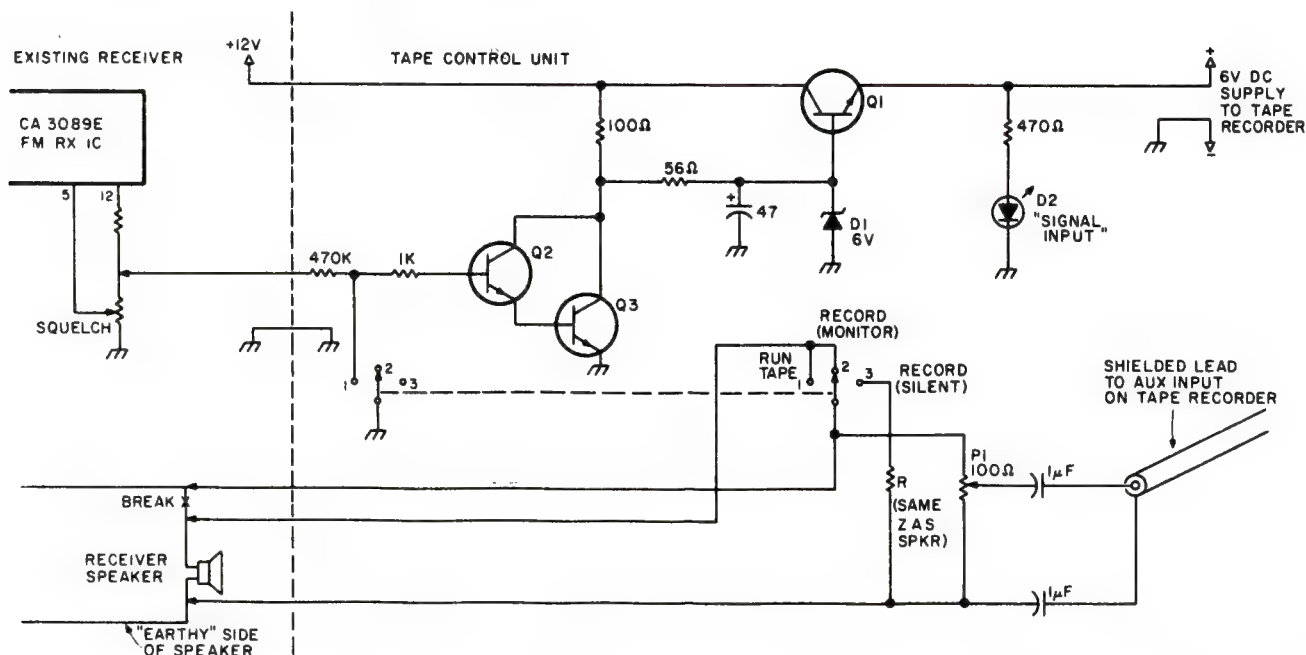
for slope of 6 dB per octave between 4 kHz and 16 kHz to compensate for falling frequency response of recording head starting at 4 kHz.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-31–2-37.



PLAYBACK PREAMP—Circuit is optimized for automotive use at supply of 10–15 V. Wideband 0-dB reference gain is 46 dB. NAB equalization is included. Tape speeds can be 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in/s.—“Audio Handbook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-31–2-37.



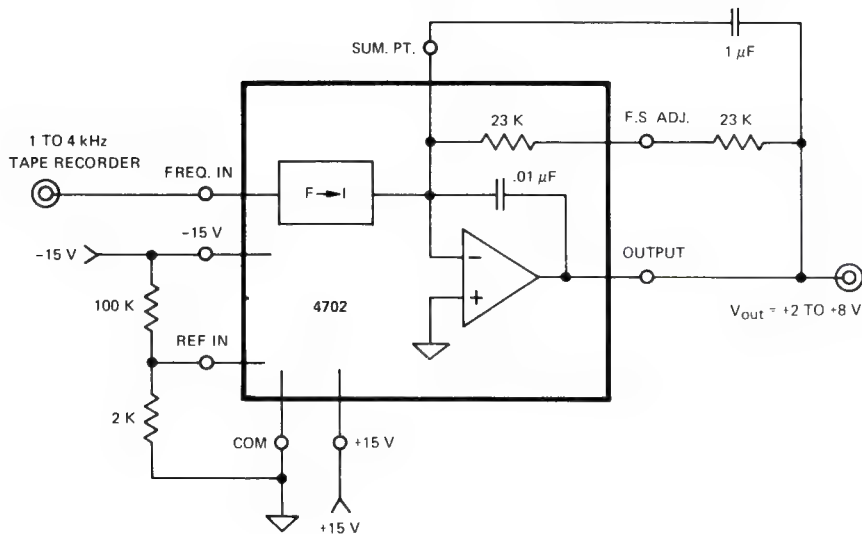
MICROPHONE PREAMP—Used in high-quality stereo cassette deck operating from AC line or battery. Provides three preset gain positions (10, 33, and 100) to meet amplification requirements of practically all types of microphones used with tape recorders. Recording input of cassette deck provides only enough gain for recording from audio amplifier or radio tuner delivering 50–100 mV at fairly low impedance, hence is not suitable for microphone input. Article gives all other circuits of cassette deck and describes operation in detail.—J. L. Linsley Hood, Low-Noise, Low-Cost Cassette Deck, *Wireless World*, Part 2—June 1976, p 62–66 (Part 1—May 1976, p 36–40; Part 3—Aug. 1976, p 55–56).



MESSAGE-CONTROLLED RECORDER—Circuit turns on tape recorder whenever input signal is present in receiver, and turns off recorder when signal goes off. Applications include monitoring local FM repeater for daily usage to obtain call signs of users, or unattended recording of mes-

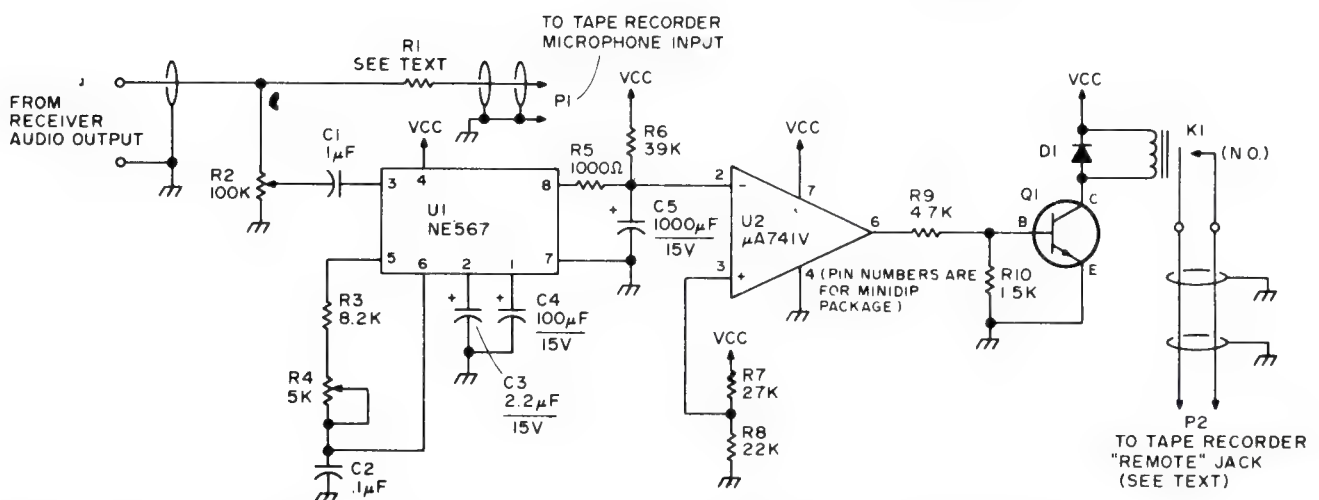
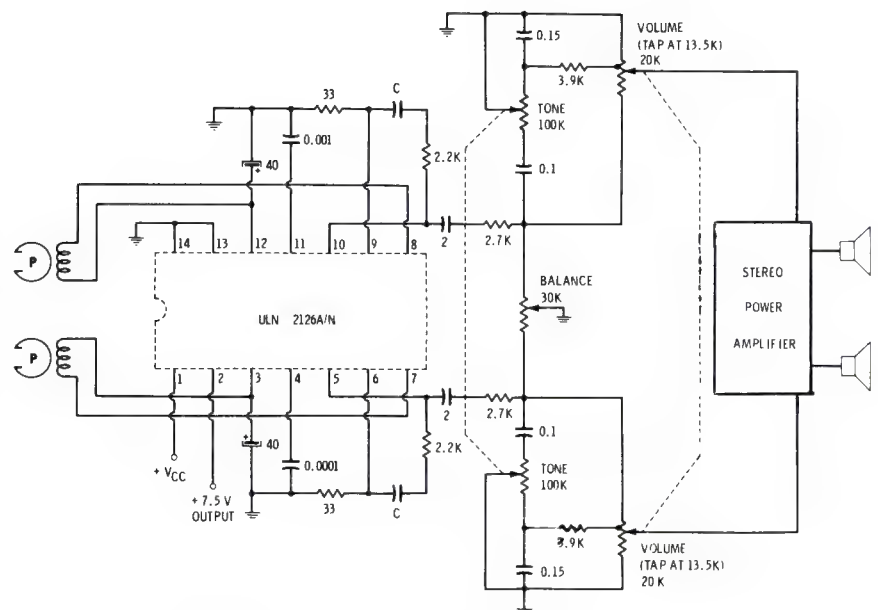
sages left by other amateur stations. Uses cheap cassette tape recorder with autostop, operating at 6 V obtained from 12-V receiver supply by series regulator Q1 and zener D1. Connection to mute or squelch circuit of receiver is shown for set having CA3089E in IF tail end. Dar-

lington pair Q2-Q3 effectively removes base supply for Q1 to turn recorder off. LED comes on when recorder is on. Q1 is NPN power transistor, while Q2 and Q3 are small-signal NPN transistors.—F. Johnson, Automatic Taping Unit, *73 Magazine*, May 1977, p 98–99.



PLAYBACK OF PULSE TRAINS—Teledyne Philbrick 4702 frequency-to-voltage converter circuit provides ripple filter required for converting recorded square waves in frequency range of 0.5 to 5 kHz to desired analog output in range of 2 to 8 VDC. Report covers problems of recording and playing back pulse trains.—"V-F's, F-V's, and Audio Tape Recorders," Teledyne Philbrick, Dedham, MA, 1974, AN-11.

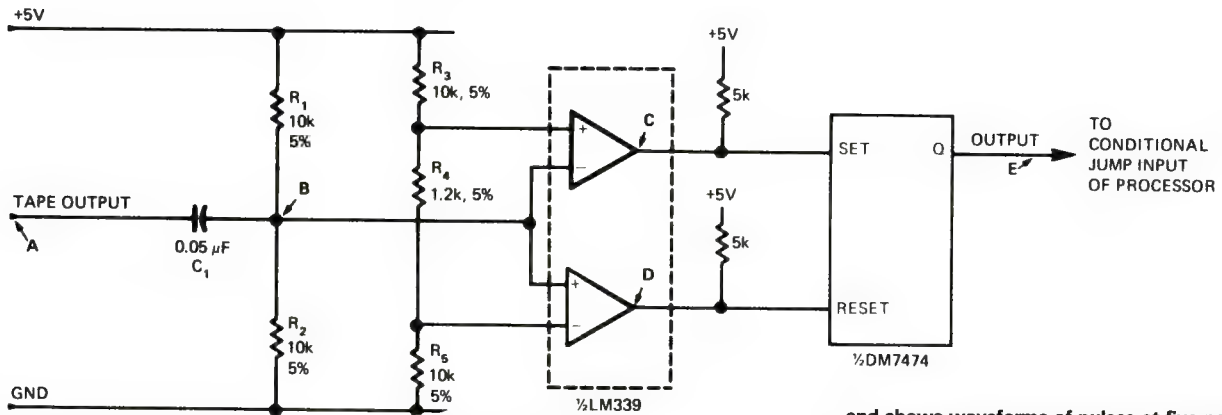
STEREO TAPE PLAYBACK—Single Sprague ULN-2126A IC provides preamplification for two channels along with 2-W output power for driving stereo power amplifier. Values shown give equalization required for tape playback. Single ganged tone control serves for both treble and bass adjustment.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 237 and 243.



UNATTENDED RECORDER—Uses 567 tone decoder in circuit designed to respond to 1-kHz tone, to turn on recorder for taking message when receiver of amateur station is unattended. R6, C5, and 741 opamp U2 form timer that turns

on RS-267-2016 transistor and pulls in relay to turn on tape recorder for recording about 30-s message. Relay then drops out. Use well-regulated 5-V supply. All transmitters using this service must have 1-kHz audio encoders for pro-

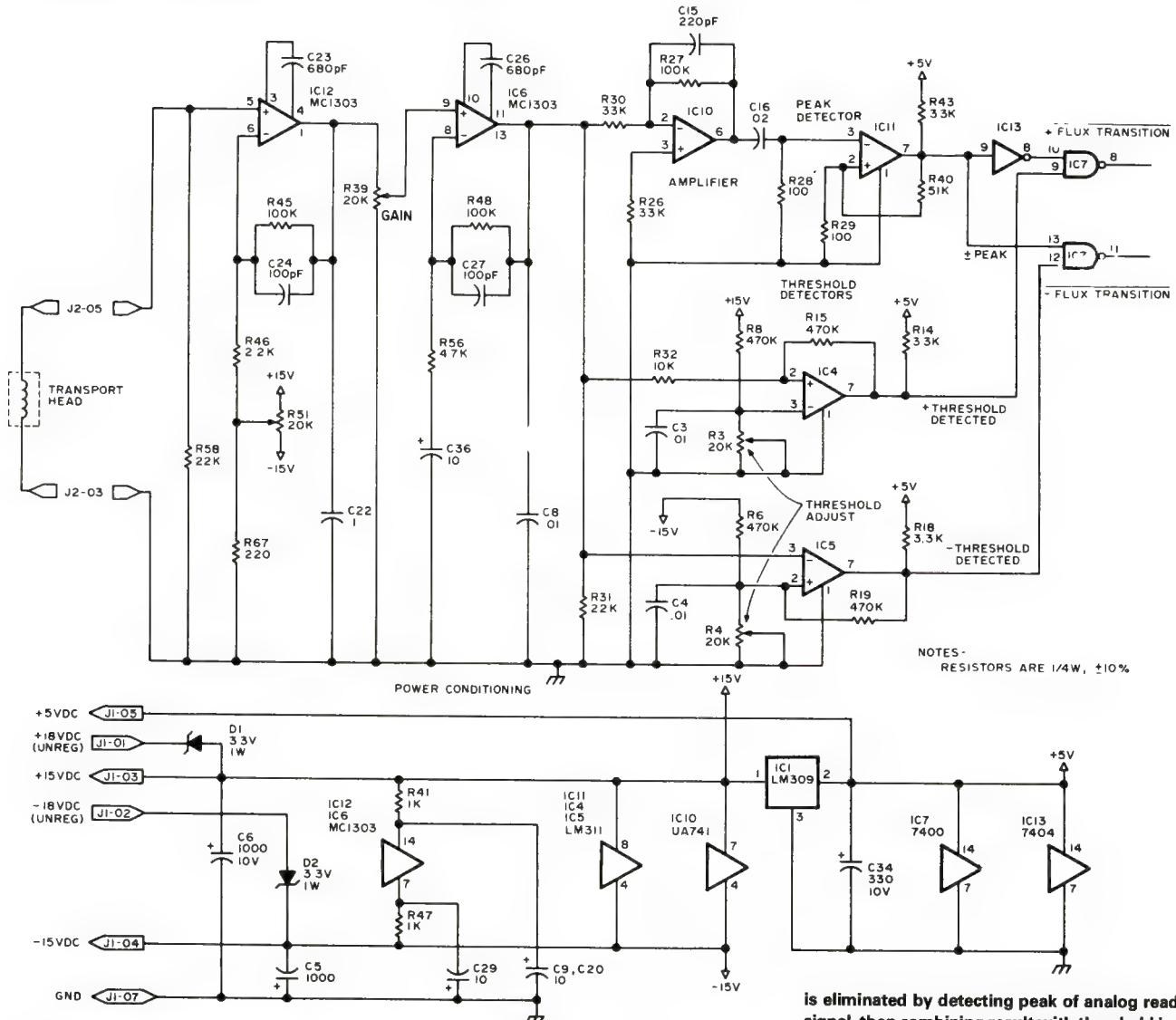
ducing required control frequency. Article gives construction and adjustment details.—R. Perlman, The F.M. "Auto-Start," 73 Magazine, April 1974, p 21 and 23-24.



INTERFACE FOR AUDIO CASSETTES—Permits use of ordinary home cassette recorder to provide high-speed loading of assembler and source program into microprocessor. Data is recorded by using variation of phase encoding,

which provides self-clocking and is independent of tape speed variation. Effective I/O rate is about 500 b/s or 5 times that of low-speed paper-tape punch or reader. Article covers phase-encoding procedure, gives flowchart,

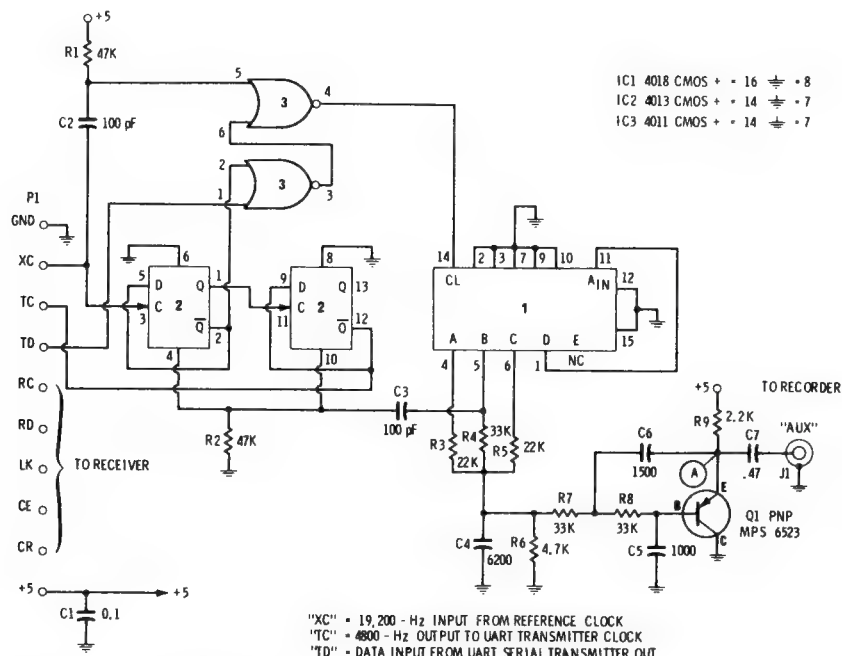
and shows waveforms of pulses at five points in circuit. Parity bits provide error correction and detection, using Hamming code.—S. Kim, An Inexpensive Audio Cassette Recorder Interface for μ P's, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1976, p 83–86.



DIGITAL CASSETTE READ AMPLIFIER—Signal from magnetic head of digital tape cassette is amplified by two-stage MC1303 amplifier providing analog output of about 4 V P-P to μ A741 opamp IC10 of LM311 peak detector IC11. Signal also goes to LM311 positive and negative

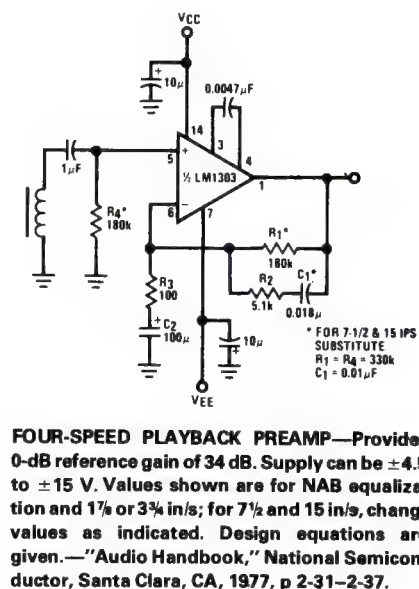
threshold detectors IC4 and IC5, which give logic-level output. When input signal is below preset reference level, output of positive threshold detector is low; above reference, output is high. Negative threshold detector operates similarly for negative pulses. Time jitter in outputs

is eliminated by detecting peak of analog read signal, then combining result with threshold information in peak detector. Circuit is used in Phi-Deck cassette system made by Economy Company, Oklahoma City.—I. Rampil and J. Breimeir, The Digital Cassette Subsystem: Digital Recording Background and Head Interface Electronics, *BYTE*, Feb. 1977, p 24–31.

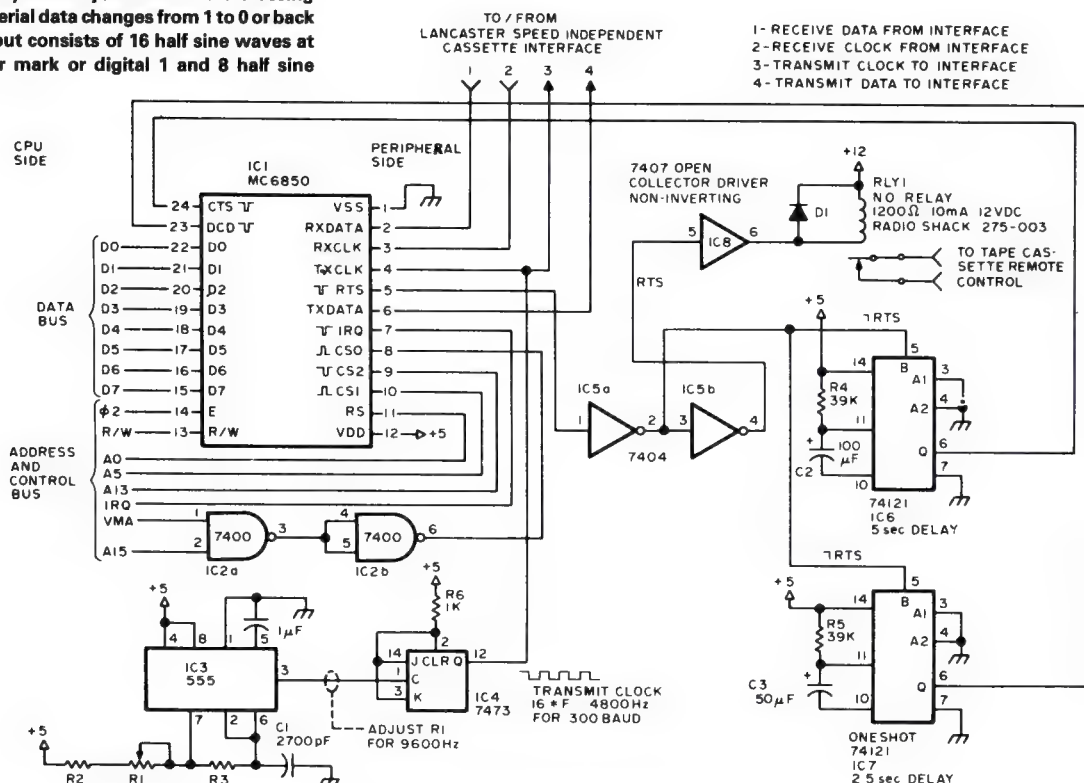


300-BAUD BIT BOFFER TRANSMITTER—Permits recording of serial data on ordinary low-cost cassette tape recorders for bulk storage of data to be used later in microprocessor. Requires 19,200-Hz reference input to terminal XC from external clock. Feedback from sine-wave synthesizer IC1 to divide-by-4 counter IC2 automatically synchronizes system so sine waves automatically switch just before zero crossing each time serial data changes from 1 to 0 or back again. Output consists of 16 half sine waves at 2400 Hz for mark or digital 1 and 8 half sine

waves at 1200 Hz for space or digital 0, for feed to input of cassette recorder. Circuit eliminates errors commonly encountered when attempting to record square waves on tape with low-cost recorder.—D. Lancaster, "TV Typewriter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 167-171.



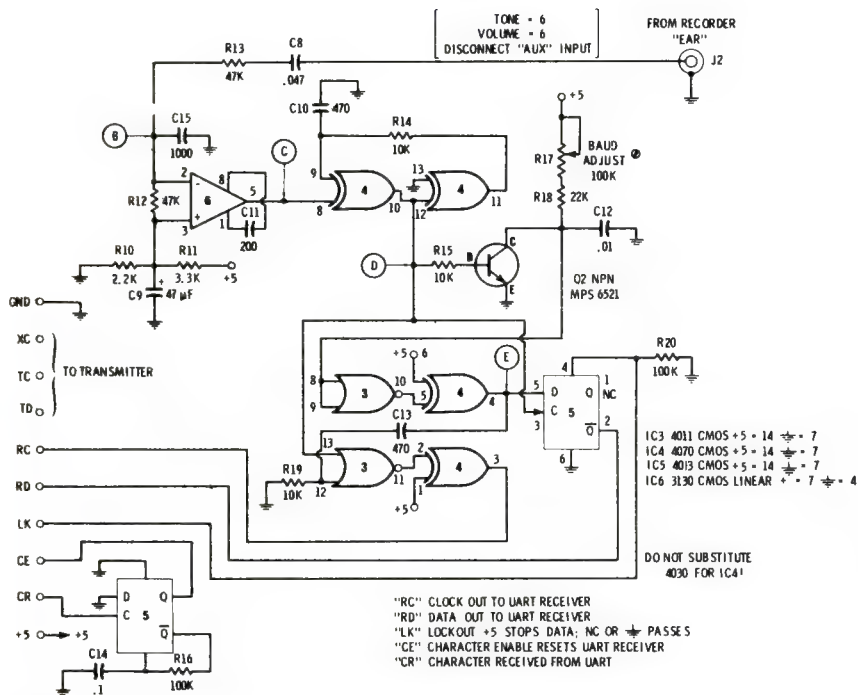
FOUR-SPEED PLAYBACK PREAMP—Provides 0-dB reference gain of 34 dB. Supply can be ± 4.5 to ± 15 V. Values shown are for NAB equalization and 1% or 3% in/s; for 7 1/2 and 15 in/s, change values as indicated. Design equations are given.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-31-2-37.



CASSETTE INTERFACE WITH ACIA—Permits use of audio pickup for mass storage in Motorola 6800 microcomputer system. Uses Motorola MC6850 asynchronous communication interface adapter (ACIA), which is specialized version of UART. All control, status, and data

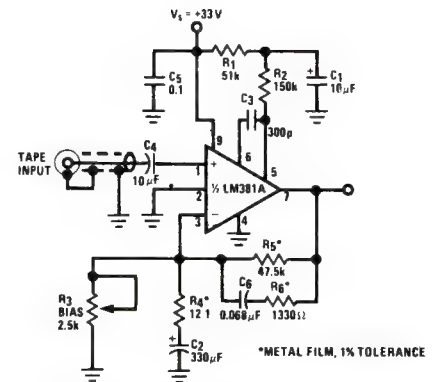
transfers in ACIA are made over single 8-bit bidirectional bus. Request-to-send line (RTS) controls tape recorder motor. When RTS is set high, input to IC8 is high and relay coil is not energized. IC6 gives 5-s delay following motor turn-on so long leader will be recorded at mark fre-

quency. IC7 gives delay so reading starts 2.5 s before first data byte. Article covers circuit operation in detail and gives operating subroutines.—J. Hemenway, *The Complete Tape Cassette Interface*, *BYTE*, March 1976, p 10-16.

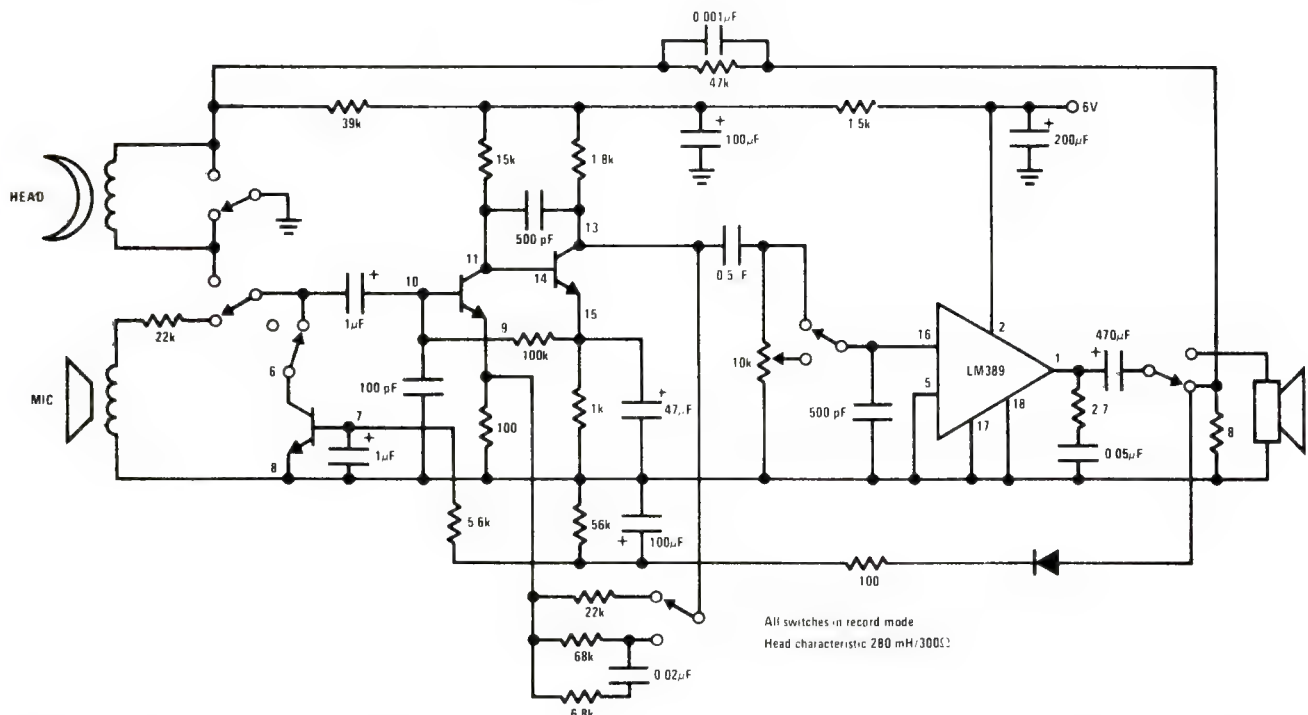


300-BAUD BIT BOFFER RECEIVER—Used with ordinary cassette recorder to convert half sine waves of recorded serial data to corresponding digital 1s and 0s. Output of recorder passes through filter and limiter IC6 to give square wave at point C whose zero crossings correspond to recorded sine wave. Leading and trailing edges of square wave are converted to narrow positive pulses by EXCLUSIVE-OR gate IC4 to give stream of pulses at D, one for each zero crossing. Transistor circuit forms retriggerable mono that is adjusted so point E goes positive

three-fourths of way through low-frequency (1200 Hz) half-cycle. Point E then has stream of eight pulses for 0 and no pulses for 1. Final flip-flop provides recovery of data as 1s and 0s. Leading edge of waveform at D is shortened and combined with clock pulses to provide composite UART clock output. Boffer system eliminates errors commonly encountered when attempting to record square waves on tape with low-cost recorder.—D. Lancaster, "TV Typewriter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1976, p 167-171.



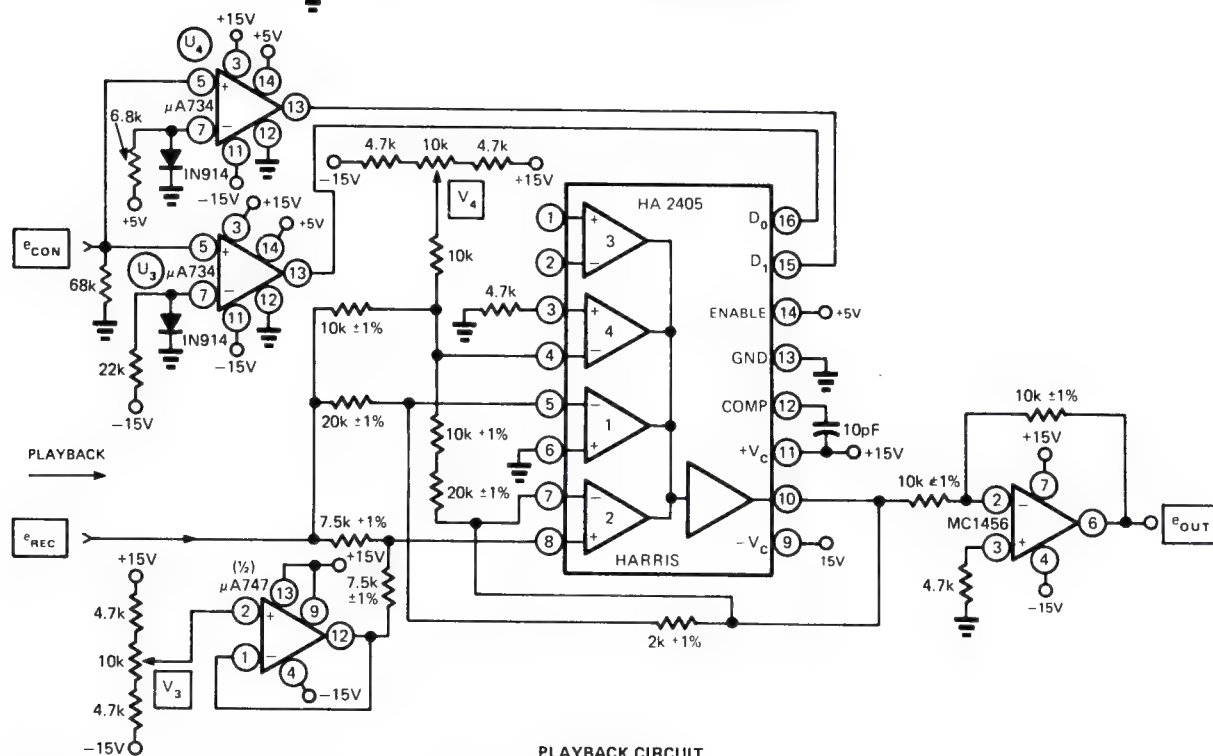
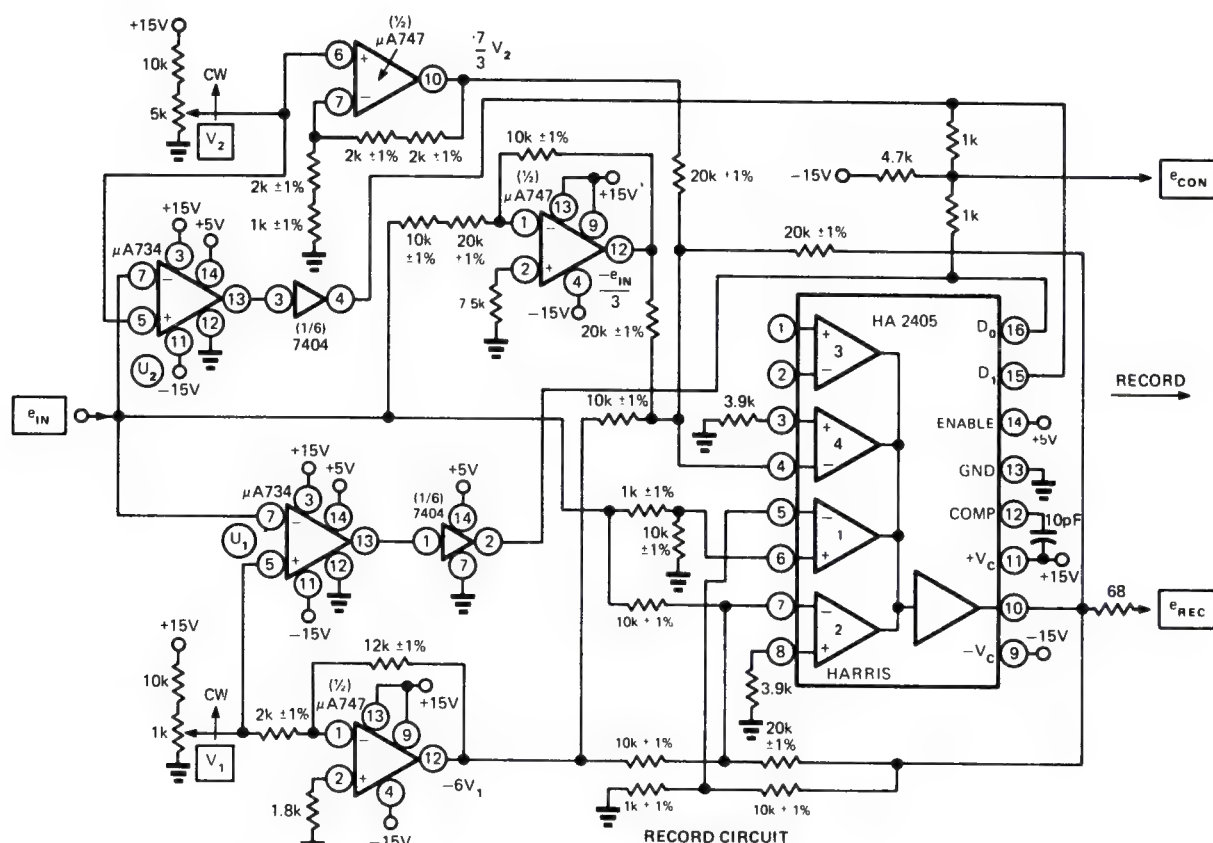
ULTRALOW-NOISE PLAYBACK PREAMP—Provides optimum noise performance at popular tape speeds of 1½ and 3¼ in/s. Reference gain for 0 dB is 41 dB, giving output level of 200 mV from head output of 1 mV at 1 kHz. Single-ended biasing and use of metal-film resistors reduce noise.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-31-2-37.



CASSETTE RECORD/PLAYBACK—National LM389 power amplifier chip includes three NPN transistors, to provide all circuits needed for

complete recording and playback of cassette tapes. Two of internal transistors act as signal amplifiers while third is used for automatic level

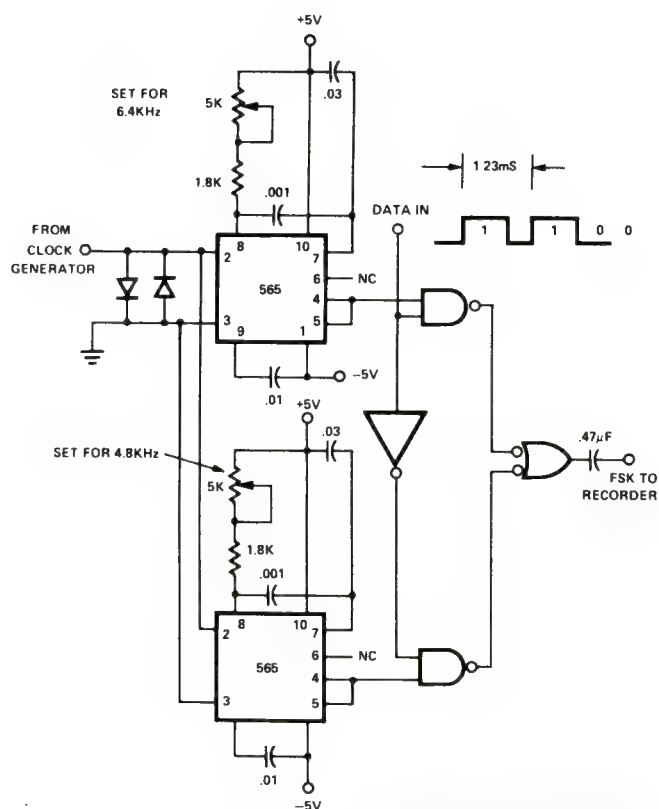
control when recording. Diode is also on chip.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-33-4-37.



AUTOMATIC RANGE EXPANSION—Instrumentation tape recorder technique folds recorded signal over and reuses same VCO range three times, at three different gains, for increasing dynamic recording range to over 10,000. Two comparators select one of three amplifier gains according to level of input signal and record selected gain on separate control track. During playback, control track signal e_{con} is used to se-

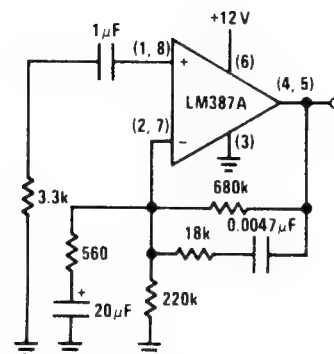
lect corresponding inverse gain for unfolding recorded signal. Level of input signal e_{in} , in range of 0–10 V, is sensed by comparators whose preset thresholds are determined by pots V_1 and V_2 . If input is less than V_1 , both comparator outputs are low and section 1 of HA2405 four-channel opamp is selected for recording at 10 times input. If input is greater than V_1 and less than V_2 , section 2 having gain of -2 is se-

lected so direction of e_{REC} is reversed. If e_{IN} is greater than V_z , both comparators are high and section 4 is selected for gain of $+1/3$, so e_{REC} again reverses to cross VCO range for third time. Outputs of comparators are summed to form three-level signal for recording on control track.—J. R. White, Comparator Technique Expands Tape Recorder's Range, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1975, p 111, 113, and 115.

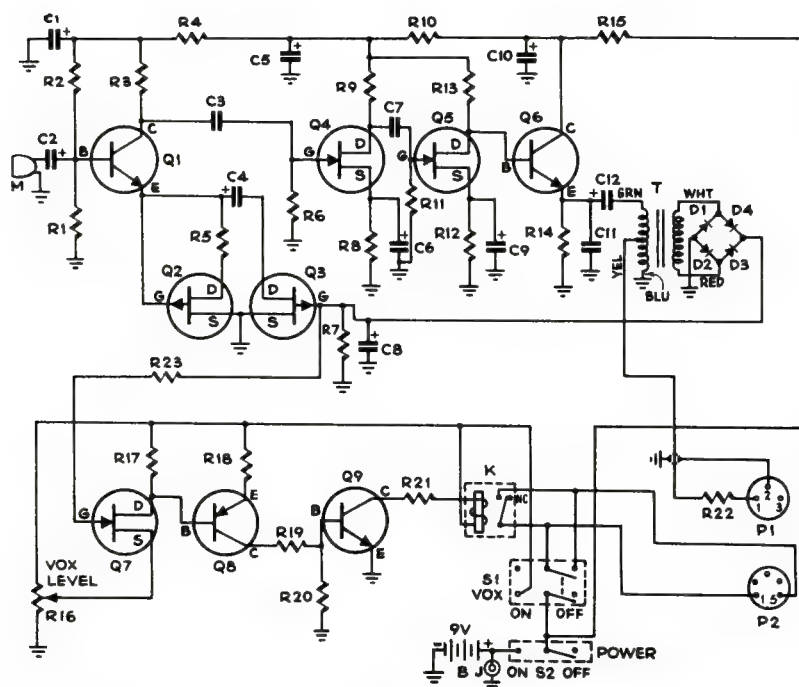


FSK GENERATOR FOR CASSETTE DATA—Uses two 565 PLL ICs, locked to 800-Hz system clock but oscillating at 6.4 kHz and 4.8 kHz, to provide FSK signals for recording digital data on ordinary cassette tape. Harmonic suppression of

square-wave output is taken care of automatically by high-frequency rolloff characteristic of tape recorder. Incoming data determines which oscillator feeds its signal to recorder.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 859–860.



12-V PLAYBACK PREAMP—Provides standard NAB equalization. Gain is decreased gradually from 60 dB at 20 Hz to 32 dB at 20 kHz in accordance with NAB playback curve. Playback head is represented by 3.3K resistor.—"Audio Handbook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 2-31–2-37.



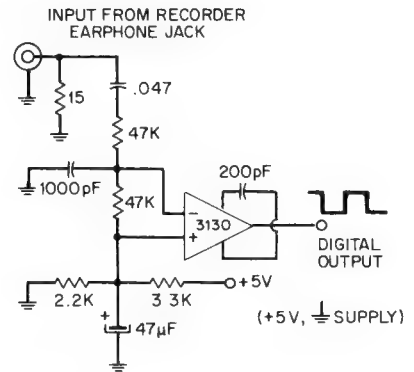
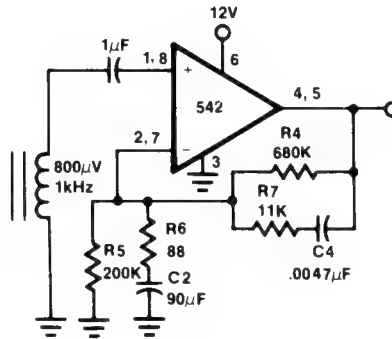
AVC AND VOX—Voice-operated ON/OFF switch uses microphone to sense normal background sound. Anything above background threshold preset by R16 energizes relay K for

turning on recorder. Circuit provides about 2-s delay after subject stops talking, before releasing relay. Automatic volume control circuit keeps recorded signal essentially constant de-

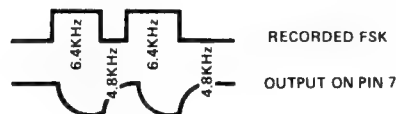
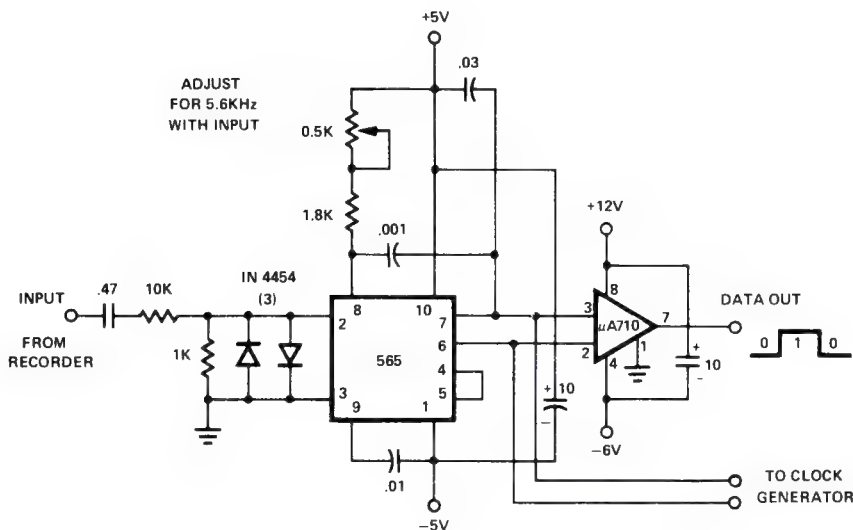
- C1, 4, 8, 10, 12—50mfd electrolytic capacitor
- C2—2.2mfd electrolytic capacitor
- C3, 7, 11—0.1mfd ceramic capacitor
- C5—220mfd electrolytic capacitor
- C6, 9—100mfd electrolytic capacitor
- R1—120,000-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R2—56,000-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R3, 9, 13—10,000-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R4, 10, 14—1000-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R5—15,000-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R6, 11—1 megohm, 1/4w resistor
- R7—120,000-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R8, 12—2700-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R15—56-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R16—50,000-ohm, miniature potentiometer
- R17—6800-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R18—1500-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R19—150-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R20—2200-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R21—330-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- R22, 23—560,000-ohm, 1/4w resistor
- D1, 2, 3, 4—diodes 1N266 or equiv.
- Q1, Q6—NPN transistor Motorola HEP 50
- Q2, 3—P-channel FET 2N3820
- Q4, 5, 7—N-channel FET Motorola HEP 801
- Q8—PNP transistor Motorola HEP 52
- Q9—NPN transistor Motorola HEP 53
- T—output transformer 1K-200K Radio Shack 273-1376
- K—miniature relay Radio Shack 275-004

spite movements of loudspeaker toward or away from microphone.—G. Beard, Automatic Volume and VOX for Your Tape Recorder, *Popular Science*, Oct. 1973, p 134 and 136.

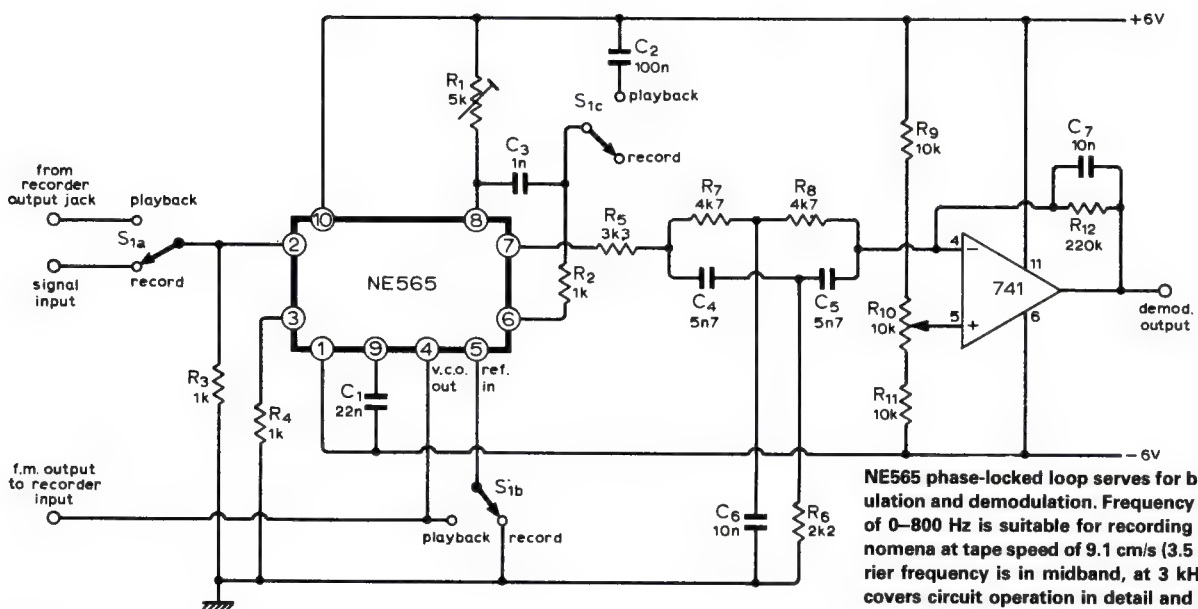
NAB TAPE PREAMP—One section of Signetics NE542 dual noise amplifier is used to provide 100-mV output level at 1 kHz following NAB equalization curve for tape speed of $7\frac{1}{2}$ in/s.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 780.



CASSETTE DATA PLAYBACK—Converts low-level digital signals from cassette recorder into CMOS-compatible 5-V square waves. Both inputs of 3130 opamp are biased to +2 V for use as open-loop comparator. RC input filter minimizes hum and bias interference.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 345.



FSK DETECTOR FOR CASSETTE-RECORDED DATA—Connection shown for 565 PLL provides data output of 1 for 6.4 kHz and 0 for 4.8 kHz from ordinary cassette tape recorder having frequency response to 7 kHz. Report gives circuit of suitable recorder using return-to-zero FSK. System also requires 800-Hz clock generator for synchronizing to data. Up to seven 0s can occur in succession without making clock go out of sync. Odd parity is used.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 857-859.



FM FOR INSTRUMENTATION—Frequency modulator-demodulator circuit using single IC and opamp converts ordinary low-cost tape recorder into instrumentation recorder. Signetics

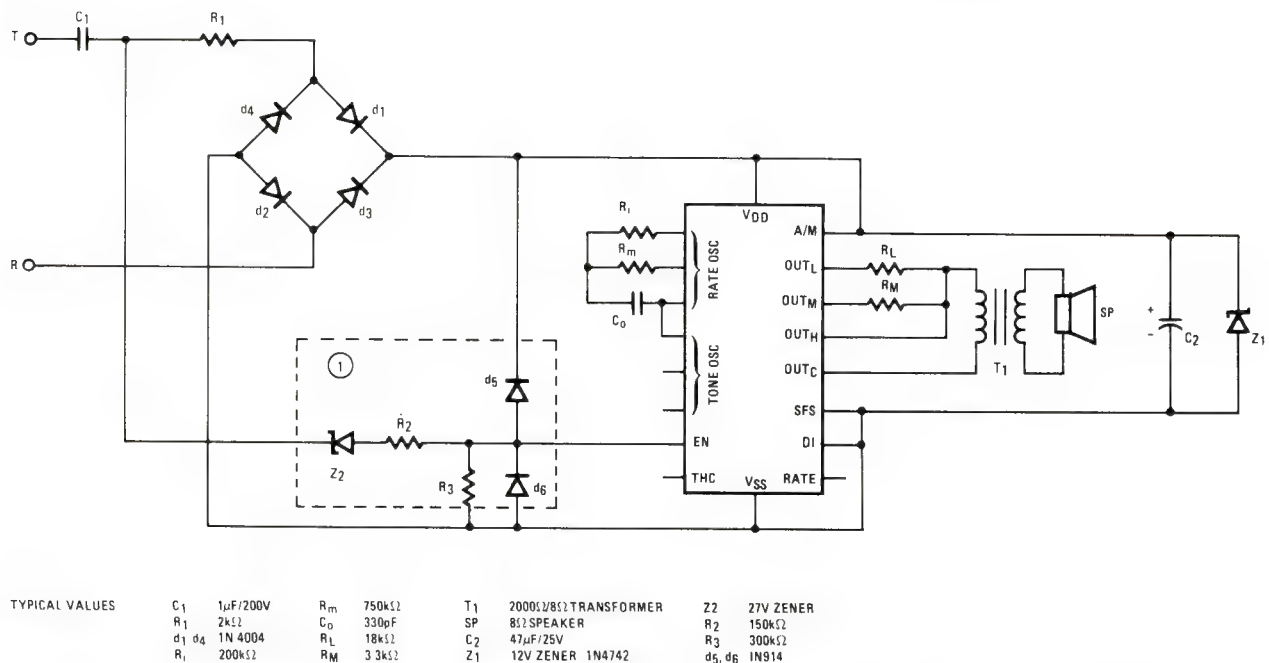
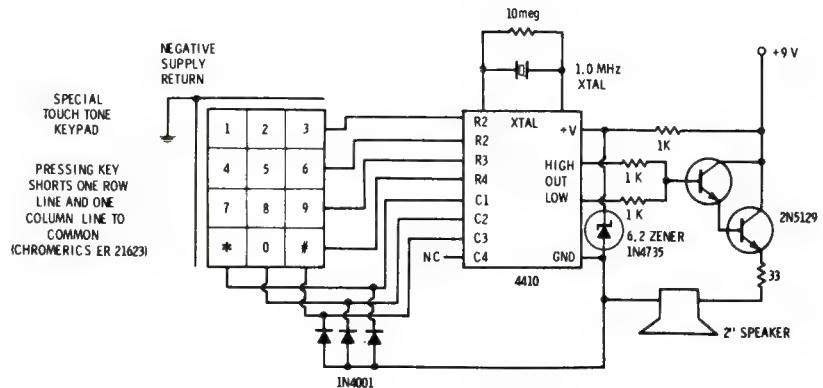
NE565 phase-locked loop serves for both modulation and demodulation. Frequency response of 0-800 Hz is suitable for recording VLF phenomena at tape speed of 9.1 cm/s (3.5 in/s). Carrier frequency is in midband, at 3 kHz. Article covers circuit operation in detail and gives design equations.—B. D. Jordan. Simple F.M. Modulator/Demodulator for a Magnetic Tape Recorder, *Wireless World*, March 1974, p 29-30.

CHAPTER 90

Telephone Circuits

Includes coders and decoders for standard Touch-Tone pairs of frequencies and for single-tone remote ON/OFF control, along with repeater autopatch circuits, Touch-Tone to dial converter, phone-call counter, ring detector, ring simulator, and busy-signal generator. See also Repeater chapter.

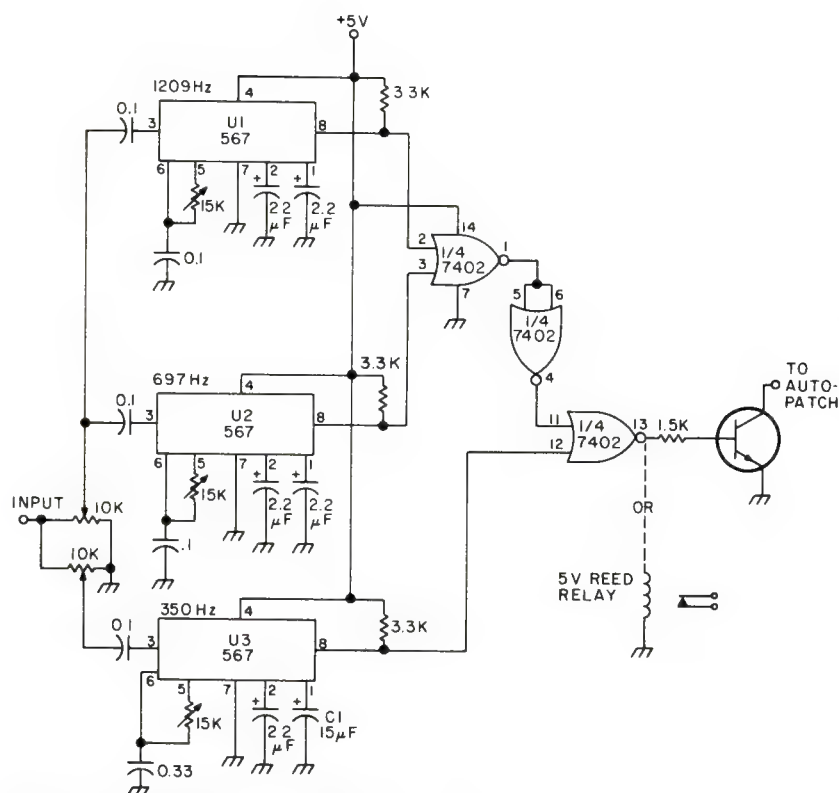
DIAL-TONE GENERATOR—Simultaneous pairs of Touch-Tone frequencies used by telephone company are generated by adjustment-free circuit using Motorola Touch-Tone dialer with external 1-MHz crystal. Internal circuits of IC select proper division rates and convert outputs to synthesized sine waves of correct frequencies. Grounding one of row inputs by pressing key gives lower-frequency tone, while grounding one of column inputs gives higher-frequency tone. Special Touch-Tone keyboard provides this grounding action automatically when single key is pressed.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 239–240.



BELL SIMULATOR—Uses AMI S2561 CMOS IC to simulate effects of telephone bell by producing tone signal that shifts between two predetermined frequencies at about 16 Hz. In applications where dial pulse rejection is not

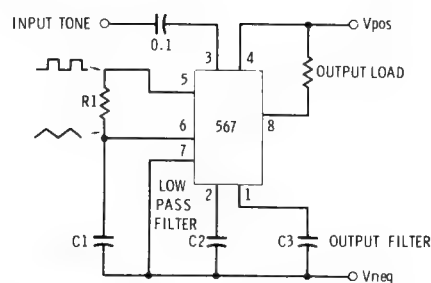
necessary, network inside dashed lines can be omitted and pins EN and DI connected directly to V_{DD}, which is typically 10 V. Power is derived from telephone lines by diode-bridge supply. Values shown give tone frequencies of 512 and

640 Hz. Power output to 8-ohm loudspeaker is at least 50 mW, fed through 200:8 ohm transformer.—"Tone Ringer," American Microsystems, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, S2561, p 7.

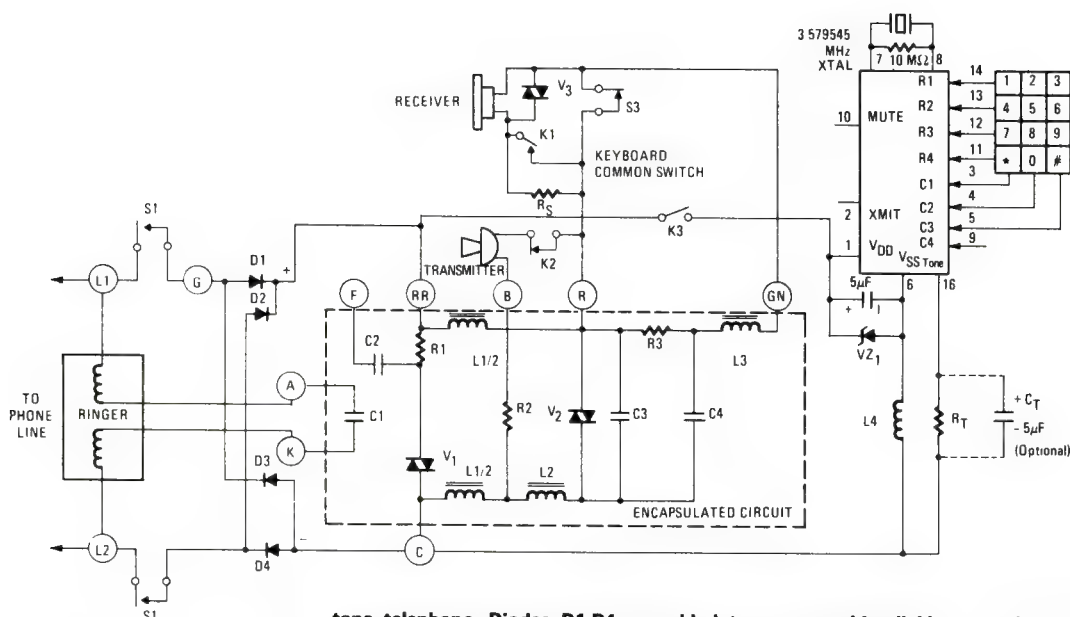


TOLL-CALL KILLER—Prevents unauthorized direct long-distance dialing through repeater autopatch from areas where "1" must be dialed ahead of desired out-of-town phone number. Based on simultaneous detection of 350-Hz component of dial tone and 1209- and 697-Hz tones assigned to "1" in Touch-Tone system.

Circuit requires only three 567 tone decoders, 7402 quad gate, and either transistor or relay for controlling autopatch. Article covers installation and operation.—W. J. Hosking, Long Distance Call Eliminator, *73 Magazine*, April 1976, p 44-45.



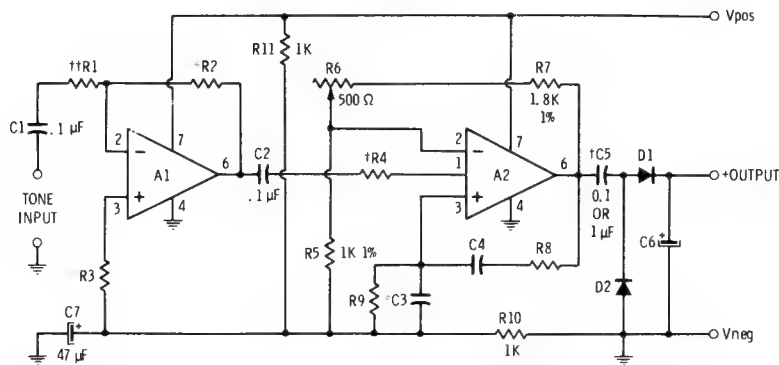
PLL SINGLE-TONE DECODER—Can be used for Touch-Tone decoding as well as for telephone-line and wireless control applications using single audio frequency. Operating center frequency depends on $R1$ and $C1$. $R1$ should be between 2K and 20K. $C1$ in microfarads is computed from $f = 1/R1C1$, where R is in megohms and f is in hertz. $C2$ is low-pass filter in range of 1-22 μF ; the larger its value, the narrower its bandwidth. $C3$ is not critical and can be about twice $C2$.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 68-73.



DUAL-TONE SIGNALING—American Microsystems S2559 digital tone generator IC at upper right interfaces directly with encapsulated 500-type telephone set to give pushbutton dual-

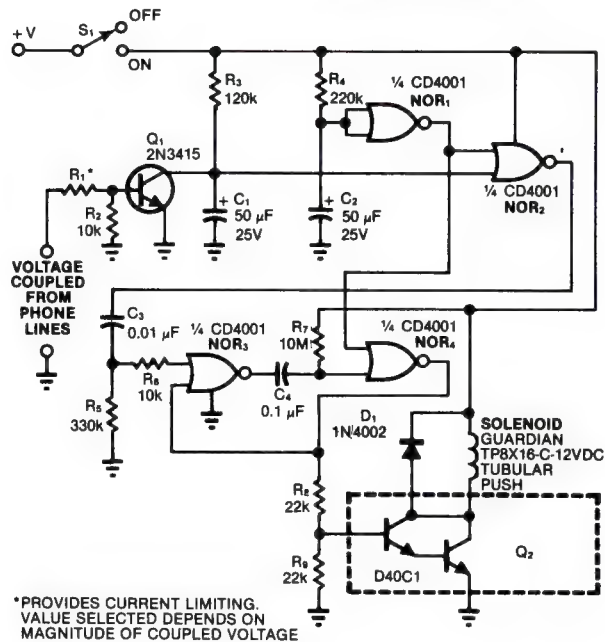
tone telephone. Diodes D1-D4 are added to telephone set to ensure that polarity of direct voltage across device is unchanged even if connections to phone terminals are reversed. Generator IC requires external crystal feeding pro-

grammable dividers to give eight standard audio frequencies with high accuracy for combining in pairs as required for dual-tone signaling.—"Digital Tone Generator," American Microsystems, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, S2559, p 11.

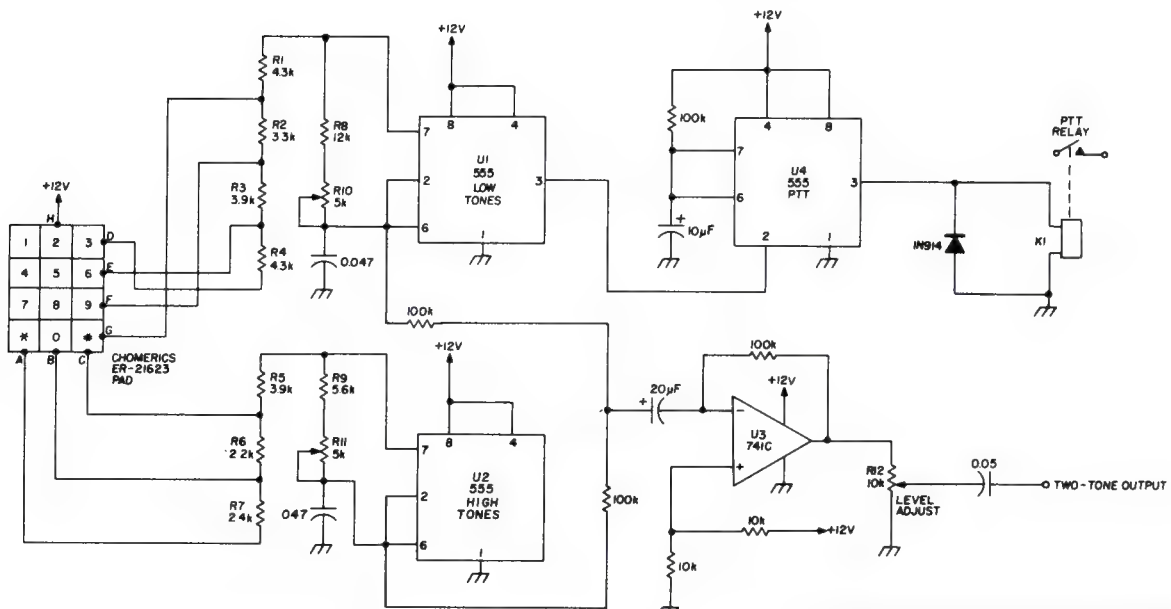


SINGLE-TONE DECODER—Used at receiving end of leased telephone line in which single tone frequency serves for alarm and other purposes. A1 is 741 opamp connected as inverting amplifier, with R1 and R3 chosen to match input impedance and R2 chosen to give gain required for available input signal level. For 10K input impedance, R1 and R3 are 10K and R2 in kilohms is 10 times required gain (500K for gain of 50). Actual tone decoding is performed by A2, which is also 741; here C3, C4, R8, and R9 are frequency-determining components and R6 is gain control. R4 is chosen to give desired bandwidth; use 470K for 5–10%, 1 megohm for 3–5%, and 2.2 megohms for 1–3%. R8 is same as R2, and R9 equals R3. Diodes are 1N914.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 60–66.

PHONE-CALL COUNTER—Circuit actuates solenoid that depresses R/S counting key of SR-56 calculator for each interrogation event consisting of sequence of pulse bursts each corresponding to ring of phone. Bursts are separated by 4-s pauses, so circuit includes time delay that prevents actuation of solenoid until line has remained quiescent for more than 5 s after burst. Article includes program that is inserted in calculator to total number of times R/S key is depressed. Applications include counting number of telephone calls received while away.—M. Bram, Hardware + Program Makes SR-56 Event Counter, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 84 and 86.



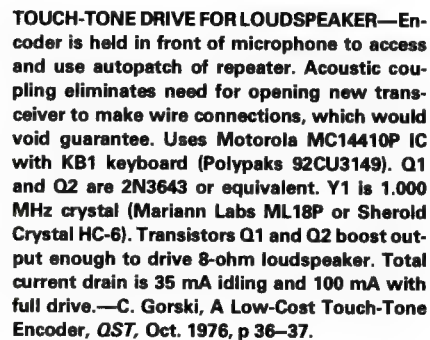
*PROVIDES CURRENT LIMITING. VALUE SELECTED DEPENDS ON MAGNITUDE OF COUPLED VOLTAGE



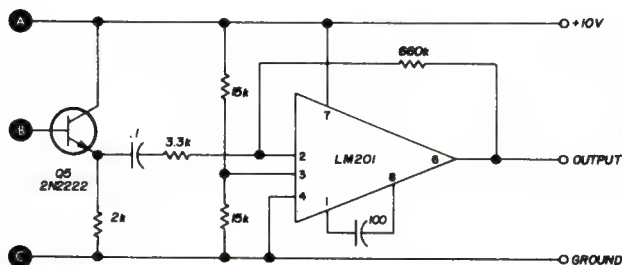
TOUCH-TONE ENCODER—Uses 555 timers to generate Touch-Tone frequencies in pairs using two of seven possible frequencies, under control of standard 12-button pad. Adjust R10 so

low-group oscillator reads 941 Hz at pin 3 of U1 when * key is pressed. Frequencies of 852, 770, and 697 Hz will then be correct within 2% when 7, 4, and 1 are pressed, if 1% resistors are used

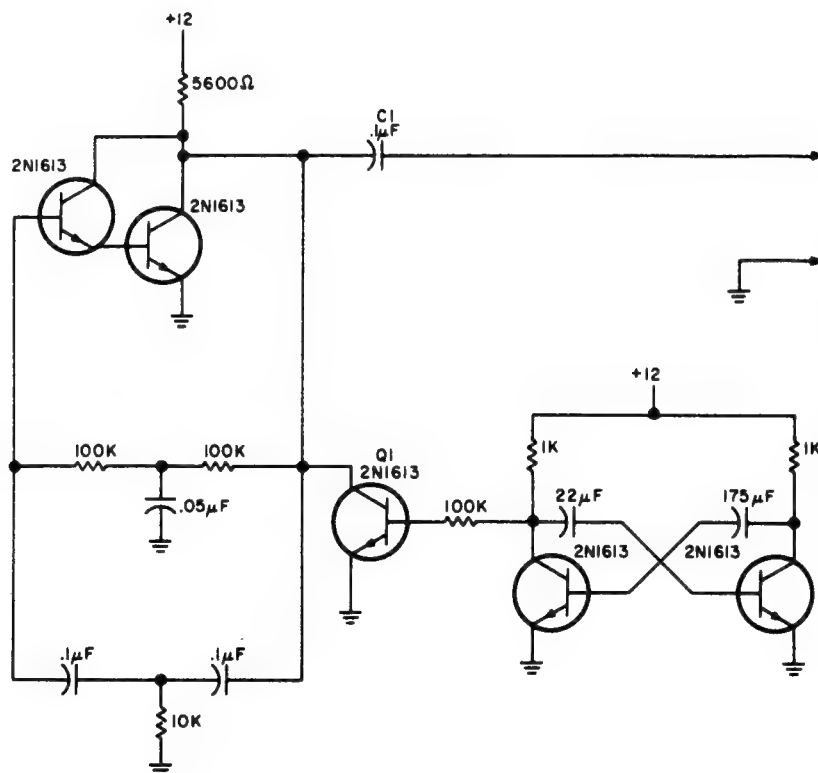
and 0.047- μ F capacitors are tantalum or Mylar. Automatic push-to-talk control uses U4 connected as 1-s mono MVBR driving relay K1.—H. M. Berlin, Homebrew Touch-Tone Encoder, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1977, p 41–43.



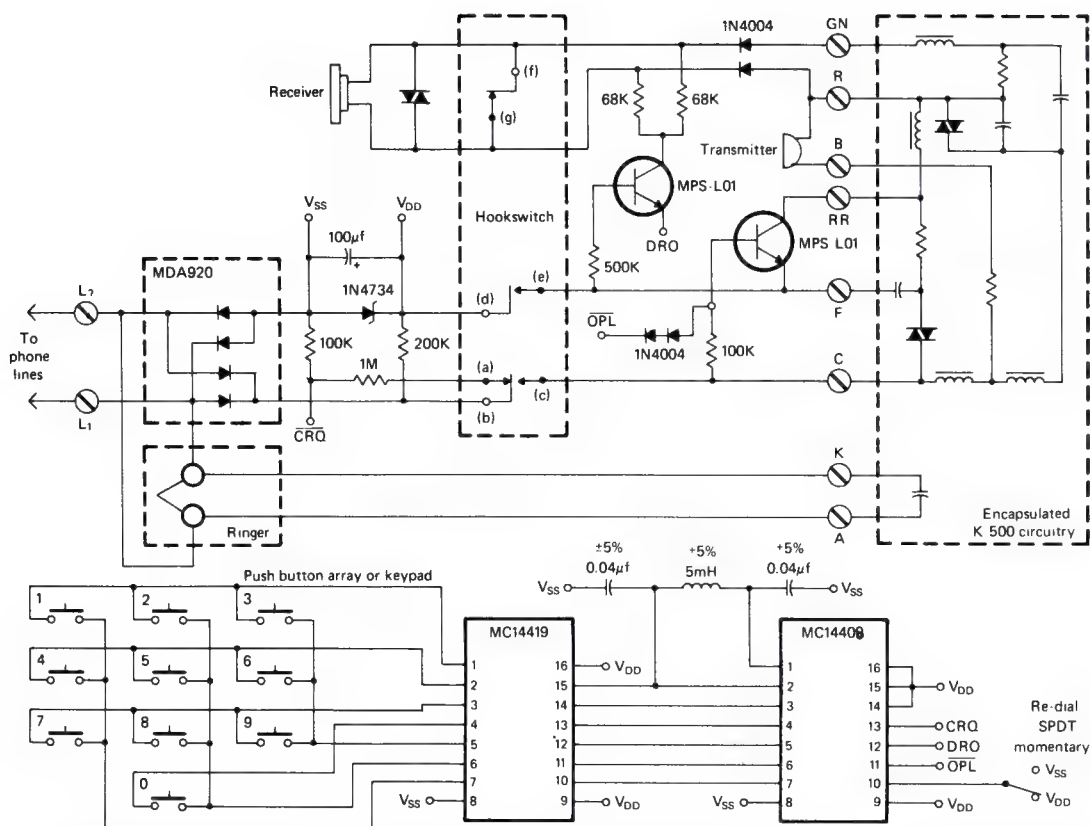
The diagram illustrates a 2N1613 transistor circuit for a telephone hook flasher. The main circuit includes a 2N1613 transistor, a 330 μ F capacitor, an IN645 diode, a 261 ohm resistor, a 2275-6V neon lamp, a 290 μ F capacitor, and a 6-8V transformer connected to 110 VAC. It features two callouts: one for a hook flasher with a +48V source and a 10K resistor, and another for an optional visual indicator with a +12V source, a 3900 ohm resistor, and a 2N1613 transistor. A third callout shows a turn-off patch with a 1.1 μ F capacitor and various resistors.



ing resistor values and adjusting toroids so each stage rejects different tone in its band.—B. Bretz, Multi-Function FM Repeater Decoder, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1973, p 24-32.



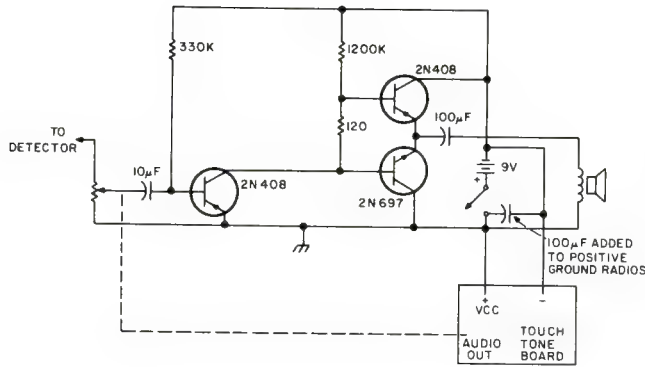
BUSY-SIGNAL GENERATOR—Conventional Bell System busy signal is provided by turning twin-T oscillator at left on and off with low-frequency asymmetrical square wave generated by transistor pair at right. Q1 acts as switch for turning oscillator on and off. Developed for use at repeater in home when autopatch connects to family telephone, to inhibit use of autopatch by mobile station when phone is in use. Article also covers connections to phone line and to repeater.—T. Yocom, *An Autopatch Busy Signal*, 73 Magazine, Holiday issue 1976, p 148 and 150.



PUSHBUTTON-TO-DIAL CONVERTER—Combination of Motorola MC14419 keypad-to-binary converter and MC14408 BCD-to-dial telephone pulse converter is used with 10-switch push-button array to provide correct chain of pulses

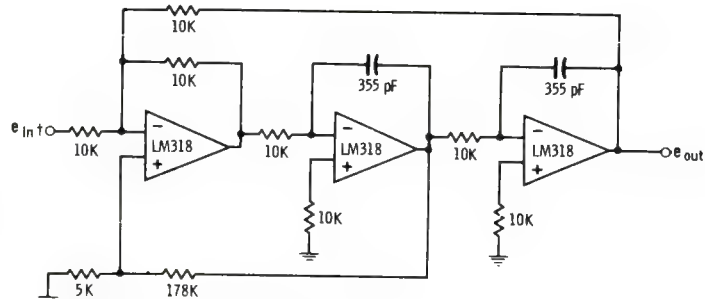
for dialing number on conventional dial-telephone system. Eleventh SPDT button is used for redial feature; if line called is busy, one press of redial button dials number over again. Number is stored for repeated use until new number is

dialed. Check local telephone company regulations before making connections to telephone lines.—I. Math, *A Push-Button to Dial Telephone Converter*, CQ, Sept. 1976, p 36-37.

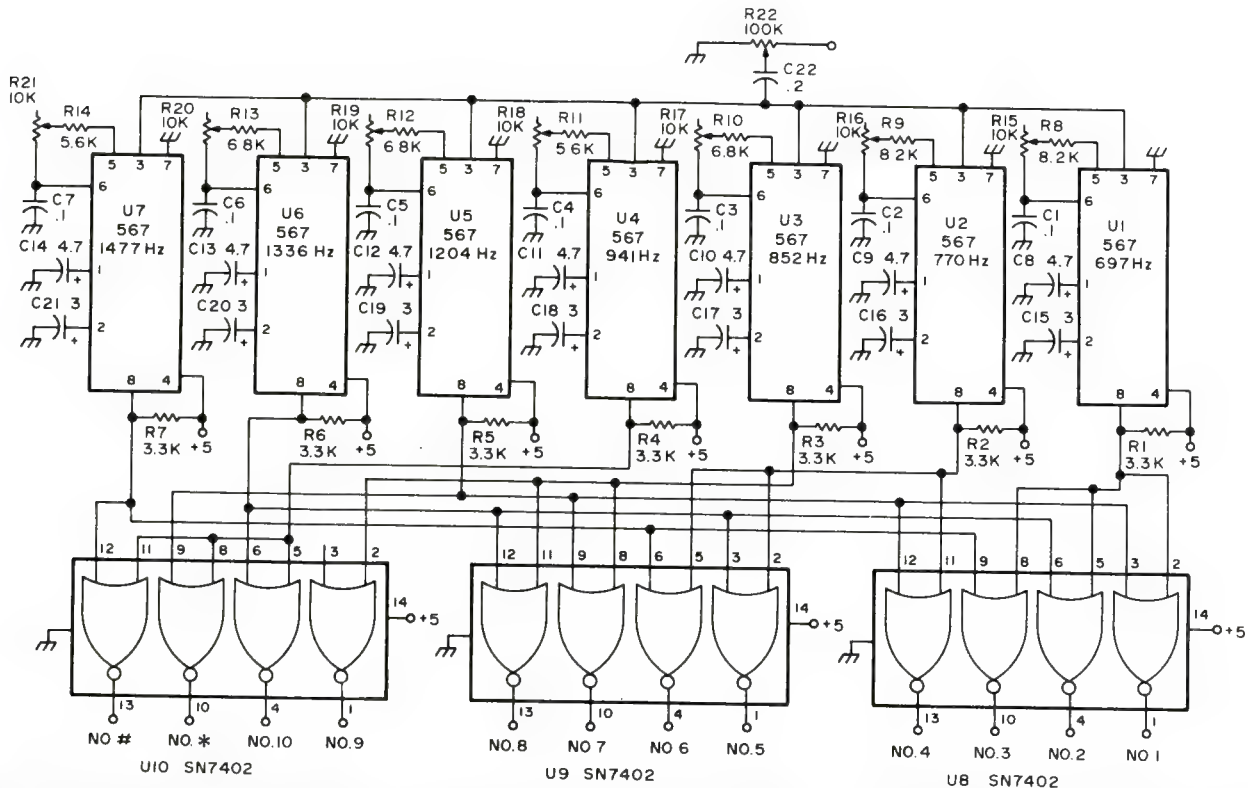


TOUCH-TONE ENCODER—Consists of SME Touch-Tone generator and keyboard made by Data Signal (Albany, GA) mounted on any small transistor radio. Only audio section is used, with output tones from loudspeaker being fed acoustically to microphone of FM amateur station. Article gives construction details.—D. Ingram, *The Shirt Pocket Touch-Tone*, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1976, p 58–59.

45-kHz LOW-PASS STATE-VARIABLE FILTER—Used in precision telephone-network active equalizer. Damping value is 0.082, which requires 1% components. For high pass, take output from first opamp; for bandpass, take output from second opamp.—D. Lancaster, "Active-Filter Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 147.



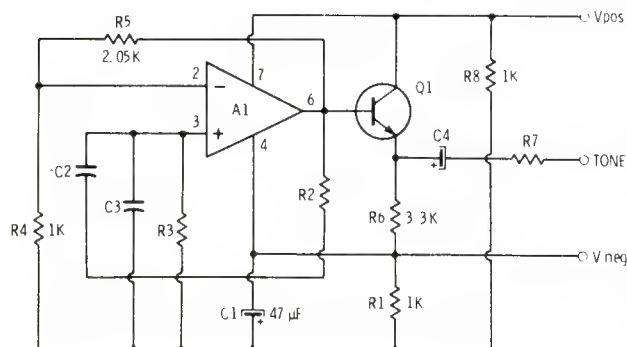
† must return to ground via low-impedance dc path.



TOUCH-TONE DECODER—Uses seven National LM567 phase-locked loop decoders (U1–U7) having high noise rejection, immunity to false signals, and stable center frequency. Each 567 activates proper gate of SN7402, making output

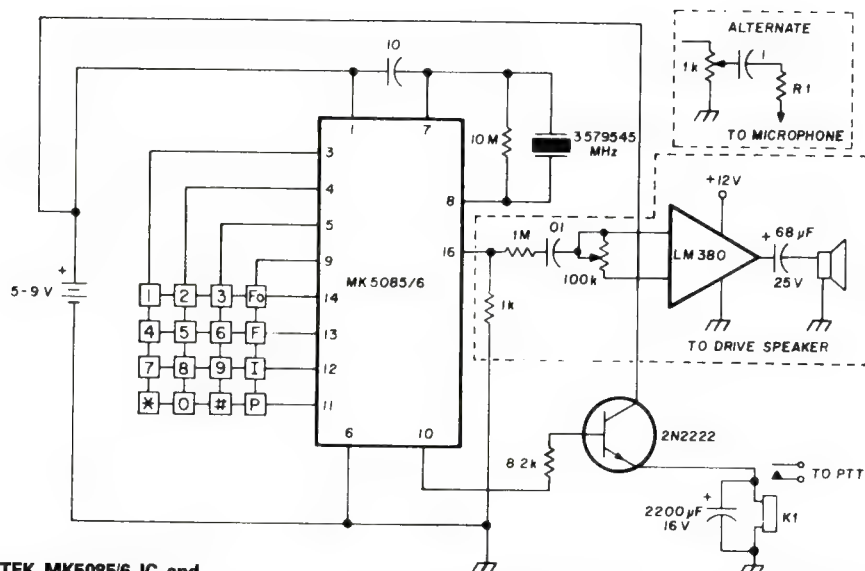
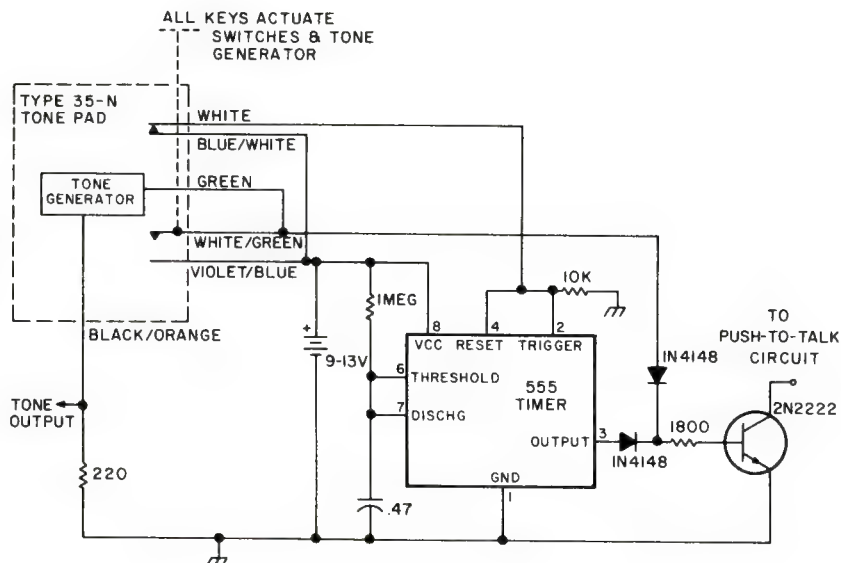
of gate go to high or 1 state for driving NPN transistor that can turn on LED labeled with corresponding Touch-Tone number. Alternatively, gate outputs can drive 12 relays, with relay contacts going to LEDs and/or to keyboard switches

of ordinary calculator used as digital display. Article tells how to adjust 10K pot for each 567 for detection of desired frequency.—W. MacDowell, *Touch-Tone Decoder*, 73 Magazine, June 1976, p 26–27.



SINGLE-TONE SIGNALING—Wien-bridge oscillator using 741 opamp drives 2N2924 or equivalent NPN transistor to generate stable audio tone for signaling over telephone lines. Tuning capacitor (C2 and C3 are equal) and resistor (R2 and R3 are equal) values range from 0.1 μ F and 15.9K for 100 Hz to 0.005 μ F and 6.3K for 5000 Hz. For other frequencies, use $f = 0.159/R2C2$. With 12-V supply, tone output is about 7 V P-P. Select R7 to match impedance of driven circuit.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 55–60.

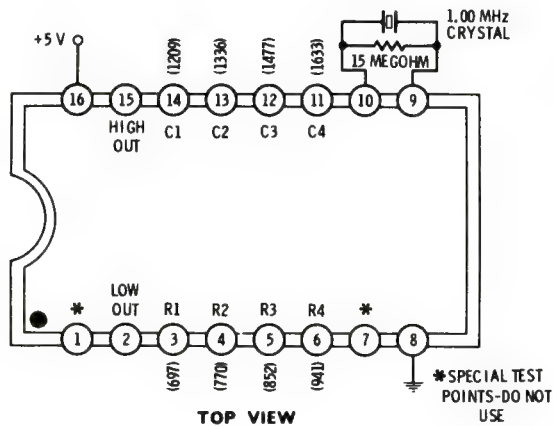
MOBILE AUTOPATCH—Circuit operates push-to-talk of mobile station automatically when any button on Touch-Tone pad is pushed for dialing telephone number after making autopatch, eliminating need for engaging microphone before dialing. Circuit remains active for about 2 s after Touch-Tone button is released.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, May 1977, p 19.



TOUCH-TONE IC—MOSTEK MK5085/6 IC and keyboard together form inexpensive Touch-Tone generator producing tones within 0.75% of required values. Uses 3.579545-MHz TV color-burst crystal. Pin 15 is grounded to provide

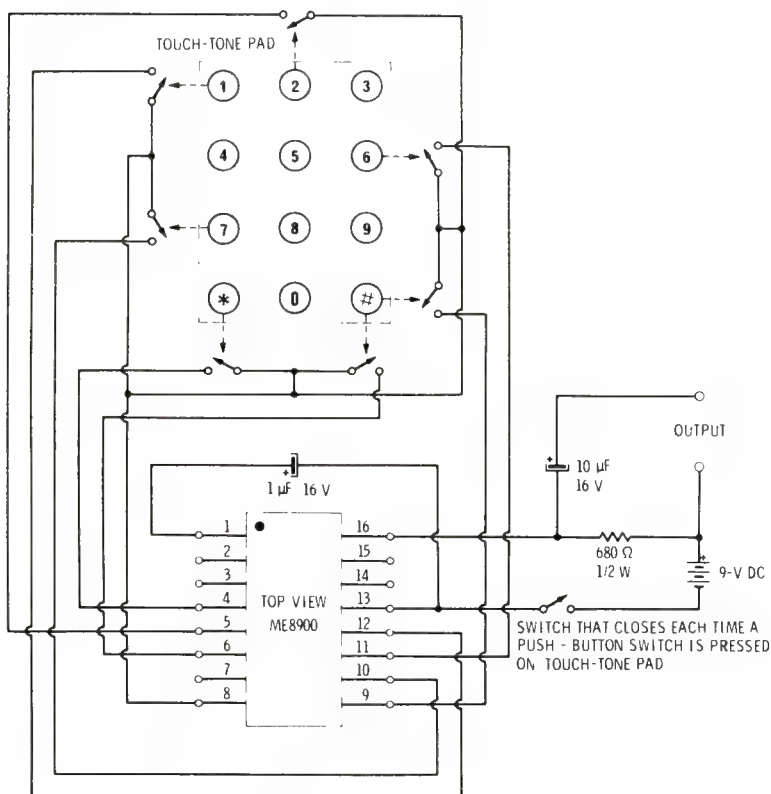
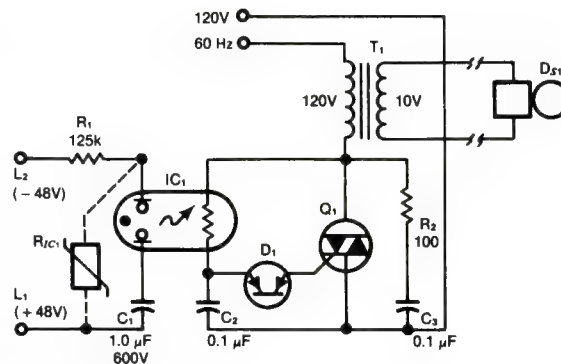
vide dual tones only. Pin 10 provides output when keyboard entry has been made, for keying push-to-talk (PTT). Loudspeaker can be eliminated if output is fed directly into microphone

input of transmitter. Choice of IC depends on type of keyboard used.—T. Ahrens, Integrated-Circuit Tone Generator, Ham Radio, Feb. 1977, p 70.



TOUCH-TONE DIALER—Single Motorola 4410 chip requires only two external components and 2-of-8 keyboard to generate two sine waves simultaneously for Touch-Tone dialing and telephone modem communication. Each key on keyboard grounds one of C inputs and one of R inputs. As example, when 6 key is pressed, R2 and C3 are grounded to give 770-Hz sine wave on pin 2 and 1477-Hz sine wave on pin 15. Designed for driving 1K load. Output voltage is about 600 mV P-P for low output and 800 mV P-P for high output.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 132.

RING DETECTOR—Optoisolator using neon lamp and light-dependent resistor serves as interface between telephone line and line-operated remote bell. Neon fires reliably from nominal 100-VAC ring signal, while capacitor C_1 provides isolation required to prevent latch-up by sustaining voltages within range of phone-line quiet battery. If optional protective varistor R_{IC1} is added, rating of capacitor can be reduced to 400 V. Triac Q_1 in series with primary of line transformer provides synchronization to 20-Hz ringing frequency of phone system.—W. D. Kraengel, Jr., Ring Detector Optically Interfaces Phone, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 80 and 82.

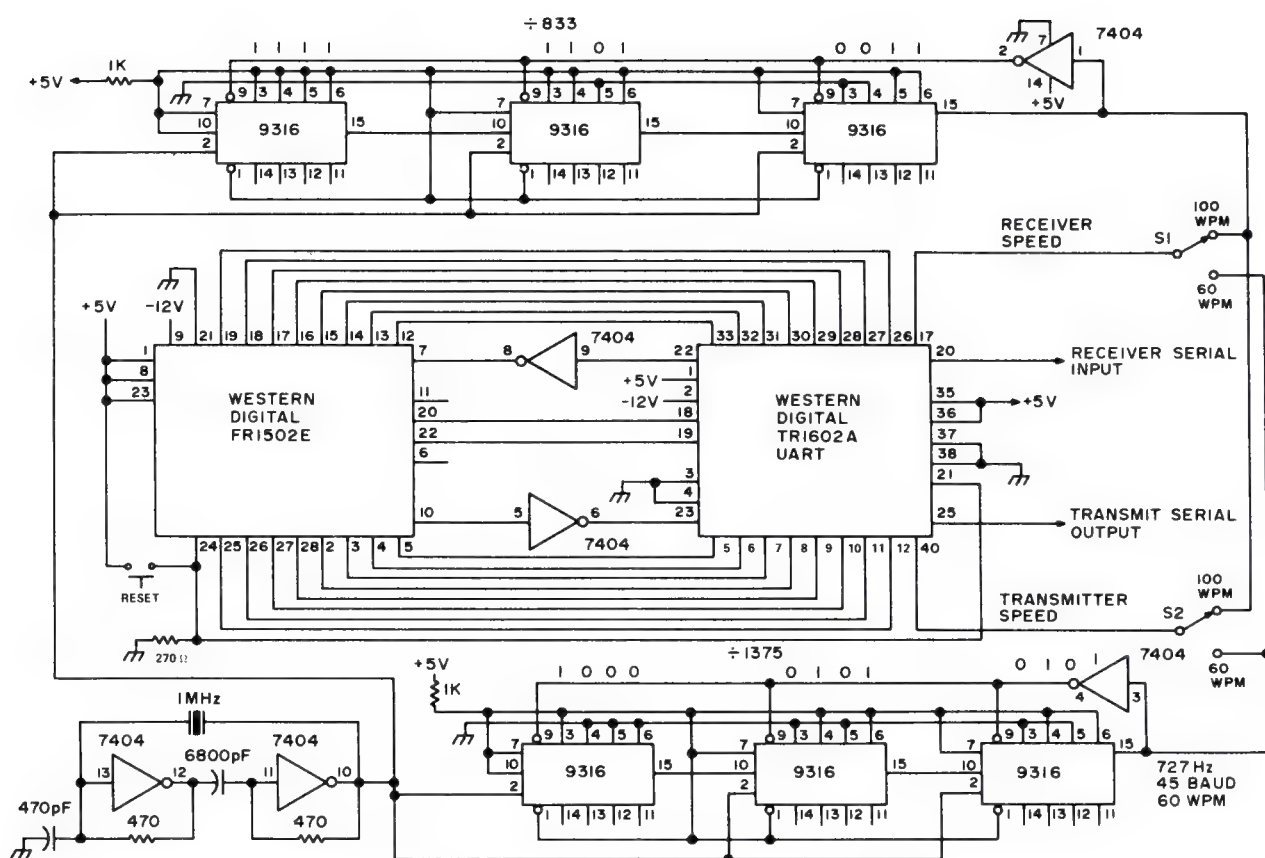


SINGLE-IC TOUCH-TONE ENCODER—Uses ME8900 tone generator made by Microsystems International, Ottawa, Canada, to generate pairs of audio frequencies for telephone signaling. Standard Touch-Tone pad provides column and row switch closures for pins 4, 5, 6, and 8 going to low-frequency parallel-T oscillators of IC and for pins 9, 10, 11, and 12 of high-frequency oscillator.—C. D. Rakes, "Integrated Circuit Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1975, p 100-101.

CHAPTER 91

Teleprinter Circuits

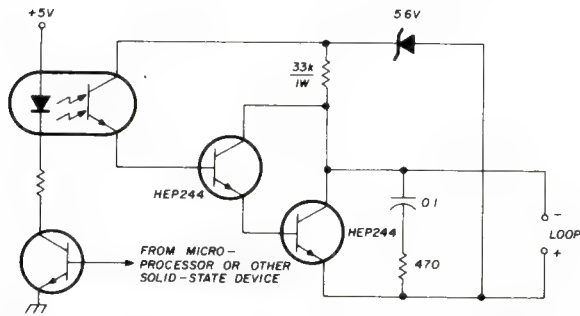
Includes tone generators and demodulators for FSK and AFSK used in wire and video Teletype systems having 170-Hz, 850-Hz, or other frequency shifts, as well as "QUICK BROWN FOX" and other test-character generators, RAM storage for up to 128 RTTY characters, autostart control, RTTY active filters and motor control, microprocessor and UART interfaces, and clock-signal generator for variety of keying speeds.



RTTY SPEED CONVERTER—Digital speed converter for amateur RTTY permits transmitting either above or below input speed from keyboard or tape. Uses FR1502E 40-character 9-bit

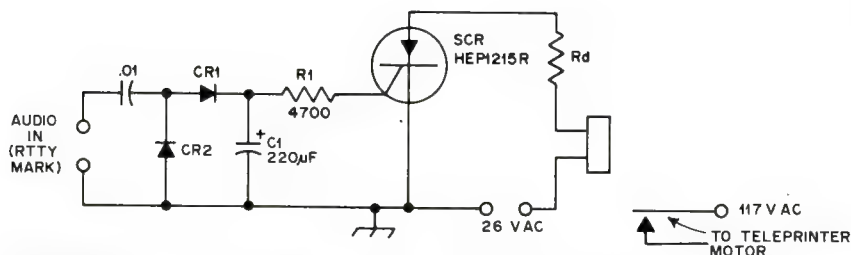
FIFO storage chip, TR1602A universal asynchronous receiver-transmitter, and six Fairchild 9316 programmable dividers. Values shown give choice of 60 or 100 WPM for receiving and

for transmitting, derived by dividing down from same 1-MHz clock. Input and output are TTL-compatible.—A. Sperduti, *The 60 WPM Conversion*, 73 Magazine, April 1977, p 158–159.



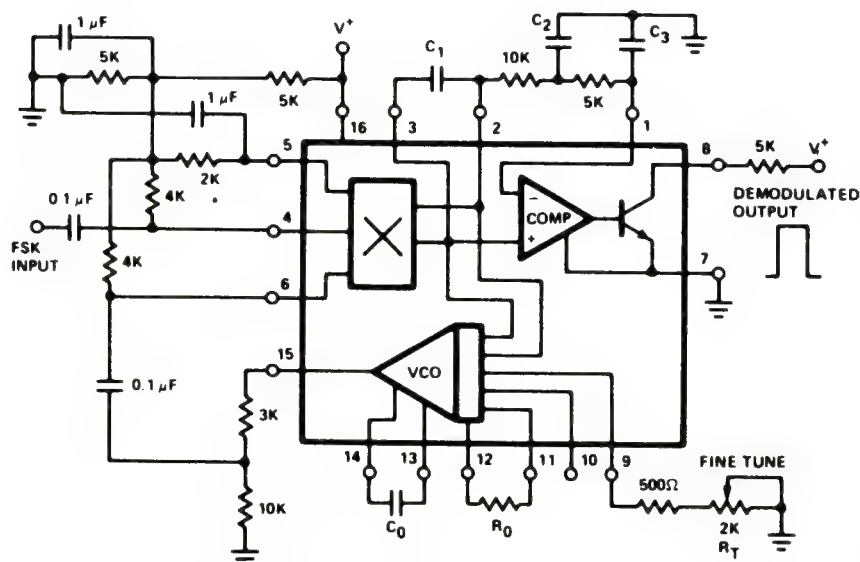
SAFE SWITCHING OF SOLENOIDS—Optoisolator provides protective interface between teleprinter and 8080A or other microprocessor when switching inductive loads of teleprinter.

RC filter across Darlington pair speeds release time of print magnets.—T. C. McDermott, *Switching Inductive Loads with Solid-State Devices*, *Ham Radio*, June 1978, p 99–100.



SCR CONTROLS RTTY MOTOR—Single SCR can replace several transistor or tube stages in RTTY, VOX, COR, and other relay control circuits. Threshold triggering effect of SCR means triggering is automatically suppressed on low-level noise and similar interference. Used in RTTY autostart and motor delay sections of de-

modulator. Pickup time is 1 s and dropout time is 3 s, determined by values of R1 and C1 and by SCR. Circuit keys only on 2125-Hz mark tone. Diodes are 50-PIV silicon. Rd is appropriate dropping resistor for relay, if needed.—D. Weeden, *SCR Relay Control for RTTY, VOX, and COR*, *QST*, July 1976, p 42.



300 Baud

Low Band: $f_1 = 1070 \text{ Hz}$
 $f_2 = 1270 \text{ Hz}$

High Band: $f_1 = 2025 \text{ Hz}$
 $f_2 = 2225 \text{ Hz}$

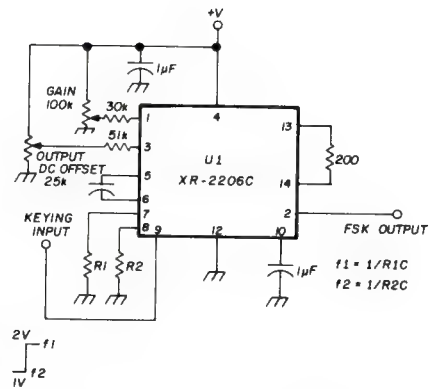
1200 Baud

$f_1 = 1200 \text{ Hz}$
 $f_2 = 2200 \text{ Hz}$

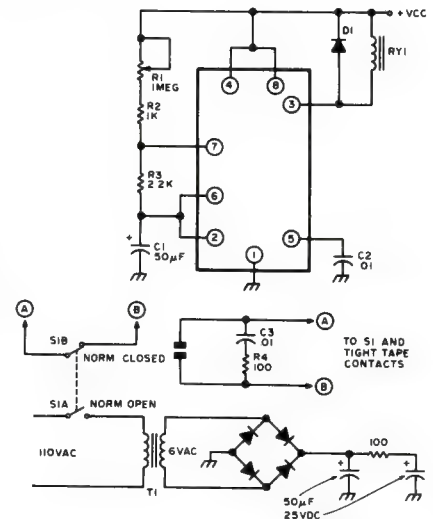
$R_0 = 5.1 \text{ K}\Omega$, $C_0 = 0.22 \mu\text{F}$
 $C_1 = C_2 = 0.047 \mu\text{F}$, $C_3 = 0.033 \mu\text{F}$

$R_0 = 8.2 \text{ K}\Omega$, $C_0 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$
 $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 0.033 \mu\text{F}$

$R_0 = 2 \text{ K}\Omega$, $C_0 = 0.14 \mu\text{F}$
 $C_1 = 0.033 \mu\text{F}$, $C_3 = 0.02 \mu\text{F}$
 $C_2 = 0.01 \mu\text{F}$

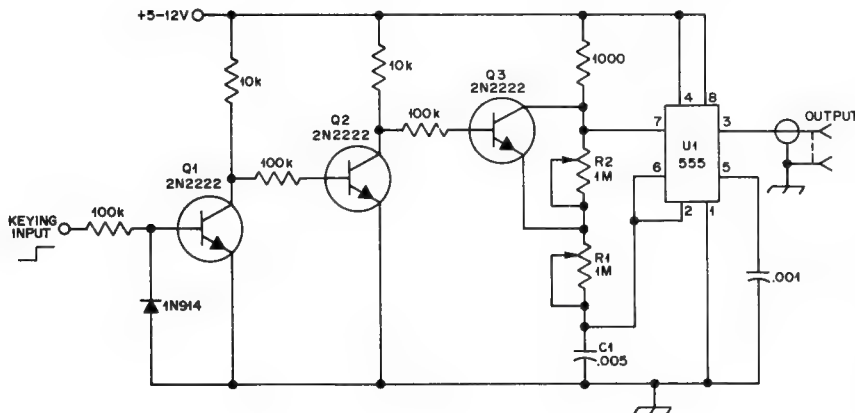


FSK GENERATOR—Simple frequency-shift keyer uses Exar XR-2206C IC. Keying input is applied to pin 9. Mark frequency f_1 is $1/R_1C$ and space frequency f_2 is $1/R_2C$, with C connected between pins 5 and 6.—E. Noll, *VHF/UHF Single-Frequency Conversion*, *Ham Radio*, April 1975, p 62–67.



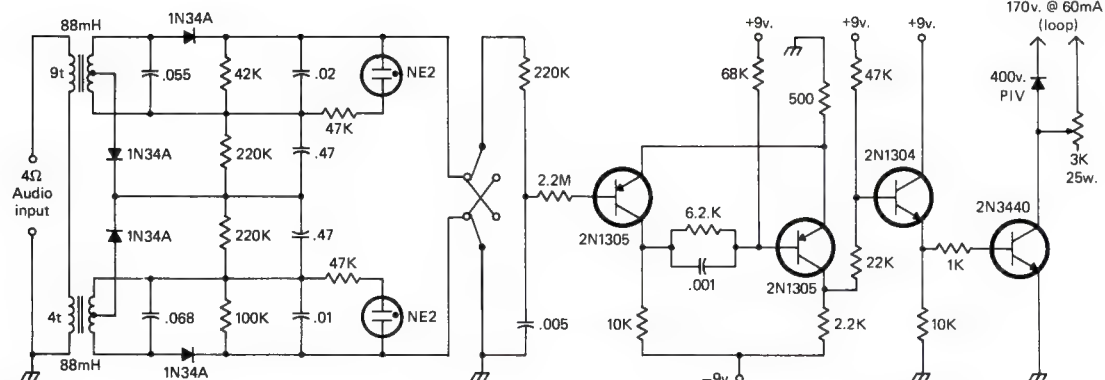
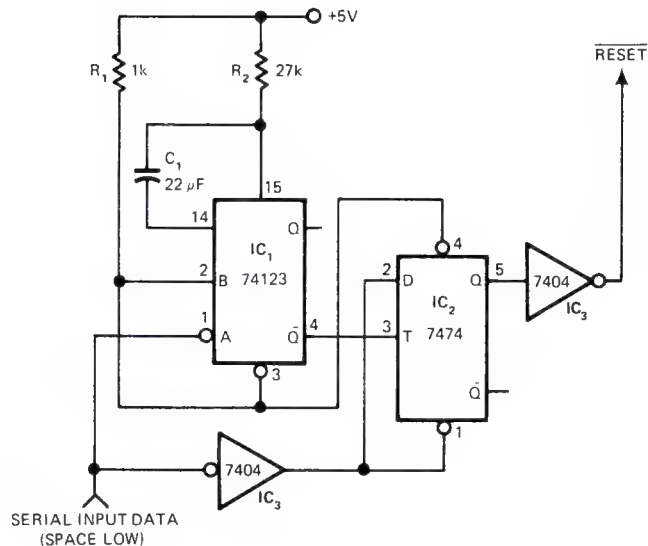
TAPE AS RTTY BUFFER—Developed to give constant-speed amateur radioteletype transmissions despite erratic keyboarding speeds. Uses NE555 timer chip as free-running MVBR whose speed can be varied by R1 down to about 1 character every 15 s or up to full machine speed. Can be used with any automatic send-receive machine. Keep enough slack in punched paper tape to permit backspacing and correcting errors before they are sent. With 5-V supply shown, 6-V SPST DC relay can be used.—B. Guldledge, *Mechanical RTTY Buffer*, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 74.

FSK DEMODULATOR—Exar XR-210 FSK modulator-demodulator is connected as PLL system by providing AC coupling between VCO output pin 15 and pin 6. When input frequency is shifted, corresponding to data bit, polarity of DC voltage across phase detector output pins 2 and 3 is reversed. Voltage comparator and logic driver sections convert this DC level shift to binary pulse. C_1 serves as PLL filter. C_2 and C_3 are postdetection filters. Timing capacitor C_0 and fine-tune adjustment are used to set VCO midway between mark and space frequencies of input signal. Table gives typical values for 300-baud (103-type) and 1200-baud (202-type) modem applications. Supply can be 5–26 V.—“Phase-Locked Loop Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 17–20.



AFSK SHIFTS UP TO 20 kHz—Wide-range generator can be tuned from 50 Hz to 20 kHz, for shifting between two frequencies as much as 20 kHz apart. U1 is 555 timer connected as astable MVBR. When Q3 is biased off, charge/discharge currents for C1 flow chiefly through R1 and R2 to determine lower frequency of oscillation. When Q3 is on, R2 is effectively shorted and frequency is increased. Q1 acts as buffer and inverter so higher voltage at input gives higher tone. Keying occurs when input voltage exceeds 1 V with 5-V supply. If 10K supply resistor for Q1 is reduced to 1000 ohms, keying voltage increases to 3V.—T. M. Whittaker, Wide-Range AFSK Generator, *QST*, May 1977, p 48.

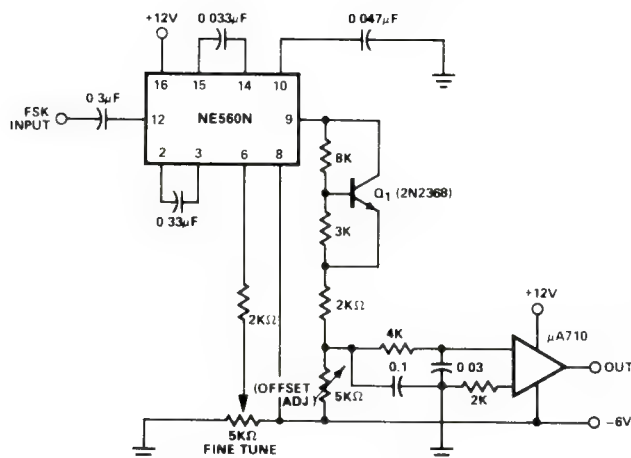
TTY RESETS CPU—Circuit uses break key on TTY as reset button for microprocessor. Retriggerable mono IC₁ monitors data input line from TTY, which goes low for spacing condition. During normal data input, constant spacing pulses in data retrigger mono, keeping IC₂ reset. When break key is depressed, input data goes to steady space and IC₁ times out. IC₂ then transfers high on its data input to its output to produce reset signal for CPU. Values of R₂ and C₁ give 150-ms period for mono, suitable for baud rates of 110 and higher.—C. Sondgeroth, Reset Your CPU from Your TTY's Break Key, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1978, p 39.



DEMODULATOR FOR 170-Hz SHIFT—Converts RTTY audio tones of 2125 and 2295 Hz to DC

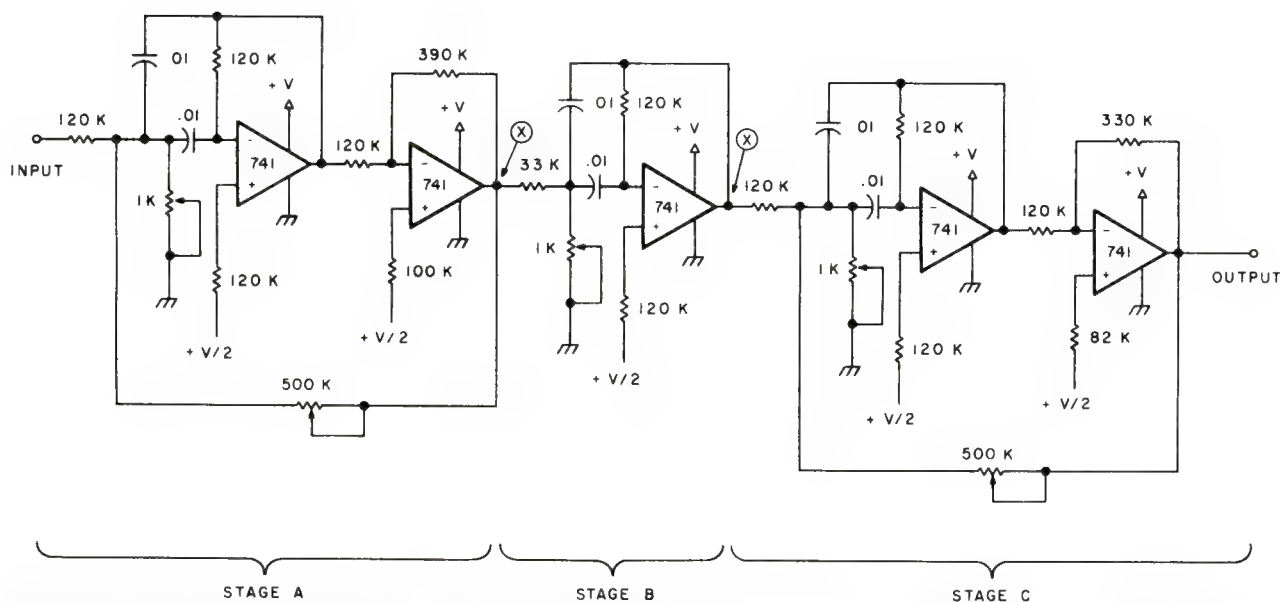
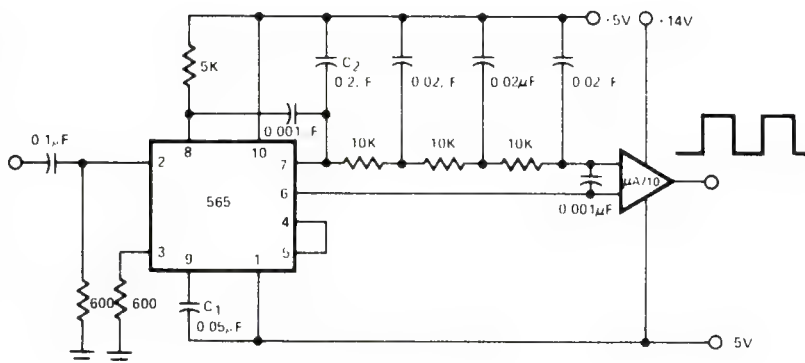
pulses required for driving selector magnets of teleprinter. Coupling links are added to stan-

dard 88-mH toroids as indicated.—I. Schwartz, An RTTY Primer, *CQ*, Feb. 1978, p 31-36.



PLL FSK DEMODULATOR—Signetics NE560N phase-locked loop is used as receiving converter for demodulating carrier shifted between two preset frequencies, one corresponding to 0 and other to 1 of binary data signal. PLL provides shifting DC voltage to initiate 1 or 0 (mark or space) code elements. Circuit locks on and tracks output frequency of receiver. Input at pin 12 should be from 30 mV to 2 V P-P square or sine wave. Output of about 60 mVDC at pin 9 is amplified, conditioned, and fed to μ A710 comparator to provide proper output voltages for interfacing with printer.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 844-845.

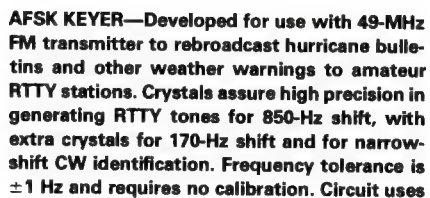
FSK DECODER—Simple circuit for Signetics NE565 PLL locks to input frequency and tracks it between two values used, to produce corresponding DC shift at output. Values shown are for 1070-Hz and 1270-Hz FSK signals. Three-stage RC ladder filter removes sum frequency component. Band edge of filter is chosen to be about halfway between maximum keying rate (150 Hz) and twice input frequency (about 2200 Hz). Output is made logic-compatible by connecting voltage comparator to pin 6.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 845.



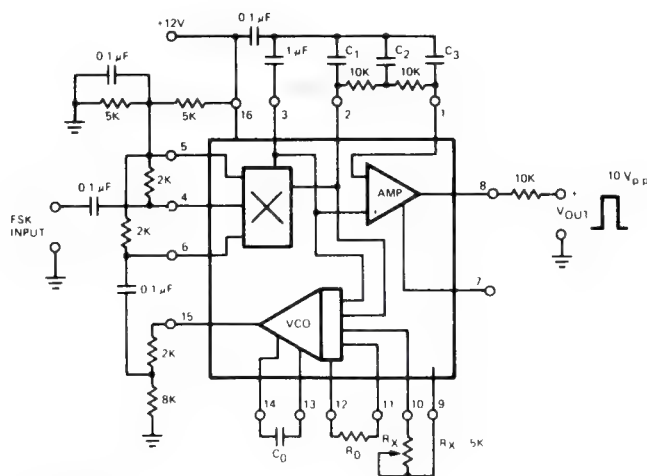
BANDPASS FOR 170-Hz RTTY SHIFT—Three-stage active Butterworth bandpass input filter is used in radioteletype demodulator to separate RTTY tones from each other and from noise. Filter is centered on 2200 Hz, and has

bandpass of about 260 Hz to allow reception of some of audio sidebands produced by keying and allow for small drift. Five pots serve for trimming center frequency of each stage and Q of end stages. Article gives step-by-step design

and alignment procedures. Use two 10K resistors between V and ground to get $V/2$ for bias when operating from single supply.—P. A. Stark, Design an Active RTTY Filter, 73 Magazine, Sept. 1977, p 38-43.

[illegible]

plexer feeds divide-by-1000 chain feeding 2125-Hz square wave to buffer transistor. Article gives circuit of low-pass filter that removes harmonics from output to give pure sine wave for modulating transmitter.—L. J. Fox, Dodge That Hurricane!, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1978, p 62-69.



300 Baud

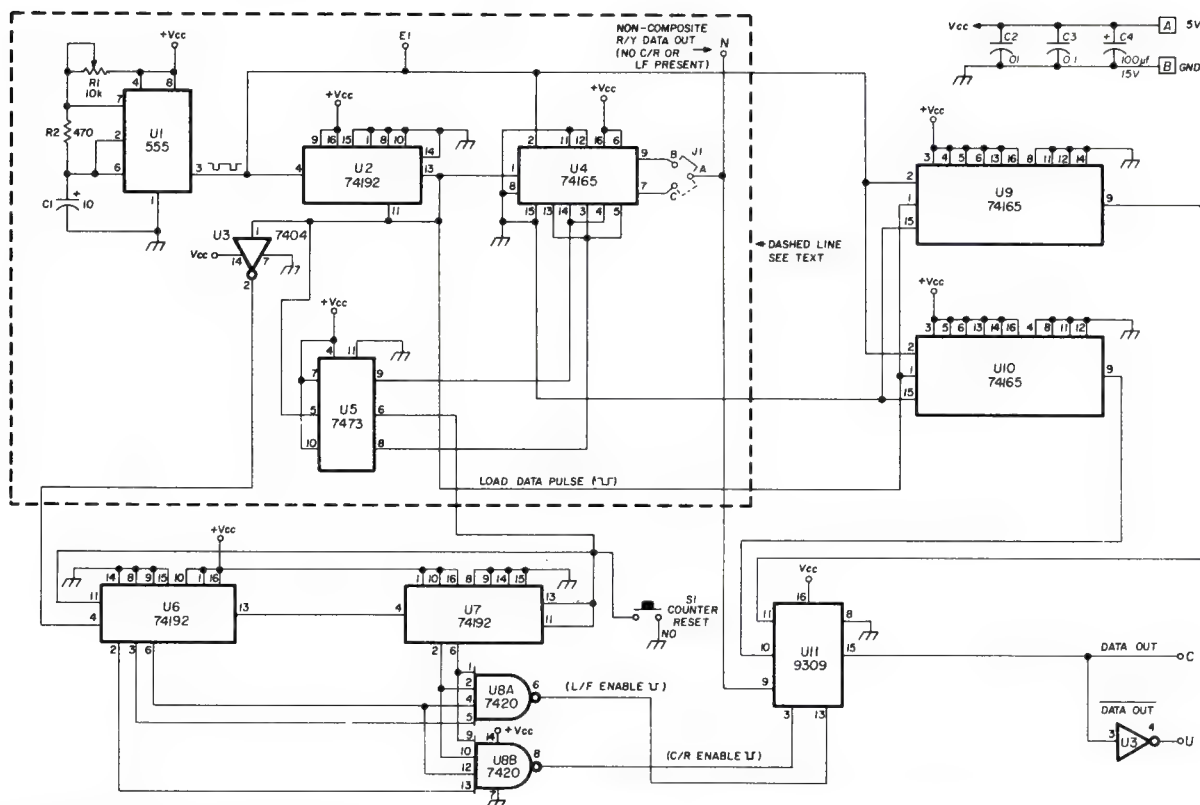
Low Band: $f_1 = 1070 \text{ Hz}$ $f_2 = 1270 \text{ Hz}$ High Band: $f_1 = 2025 \text{ Hz}$ $f_2 = 2225 \text{ Hz}$

1800 Baud

 $f_1 = 1200 \text{ Hz}$ $f_2 = 2200 \text{ Hz}$ $R_0 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_0 = 0.17 \mu\text{F}$ $C_1 = C_2 = 0.047 \mu\text{F}$, $C_3 = 0.033 \mu\text{F}$ $R_0 = 8 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_0 = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$ $C_1 = C_2 = C_3 = 0.033 \mu\text{F}$ $R_0 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_0 = 0.12 \mu\text{F}$ $C_1 = C_3 = 0.003 \mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 0.01 \mu\text{F}$

300- AND 1800-BAUD FSK DEMODULATOR—

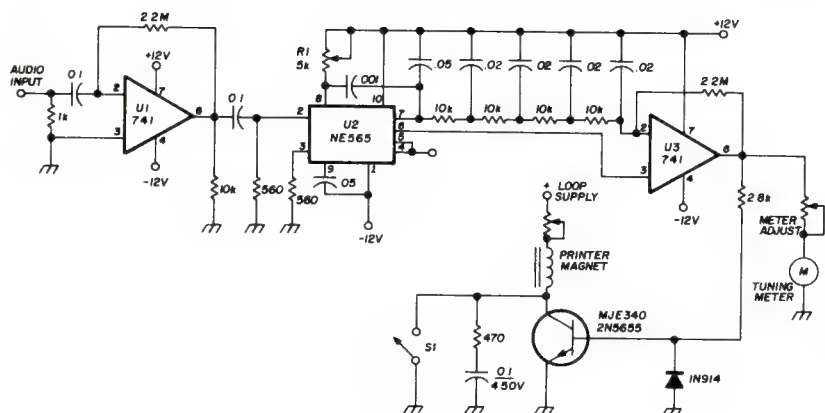
Uses Exar XR-215 PLL IC having frequency range of 0.5 Hz to 35 MHz. When input frequency is shifted by data bit, DC voltage between pins 2 and 3 reverses polarity. Opamp section is connected as comparator for converting DC level shift to binary output pulse. C_1 serves as PLL filter. C_2 and C_3 are postdetection filters. Table gives typical values of components for two transmission speeds.—"Phase-Locked Loop Data Book," Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 21–28.



R-Y TEST GENERATOR—Uses ICs rather than PROM for automatic generation of sequence of 64 alternating Rs and Ys, plus Baudot codes for carriage return and line feed, as used for testing radioteletype equipment. Circuit in dashed lines

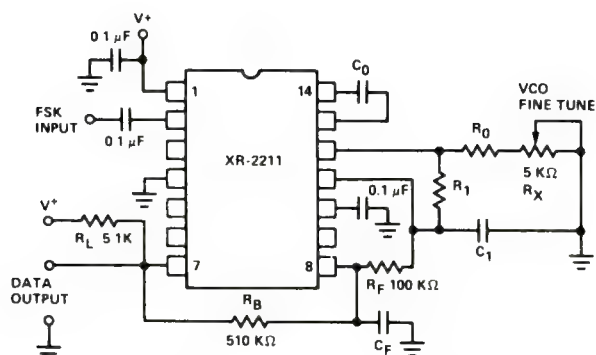
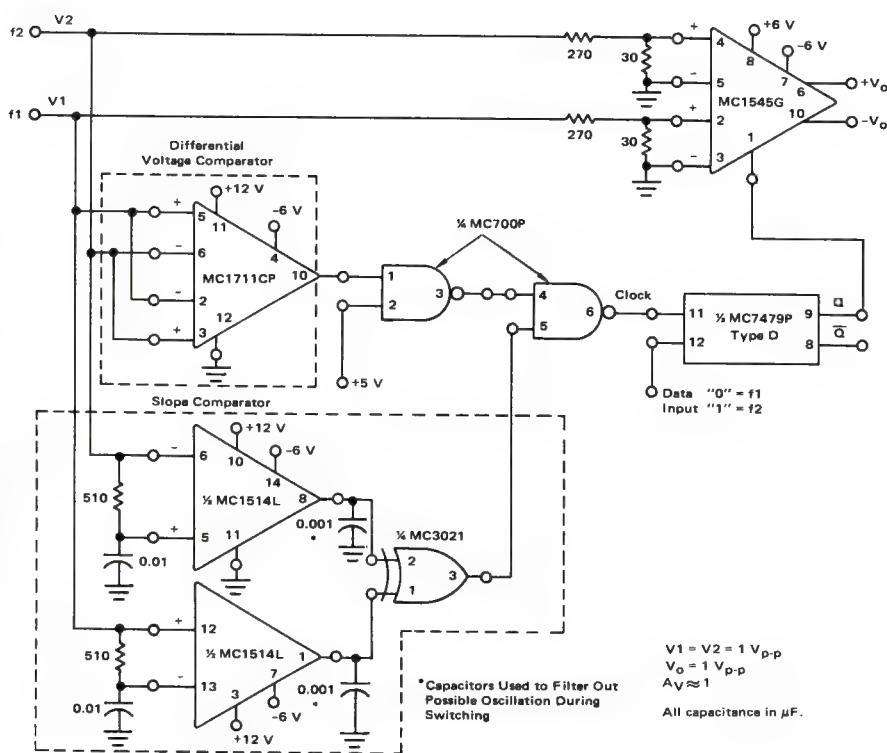
generates codes for printing R and Y continuously without regard for line length. Jumper J1 gives choice of normal or inverted output data for keying transmitter with either mark-high or space-high signal. Operates at slightly less than

60 WPM. Adjust R1 so clock pulse generator U1 runs at 45.45 Hz. Article covers construction and operation.—J. Loughmiller, RTTY Test Generator, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1978, p 64–66.



PLL RTTY TERMINAL—Uses 741 opamp as limiter, followed by NE565 phase-locked loop, another opamp U3 operating as voltage comparator or slicer, and keying transistor. Terminal requires no filters because incoming signal locks onto VCO whose frequency is placed between those of mark and space tones. As these tones alternate, output of PLL is made to produce plus and minus voltages by connecting voltage comparator to output of NE565. Resulting plus voltage corresponds to mark tone and minus voltage to space tone for use in keying loop circuit of teleprinter. R1 is only adjustment required; article covers adjustment for receiver in SSB mode and in CW mode.—N. Stinnette, Phase-Locked Loop RTTY Terminal Unit, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1975, p 36–37.

FSK WITH SLOPE AND VOLTAGE DETECTION—Motorola MC1545G gated video amplifier is used with slope and differential voltage comparators to provide switching of output alternately between input signal f1 at 2975 Hz and f2 at 2125 Hz. With gate level on pin 1 of MC1545G high (greater than 1.5 V), signal applied between pins 4 and 5 is passed and signal between pins 2 and 3 is suppressed. With gate low (less than 0.5 V), situation is reversed. To avoid generation of spurious frequencies and noise, gate control voltage is allowed to change only when rate of change of f1 and f2 have same sign and values of f1 and f2 themselves have same sign and equal magnitude within several millivolts. Data rate is about 170 Hz.—“Gated Video Amplifier Applications—the MC1545,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-491, p 12.



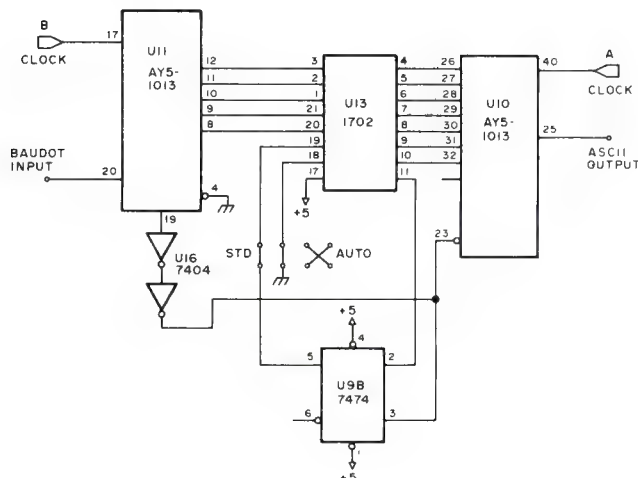
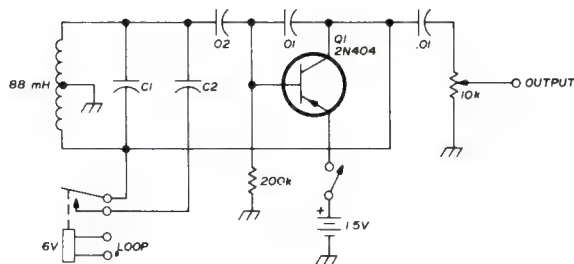
FSK DECODER— R_0 and C_0 set PLL center frequency for Exar XR-2211 FSK demodulator/decoder. R_1 sets system bandwidth. C_1 sets loop

filter time constant and loop damping factor. C_F and R_F form postdetection filter for FSK data output. Table gives values for most commonly

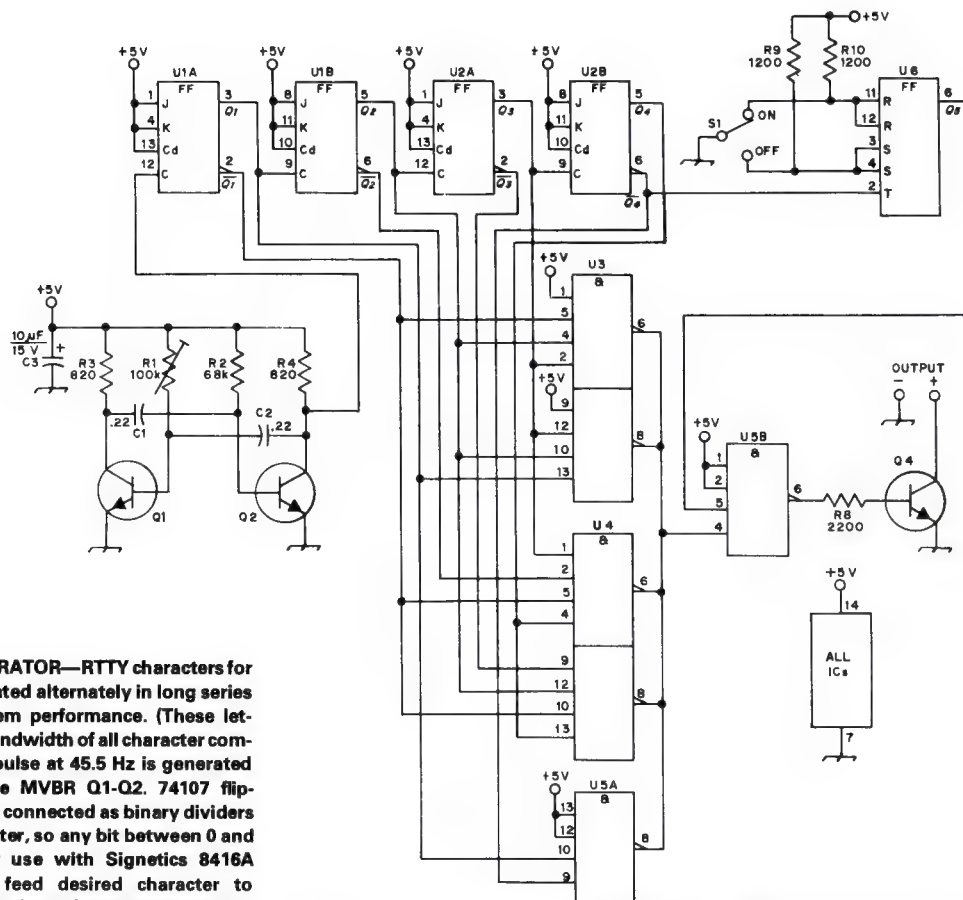
used FSK bands.—“Phase-Locked Loop Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 29–34.

FSK BAND	COMPONENT VALUES	
300 Baud $f_1 = 1070$ Hz $f_2 = 1270$ Hz	$C_0 = 0.039 \mu\text{F}$ $C_1 = 0.01 \mu\text{F}$ $R_1 = 100 \text{ K}\Omega$	$C_F = 0.005 \mu\text{F}$ $R_0 = 18 \text{ K}\Omega$
300 Baud $f_1 = 2025$ Hz $f_2 = 2225$ Hz	$C_0 = 0.022 \mu\text{F}$ $C_1 = 0.0047 \mu\text{F}$ $R_1 = 200 \text{ K}\Omega$	$C_F = 0.005 \mu\text{F}$ $R_0 = 18 \text{ K}\Omega$
1200 Baud $f_1 = 1200$ Hz $f_2 = 2200$ Hz	$C_0 = 0.027 \mu\text{F}$ $C_1 = 0.01 \mu\text{F}$ $R_1 = 30 \text{ K}\Omega$	$C_F = 0.0022 \mu\text{F}$ $R_0 = 18 \text{ K}\Omega$

KEYER FOR AFSK—Uses one center-tapped 88-mH toroid tuned to desired RTTY space frequency by suitable value of C1 (0.0628 μ F for 2295 Hz). When relay is closed, suitable value for C2 (0.0156 μ F for 2125 Hz) is paralleled with C1 to give desired space frequency. Output is perfect sine wave. Plug output into audio input jack of transmitter. Plug relay coil directly into 150-V 60-mA loop of teleprinter. When loop current is turned on, relay closes and AFSK is on mark. Space frequency occurs when relay is opened by teleprinter keyboard.—J. B. Dillon, Audio-Frequency Shift Keyer, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1976, p 45.



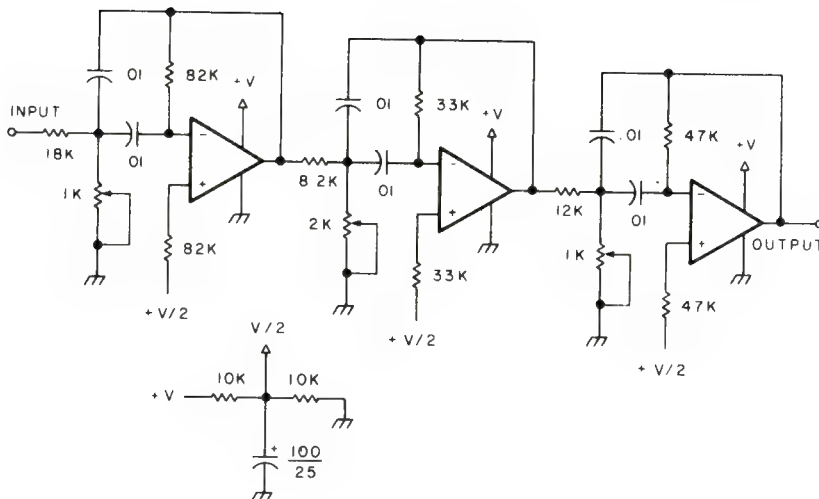
BAUDOT TO ASCII—Used with Baudot RTTY codes on amateur bands, to drive Teletype machine requiring ASCII code. Separate 555 timers are used as clocks running at 727 Hz and at 1760 Hz. Provides only one-way conversion for receiving capability, but article gives companion circuit for two-way code conversion as required for transmission with ASCII Teletype. On U13, pins 12, 13, 15, 22, and 23 all go to +5 V along with pin 17; only pin 14 is grounded.—J. G. Mills, Baudot to ASCII Converter, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1977, p 80-85.



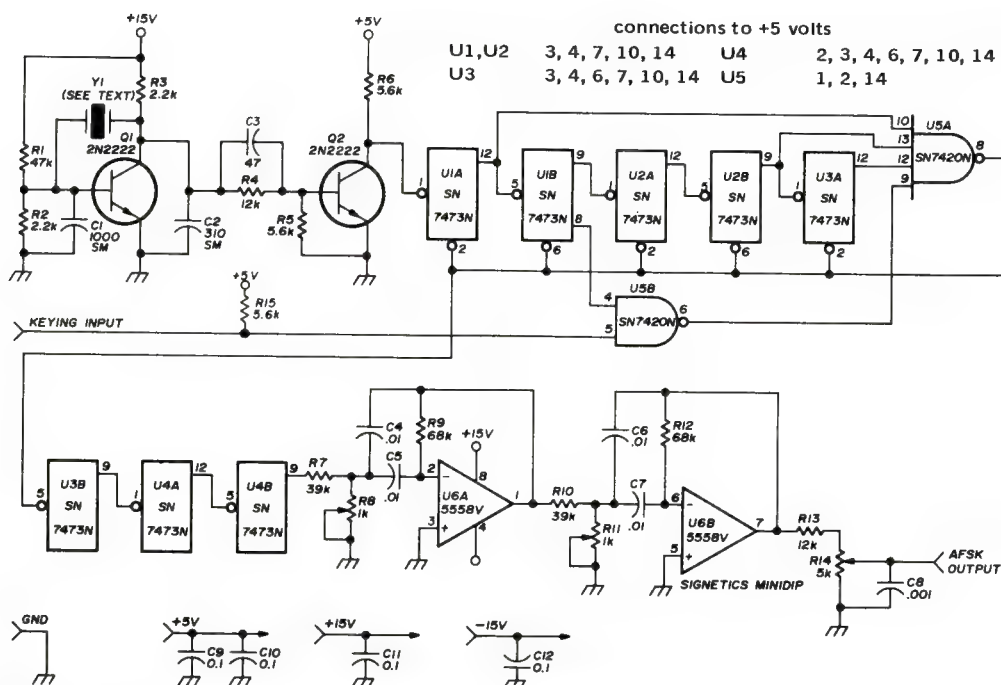
TEST-CODE GENERATOR—RTTY characters for R and Y are generated alternately in long series for checking system performance. (These letters give widest bandwidth of all character combinations.) Clock pulse at 45.5 Hz is generated by 2SC943 astable MVBR Q1-Q2. 74107 flip-flops U1A-U2B are connected as binary dividers for modulo-8 counter, so any bit between 0 and 7 is available for use with Signetics 8416A gates U3-U5 to feed desired character to 2SC372 output transistor. Automatic start/stop circuit using Fairchild 9945 clocked flip-flop U6 ensures that sequence always starts with R and

ends with Y. Q4 conducts on mark and is cut off on space, for feeding frequency-shift keyer.—K.

Sekine, A Simple RY Code Generator for TTY, *QST*, Dec. 1974, p 20-24.

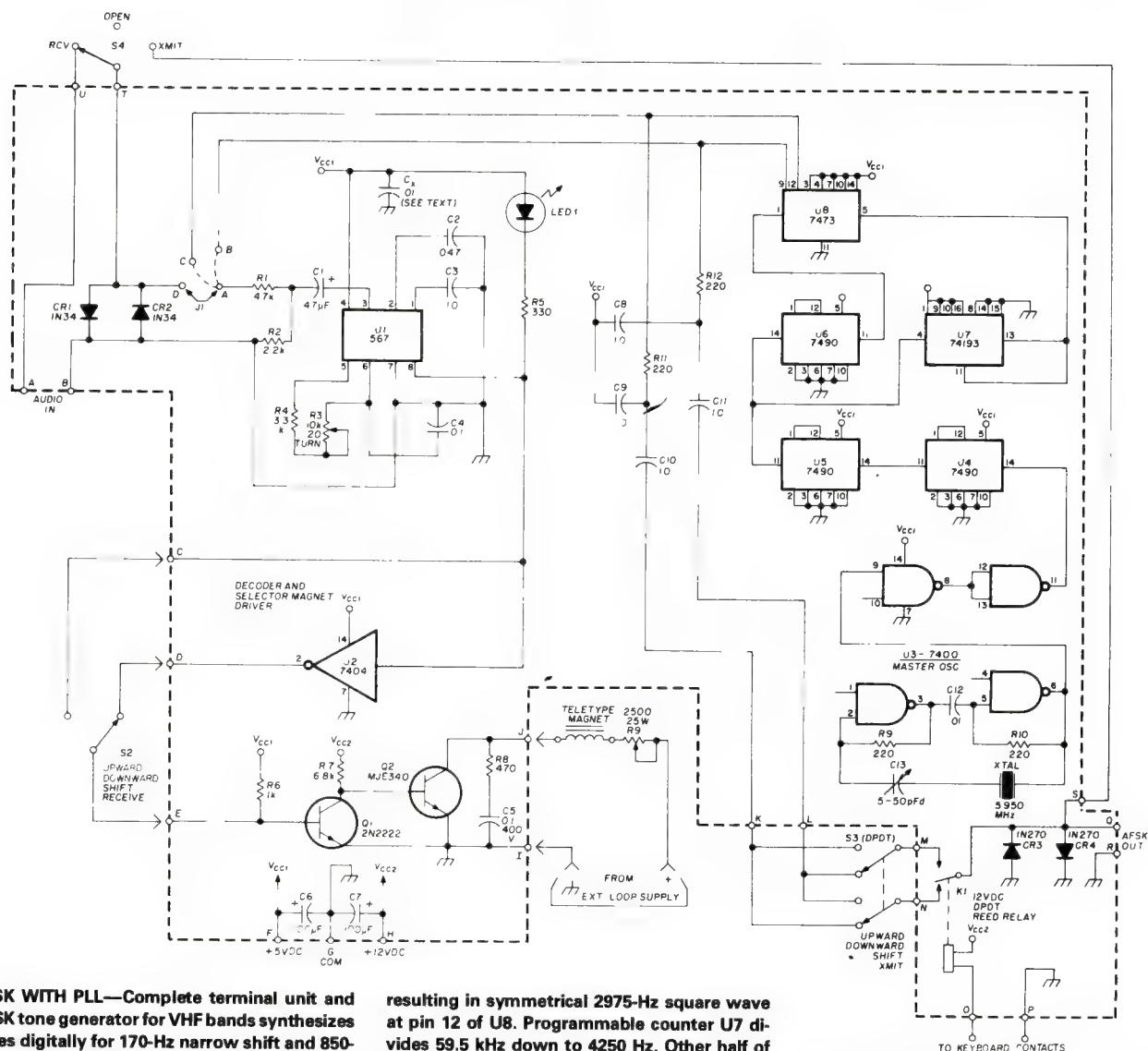
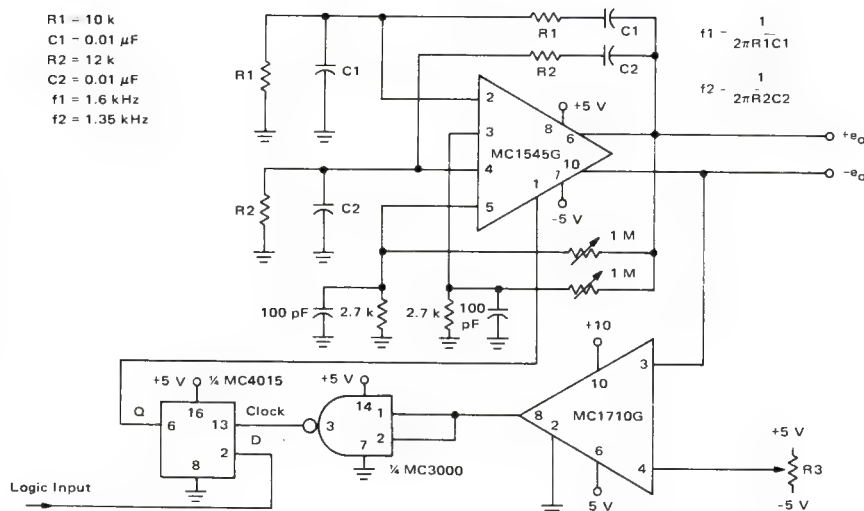


BANDPASS FOR 850-Hz RTTY SHIFT—Three-stage active Butterworth input filter passes 2125- and 2975-Hz tones plus modulation sidebands and allowance for drift in RTTY receiver. Inset shows how 741 opamps are biased when used with single power supply. Article gives step-by-step design and alignment procedures.—P. A. Stark, Design an Active RTTY Filter, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1977, p 38-43.



divide ratio is 25 to give 2295 Hz. When input is high, divide ratio is 27 to give 2125 Hz. Pin 11 of U1-U4 and pin 7 of U5 are grounded.—H. Nurse, *Crystal Controlled AFSK Generator, Ham Radio*, Dec. 1973, p 14-17.

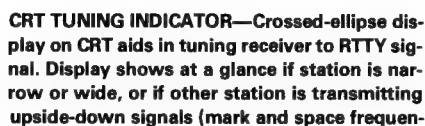
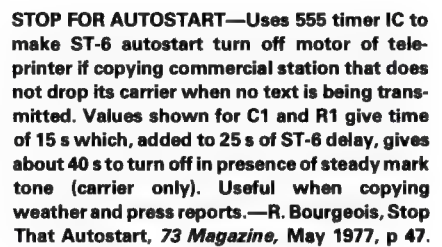
SELF-GENERATING FSK—Dual oscillators in Motorola MC1545G gated video amplifier are used with external frequency-determining components R1C1 and R2C2 to give 1.6 kHz for f1 and 1.35 kHz for f2. Logic switching network compares output to reference and updates gate input with each cycle of output. Circuit gives smaller switching transients than are possible with separate oscillators because one oscillator is driven at frequency of the other while first oscillator is off. R3 sets transition to any level desired.—“Gated Video Amplifier Applications—the MC1545,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-491, p 13.



AFSK WITH PLL—Complete terminal unit and AFSK tone generator for VHF bands synthesizes tones digitally for 170-Hz narrow shift and 850-Hz standard shift found in VHF amateur RTTY bands. Additional feature is PLL circuit that follows drifting signal and copies signals from which mark or space information is missing. Precision AFSK generator consists of 5.95-MHz crystal oscillator U3, divide-by-100 ICs U4 and U5, divide-by-10 IC U6, and divide-by-2 IC U8,

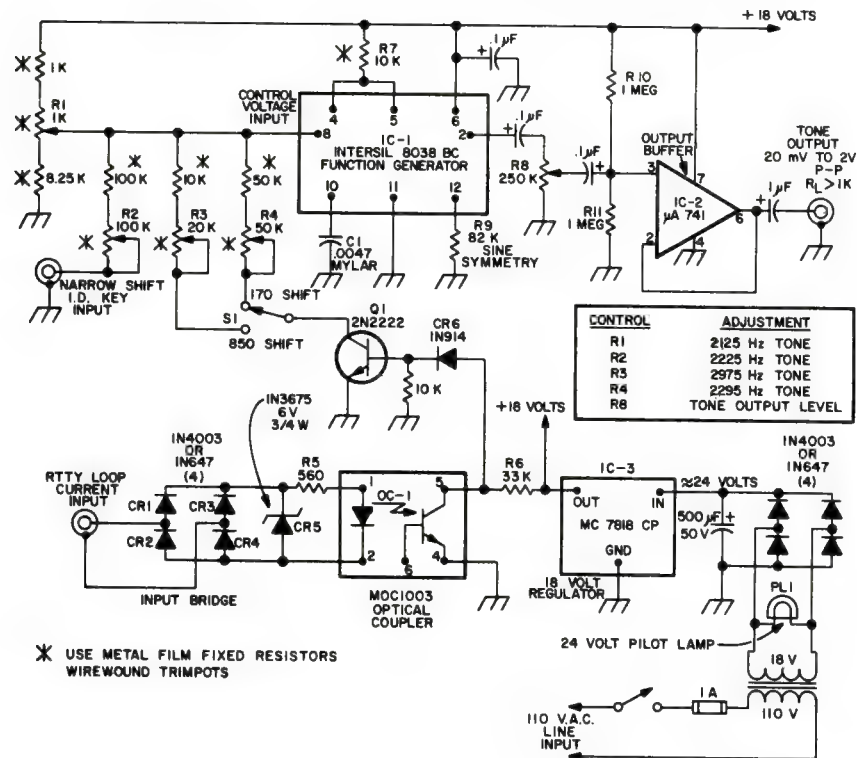
resulting in symmetrical 2975-Hz square wave at pin 12 of U8. Programmable counter U7 divides 59.5 kHz down to 4250 Hz. Other half of U8 divides this by 2, to give symmetrical 2125-Hz square wave at pin 9 of U8. Square waves are converted to trapezoids, with tops smoothed by CR3 and CR4, to give 1 V-P-P quasinine waves at output. Demodulator U1 compares incoming frequencies to its internal current-controlled oscillator and generates digital

signals when they are identical. Internal oscillator is locked to incoming signal if within detection bandwidth of about 220 Hz for 2125 Hz with 170-Hz shift. At 2975 Hz, detection bandwidth is about $\pm 135\text{ Hz}$.—J. Loughmiller, Digiratt—RTTY AFSK Generator and Demodulator, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1977, p 26–28.

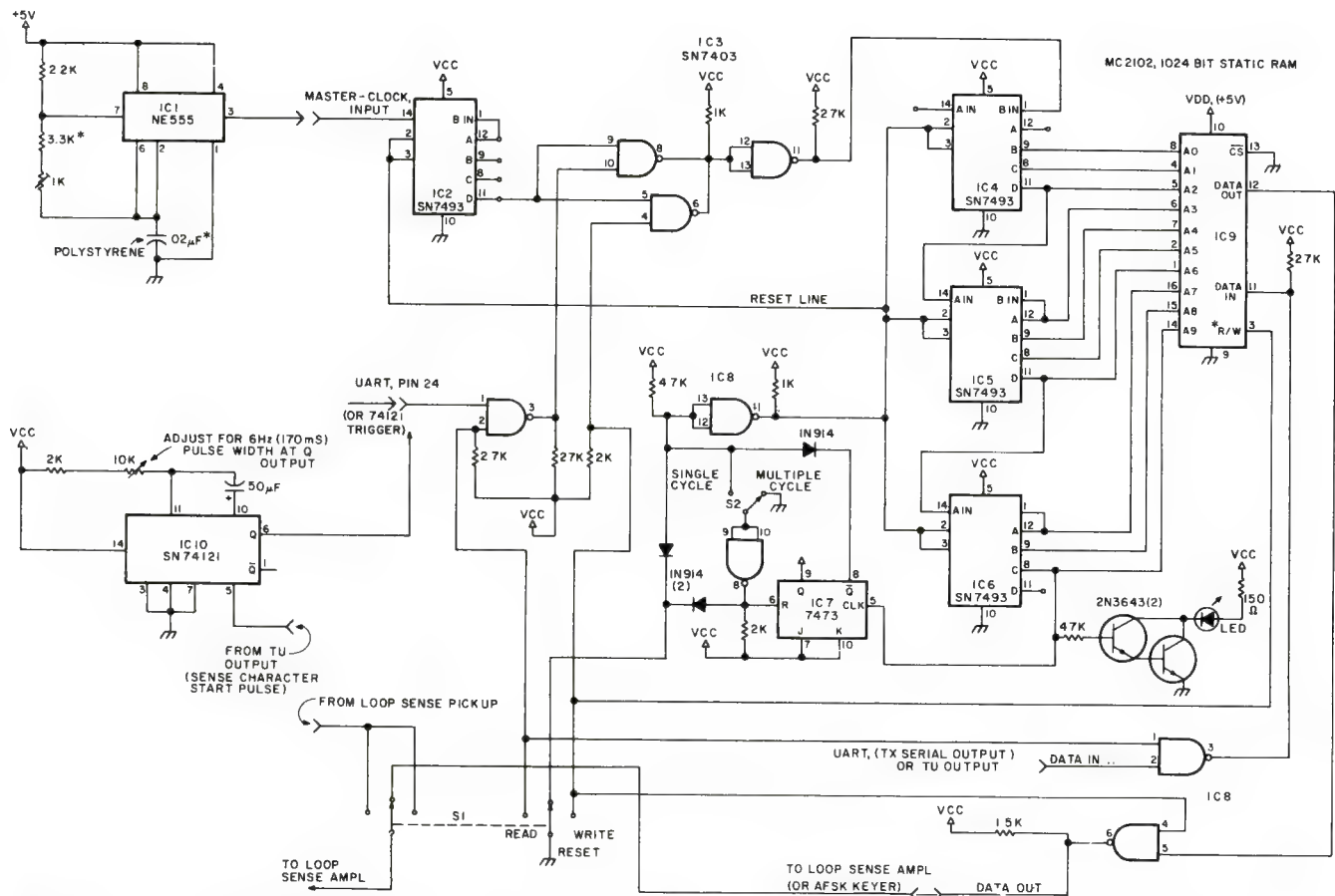


cies reversed). Tuned for maximum amplitude of major axis of each ellipse; if transmitting station is wide or narrow, tune for equal amplitudes even though they are not maximized. Try different values of RV until T.P.1 voltage is 65 V,

to center signal so it can swing equal amounts on either side. Adjust RH similarly.—R. R. Parry, RTTY CRT Tuning Indicator, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1977, p 118–120.



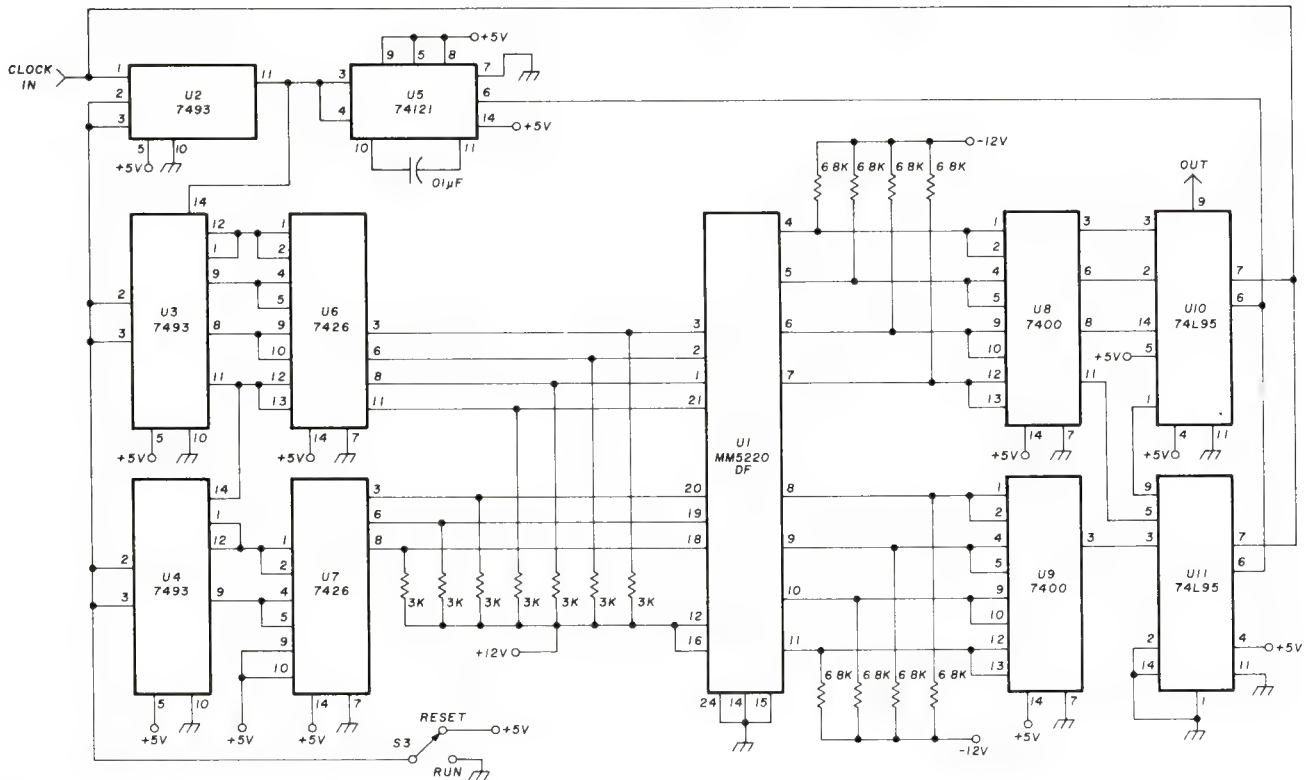
AFSK TONES—Generates tones needed for either 170- or 850-Hz frequency shift in automatic frequency-shift keying of RTTY equipment. Independent adjustments are provided for each tone. Sine-wave output has constant amplitude, with excellent tone frequency stability. Circuit permits plug-in operation in any RTTY loop, independent of loop polarity or grounding. Article covers construction and adjustment.—J. C. Roos, Universal AFSK Generator, *73 Magazine*, July 1974, p 37-40, 42, and 44-46.



RAM FOR RTTY—Erased MC2102 1024-bit RAM stores two Teletype lines (128 characters) of Baudot code for readout at machine speed. Can also serve in place of tape loop for frequently used code messages such as CQ calls.

Values shown with IC1 timer are for 728-Hz master clock (16 × 45.45 bauds). Stored message is volatile, disappearing when power is

turned off. For permanent storage, use ROM in place of RAM.—H. P. Fischer, RTTY Scratchpad Memory, *73 Magazine*, June 1977, p 54-55.



QUICK BROWN FOX GENERATOR—TTL ICs and National MM5220DF preprogrammed MOS read-only memory chip together generate standard RTTY test message: THE QUICK BROWN

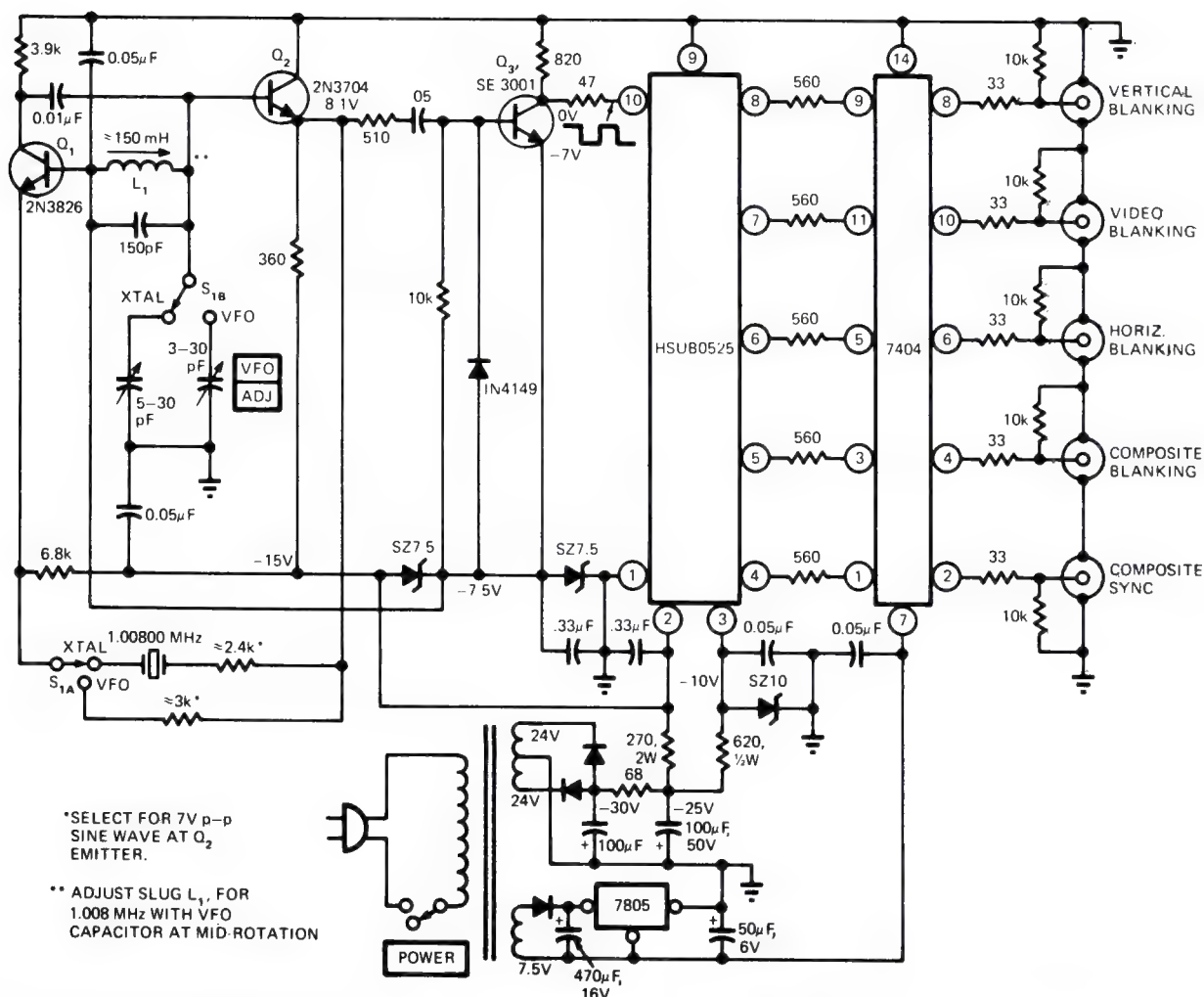
FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG 1234567890 DE. Requires external clock providing sharp negative-going pulse train at frequency corresponding to RTTY speeds desired. Requires two

supplies, for +5 V and ± 12 V.—K. Ebner and J. Romelfanger, RTTY Test-Message Generator, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 30–32.

CHAPTER 92

Television Circuits

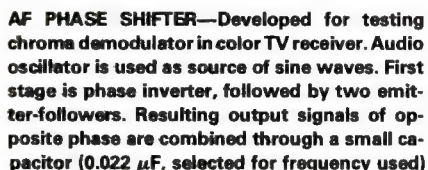
Covers circuits for black-and-white, color, industrial, and slow-scan amateur TV receivers, including infrared remote control, microprocessor interface, and test equipment. See also Cathode-Ray, Game, and Microprocessor chapters.



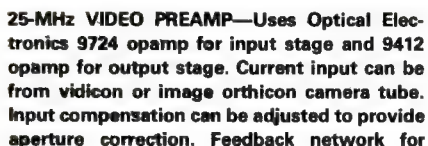
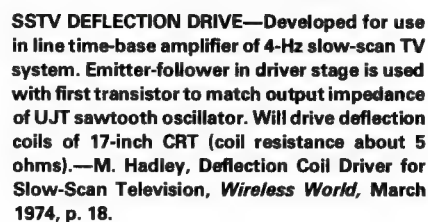
CRYSTAL/VFO SYNC GENERATOR—With crystal, can be used as system sync generator or as drive for staircase generators, custom pattern generators, and special TV test equipment. When VFO-controlled, circuit provides variable-frequency sync needed for determining pull-in

range of sweep oscillators in TV sets and VTR decks. Clock-pulse section uses Q₁ and Q₂ as 1.00800-MHz Butler oscillator. On VFO operation, oscillator frequency can be varied $\pm 3.5\%$ from mean. Sine-wave output of Q₂ is converted to square wave by Q₃ for application to clock

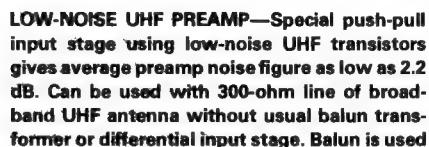
input of Hughes HSUB0525 sync generator. Each output of sync generator feeds one of inverters in 7404, providing 3.3 V P-P signal into 75-ohm load for each output.—M. J. Salvati, VFO Adds Versatility to TV Sync Generator, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1974, p 70 and 72.



from one channel and 50K variable resistor from other channel. 90° phases are judged by position of sine waves on screen of CRO; 90° is halfway between 0° and 180°.—C. Babcoke, *Waveforms Explain Chroma Demodulators*, *Electronic Servicing*, Sept. 1972, p 22–23, 26–28, and 30.



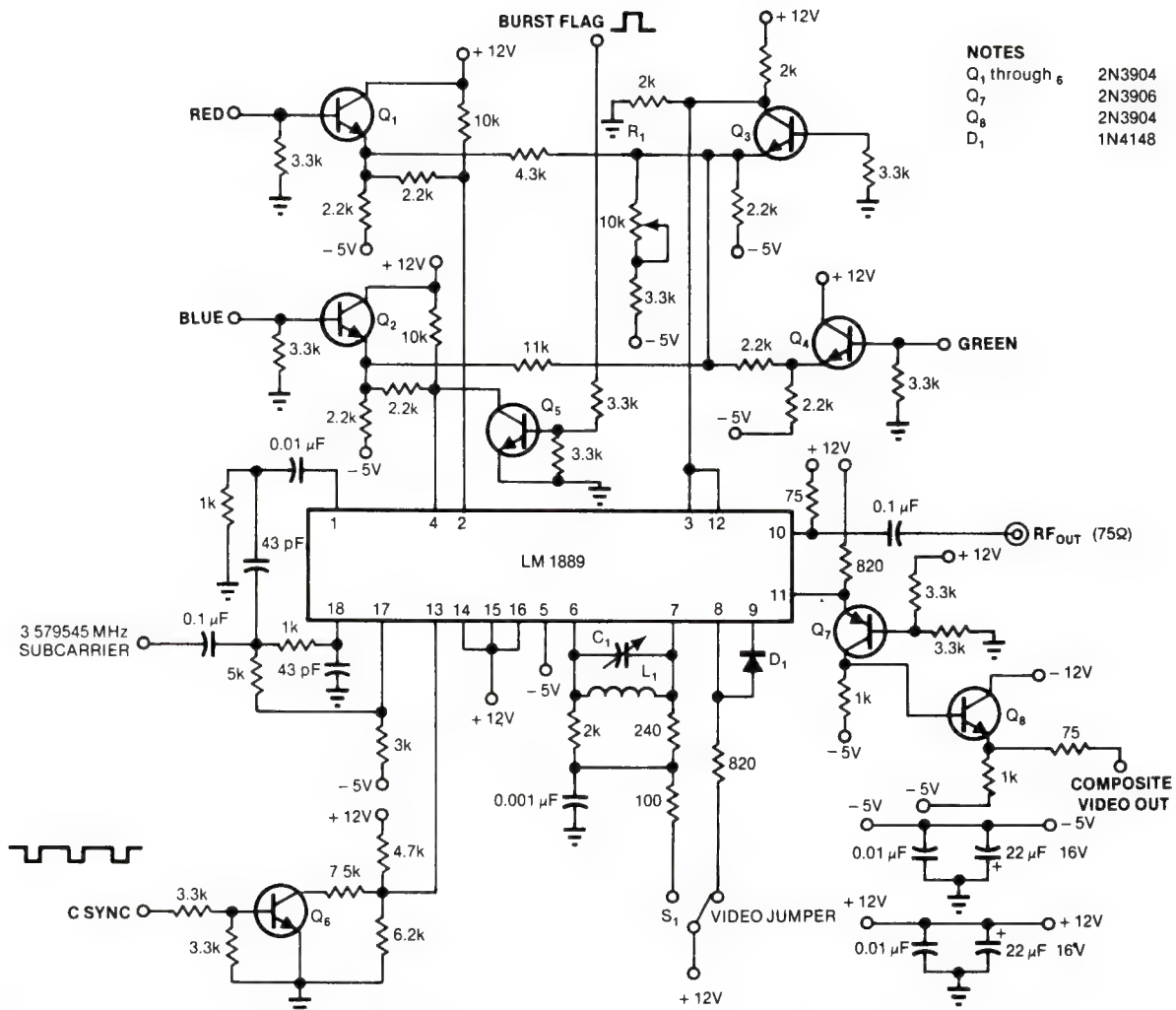
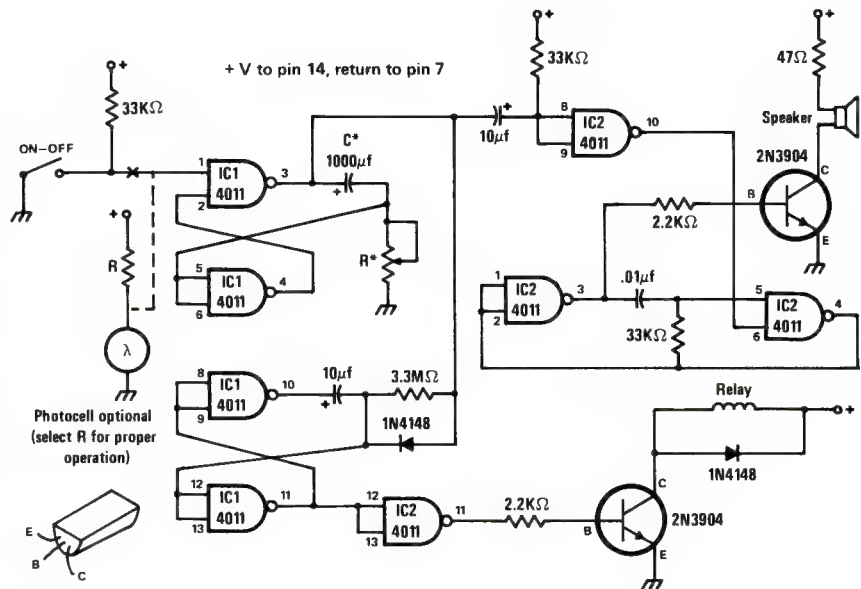
input opamp minimizes effects of stray capacitance. Values shown give 1-V output for 1- μ A input.—"A 25 MHz Video Preamplifier—Line Driver," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10195.



after amplifier to transform push-pull output to input of single-ended second stage without degrading noise figure. Developed for use with new deep-fringe-area UHF TV antenna having three flat in-line director elements, for over-the-air reception of UHF TV programs in areas pre-

viously having no watchable pictures.—J. E. Kluge, *Advanced Antenna Design and an Ultra-low-Noise Preamplifier Extend UHF Viewing Area*, *IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting*, March 1977, p 17–22.

TV TURNOFF WITH WARNING BEEP—Timer providing turnoff delays up to 1 h gives warning beep about 30 s before turnoff to permit resetting if desired for watching remainder of particular program. Can be mounted inside TV set or in small chairside box connected to set by cable. Photocell can be substituted for ON/OFF switch to permit remote control with flashlight while leaving entire circuit in TV set. Can be operated from 9-V battery if this voltage is not available in receiver. Momentary closing of switch turns on TV and initiates timing cycle. With 3.6-megohm pot for R, maximum delay is 1 h. For 30-min delay, use 1.3 megohms. Setting of R determines exact delay.—J. Sandler, 9 Projects under \$9, *Modern Electronics*, Sept. 1978, p 35-39.



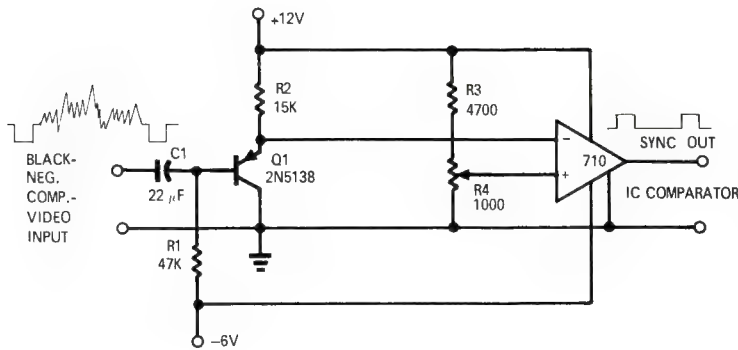
NOTES

Q₁ through Q₆ 2N3904
Q₇ 2N3906
Q₈ 2N3904
D₁ 1N4148

COMPOSITE COLOR SIGNAL GENERATOR—Single LM1889 encoder chip produces standard composite color video signal from separate sync, burst flag, 3.579545-MHz subcarrier, and

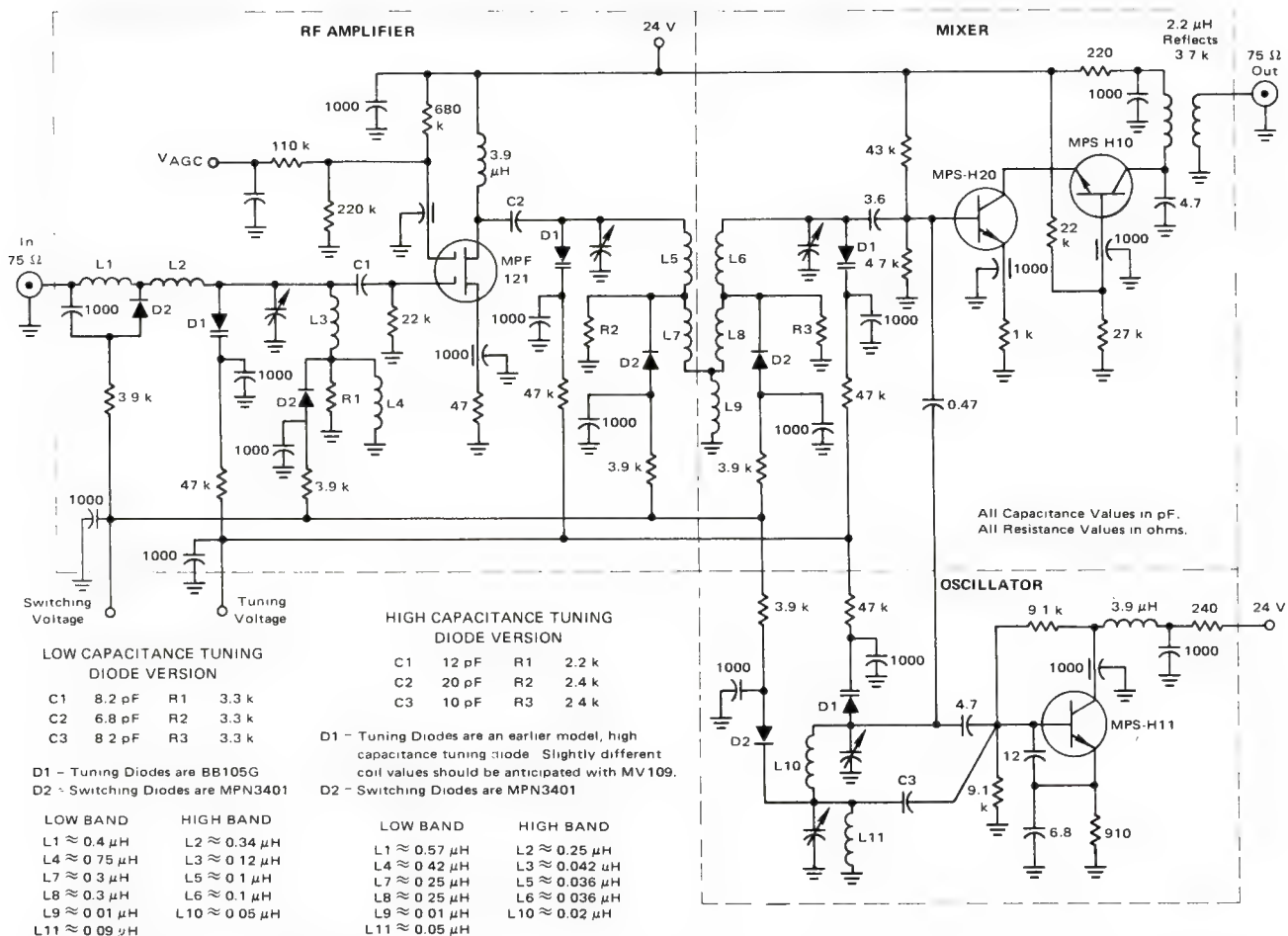
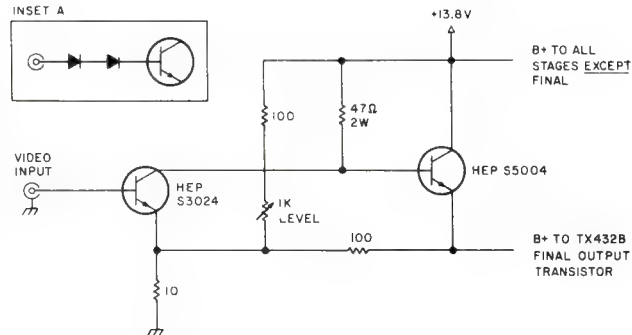
0-4 V red, green, and blue inputs. Subcarrier should be 1-5 V P-P. Modulated RF output can go to cable input of TV set through 75-ohm cable. Applications include TV mixing effects

and video games.—L. Trotter and B. Matic, *Signal Encoder Generates Composite Color*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1978, p 148 and 150.

**COMPARATOR SEPARATES SYNC PULSES—**

By setting DC reference input of 710 comparator at 0.15 VDC, only horizontal sync pulses are extracted from composite black-negative video signal to appear at comparator output. Setting reference level at 0.35 VDC gives only blanking pulses at output.—R. G. Groom, IC Comparator Separates Sync Pulses, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 15, 1970, p 53-54.

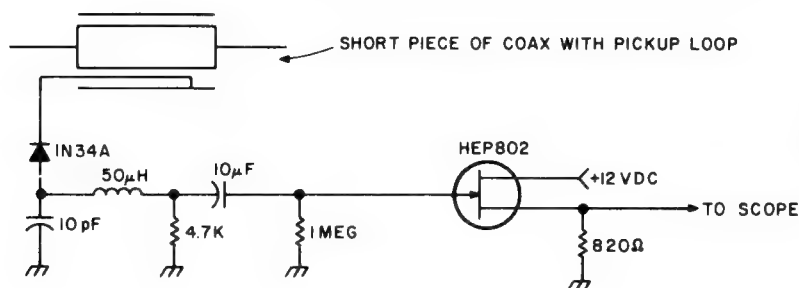
VIDEO MODULATOR—Developed for use between solid-state TV camera and VHF Engineering TX-432B crystal-controlled solid-state exciter to give simple amateur TV transmitter. For tube-type cameras, add 1N914 or other small-signal silicon diodes in series with input until modulator provides proper video swing. Article gives construction details.—R. E. Taggart, Interested in Television?, *73 Magazine*, Oct. 1977, p 164-174.



VHF VARACTOR TUNER—DC bias voltages are used in place of mechanical switches for channel selection. Values for tuned circuits depend on varactor diode used. With high-capacitance

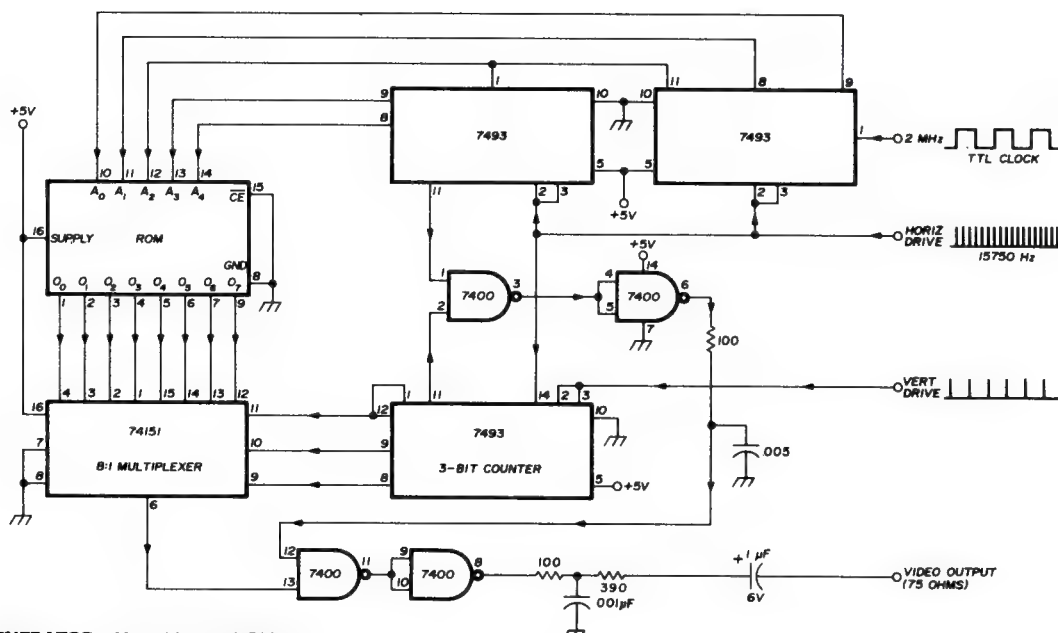
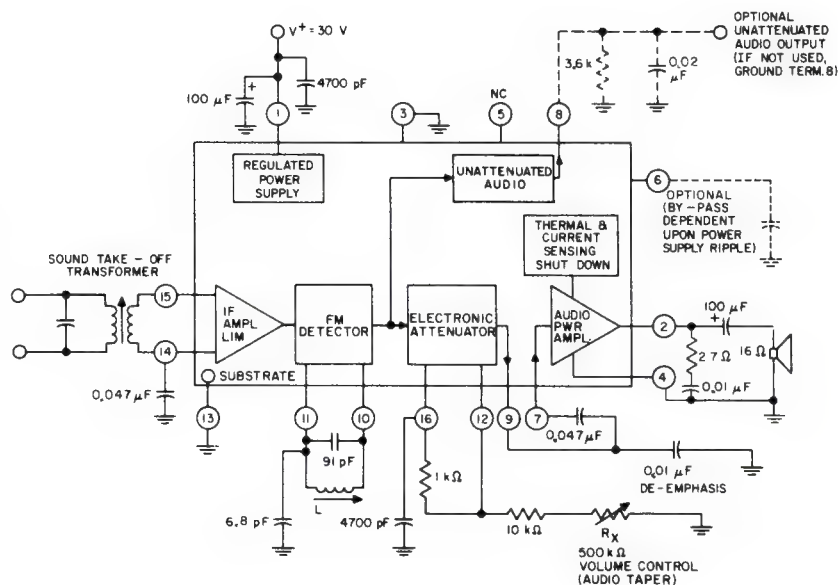
varactor diode, tuning voltage ranges from 4.3 V for channel 2 to 23 V for channel 13. Corresponding voltages for low-capacitance varactor are 2.2 V and 20.4 V. Tuner noise figure is in

range of 4-5 dB.—J. Hopkins, "Printed Circuit VHF TV Tuners Using Tuning Diodes," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-544A, p 4.



CRO AS TV MONITOR—Permits monitoring transmitted amateur television signals with oscilloscope, for such applications as checking sync levels and sync-pulse shape. Outgoing signal can be monitored while adjusting modulator.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, March 1977, p 152.

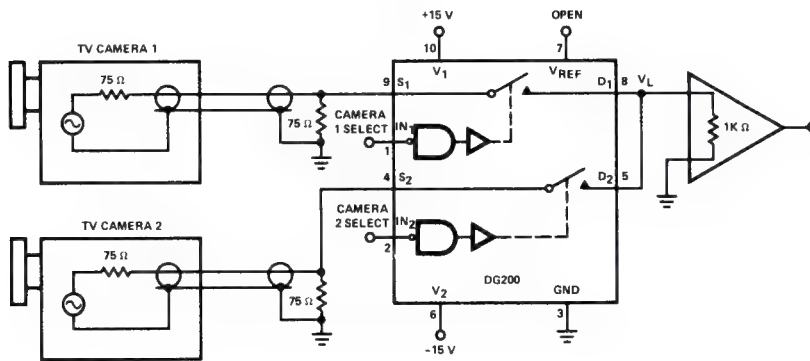
SOUND SUBSYSTEM—RCA CA3134 combines sound IF and audio output stages in single IC for use in TV receivers. Input is taken from sound IF output of receiver. Provides electronic volume control with improved taper. Alternate circuit shown provides unattenuated audio output.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 368.



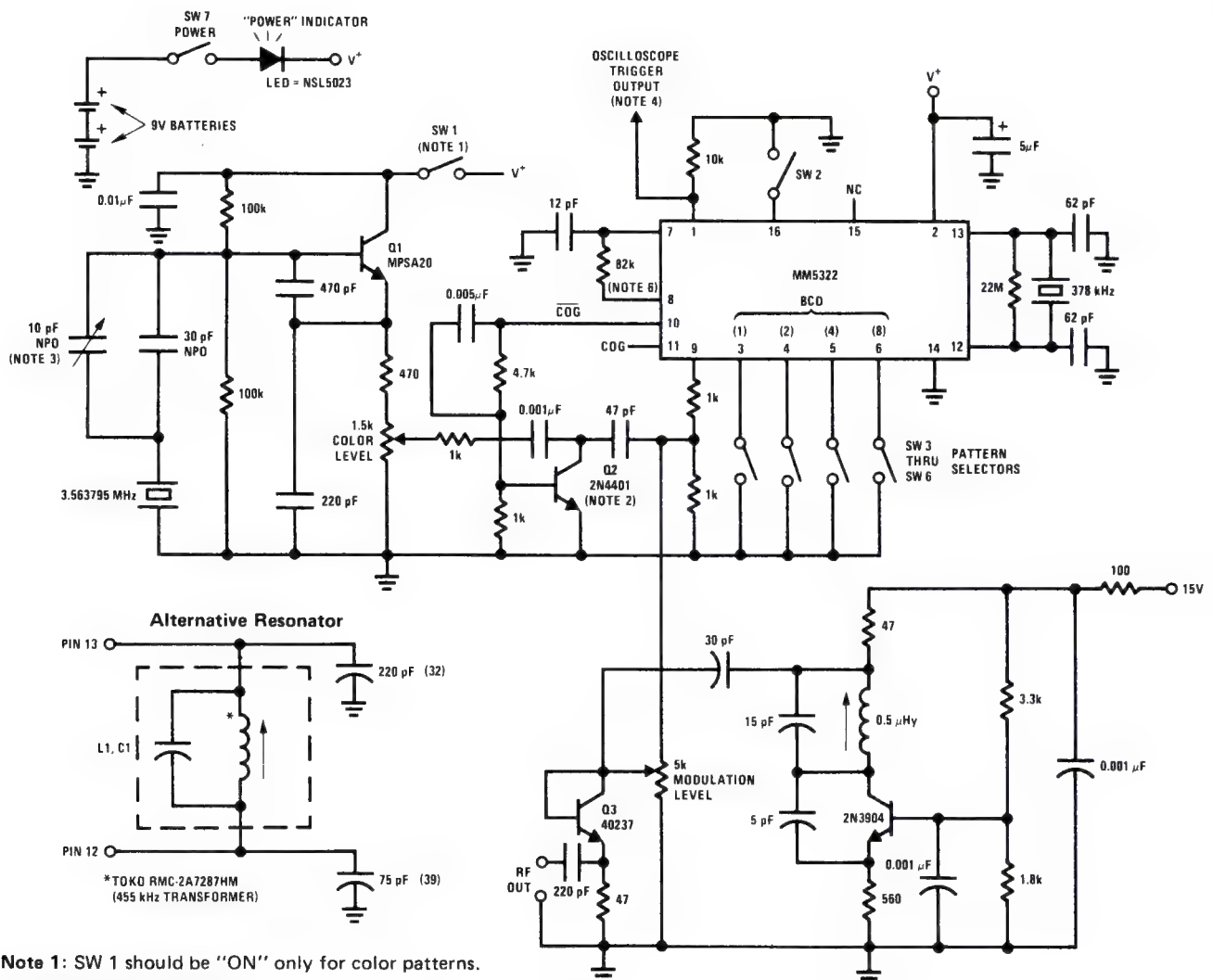
ATV CALL GENERATOR—Uses 32 x 8 PROM to generate up to six characters of amateur call. Squares in matrix are numbered 1–32 horizontally and 1–8 vertically starting from upper left, and black squares forming call letters are programmed as 1s in PROM. Pin connections shown for PROM are valid for AMI 27508/27509, 82S23/82S123, MM5330/MM5331, HPROM 8256,

and IM5600/5610. Two 7493 binary counters address all 32 words in ROM, with clock rate (2–3 MHz) determining length of characters on screen. 74151 multiplexer advances to next ROM output once per scan line, under control of 7493 3-bit counter clocked by horizontal drive pulses from sync generator of ATV transmitter.

Positive-going horizontal drive pulses reset 5-bit word counters, while positive-going vertical drive pulses reset 3-bit line counters, to make characters appear in same position on screen for all fields.—J. Pulice, Amateur Television Callsign Generator, Ham Radio, Feb. 1977, p 34–35.



GENERAL-PURPOSE VIDEO SWITCH—When used for switching TV cameras, DG200 CMOS analog switch provides 45-dB isolation at 10 MHz between on and off cameras. Insertion loss of switch is 0.5 dB. For greater isolation, use additional analog switch in each camera line.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-70.



Note 1: SW 1 should be “ON” only for color patterns.

Note 2: Do not substitute Q2.

Note 3: Variable cap may be used to trim color crystal to exact frequency.

Note 4: SW 2 and 10k resistor on pins 16 and 1 are needed only if scope trigger pulse is desired.

Note 5: SW 2 selects “H” or “V” trigger output pulses.

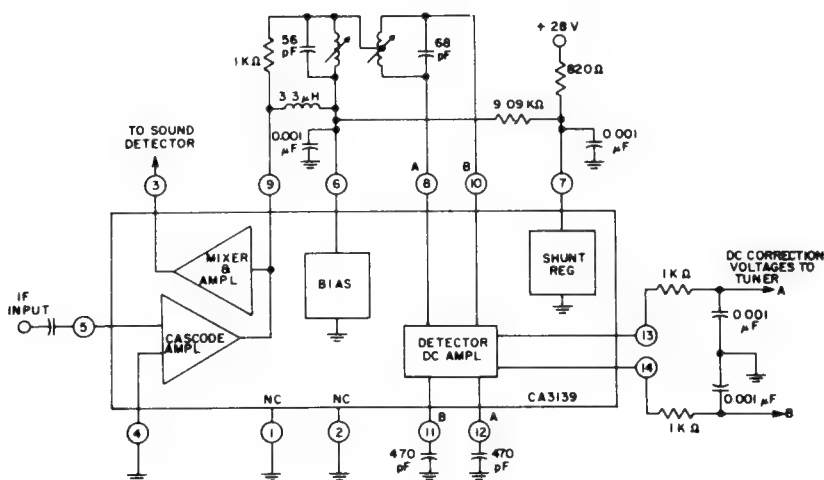
Note 6: A 27k resistor in series with a 100k trimpot may be used in place of 82k resistor for variable vertical line width.

Note 7: Modulation level adjusted for best patterns as viewed on TV screen.

COLOR BAR GENERATOR—National MM5322 chip forms complete dot-bar and color hue generation system. Chip divides internal crystal-controlled oscillator frequency to provide tim-

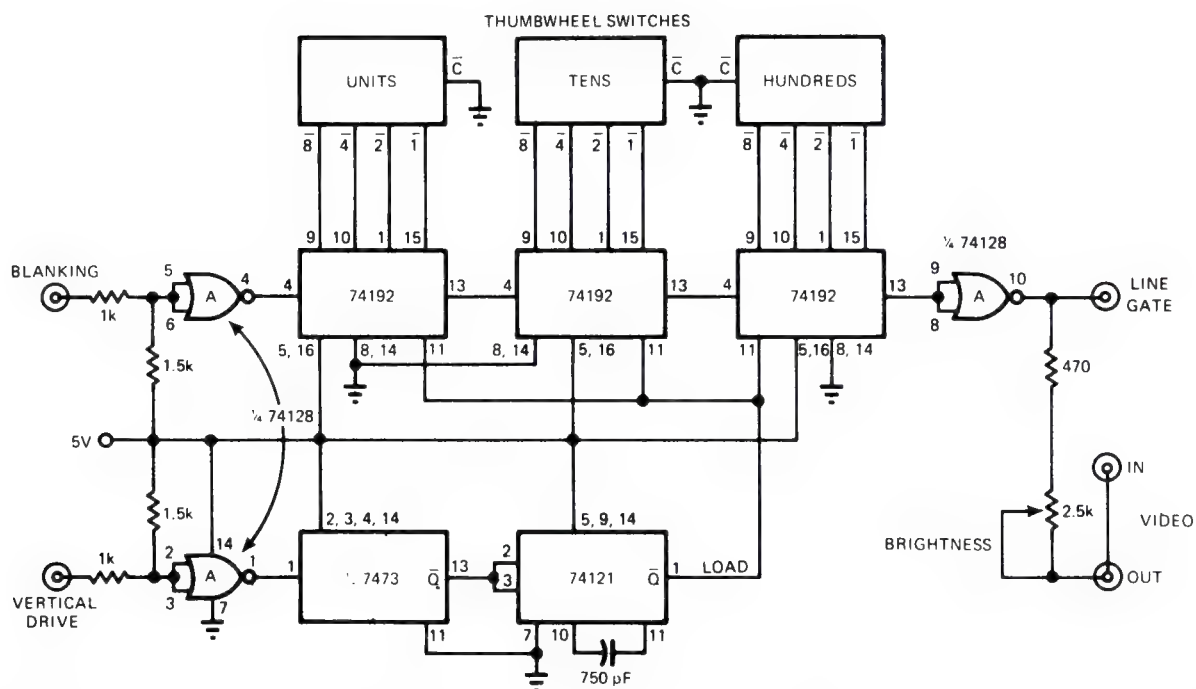
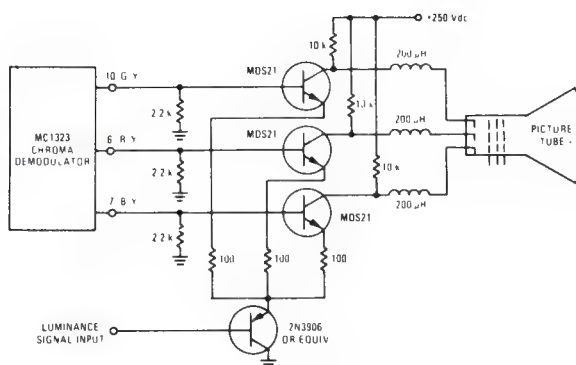
ing, sync, and video information required for aligning color TV receivers. Composite video output serves for complete black-and-white dot-bar operation to give variety of screen pat-

terns. Separate output is provided for precise gating of 3.56-MHz color bursts.—“MOS/LSI Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 4-18–4-22.



AFT SUBSYSTEM—RCA CA3139 automatic fine tuning IC combined with intercarrier mixer/amplifier for color and monochrome receivers provides AFT voltage for tuner correction and amplified 4.5-MHz intercarrier sound signal for external FM sound detector of receiver. Input is taken from output of IF amplifier in receiver.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 381.

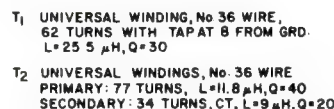
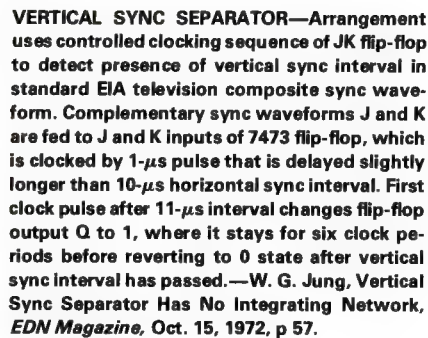
RGB OUTPUT—Motorola MDS21 high-voltage silicon transistors serve as output stages for red, green, and blue channels of color TV receiver, to provide video amplitude requirements for color picture tube. Transistors can be driven directly by most types of chroma demodulators.—"NPN Silicon Annular High Voltage Amplifier Transistors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, DS 3364.



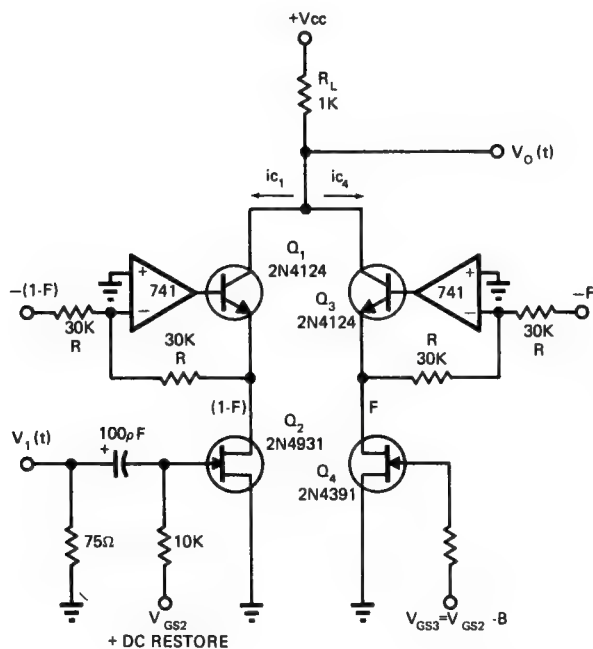
DIGITAL LINE-SELECTING SWITCHES—Three thumbwheel switches connected in binary mode control three 74192 counters, for selection of any desired line up to 999 in television

field. Line-gate pulse injects into looped-through video for brightening selected line to make it visible on display. Circuit can also be used to determine exact number of active lines

in each television field. Article describes operation in detail.—H. F. Stearns, Build a Thumbwheel-Switched Television Line Selector, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1976, p 124.

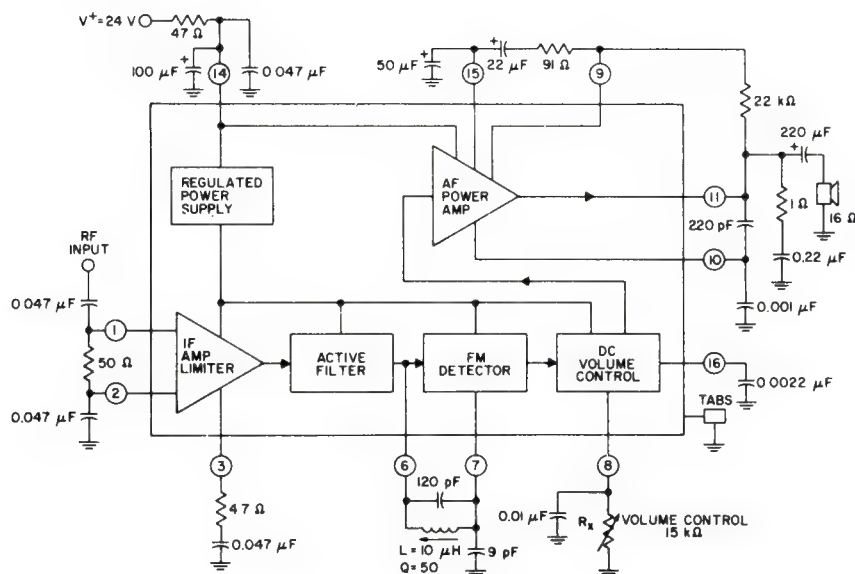
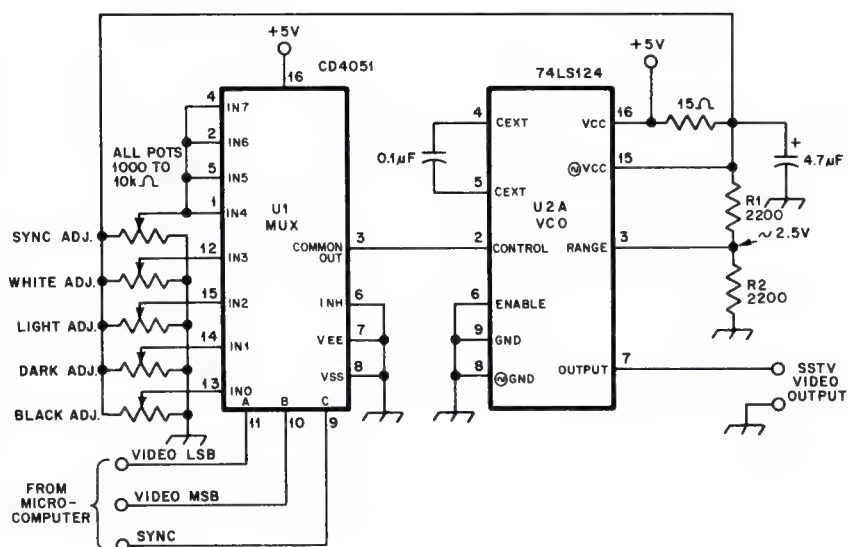


other requirement is 4-V 4.5- μ s horizontal keying pulse centered on color burst. Crystal oscillator generates 3.579545 MHz.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 345-346.

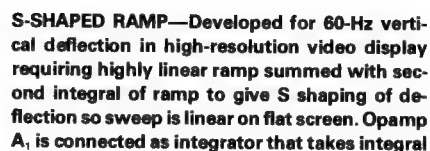


MODULATOR/MULTIPLIER—Balanced direct-coupled FET modulator/multiplier was developed for closed-circuit industrial color television system. Opamps handle modulation frequencies up to 1 MHz while providing linear response down to near zero modulation.—G. R. Shapiro, *Analog Multipliers Offer Solutions to Video Modulation Problems*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 1, 1972, p 40–41.

MICROPROCESSOR-SSTV INTERFACE—Digital-to-analog-to-frequency converter for slow-scan television permits direct generation of simple graphic and alphameric characters by microprocessor, without use of camera. U1 is CD4051 CMOS analog multiplexer, and U2A is one section of 74LS124 TTL dual voltage-controlled oscillator. Picture format uses 64 different lines, repeated once to give total of 128 lines, with maximum of 64 different picture elements per horizontal line each having one of four shades of gray. Separate pot is provided for setting each of five different levels so VCO oscillates at proper frequencies: sync—1200 Hz; black—1500 Hz; dark—1767 Hz; light—2033 Hz; white—2300 Hz. Article covers operation in detail and gives flow diagrams for microprocessor subroutines required.—B. Sanderson, *SSTV Pictures from Your Microcomputer*, *QST*, Oct. 1978, p 25–29.



SOUND IF SUBSYSTEM—Single RCA CA1190GQ IC combines sound IF, FM detector, and complete audio amplifier for driving 8-, 16-, or 32-ohm loudspeaker in TV receiver. Nominal power output is 3 W. Electronic volume control on chip provides improved taper with single 15K wirewound control.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid-State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 301.

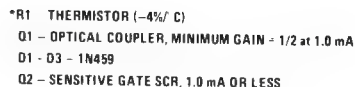
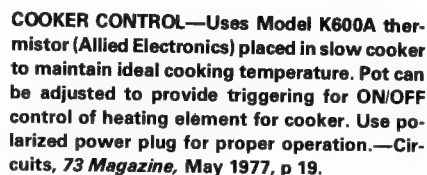


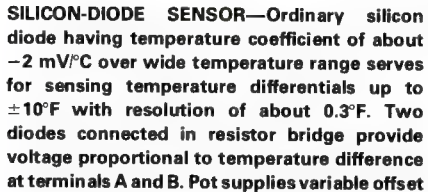
to R₅. Sync range is wide enough so external vertical hold can be eliminated. Amount of shaping can be adjusted with pot.—L. G. Smeins, "S"-Shaped Sawtooth Oscillator, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 20, 1974, p 83 and 85.



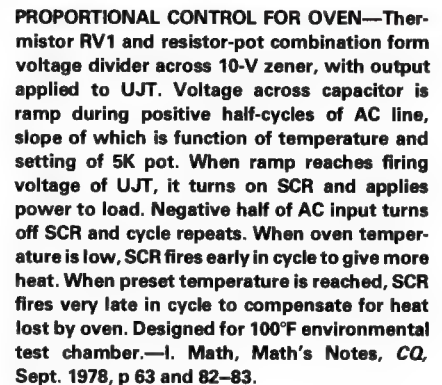
Temperature Control Circuits

PROPORTIONING CONTROLLER—National LM122 timer is used as proportioning temperature controller with optical isolation and synchronized zero-crossing. R2 is used to set temperature to be controlled by thermistor R1. SCR used for Q2 is chosen to handle required load. D3 is rated at 200 V. R12, R13, and D2 implement synchronized zero-crossing feature.—C. Nelson, "Versatile Timer Operates from Microseconds to Hours," *National Semiconductor*, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, AN-97, p 8.

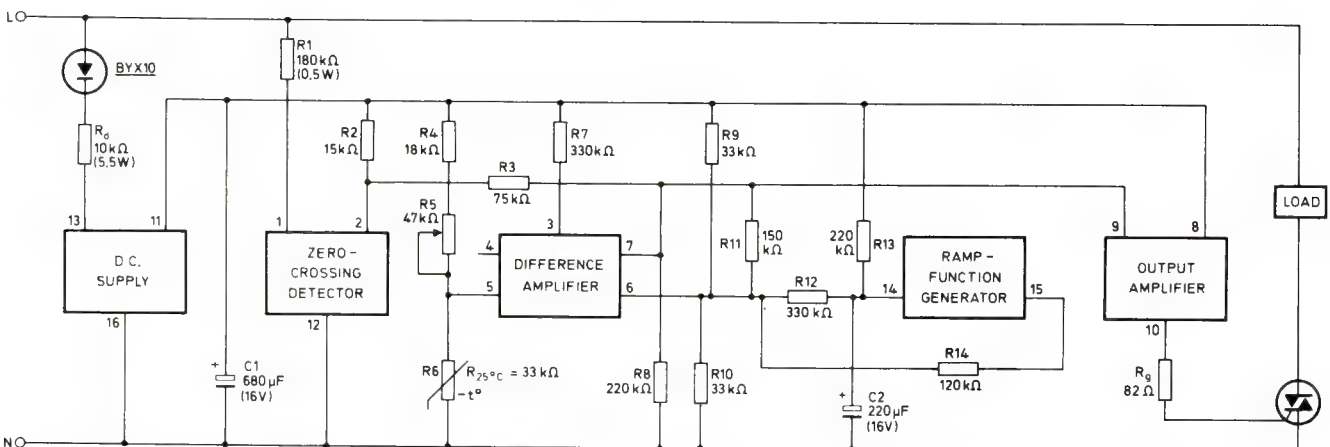




current corresponding to presettable temperature offset range. Low output voltage of bridge is amplified by opamp such as Motorola MC1741 which gives output swing of 30 V for input change of 0.3 mV. Buffer transistor is added for handling load such as motor control relay.—"Industrial Control Engineering Bulletin," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1973, EB-4.



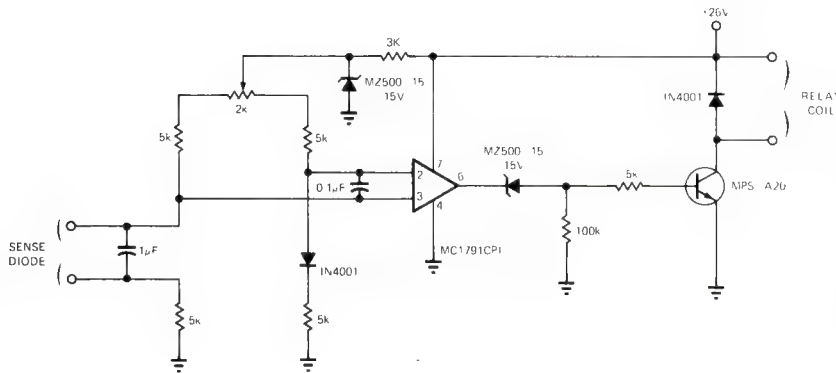
0.001°C ACCURACY—Simple design using thermistor bridge and two opamps controls temperature with high precision and has wide dynamic response as required for fast-changing ambient conditions. Circuit will not oscillate about desired temperature. Article covers design and operation of circuit in detail.—L. Accardi, Universal Temperature Controller, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 1, 1972, p 53 and 55.



TIME-PROPORTIONAL CONTROL—Provides synchronous ON/OFF switching of resistive load under control of temperature-sensitive bridge formed by R4, R5, and negative temperature coefficient thermistor R6 in one bridge branch, with R9 and R10 in other branch. All required

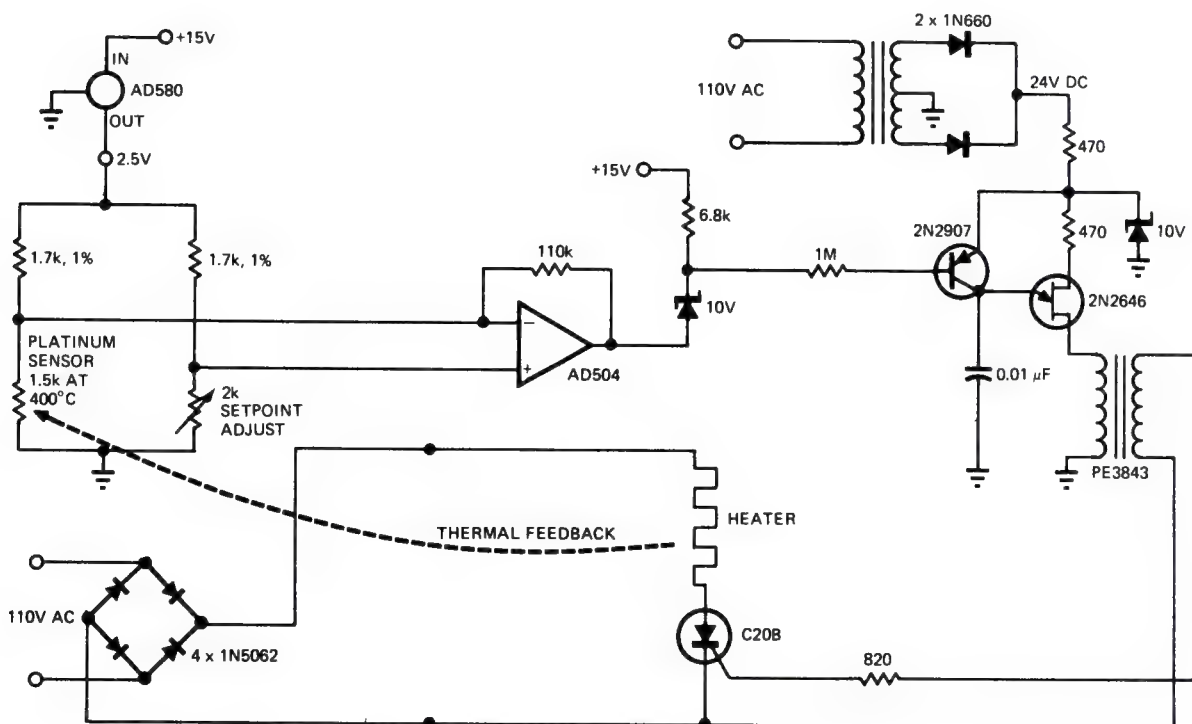
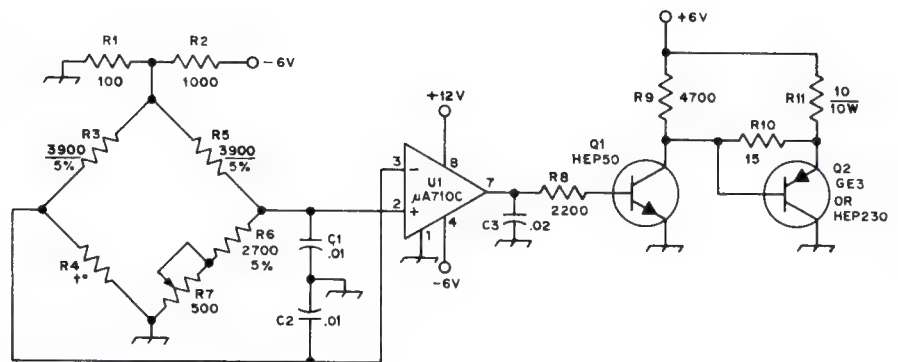
function elements are included in Mullard TCA280A trigger module. Values shown are for triac requiring gate current of 100 mA; for other triacs, values of R_d , R_g , and C₁ may need to be changed. Proportional band can be adjusted by changing value of R12. Triac triggering coin-

cides with zero crossings of AC line voltage. Repetition time of internally generated sawtooth is about 30 s and can be adjusted by changing C2.—"TCA280A Trigger IC for Thyristors and Triacs," Mullard, London, 1975, Technical Note 19, TP1490, p 10.



DIFFERENTIAL TO 10°F—Simple circuit senses difference between temperatures of two objects, as required for such control applications as turning on fans, turning off heaters, or operating mixing valves. Inexpensive 1N4001 silicon diode is used as sensor; with two such diodes in resistance bridge as shown, voltage proportional to temperature difference between reference and sensor diodes is applied to pins 4 and 7 of opamp. High-gain opamp is required because bridge output is only about 2 mV/°C of temperature differential. If output requires more than about 10 mA, buffer transistor is needed.—J. Barnes, *Differential-Temperature Sensor is Very Inexpensive*, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1973, p 90-91.

CRYSTAL OVEN CONTROL—Unbalance voltage produced in thermistor bridge when temperature drops below set point is sensed by differential opamp that feeds buffer Q1 and power amplifier Q2. Power dissipated in Q2 and its load R11 heats oven. Thermistor R4 has nominal resistance of 3600 ohms at 50°C (GE 1D53 or National Lead 1D053). Voltage divider R1-R2 reduces U1 input to safe level and makes thermistor operate at low current, minimizing self-heating effects. All arms of thermistor bridge except R7 (vernier temperature adjustment) are in oven.—R. Silberstein, *An Experimental Frequency Standard Using ICs*, *QST*, Sept. 1974, p 14-21 and 167.



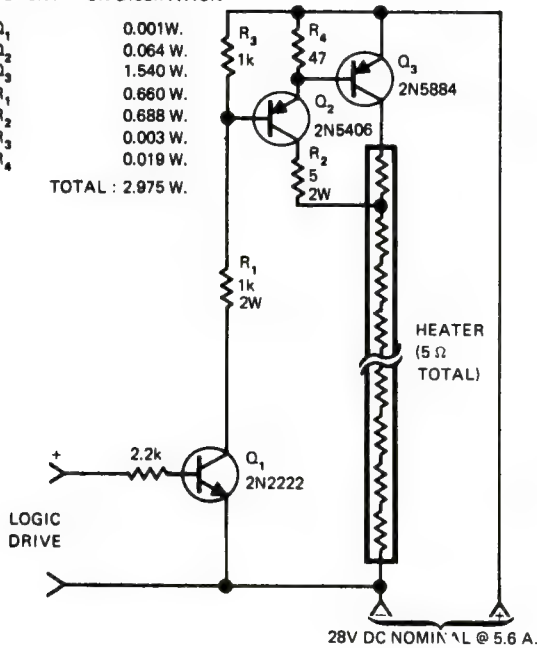
PHASE-FIRED SCR CONTROL—Can provide linear thermal control to 0.001°C at high power with good efficiency. Band-gap voltage reference of AD580 IC temperature transducer furnishes power to bridge circuit, while platinum sensor provides sensing function. AD504

opamp amplifies bridge output for biasing 2N2907 transistor which in turn controls 60-Hz synchronized UJT oscillator that drives gate of SCR through isolation transformer. Biasing action makes SCR fire at different points on AC waveform as required for precise control of

oven heater. Possible drawback is RF noise generated because SCR chops in middle of waveform.—J. Williams, *Designer's Guide to: Temperature Control*, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 87-95.

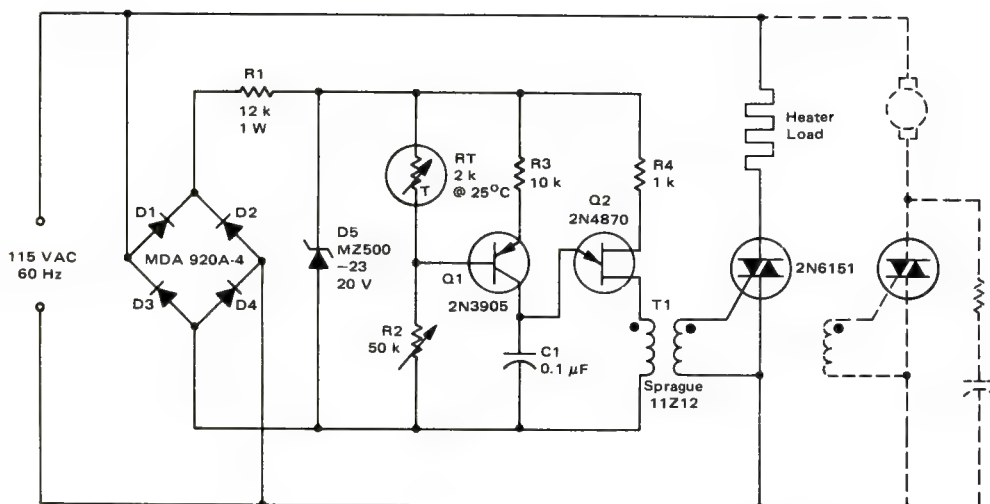
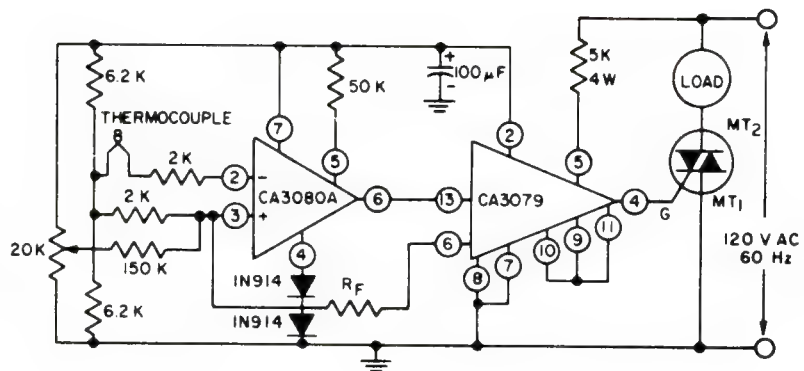
COMPONENT ON DISSIPATION

Q_1	0.001 W.
Q_2	0.064 W.
Q_3	1.540 W.
R_1	0.660 W.
R_2	0.688 W.
R_3	0.003 W.
R_4	0.019 W.
TOTAL	2.975 W.



LOW-DISSIPATION SWITCH—Logic-controlled power switch for 150-W instrument heater uses tap on heating element to force switch Q_3 and driver Q_2 into saturation and keep dissipation low. When input goes positive, Q_1 turns on and drives Q_2 and Q_3 on. Collector current of Q_2 and base drive of Q_3 are determined by R_2 . Voltage drop across R_2 is proportional to supply voltage so drive for Q_3 is at optimum level over wide voltage range.—M. Strange, *Increase Electronic Power Switch Efficiency*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 20, 1975, p 78.

THERMOCOUPLE WITH ZERO-VOLTAGE SWITCH—Differential input connection of RCA CA3080A operational transconductance amplifier is used with thermocouple to drive CA3079 zero-voltage switch serving as trigger for triac handling AC load. Choose triac to match load being controlled. Supply voltage for opamps is not critical.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 165–170.

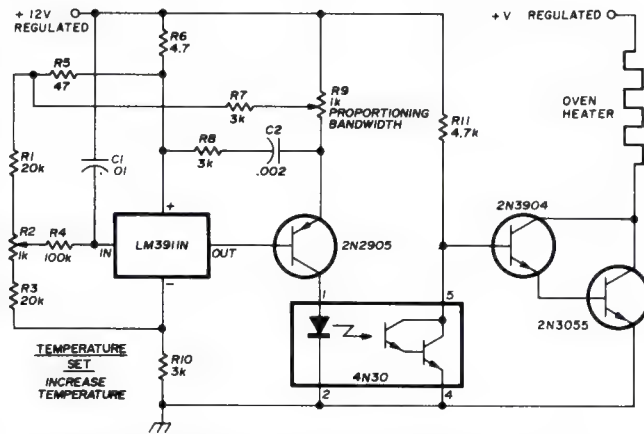


ROOM-HEATER CONTROL—Use of phase control for triac provides gradual reduction in heater load current as desired temperature is approached, eliminating large overshoots. R_2 is adjusted so Q_1 is off at desired temperature, turning Q_2 off and preventing firing of triac. If

temperature decreases, resistance of sensor RT increases and transistors initiate firing of triac. If RT continues to increase, C_1 charges faster and triac is triggered earlier in each half-cycle, delivering more power to load. Dashed lines in-

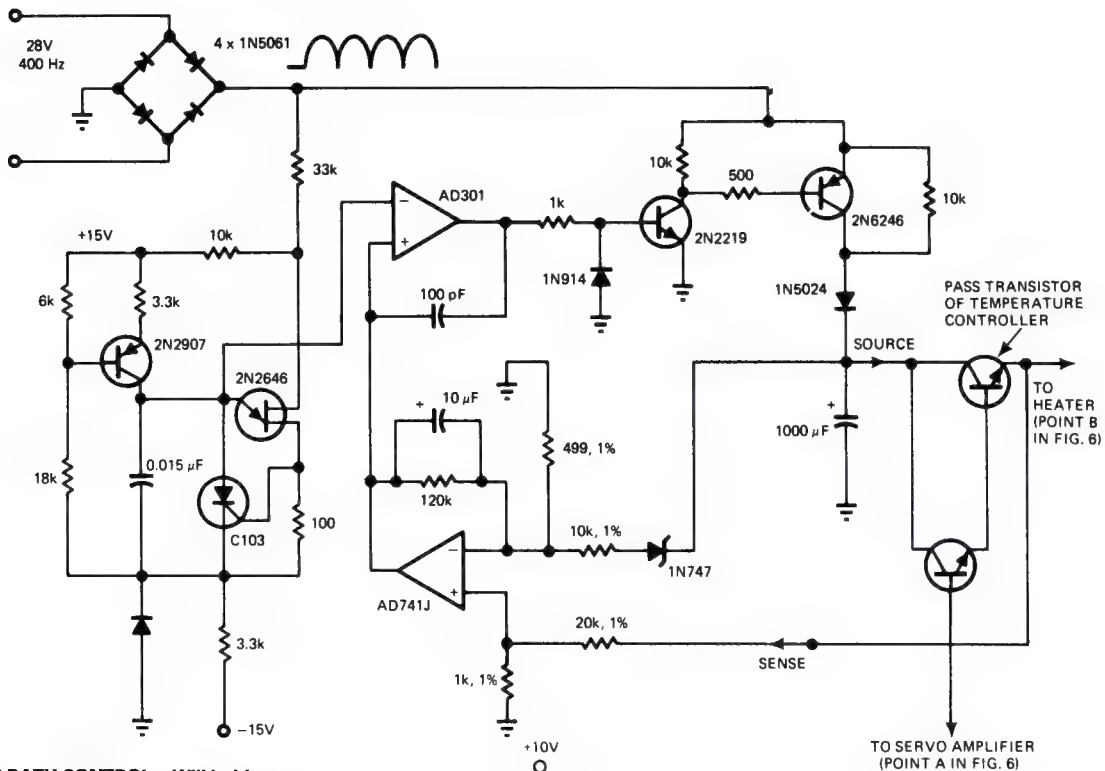
dicate alternate connections for controlling motor with constant load such as blower motor. For cooling applications, interchange RT and R_2 .—"Circuit Applications for the Triac," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-466, p 9.

75°C CRYSTAL OVEN—Proportional temperature controller using National LM3911 IC holds crystal oven temperature constant within 0.1°C of 75°C, to improve stability of oscillator used in frequency synthesizers and digital counters. Duty cycle of square-wave output of IC (ratio of OFF to ON time) varies with temperature of sensor in IC and with voltage at inverting input terminal. Duty cycle change makes average heater current change as required to bring temperature back to desired value. Square-wave frequency is determined by R4 and C1. 4N30 optocoupler drives power transistor having oven heater in collector circuit. During ON intervals of square wave, power transistor is driven to saturation, and during OFF intervals is cut off.—F. Schmidt, Precision Temperature Control for Crystal Ovens, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 34–37.

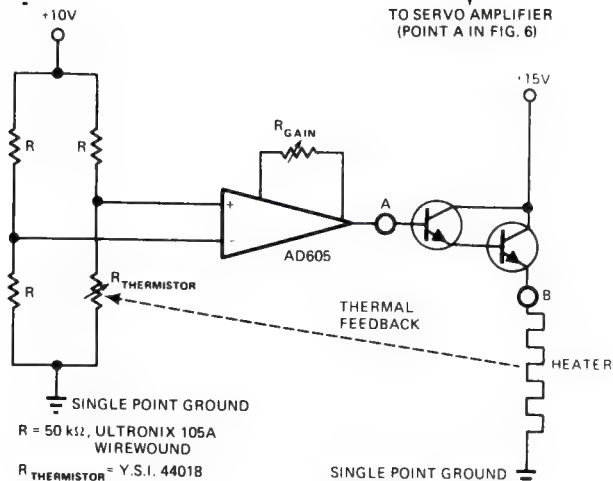


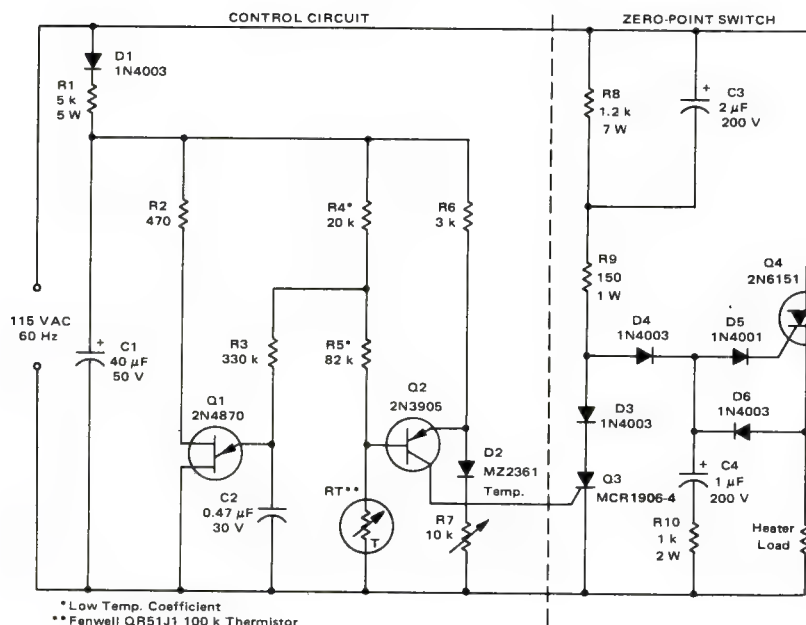
NOTES:

1. ALL RESISTORS 1/2 WATT COMPOSITION, EXCEPT R1 AND R3, WHICH SHOULD BE METAL FILM OR WIREWOUND.
2. VALUES OF R1, R2 AND R3 ARE FOR OVEN TEMPERATURE OF 75°C.
3. +V SHOULD BE 5–6 VOLTS FOR 6.3 VOLT SURPLUS OVEN; 9–12 VOLTS FOR HOME BREW OVEN.

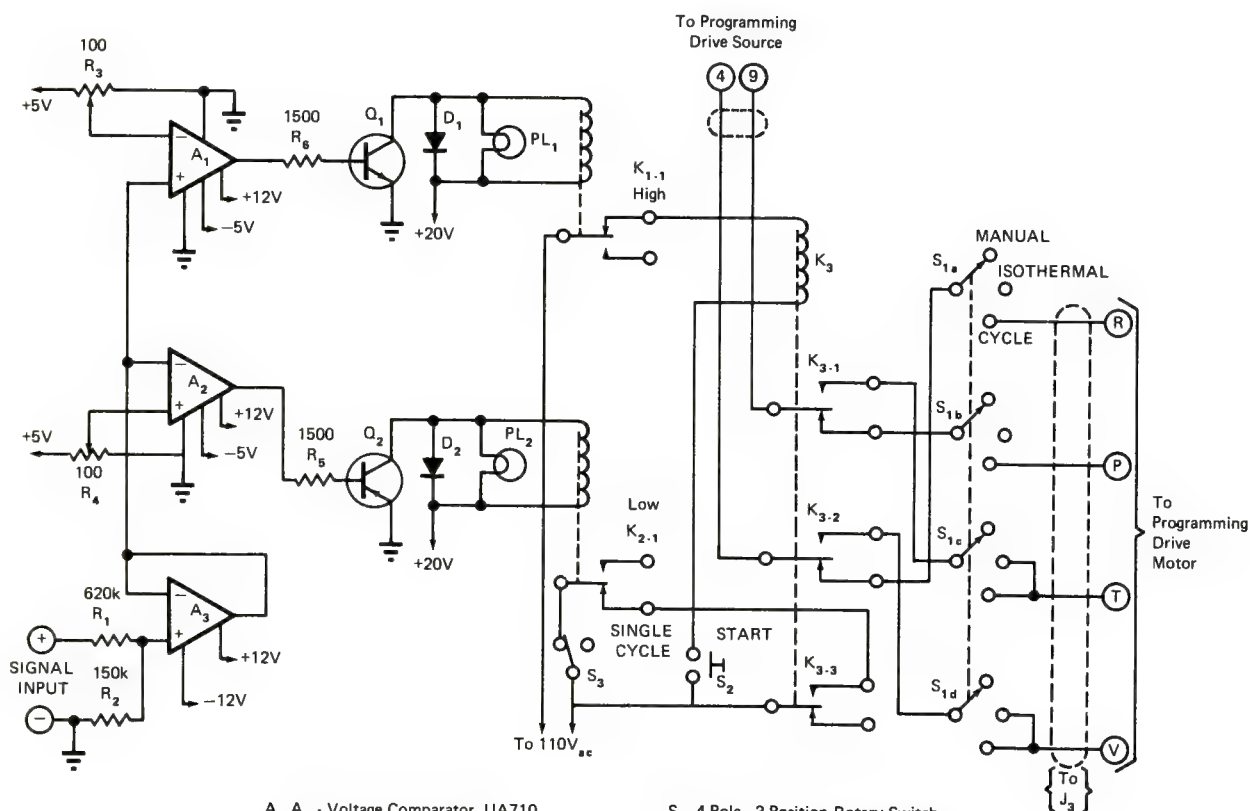


0.000075°C BATH CONTROL—Will hold oven or bath at 37.5°C with high stability. Bridge offset is sensed by AD605 instrumentation opamp having high common-mode rejection, low drift, and balanced inputs. Opamp drives Darlington pair providing current gain to heater. Pass transistor must dissipate all power not delivered to heater; to overcome this, large servo circuit is connected between points A and B to maintain constant 3 V across pass transistor regardless of heater power demands. Output of 741 opamp is compared with 400-Hz line-synchronized ramp by AD301A amplifier serving as pulse-width modulator that drives 2N2219-2N6246 transistor switch. Switch delivers phase-controlled power to 100-μF integrating capacitor and pass transistor of temperature controller.—J. Williams, Designer's Guide to: Temperature Control, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 87–95.





EMI-FREE PHASE CONTROL OF HEATER— Modulated triac zero-point switch eliminates electromagnetic interference generated by phase control while providing proportional ON/OFF switching for accurate temperature regulation of heater load. Circuit at right of dashed line is basic zero-point switch that turns triac on almost immediately after each zero crossing between half-cycles. R7 is set so bridge in control circuit is balanced at desired temperature. When temperature overshoots, thermistor RT decreases in resistance and Q2 turns on to provide gate drive for SCR Q3. Q3 then turns on and shunts gate signal away from triac Q4, to remove power from load. When temperature drops, Q2 and Q3 turn off and full-wave power is applied to load. Modulation is achieved by superimposing sawtooth voltage from Q1 on one arm of bridge through R3, with sawtooth period equal to 12 cycles of line frequency. From 1 to 12 of these cycles can be applied to load for modulating power in 8% steps from 0% to 100% duty cycle.—"Circuit Applications for the Triac," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-466, p 13.



A₁, A₂ - Voltage Comparator, UA710
 A₃ - Semiconductor, HA2602
 Q₁, Q₂ - NPN Transistor, 2N2222 or Equivalent
 D₁, D₂ - Diodes, 1N4148 or Equivalent
 K₁, K₂ - DPDT Relays, 24Vdc Coil
 K₃ - 3 PDT Relay, 110Vac Coil

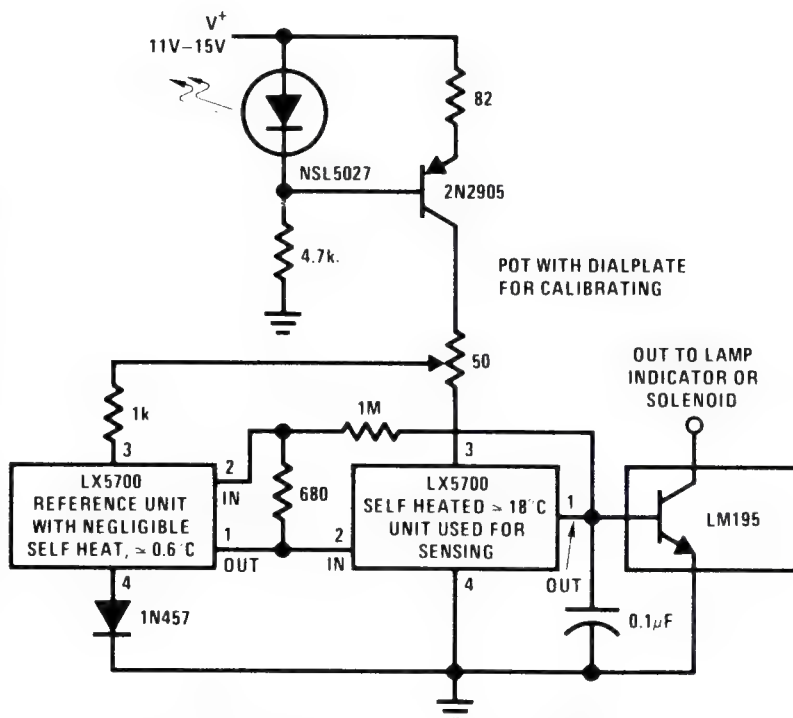
S₁ - 4 Pole - 3 Position Rotary Switch
 S₂ - SPST N.O. Momentary Contact Switch
 S₃ - SPST Toggle Switch
 PL₁, PL₂ - 10V, 14 m Pilot Lights
 R₃, R₄ - 100Ω, 10-Turn, Wire-Wound Potentiometers

THERMAL CYCLER— Circuit allows operator to preselect upper and lower temperature limits for controller used in determining effect of continuous thermal cycling on properties of materials. Switching arrangement gives choice of modes ranging from manual to fully automatic continuous cycling. Operation of programming drive motor is controlled by contacts of relay K₃.

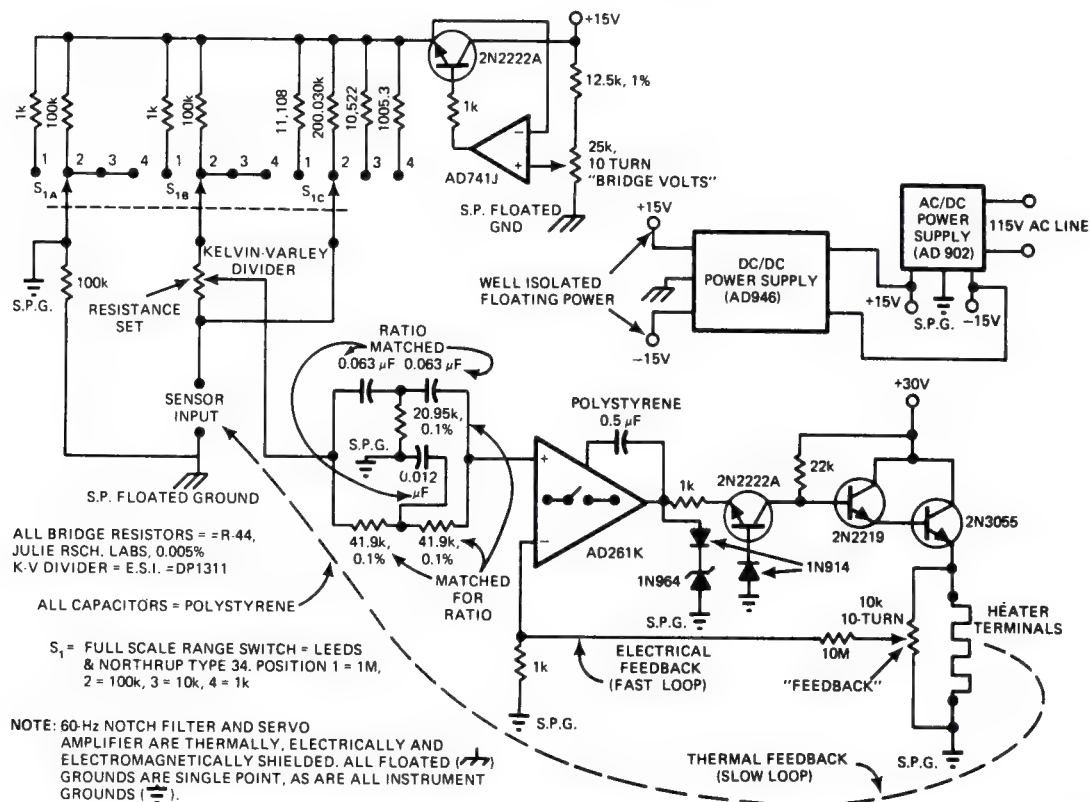
When relay is energized, motor runs in forward direction to increase temperature; when de-energized, motor is reversed. Condition of K₃ depends on which of limit relays K₁ or K₂ was most recently energized. Control circuit samples output of temperature programmer; this DC input signal is reduced to 5 V maximum by R₁-R₂ and amplified by voltage follower A₃. Sig-

nal is then compared in A₁ and A₂ to continuously variable reference voltage from 0 to 5 V preselected by 10-turn pots R₃ and R₄. Q₁ is cut off when input is below reference. When input exceeds reference, Q₁ goes on and energizes upper-limit relay K₁. Article gives initial setup procedure.—W.J. Dobbin, Variable Limit Switch Permits Hands-Off Equipment Cycling, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1973, p 66-67.

TEMPERATURE-DIFFERENCE DETECTOR—Pair of National LX5700 temperature transducers delivers output voltage proportional to temperature difference between transducers, as required for sensing temperature gradient in chemical processes, detecting failure of cooling fan, detecting movement of cooling oil, and monitoring other heat-absorbing phenomena. With sensing transducer in hot condition (out of liquid or in still air for 2 min), adjust 50-ohm pot to setting that just turns power output off. Next, with transducer in cool condition (in liquid or in moving air for 30 s), find setting that just turns output on. These settings overlap, but final setting between them will provide stable operation.—P. Lefferts, "A New Interfacing Concept; the Monolithic Temperature Transducer," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-132, p 7.



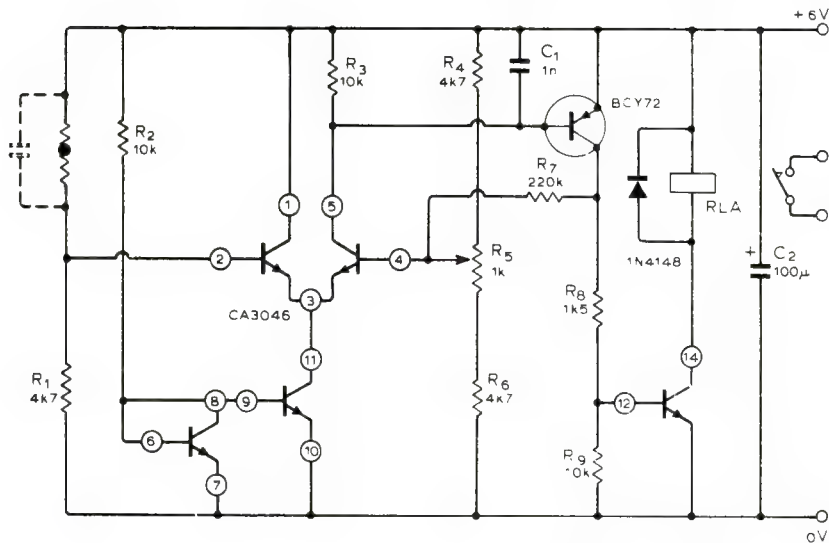
Output "OFF" if sensing unit becomes hot, i.e., out of liquid or airstream. Reference unit is 1 inch from the sensing unit in airstreams, and below the sensor in liquid sensing systems.



0.000033°C CHOPPER-STABILIZED OVEN CONTROL—Uses chopper-stabilization techniques to provide ultimate in temperature control for laboratory oven. Multiranging bridge accommodates sensors from 10 ohms to 1 megohm, with Kelvin-Varley divider being used to dial sensor resistance control point directly

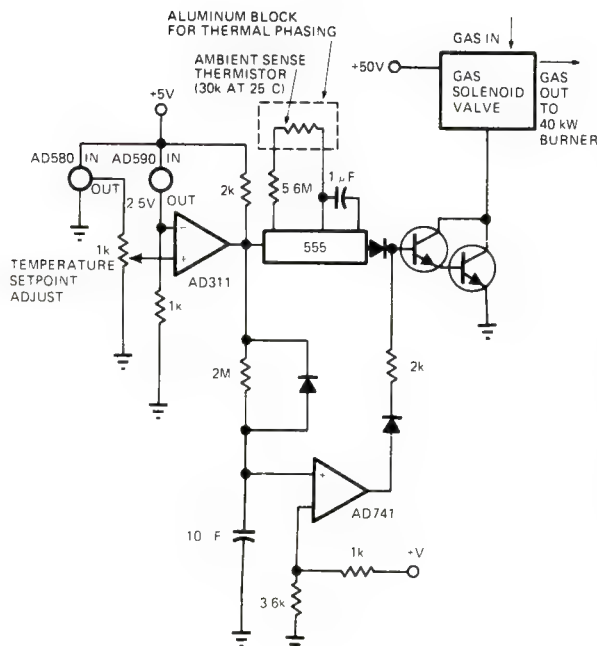
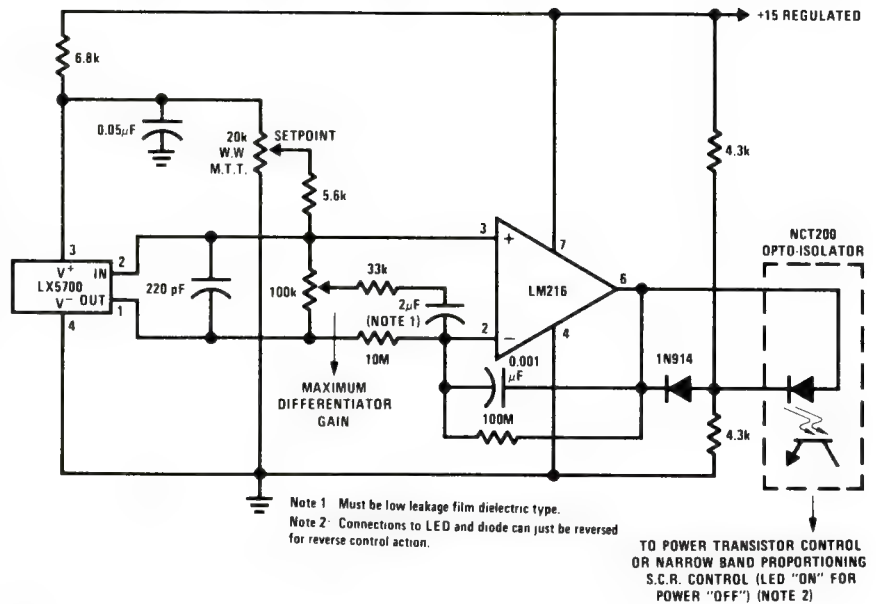
to five digits. Use of floating power supply for bridge allows single-ended noninverting chopper-stabilized AD741J amplifier to take differential measurement and eliminates common-mode voltage error. Passive 60-Hz notch filter eliminates pickup noise at input of AD261K amplifier which in turn feeds 2N2222A transistor

driving Darlington pair that provides up to 30 V across heater of oven. Article also gives circuit of 30-V regulated supply required for output transistors.—J. Williams, Designer's Guide to: Temperature Control, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 87-95.

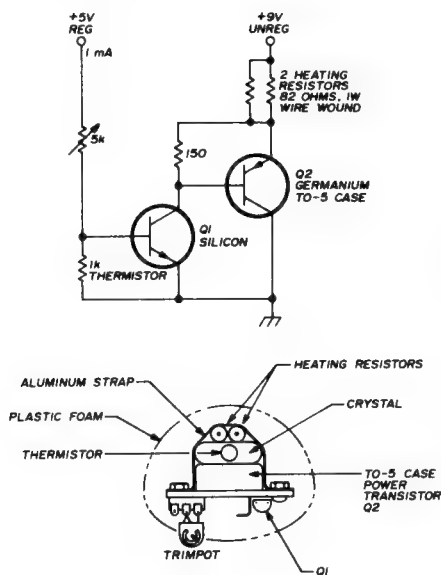


THERMISTOR BRIDGE—Bridge is formed by thermistor with R_1 , R_4 , R_5 , and R_6 . Unbalance is sensed by CA3046 IC having two matched pairs of transistors, with additional output transistor in IC. Positive feedback through R_7 prevents chatter as switching point is approached. R_5 sets switching temperature precisely. Relay comes on when temperature drops below predetermined point; for opposite function, reverse positions of thermistor and R_1 . Value of R_1 is chosen to give approximately the desired control point.—D. E. Waddington, Thermistor Controlled Thermostat, *Wireless World*, July 1976, p 36.

ANTICIPATING CONTROLLER—Circuit adds selected amount of phase leading signal to normal amplified output of National LX5700 temperature sensor to compensate at least partially for sensing lags. DC gain of LM216 opamp is set at 10 by 10-megohm and 100-megohm resistors to give opamp output of 1 V/°C. Output of opamp energizes optoisolator that feeds conventional temperature control system.—P. Lefferts, "A New Interfacing Concept; the Monolithic Temperature Transducer," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-132, p 7.

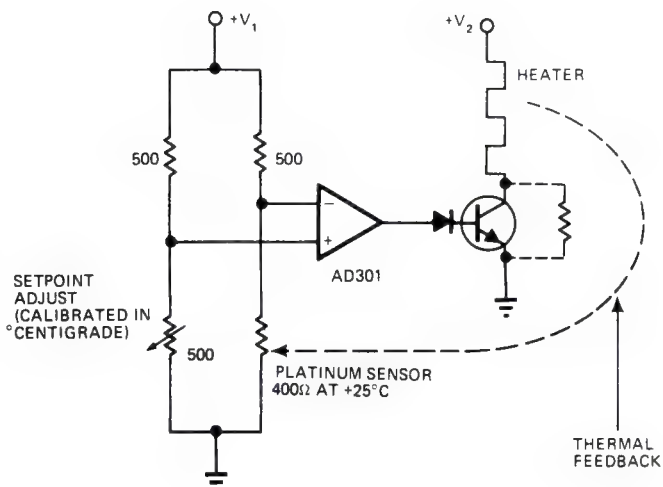


OVERSHOOT COMPENSATION—Used to control temperature of industrial gas-fired heater having very high thermal capacity. When AD311 opamp comparator trips at set-point temperature, 555 mono makes transistors turn on gas solenoid and light burner. When mono times out, burner goes off regardless of opamp output condition. Time constant of 555 compensates for lags in system by turning off heater before AD590 sensor reaches cutoff value. Thermistor across 555 mono compensates for changes in ambient temperature. During start-up, AD741 opamp and associated circuit effectively bypasses mono, and also turns on heater if mono fails to fire for any reason.—J. Williams, Designer's Guide to: Temperature Control, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 87-95.



CRYSTAL OVEN—All components for proportional temperature control circuit are mounted on crystal, so total power of 2 W maximum serves for maintaining crystal temperature. Thermistor is about 1K at room temperature. Transistor types are not critical but should have low leakage currents. Thermistor current of about 1 mA should be much more than 0.1-mA base current of Q1. If Q2 is silicon, increase 150-ohm resistor to 680 ohms.—P. H. Mathieson, Simple Crystal Oven, *Ham Radio*, April 1976, p 66.

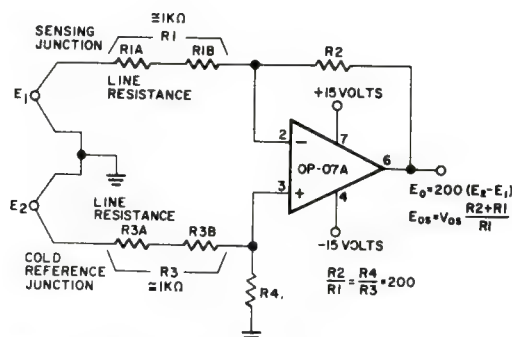
0.01°C CONTROL WITH OPAMP COMPARATOR—Uses platinum sensor in bridge configuration, with opamp connected across bridge differentially. When cold, sensor resistance is less than 500 ohms so opamp saturates to give positive output that turns on power transistor and heater. As oven warms, sensor resistance increases, bridge balance shifts, and heater is cut off.—J. Williams, Designer's Guide to: Temperature Control, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 87-95.



CHAPTER 94

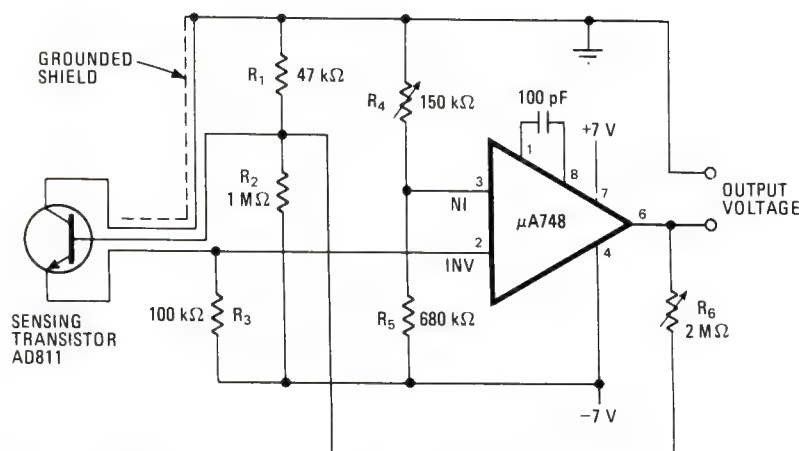
Temperature Measuring Circuits

Convert temperature to frequency, voltage, or other parameter for driving meter or digital display that gives temperature value with desired accuracy. Includes wind-chill meter, air-velocity meter, position sensor, thermocouple multiplexer, integrator for soldering-energy pulses, and differential drive for strip-chart recorder.



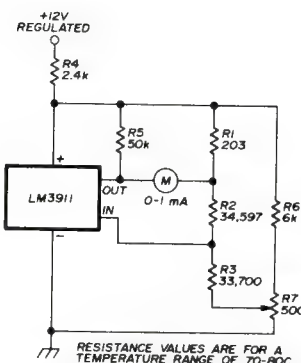
THERMOCOUPLE AMPLIFIER—Precision Monolithics OP-07A opamp has high common-mode rejection ratio and long-term accuracy required for use with thermocouples having full-scale outputs under 50 mV, frequently located in high-noise industrial environments. CMRR is 100 dB over full ± 13 V range when ratios $R2/R1$ and $R4/R3$ are matched within 0.01%. Circuit is useful in many other applications where small

differential signals from low-impedance sources must be accurately amplified in presence of large common-mode voltages.—D. Soderquist and G. Erdi, "The OP-07 Ultra-Low Offset Voltage Op Amp—a Bipolar Op Amp That Challenges Choppers, Eliminates Nulling," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-13, p 11.

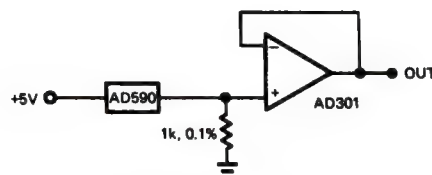


TRANSISTOR SENSOR—Use of bipolar supply for opamp makes electronic thermometer circuit fully linear even at low temperatures. Accuracy is within 0.05°C. Zero point is set by R_4

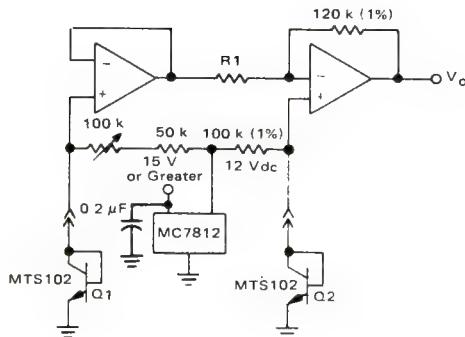
and gain by R_6 .—C. J. Koch, Diode or Transistor Makes Fully Linear Thermometer, *Electronics*, May 13, 1976, p 110–112.



70–80°C THERMOMETER—Uses National LM3911 IC having built-in temperature sensor. If no thermometer is available for calibration, set pot R7 to its midpoint. Article gives equations for calculating resistance values for other temperature and meter ranges. Applications include monitoring of temperature in crystal oven. If permanently connected meter is not required, terminals can be provided for checking temperature with multimeter.—F. Schmidt, Precision Temperature Control for Crystal Ovens, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 34–37.

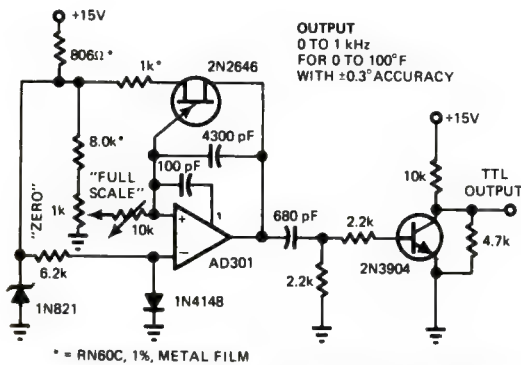


–125 to +200°C WITH 1° ACCURACY—Use of factory-trimmed AD590 IC temperature sensor gives wide temperature range with minimum number of parts. Other temperature scales can be obtained by offsetting AD301 buffer opamp.—J. Williams, Designer's Guide to: Temperature Measurement, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1977, p 71–77.



FOUR-THERMOCOUPLE MULTIPLEXING—Low power dissipation in DG306 analog switches means lower offset voltages added to thermocouple voltages by silicon in contact with aluminum in switches. Thermocouples are

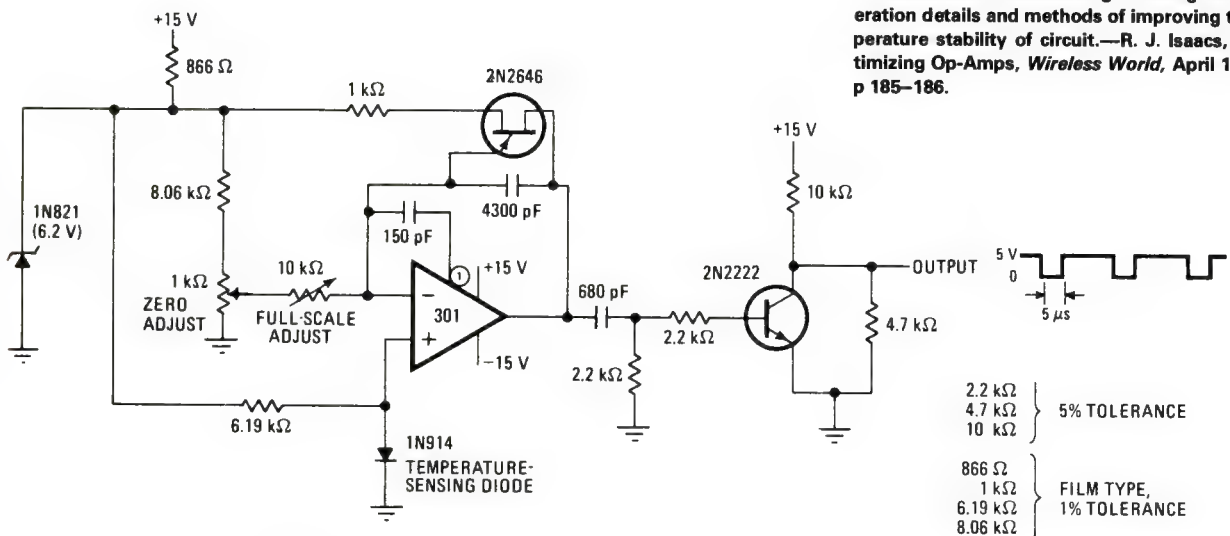
switched differentially to instrumentation amplifier driving meter, in order to cancel thermal offsets due to switch.—“Analog Switches and Their Applications,” Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-87.



* = RN80C, 1%, METAL FILM

0-100°F GIVES 0-1 kHz OUTPUT—Circuit provides direct temperature-to-frequency conversion at low cost for applications where digital output is desired. Temperature sensor is 1N4148 diode having $-2.2 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ temperature shift, controlling AD301 opamp in relaxation oscillator circuit. Compensated 1N821 zener sta-

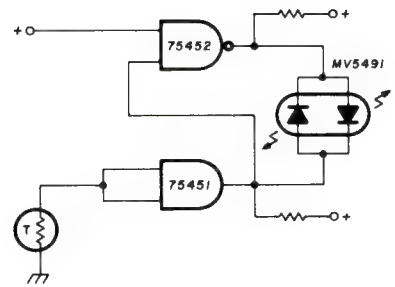
bilizes against supply changes. Output network using 680 pF and 2.2K differentiates 400-ns reset edge of negative-going output ramp of opamp and drives single-transistor inverter to provide TTL output. Accuracy is within 0.3°F .—J. Williams, *Designer's Guide to: Temperature Measurement*, EDN Magazine, May 20, 1977, p 71-77.



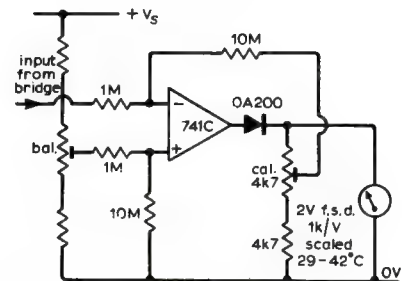
TEMPERATURE-TO-FREQUENCY CONVERTER—Frequency of relaxation oscillator varies linearly with temperature-dependent voltage across 1N914 diode sensor, with range of 0-1000 Hz for 0-100°C. Frequency meter at output shows temperature directly with accuracy of

$\pm 0.3^\circ\text{C}$. Opamp is used as integrator, with 1N821 temperature-compensated diode providing voltage reference that determines firing point of UJT. Circuit functions as voltage-to-frequency converter. Calibrate at 100°C and 0°C , repeating until adjustments cease to interact.

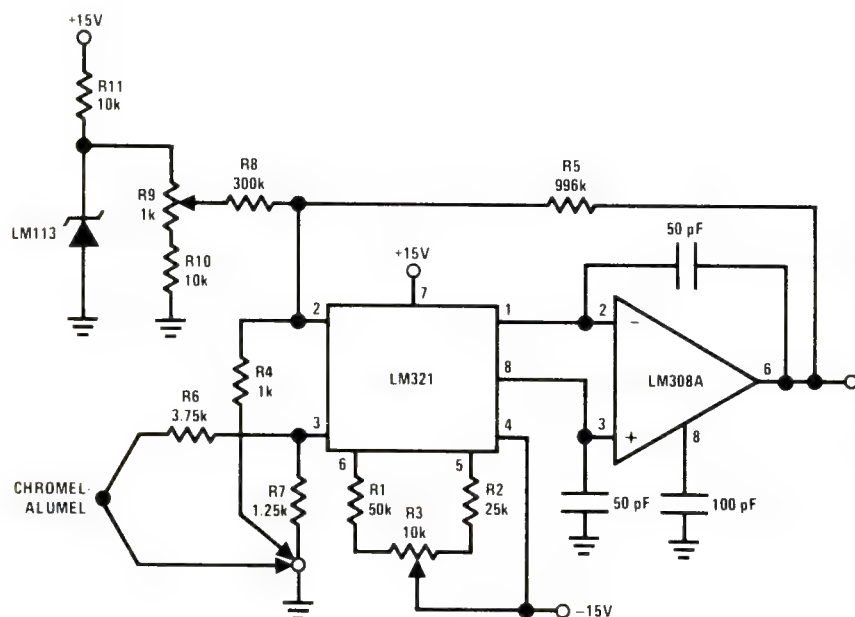
Output frequency is then 10 times Celsius temperature.—J. Williams and T. Durgavich, *Direct-Reading Converter Yields Temperature*, *Electronics*, April 3, 1975, p 101 and 103; reprinted in “Circuits for Electronics Engineers,” *Electronics*, 1977, p 366.



RED/GREEN LED MONITOR—Set points are adjusted by trimming resistor shunted across thermistor, to give one color when desired temperature has been reached and other color when temperature is low. Uses Monsanto MV5491 dual red/green LED, with 220 ohms in upper lead to +5 V supply and 100 ohms in lower +5 V lead because red and green LEDs in parallel back-to-back have different voltage requirements. LED drivers are SN75452 and SN75451.—K. Powell, *Novel Indicator Circuit*, *Ham Radio*, April 1977, p 60-63.

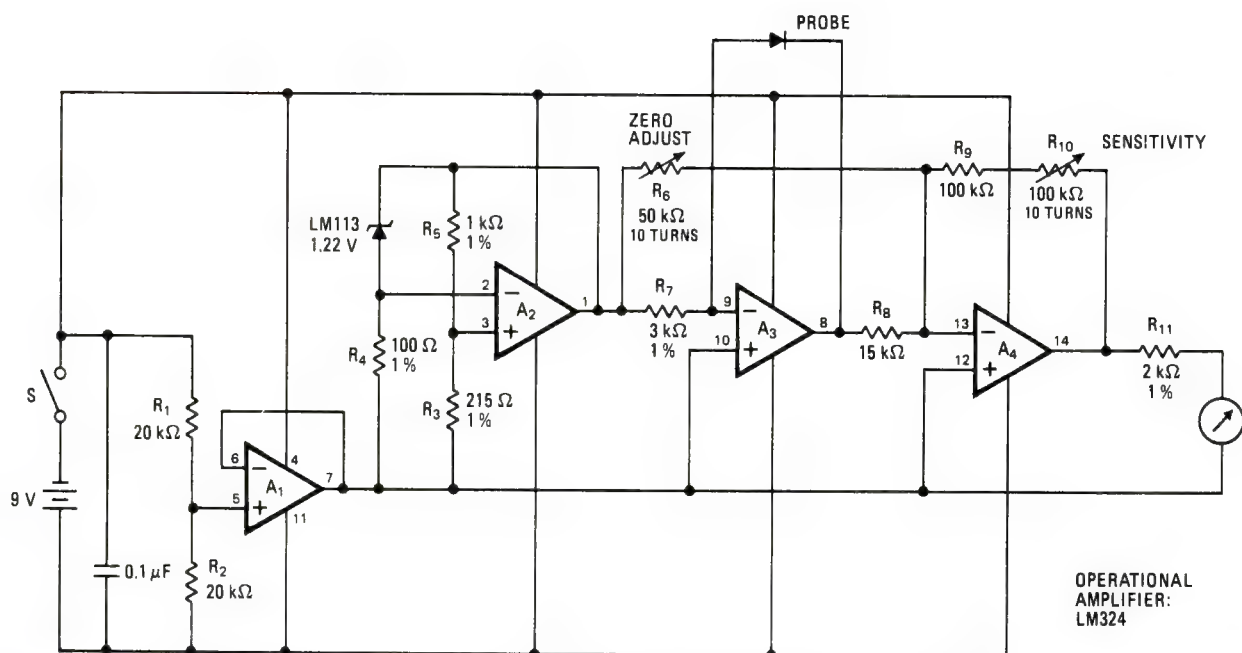
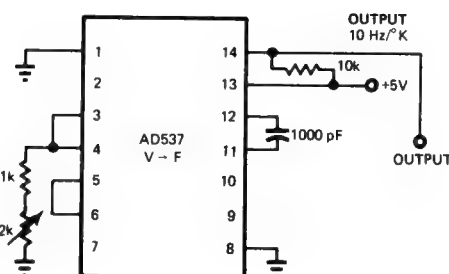


ZERO SUPPRESSION—Opamp is used in inverting configuration at output of temperature-sensing bridge, so noninverting input of opamp can be used for suppressing meter zero when temperature range for application is 29 to 42°C . Calibration control is set for gain of about 17.2 to make meter direct-reading. Article gives operation details and methods of improving temperature stability of circuit.—R. J. Isaacs, *Optimizing Op-Amps*, *Wireless World*, April 1973, p 185-186.



THERMOCOUPLE AMPLIFIER—Combination of LM321 preamp and LM308A opamp forms precision low-drift amplifier that includes compensation for ambient temperature variations. LM113 zener provides temperature-stable reference for offsetting output to read thermocouple temperature directly in degrees C. R4, R6, and R7 should be wirewound.—R. C. Dobkin, "Versatile IC Preamp Makes Thermocouple Amplifier with Cold Junction Compensation," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, LB-24.

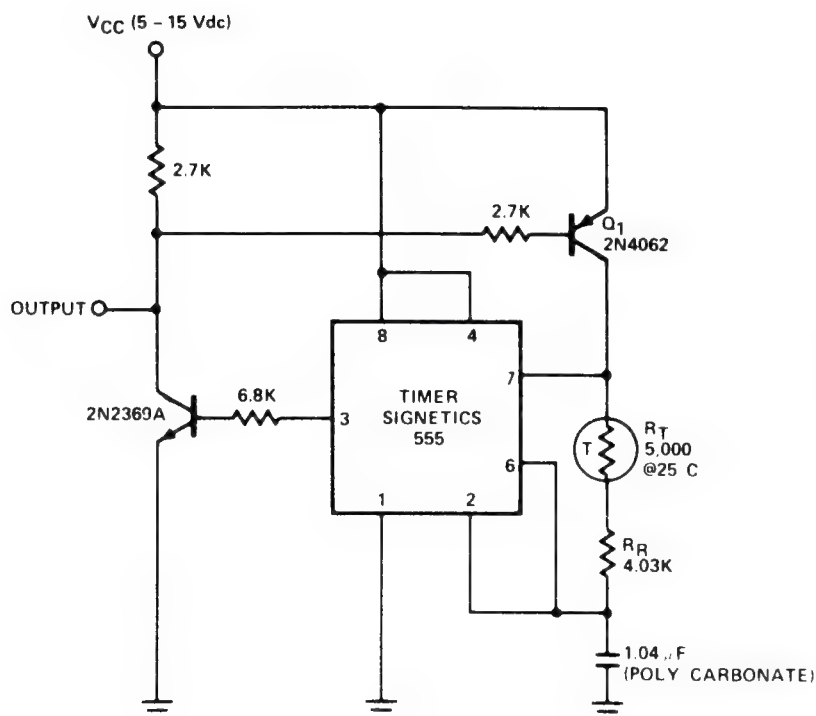
TEMPERATURE-TO-FREQUENCY CONVERTER—Temperature sensor on chip of AD537 voltage-to-frequency converter IC minimizes number of external parts needed. Output frequency changes 10 Hz for each degree (kelvin or Celsius) change in temperature.—J. Williams, Designer's Guide to: Temperature Measurement, EDN Magazine, May 20, 1977, p 71-77.



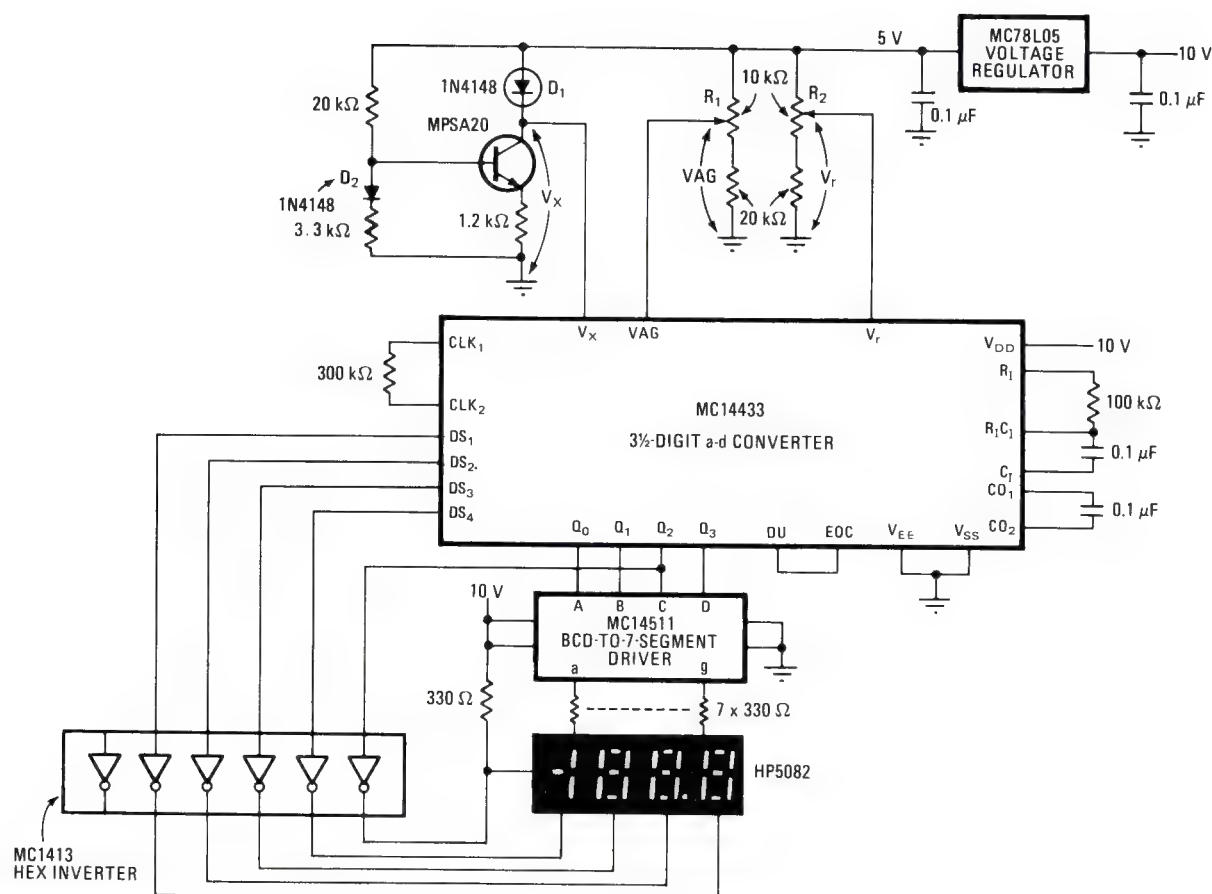
0.1°C PRECISION—Temperature sensor is LM113 diode in probe, with sections A₁ and A₂ of LM324 quad opamp maintaining constant current to diode to ensure that voltage changes across diode are direct result of temperature.

4.5-V output of A₁ is reference point for other opamps. Changes in output voltage of diode are reflected in output of A₁ through buffer A₃. Calibration involves adjusting R₆ for zero output voltage at low end of temperature range, then

adjusting R₁₀ for full-scale or other convenient reading at desired upper temperature limit. Use 1-mA meter movement.—Y. Nezer, Accurate Thermometer Uses Single Quad Op Amp, *Electronics*, May 26, 1977, p 126.



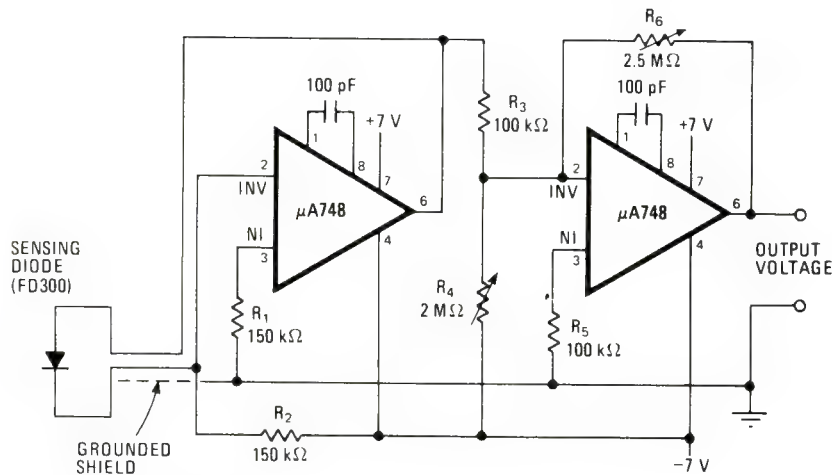
THERMISTOR-CONTROLLED TIMER—Thermistor and two transistors in charging network of 555 timer give output frequency that varies with temperature over 78°F range with accuracy of ± 1 Hz.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 731.



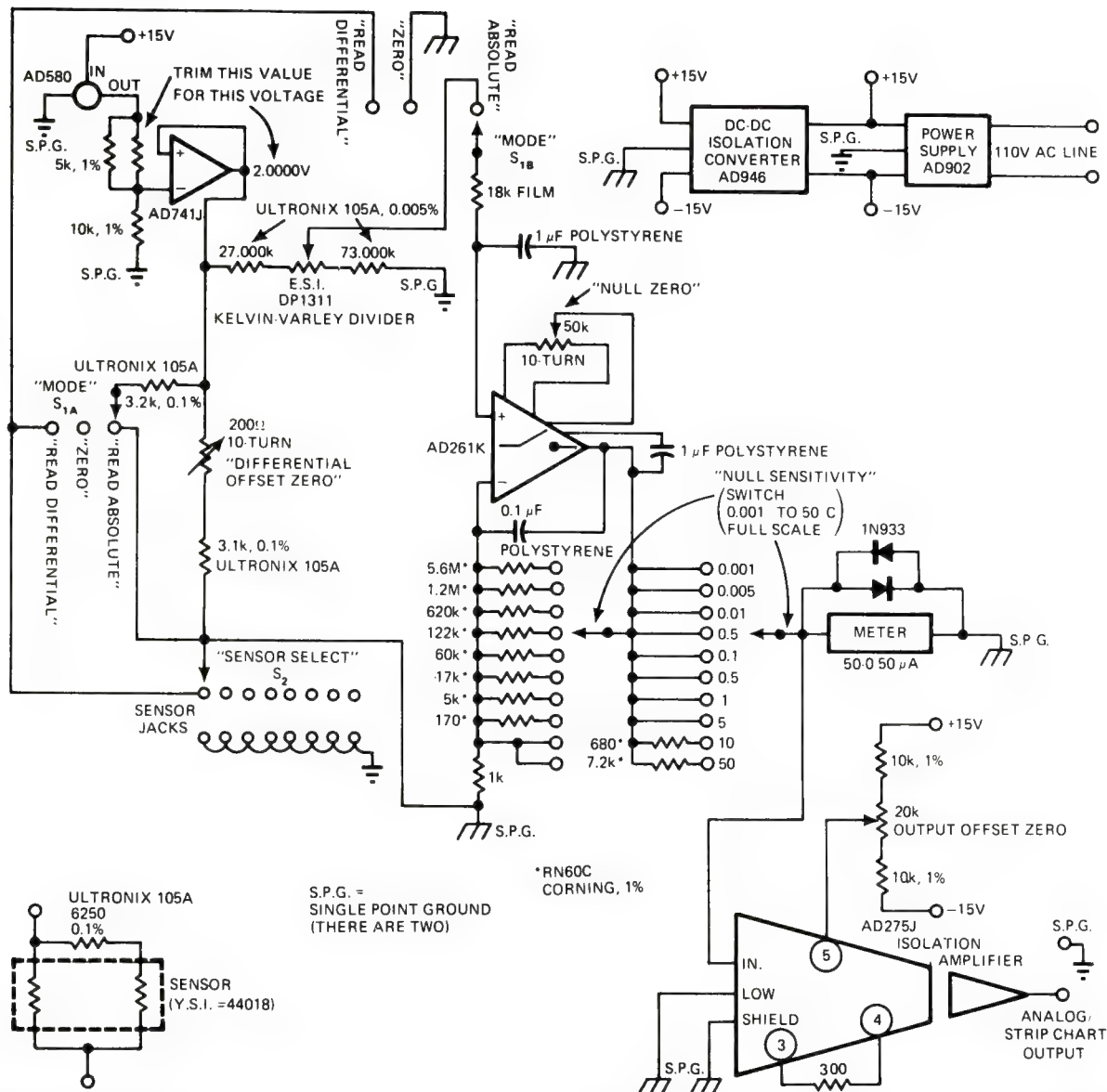
DIGITAL THERMOMETER—Diode D_2 serves as sensor for driving A/D converter directly, eliminating temperature-drift errors normally asso-

ciated with amplifiers. Can be calibrated over temperature range of -199° to 199° in either Fahrenheit or Celsius scales. Accuracy is about

1° .—H. Wurzburg and M. Hadley, Digital Thermometer Circumvents Drift, *Electronics*, Jan. 5, 1978, p 176-177.



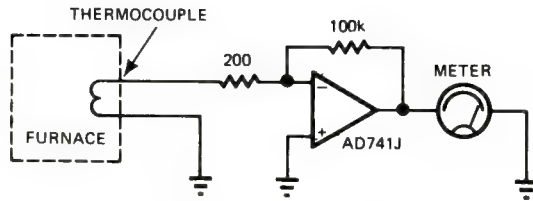
FULLY LINEAR DIODE SENSOR—First opamp acts as constant-current source for temperature-sensing diode, making voltage drop across diode depend only on temperature. Second opamp offsets diode voltage to whatever temperature range is desired and provides gain that is adjustable with R_6 . R_4 is used to set output at zero for selected temperature such as for 0°C . Circuit can then be adjusted to give 1 V at 50°C .—C. J. Koch, Diode or Transistor Makes Fully Linear Thermometer, *Electronics*, May 13, 1976, p 110–112.



DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER—Temperature is directly dialed out on five-decade Kelvin-Varley voltage divider, and differences between dialed temperature and that of YSI 44018 sensor are read directly on meter. Full-scale sensitivity of meter is varied from 0.001 to 50°C by adjust-

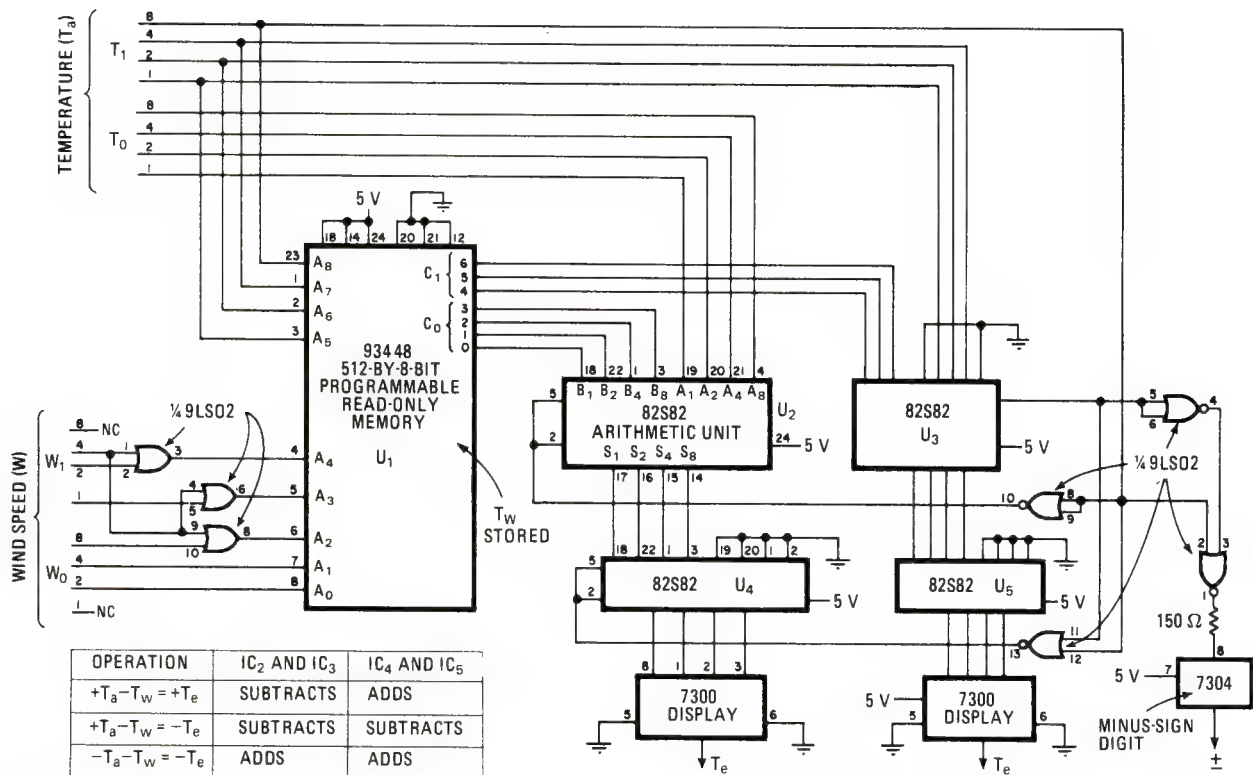
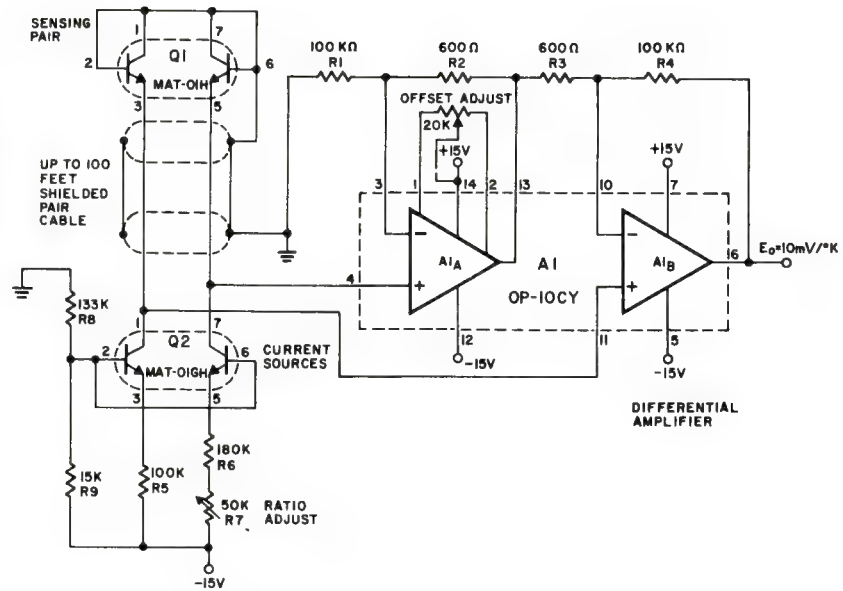
ing gain of AD261K chopper-stabilized null detector which drives both meter and AD275J isolation amplifier used to drive strip-chart recorder. Circuit can also be used to measure temperature difference between two sensors with 100-microdegree accuracy. Article de-

scribes other measuring modes as well, including techniques for measuring 200-nanodegree temperature shifts.—J. Williams, Designer's Guide to: Temperature Measurement, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1977, p 71–77.



HOT-COLD METER—Output of unreferenced thermocouple drives meter through opamp that provides required gain, for monitoring temperature inside furnace when exact temperature value is not required. Meter is simply calibrated in terms of hot and cold.—J. Williams, *Designer's Guide to: Temperature Measurement*, EDN Magazine, May 20, 1977, p 71-77.

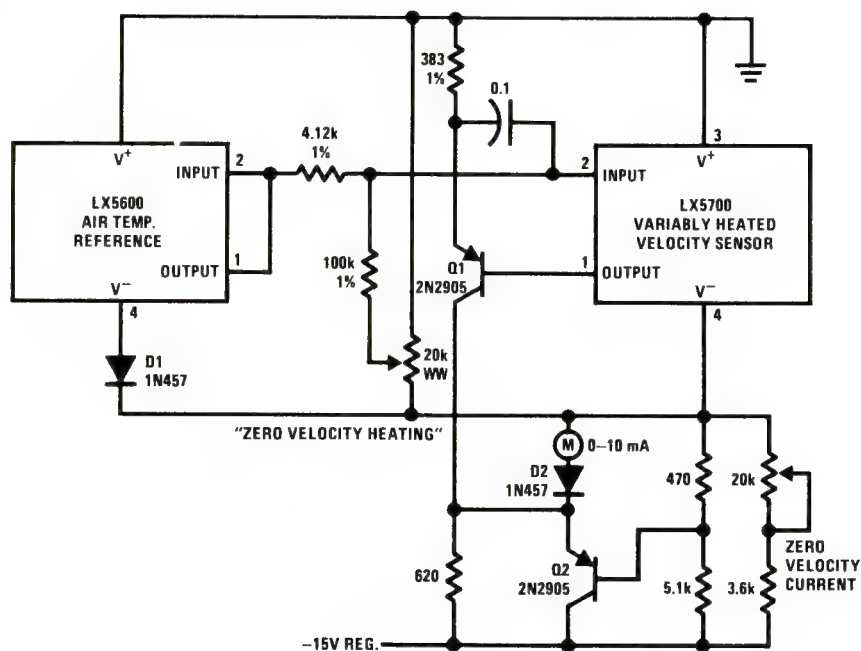
MATCHED-TRANSISTOR SENSOR—Precision Monolithics MAT-01H matched-transistor pair Q1 senses temperature over range of -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ with inherent linearity and long-term stability. Matched transistors Q2 (MAT-01GH) are current sources for sensing transistors. Transistor combination provides differential voltage output that is directly proportional to absolute temperature. Amplifier using OP-10CY changes this voltage difference to single-ended signal that can be used for measurement or control. Circuit will drive 10-V full-scale digital panel meter to give digital thermometer.—J. Simmons and D. Soderquist, "Temperature Measurement Method Based on Matched Transistor Pair Requires No Reference," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-12, p 4.



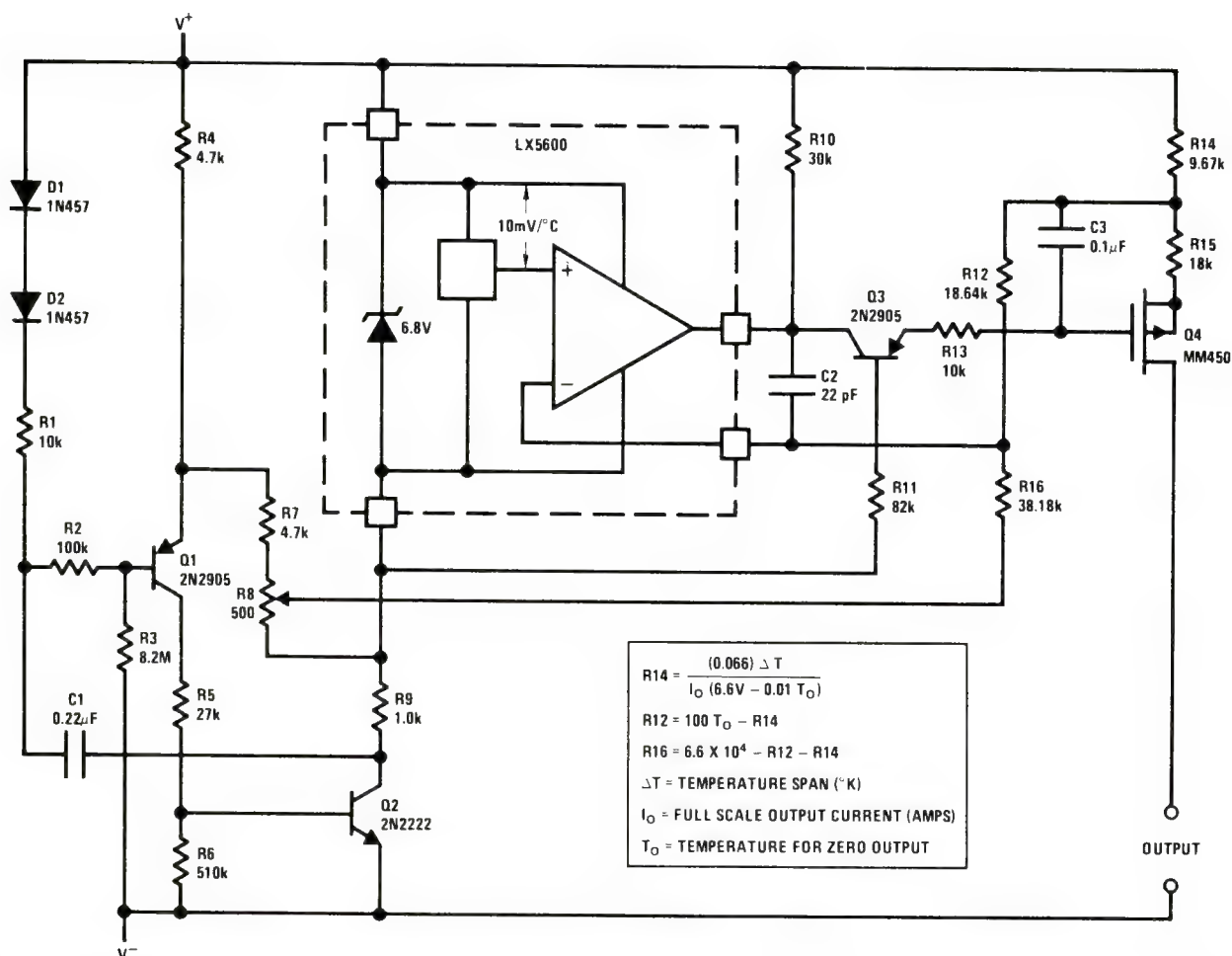
WIND-CHILL METER—Circuit measures and displays wind-chill equivalent temperature by combining air temperature and wind speed data. PROM is programmed to act in combina-

tion with arithmetic-logic units to generate output values corresponding to those of wind-chill temperature chart adopted by National Weather Service. Article gives listing of PROM

contents.—V. R. Clark, **PROM Converts Weather Data for Wind-Chill Index Display**, *Electronics*, Jan. 5, 1978, p 158-159.



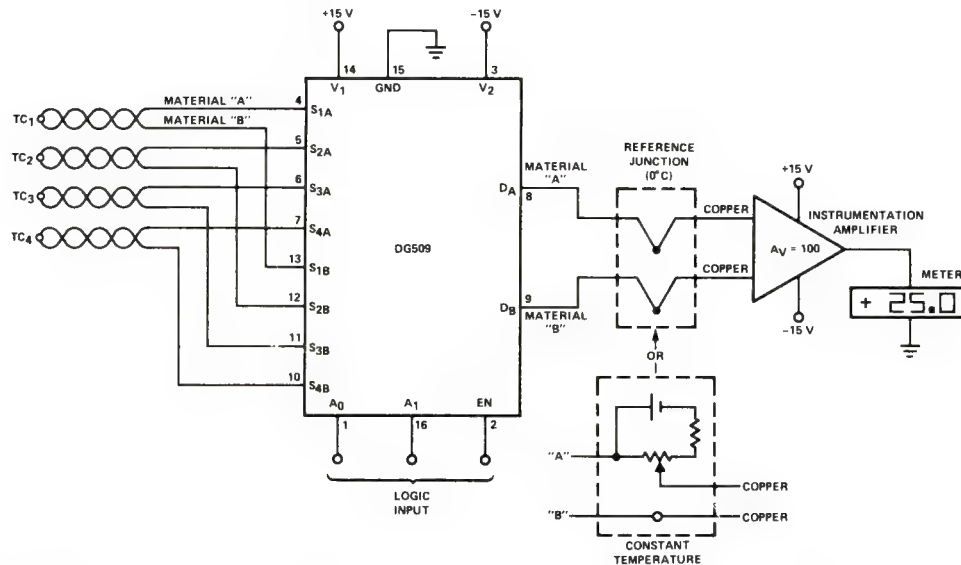
AIR VELOCITY METER—Uses National LX5600 air temperature reference, connected in unity-gain mode, in combination with LX5700 self-heated velocity sensor to convert wind velocity or airspeed to differential between heated and unheated transducers. As wind velocity rises, heating current required to hold velocity sensor predetermined number of degrees above ambient is measured. Calibration curve is drawn to show correlation between current and airspeed.—P. Lefferts, "A New Interfacing Concept; the Monolithic Temperature Transducer," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-132, p 8.



MICROPOWER THERMOMETER—Low power consumption makes circuit attractive for battery-operated equipment. Uses National LX5600 temperature transducer covering -55°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$, whose output is directly proportional to absolute temperature at 10 mV/K . Both zero and scale factor are independently select-

able. Thermometer is pulsed at low duty cycle to reduce power consumption, with sample and hold used to obtain continuous output between pulses. Supply range is $8\text{--}12 \text{ V}$; 8.4-V mercury battery will give over 1 year of operational life. Output can be used to drive meter for direct readout. MVR Q1-Q2 drives LX5600 through

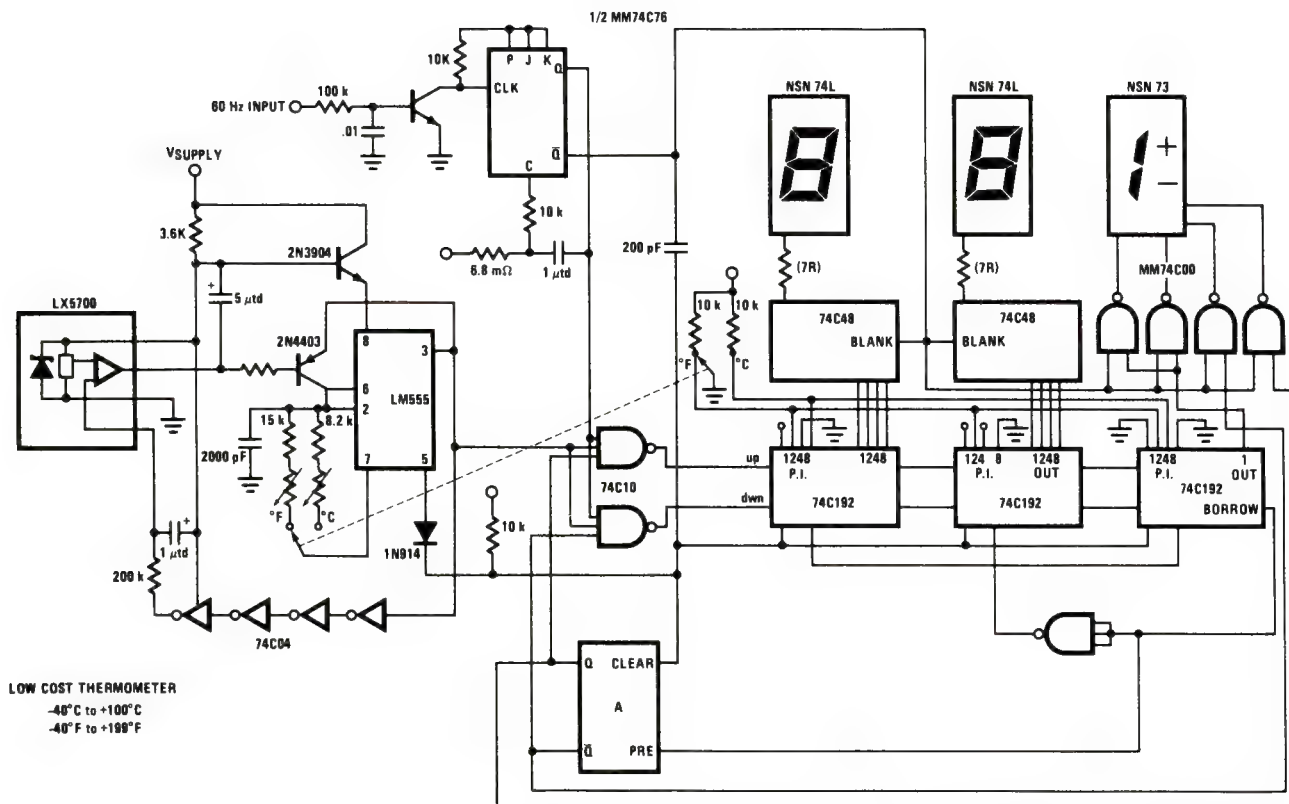
R9. C1 and R3 control OFF time, and C1, R1, R4, and R7 control ON time. Q3 is sample transistor. Output is $0\text{--}50 \mu\text{A}$ for $50\text{--}100^{\circ}\text{F}$ temperature change. Formulas in box give values for other ranges.—R. C. Dobkin, "Micropower Thermometer," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1974, LB-27.



THERMOCOUPLE MULTIPLEXER—Under control of logic input, DG509 four-channel differential analog multiplexer connects selected one of four thermocouples to instrumentation am-

plifier driving digital or other readout. To de-couple sensors from instrumentation amplifier, reference junction at 0°C can be used as shown. Alternatively, bucking voltage can be set at

room temperature, but this arrangement will be sensitive to changes in ambient temperature.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 7-77-7-78.



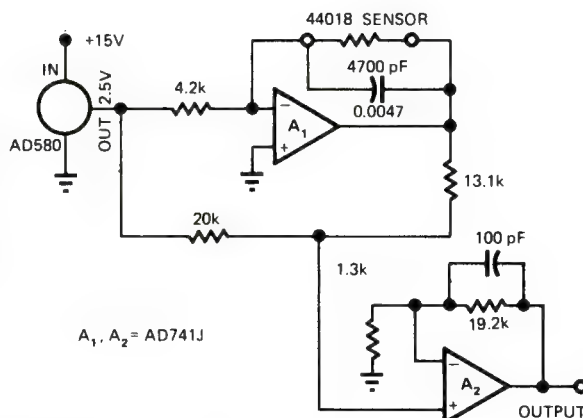
LOW COST THERMOMETER
-40°C to +100°C
-40°F to +199°F

FAHRENHEIT/CENTIGRADE LED THERMOMETER—National LX5700 temperature transducer provides input for code conversion circuit driv-

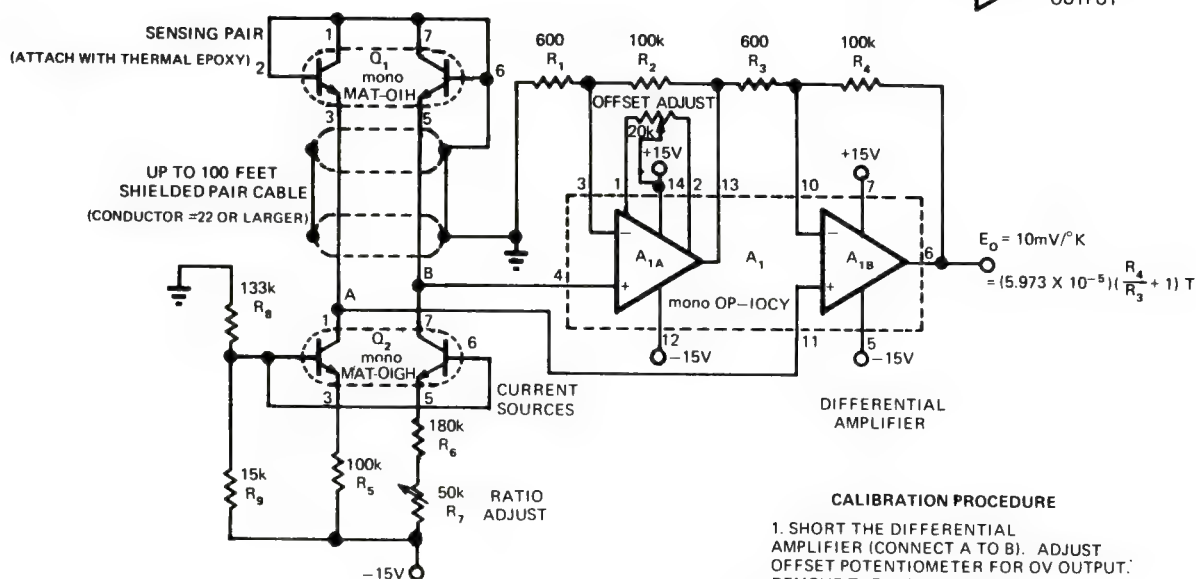
ing 3-digit LED display indicating temperature range from -40°C to +100°C or -40°F to +199°F under control of ganged switch.—"Linear Ap-

plications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, LB-30.

0–100°C WITH 0.15° ACCURACY—Low-cost YSI 44018 temperature sensor in feedback loop of 741J opamp gives accuracy approaching that of platinum sensors. Opamp is driven by AD580 band-gap reference. Voltage output of A_1 feeds similar opamp that provides zeroing and sets desired output gain.—J. Williams, *Designer's Guide to: Temperature Measurement*, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1977, p 71–77.



$A_1, A_2 = \text{AD741J}$



R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 : 0.01%, GENERAL RESISTANCE
ECONISTOR
 R_5, R_6 : 0.1%, GENERAL RESISTANCE ECONISTOR
 R_7, R_{10} : 10%, BOURNS TYPE 3006P
 R_8, R_9 : 1%, TYPE RN55C

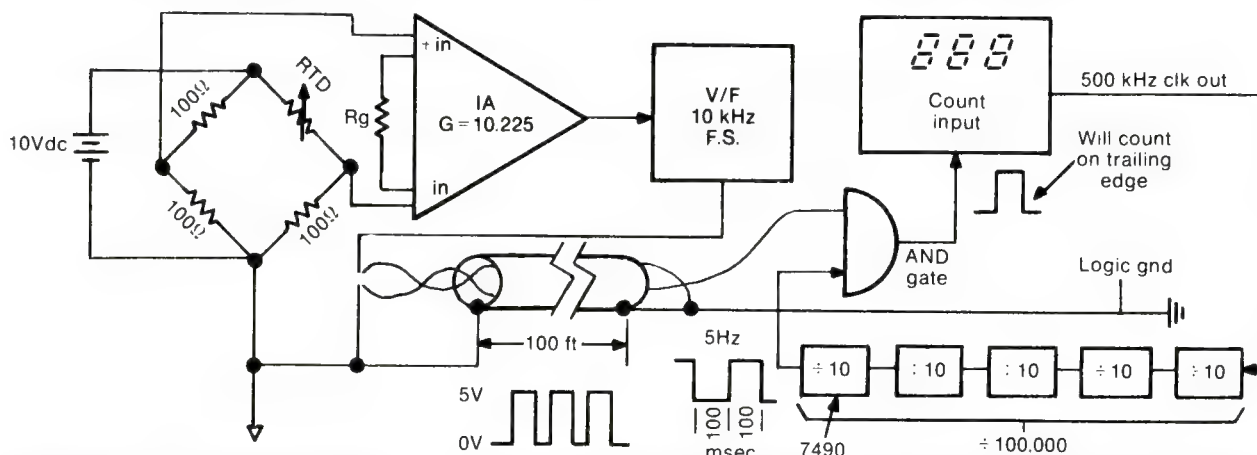
±1 K ACCURACY FOR -55 to +125°C—Matched transistor pairs and opamps give high-accuracy temperature-measuring system that

is easy to calibrate, has long-term stability, and can operate with sensor transistor pair up to 100 feet from rest of circuit. Common-mode rejection at amplifier input is greater than 100 dB.

CALIBRATION PROCEDURE

1. SHORT THE DIFFERENTIAL AMPLIFIER (CONNECT A TO B). ADJUST OFFSET POTENTIOMETER FOR 0V OUTPUT. REMOVE THE INPUT SHORT
2. WITH SENSING PAIR AT KNOWN TEMPERATURE (e.g. ROOM TEMP.), ADJUST RATIO POTENTIOMETER FOR CORRECT OUTPUT READING.

Output voltage is +2.18 V at -55°C (218 K), increasing to +3.98 V at +125°C (398 K).—J. Simmons and D. Soderquist, *Temperature Measurement Method Requires No Reference*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1974, p 78 and 80.



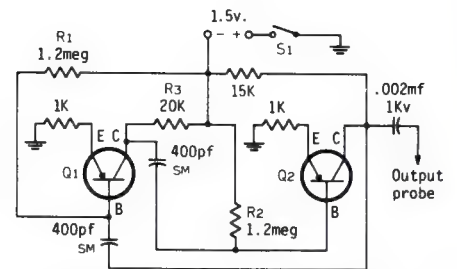
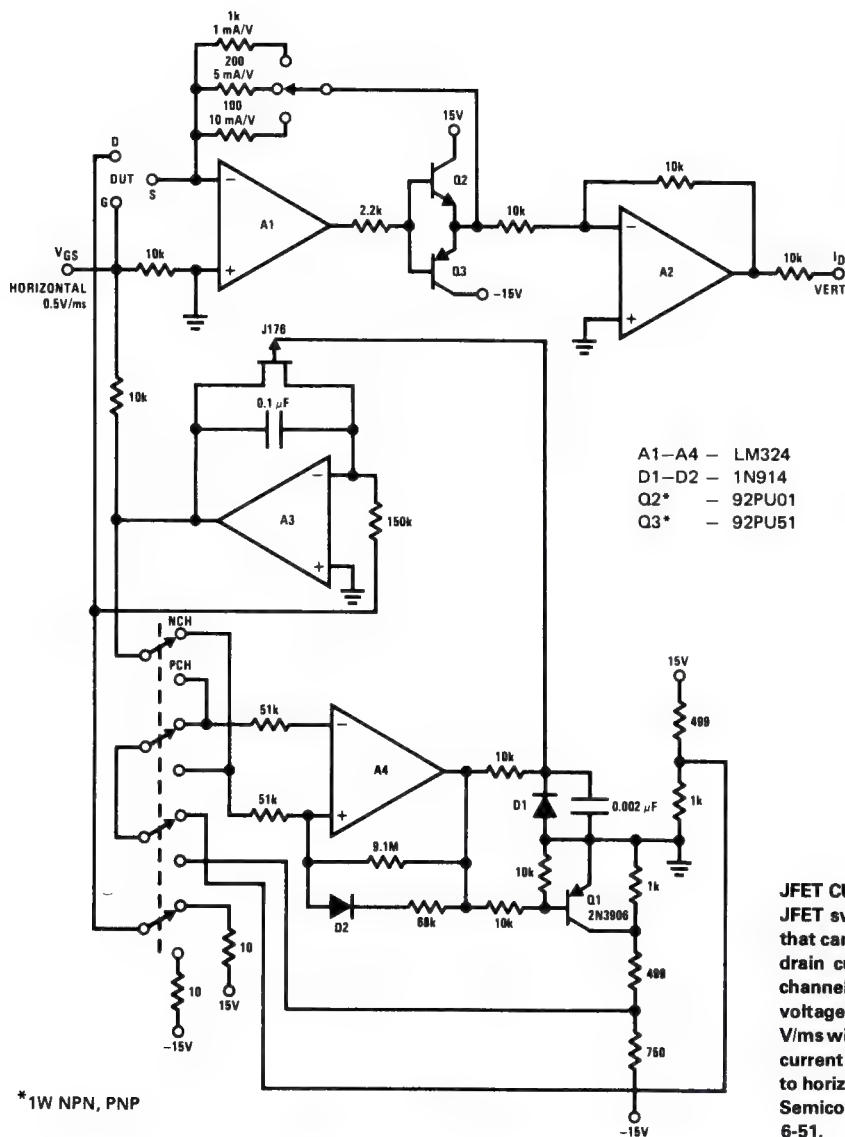
V/F CONVERTER FOR TRANSDUCER—Output of low-level transducer such as temperature bridge can be transmitted reliably over long wires (100 feet or more) in serial form if changes in 100-ohm resistive thermal device (RTD) are converted to corresponding changes in fre-

quency with almost any commercially available V/F converter. Typical converter has 0–10 V full-scale analog input and 0–10 kHz output. If 5 V is applied to input, output pulse train will have rate of 5 kHz ± 0.5 Hz, which can be counted for 1 s or less and displayed on digital readout to

show analog value. Instrument amplifier can be Datel AM201 or equivalent.—E. L. Murphy, *Sending Transducer Signals over 100 Feet?*, *Instruments & Control Systems*, June 1976, p 35–39.

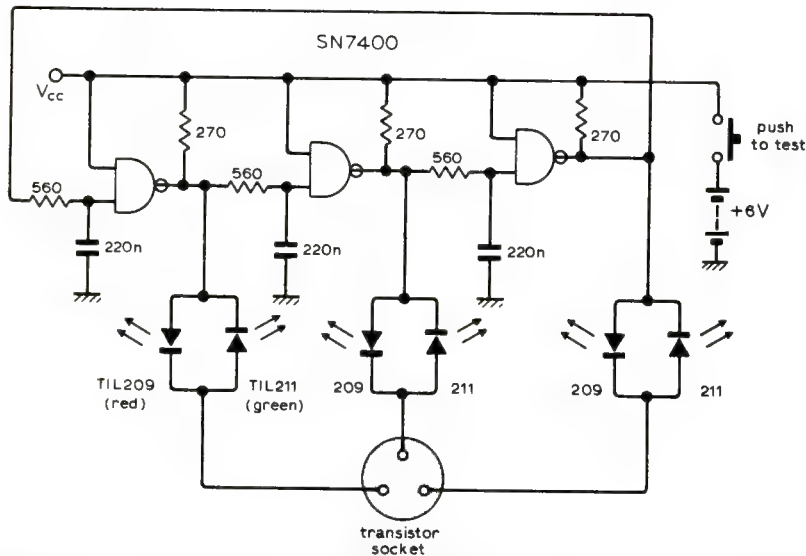
Test Circuits

Includes variety of circuits for checking diodes, transistors, opamps, ICs, coils, crystals, filters, and power supplies, along with curve tracers, signal injectors, signal tracers, power peak meter, printed-circuit ammeter, and pseudorandom digital generator.



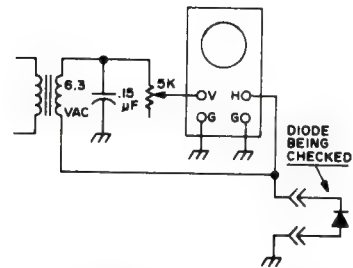
AF SIGNAL INJECTOR—Can be built into penlight housing, using single penlight cell or 1.5-V mercury cell for power. Output probe for feeding signal to audio circuit under test is about 1-inch length of stiff wire, pointed. For more output, run ground lead to equipment under test. Q_1 can be HEP253, 2N519, 2N741A, 2N2929, or equivalent. Q_2 can be HEP3, 2N1280, 2N2273, SK3005, or equivalent. Adjust R_1 and R_2 for good output, and adjust R_3 as required for good tone. To use, touch probe to input of any receiver or high-fidelity audio circuit. Tone should be heard from loudspeaker if circuit is good between probe and loudspeaker.—C. J. Schauers, Transistorized Signal Tracer, *CQ*, Sept. 1973, p 12 and 14.

JFET CURVE TRACER—Quad opamp and J176 JFET switch form basis of simple curve tracer that can be used with any CRO. Circuit displays drain current versus gate voltage for both P-channel and N-channel JFETs at constant drain voltage. Sweep time is 10 ms. Sweep rate is 0.5 V/ms with maximum gate voltage of ± 5 V. Drain current is fed to vertical input and gate voltage to horizontal input.—“FET Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-50-6-51.

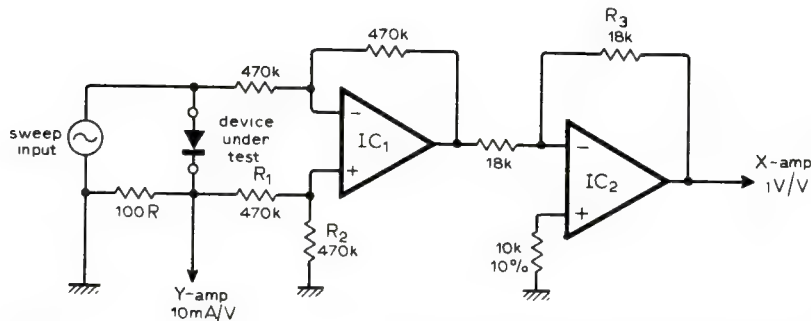


TRANSISTOR/DIODE TESTER—Checks for polarity, shorts, and opens in one measurement, using six LEDs as indicators. Circuit derives three-phase waveform from 2-kHz ring-of-three oscillator for application to device under test through LEDs. Oscillator waveform serves to make each pair of device terminals forward, re-

verse, and unbiased in turn for one-third of a cycle. Current flowing into device turns on red LED, and current flowing out turns on green LED, to indicate polarity and position of base lead.—N. E. Thomas, Semiconductor Tester, *Wireless World*, March 1977, p 43.

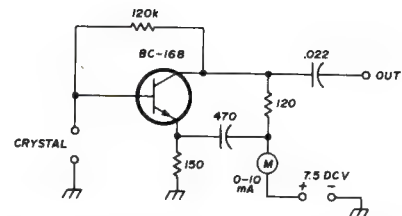


CHECKING DIODES WITH CRO—Simple oscilloscope setup checks and matches diodes. Sort diodes according to type, set pot to give desired trace size for good diode, then note relative sizes of traces obtained for unknown diodes. Reject diodes showing fuzz or ripple on oscilloscope trace.—Novice Q & A, *73 Magazine*, March 1977, p 187.

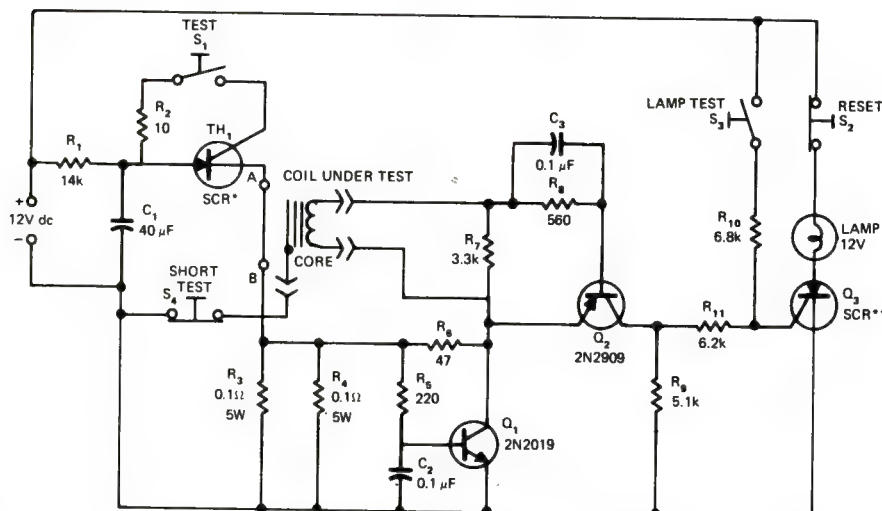


DIODE CURVE-TRACER—Circuit is designed to produce voltage-current characteristic curve of diode or other two-terminal device on oscilloscope. Sweep input can be any low-voltage AC

source, such as 20-V Variac. Three-terminal devices may be traced if suitable external bias is provided. Opamps are 741.—S. Cahill, Diode Curve Tracer for Oscilloscope, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1976, p 76.

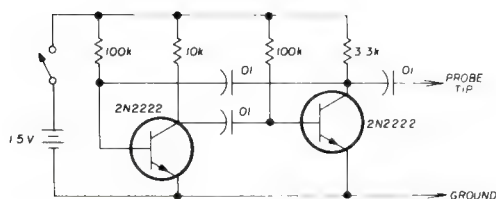


CRYSTAL CHECKER—Simple oscillator circuit checks crystal activity and resonant frequency, as required when choosing matched crystals for filters. For frequency check, signal from oscillator is injected into frequency counter. Values shown are for crystals around 5.5 MHz. For matching purposes, higher accuracy is obtained by reading harmonics of oscillator.—J. Perolo, *Practical Considerations in Crystal-Filter Design*, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 34-38.



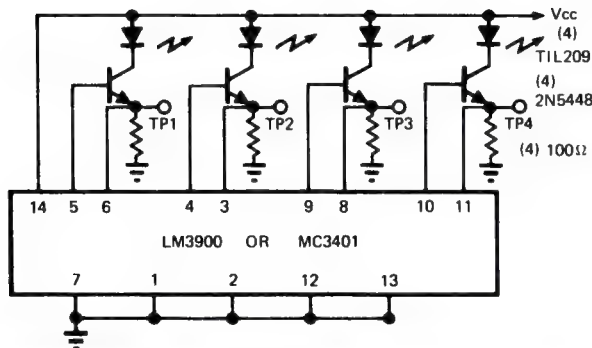
* Motorola-type Silicon Control Rectifier (SCR) or equivalent.
** Any SCR that can handle lamp-current requirements.

SEALED-COIL TESTER—Permits rapid nondestructive testing of hermetically sealed coils for shorted or open turns, coil-to-core shorts, and reversed polarity of connections. Can be used for simultaneous testing of all coils in recording heads for up to 18 tracks. Circuit develops test pulse having predetermined polarity, amplitude, and duration. Article gives details of circuit operation and test procedures. With multiple-coil units, lamp and detector circuit must be provided for each coil.—D. L. Uhls, Novel Method Nondestructively Tests Sealed Coils, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1976, p 102 and 104.



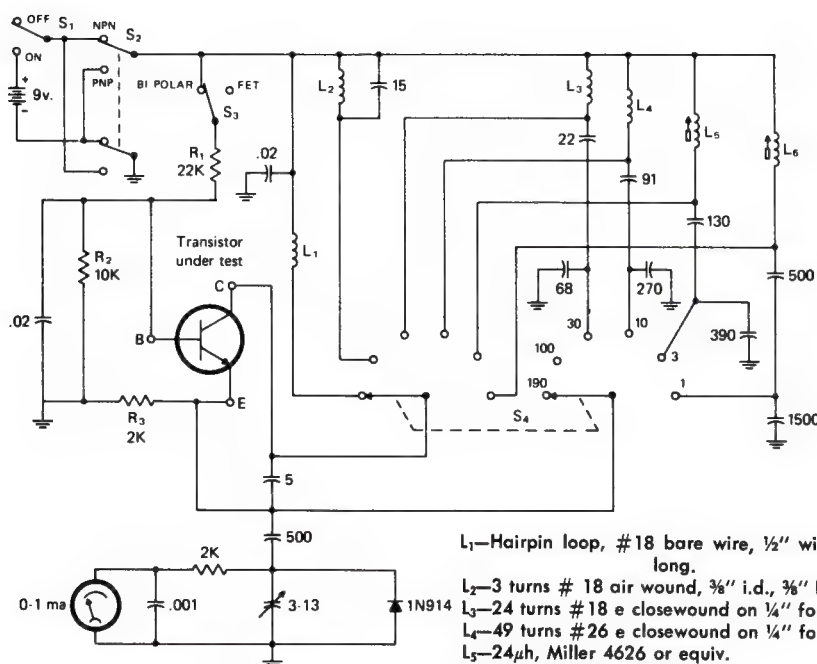
SIGNAL INJECTOR—Circuit is basically 1-kHz MVBR having high harmonic output through 50 MHz. Used with signal tracer for troubleshooting audio equipment. Practically any NPN tran-

sistors can be used. Article gives troubleshooting techniques for all types of equipment.—M. James, *Basic Troubleshooting*, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1976, p 54–57.

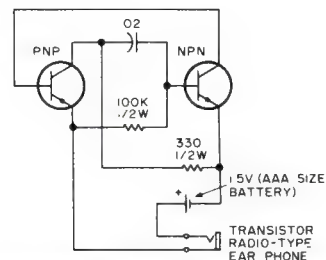


MATCHING OPAMPS—Simple circuit checks condition of quad Norton opamps (National LM3900 or Motorola MC3401). Can also be used to match or select devices for similar DC characteristics in critical applications. Amplifier under test is plugged into socket connected as shown. Good unit makes all four LEDs glow with about same brightness, and all four test-

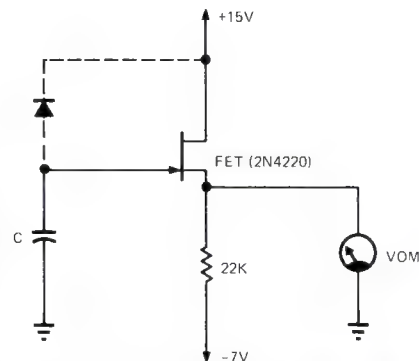
point voltages will agree within about 2 mV. If one section of amplifier is damaged, associated LED will glow very brightly or not at all. Wide variations between test-point voltages indicate partial damage. For critical applications, select amplifiers by matching average test-point voltages.—R. Tenny, *Check Norton Amplifiers Quickly*, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1974, p 72.



L_1 —Hairpin loop, #18 bare wire, $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long.
 L_2 —3 turns #18 air wound, $\frac{3}{8}$ " i.d., $\frac{3}{8}$ " long.
 L_3 —24 turns #18 e closewound on $\frac{1}{4}$ " form.
 L_4 —49 turns #26 e closewound on $\frac{1}{4}$ " form.
 L_5 —24 μ h, Miller 4626 or equiv.
 L_6 —62 μ h, Miller 4630 or equiv.

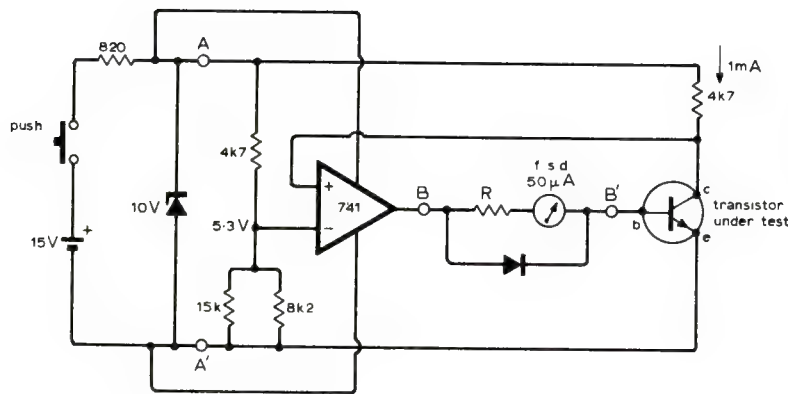


TRANSISTOR-TESTING OSCILLATOR—With any good general-purpose transistor, circuit delivers steady AF tone to earphone. To test another transistor, substitute it in appropriate socket. No tone means it is bad. Low tone or chirp indicates questionable condition. If type (PNP or NPN) is unknown, try in both sockets. If leads of unknown cannot be identified, try all three possible positions in socket.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 35.

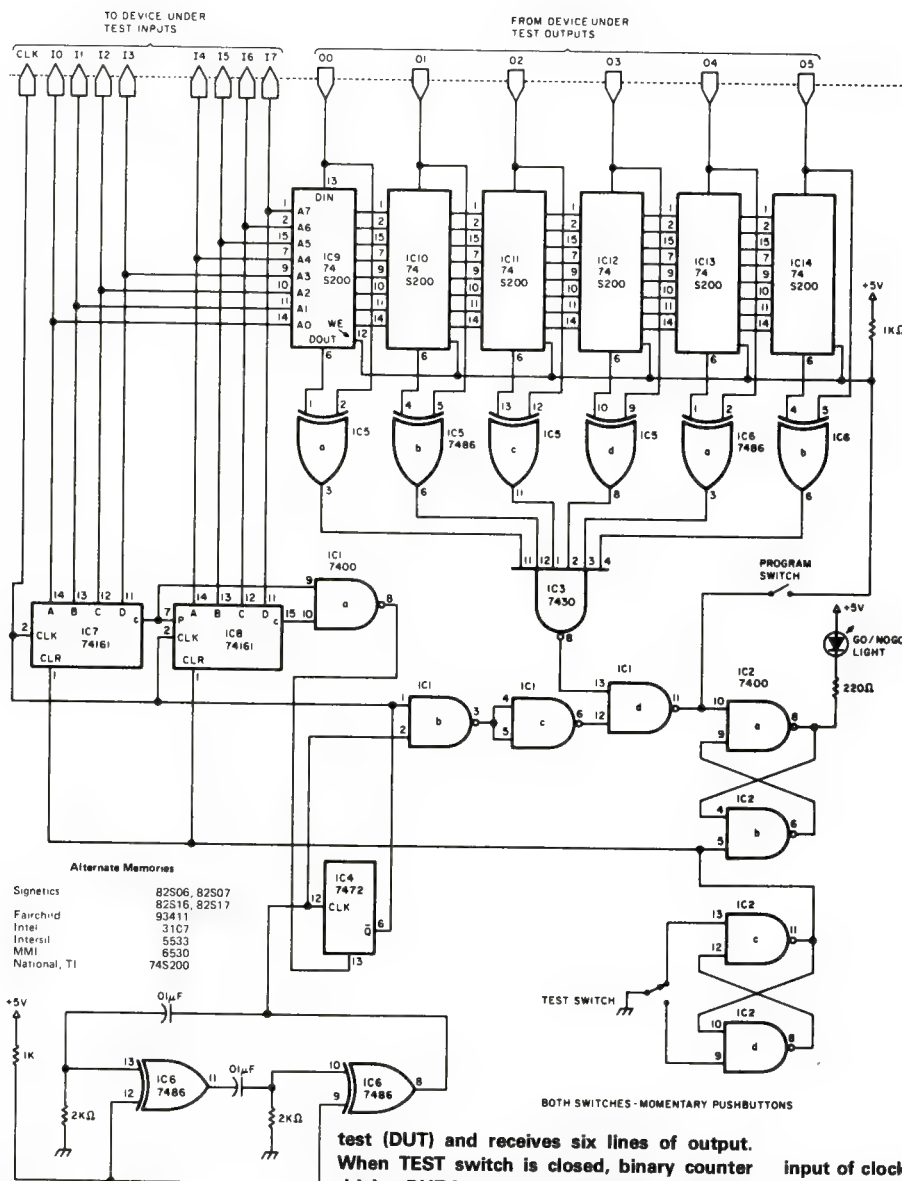


DIODE AND FET LEAKAGE—FET under test is connected with 22K resistor as source follower, with capacitor C across input from gate to ground. Leakage of FET charges capacitor at rate directly proportional to leakage and inversely proportional to capacitance. With 0.01 μ F for C, each volt of change across C indicates stored charge of 10^{-8} coulomb. This can be interpreted as current in amperes if time for voltage on capacitor to rise 1 V is measured with stopwatch or timer while watching voltmeter. To test diode, connect as shown by dashed line and use good FET in circuit as shown. Article gives design equations; if voltage across C rises 1 V in 38.7 s, leakage current is 0.258 nA.—D. Dilatush, *Leakage Testing of Diode and JFETs*, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1973, p 72–73.

RF TRANSISTOR TESTER—Tells if unknown bipolar or FET transistor is AF, RF, or VHF and whether it is NPN or PNP. Transistor to be tested is placed in frequency-switchable oscillator circuit, and amplitude of oscillation is noted on meter. Highest oscillation frequency corresponds to highest amplification frequency. Six switch positions cover frequency range of 1 to 190 MHz.—F. Brown, *An R.F. Transistor Tester*, *CQ*, April 1975, p 35–36 and 66.



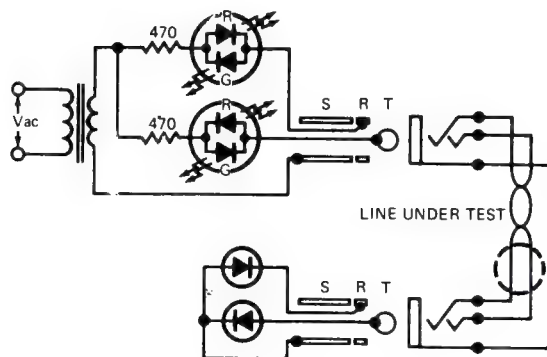
SINGLE-OPAMP TRANSISTOR TESTER—Meter scale is calibrated to read transistor gain directly for NPN devices. Addition of switch for reversing supply and meter polarities permits testing PNP devices as well. When reference voltage of 741 opamp is 5.3 V, circuit passes sufficient base current to make collector current 1 mA. Gain of transistor is then 1 mA divided by base current in microamperes; thus, 50- μ A point on meter scale is marked for gain of 20 (1,000 divided by 50). Gain is 400 at 2.5 μ A.—A. Rigby, *Direct-Reading Transistor Tester*, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1976, p 52.



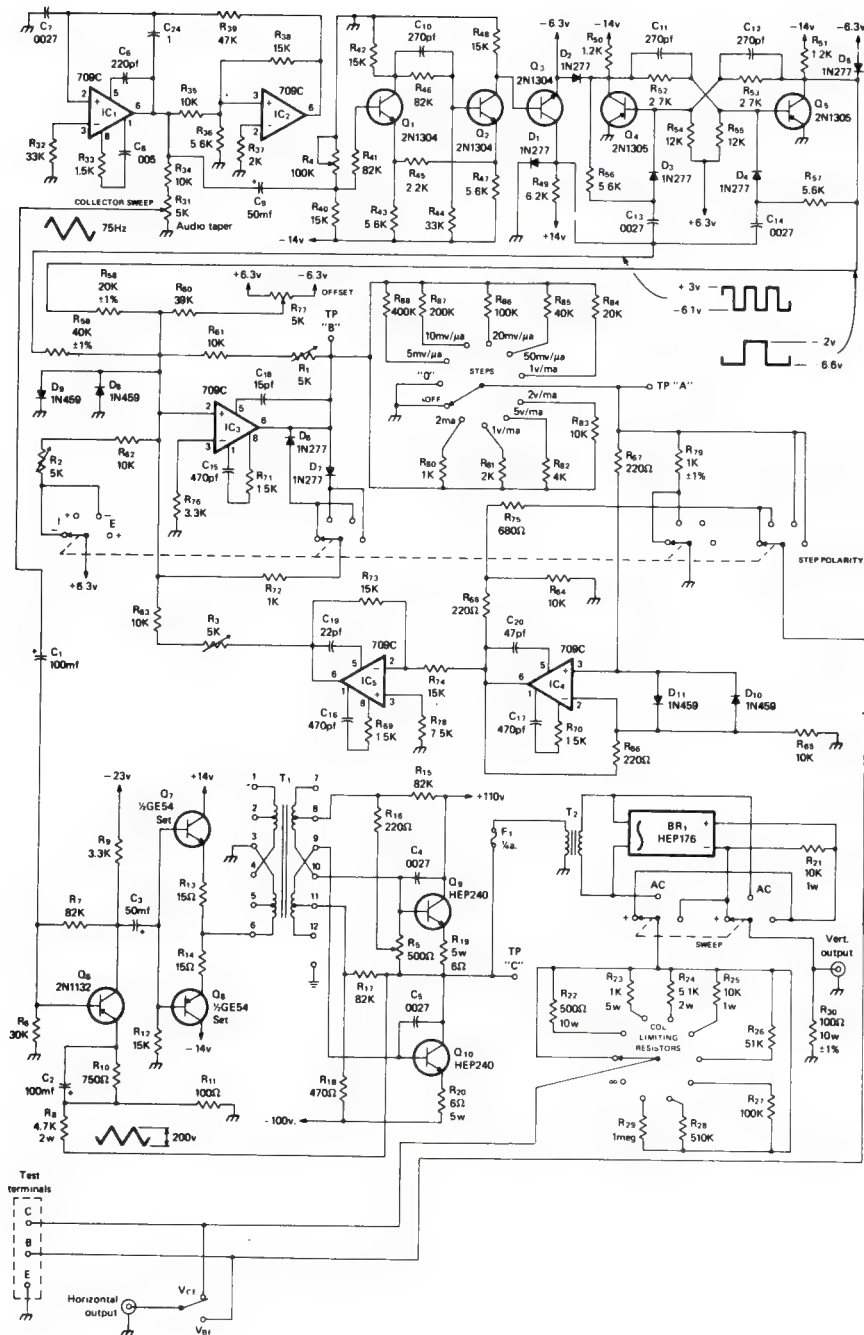
PROGRAMMABLE IC TESTER—Provides automatic, instantaneous, and exhaustive tests of most small-scale integration gates, inverters, flip-flops, etc., and medium-scale integration counters, latches, shift registers, etc. Circuit sends eight lines of input data to device under

test (DUT) and receives six lines of output. When TEST switch is closed, binary counter driving DUT input lines is cleared and flip-flop driving GO/NO-GO light is set. Upon release of switch, counter increments through all 256 input conditions. Between counts, data on output lines is compared with data stored in memories IC9-IC14. If mismatch exists, GO/NO-GO flip-flop is cleared at terminal count, CLEAR

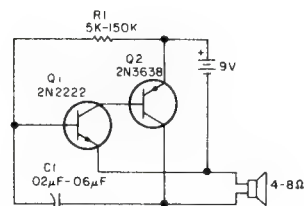
input of clock oscillator flip-flop is driven low, and further counts are inhibited until TEST button is pushed again. If GO/NO-GO light stays on, component passes test. To program, hold PROGRAM button down while testing known good device. Article gives examples of various applications.—M. Thorson, A. Programmable IC Tester, *BYTE*, June 1978, p 28, 30, 32, and 35.



AF LINE TESTER—Gives complete check of shielded twisted-pair cable in one operation, indicating short-circuits between conductors and providing positive continuity check of each conductor. Tester using polarity-sensitive bicolor LEDs is connected to one end of cable under test, and two-diode plug is patched in at other end. If cable is good, only green LEDs come on. If a conductor in cable is open, one or both green LEDs will be off. One or both red LEDs will light for short between any combination of conductors or if cable is wired incorrectly. Signal diode types are not critical.—W. L. Mahood, Tester for Balanced Audio Lines, *EDN Magazine*, April 5, 1974, p 80 and 82.

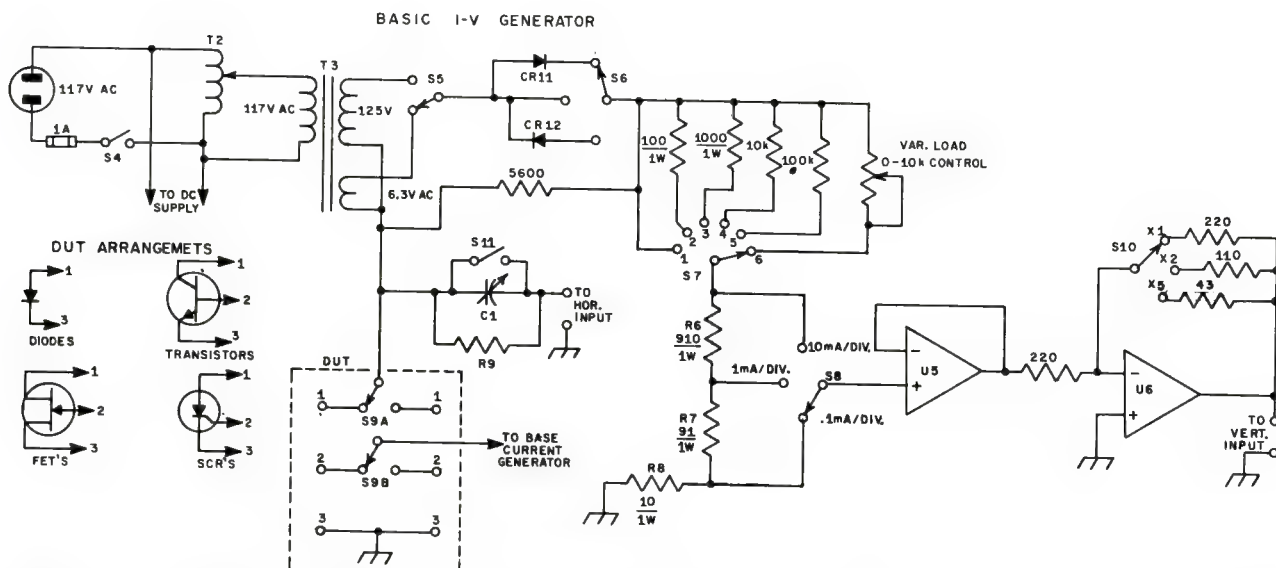


HIGH-ACCURACY CURVE TRACER—Can be used with any calibrated CRO, for matching and testing transistors or diodes by comparing performance curves. All opamps are 709C. Triangle wave generated by IC₁-IC₂ is fed to Schmitt trigger Q₁-Q₂, which generates square wave having transitions at zero voltage crossings of input triangle. Q₃ clamps square wave to 6.3 V P-P. Flip-flop Q₄-Q₅ generates same square wave but at half the frequency of triangle wave. Combining square waves gives three-step staircase voltage having steps precisely in phase with zero signal crossings of triangle wave. T₁ is UTC A-20 audio transformer, and T₂ is Stancor P-6411 I5-W 1:1 isolation transformer. Article covers construction, alignment, and use, and gives circuit of suitable regulated supply operating from ± 110 and ± 6.3 V available in AN/USM-140C military version of Hewlett-Packard 170 CRO.—A. J. Klappenberger, An Accurate Solid State Component Curve Tracer, *CQ*, July 1974, p 20-24 and 82.



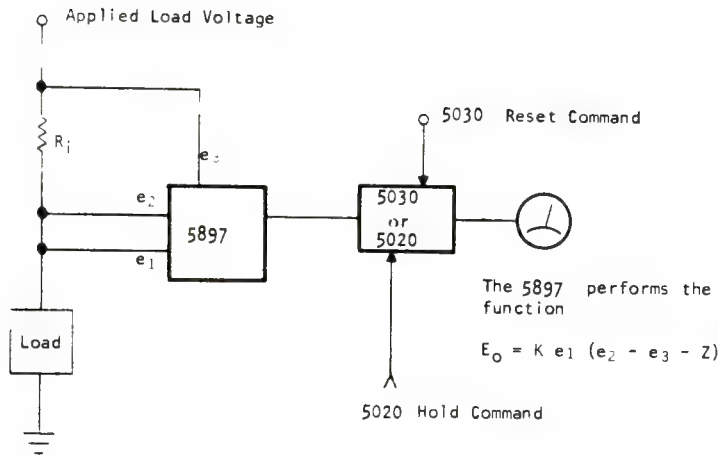
needed. Position of clip on IC is unimportant. On 14-pin ICs, disregard LEDs for two unused pins. Circuit can be expanded for 24- or 40-pin ICs, although adding LEDs makes clip more difficult to use.—J. Errico and R. Baker, *Powerless IC Test Clip*, *BYTE*, Dec. 1975, p 26-27.

TRANSISTOR PIN-FINDER—Simple audio oscillator is assembled as shown and values of R1 and C1 adjusted for desired tone. General-purpose transistor to be tested is then substituted in circuit (NPN for Q1 or PNP for Q2) and rotated in socket until oscillator works again; pins then correspond to those of the good transistor. If oscillator will not work in any of three possible positions, transistor under test is bad.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, July 1977, p 34.



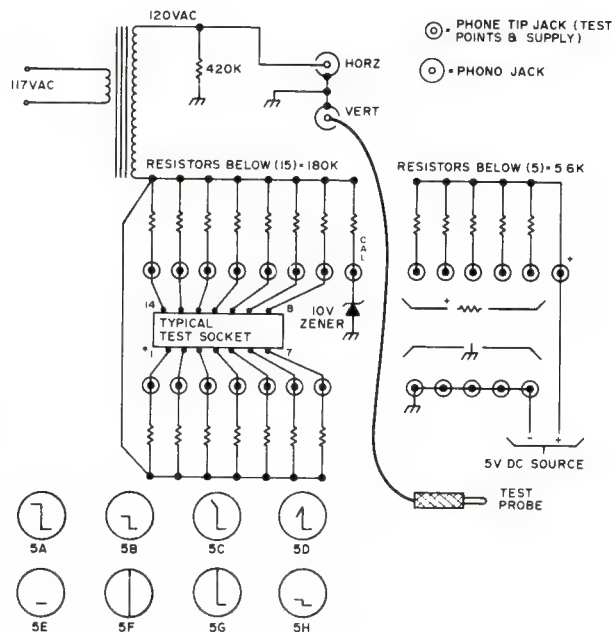
trolled-gain amplifier U6 can be eliminated if correct sense of current indication is not essential. S11 switches multiplier R9 in and out; R9 is 18 megohms (about 9 times input resistance of CRO). C1 is 7–13 pF mica trimmer. Diodes are 1N4822. U5 and U6 are Fairchild 741. T2 is

Knight 54A3800 or equivalent variable auto-transformer rated 1 A. T3 is Knight 54A1410 or equivalent power transformer with 125-V 15-mA and 6.3-V 0.6-A secondaries.—R. P. Ulrich, A Semiconductor Curve Tracer for the Amateur, QST, Aug. 1971, p 24–28.

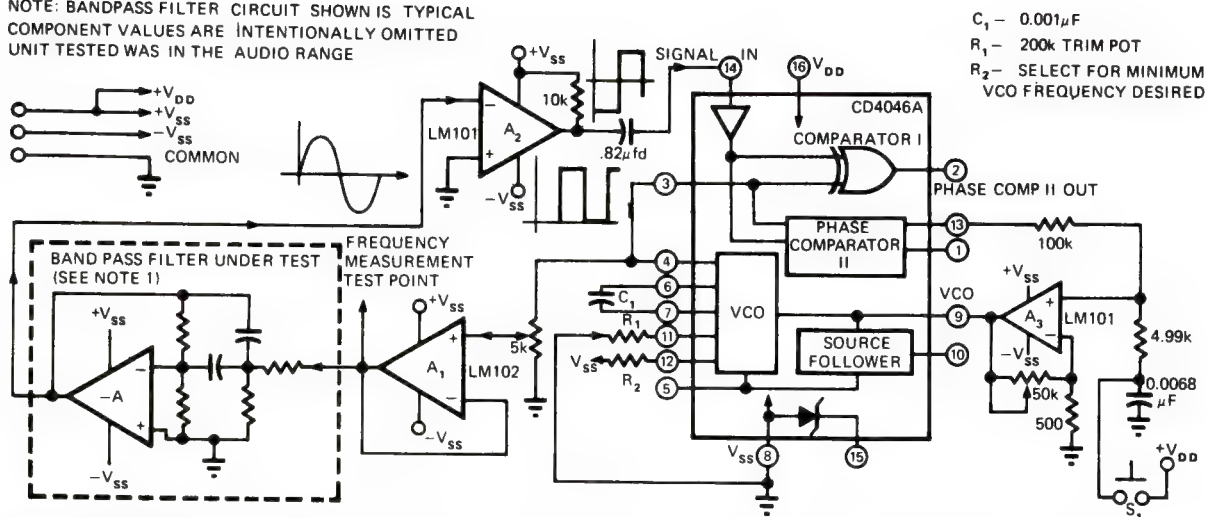


POWER PEAK METER—Optical Electronics 5897 four-quadrant multiplier generates product of load voltage and load current, while 5030 peak sense-and-hold module holds peak power for display on panel meter or other readout. Applications include measuring peak power applied to transistor, motor, lamp, or squib. If power peak at particular moment is required, such as that of transistor failure or squib detonation, 5020 sample-and-hold module is used in addition to or in place of 5030. Hold command can be obtained from flip-flop connected for triggering by abrupt change in power level.—“A Peak Reading/Sampled Reading Power Meter,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10083.

TTL TESTER—Used to check quality, identify internal sections, and identify terminals of unmarked TTL ICs. Operates from 5-VDC source, which should have current-limited output for fuse protection against shorts. Used with ordinary CRO, for which horizontal and vertical jacks are shown on diagram. Article tells how eight different oscilloscope displays are interpreted, and gives procedure for identifying terminals of chip one by one, as test probe is held on pins.—S. S. Smith, Jr., *A TTL Tester*, 73 *Magazine*, Oct. 1976, p 110–111.



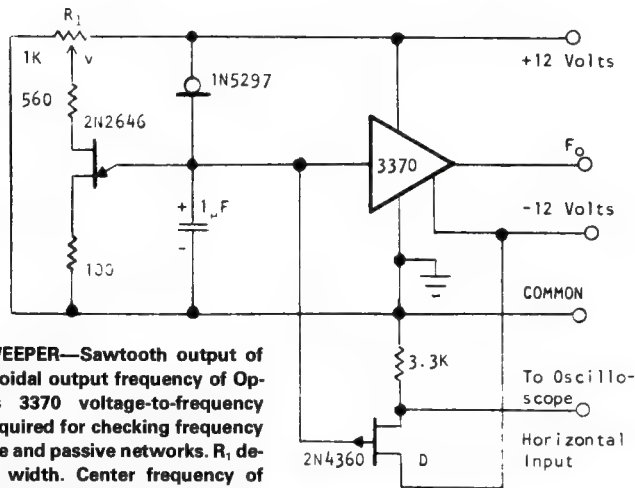
NOTE: BANDPASS FILTER CIRCUIT SHOWN IS TYPICAL
COMPONENT VALUES ARE INTENTIONALLY OMITTED
UNIT TESTED WAS IN THE AUDIO RANGE



BANDPASS-FILTER TESTER—Measures center frequency of active bandpass filter by measuring phase angle as function of frequency. Output of VCO excites bandpass filter under test.

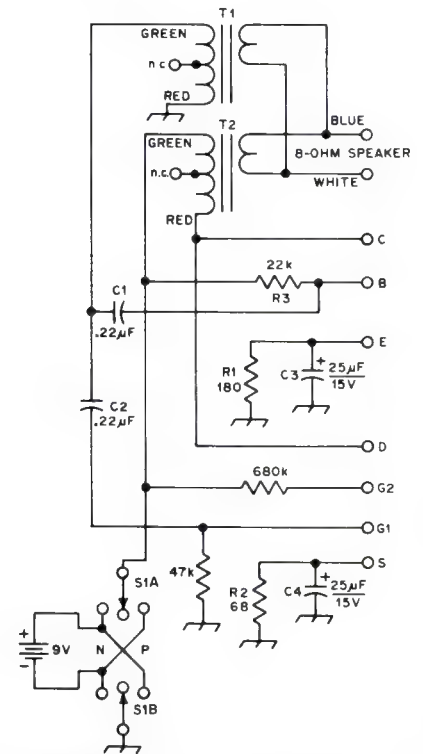
Output of filter serves as input for PLL comparator. When VCO and filter signals are in phase, PLL locks at center frequency of filter, corresponding to 0° phase shift. Accuracy is 1% for

measurements in AF range.—M. P. Prongue, Phase-Lock Loops Test Bandpass Filters, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1974, p 76 and 78.

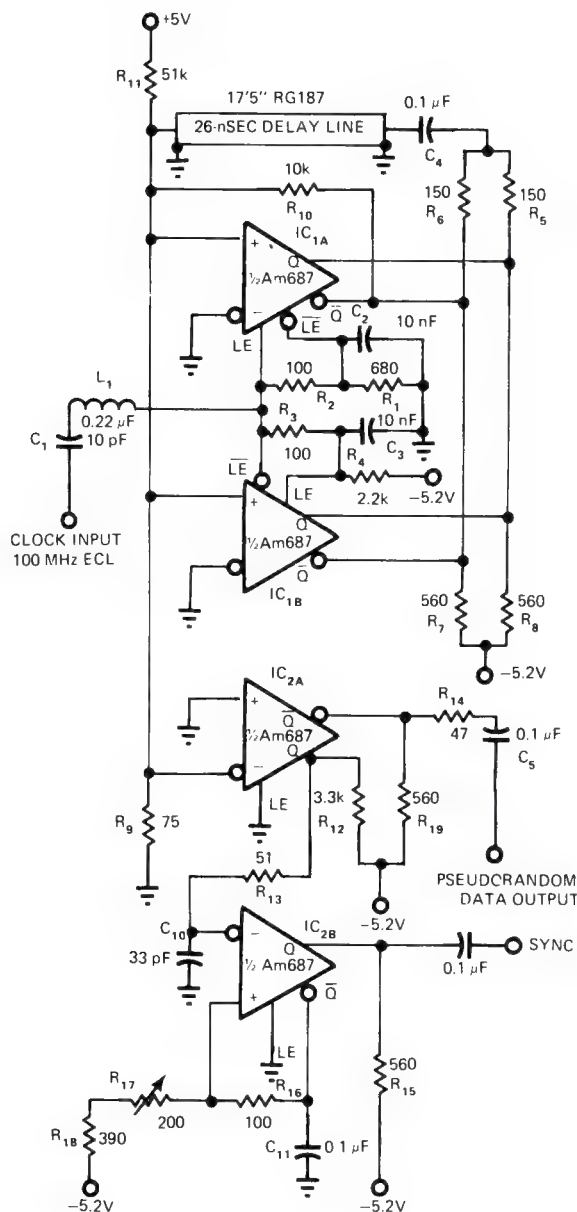


FREQUENCY SWEEPER—Sawtooth output of UJT varies sinusoidal output frequency of Optical Electronics 3370 voltage-to-frequency transducer, as required for checking frequency response of active and passive networks. R₁ determines sweep width. Center frequency of sweep output can be changed by adding voltage to sawtooth or adjusting 3370. Sweep speed can be increased by reducing value of 1-µF tantalum capacitor.—“Sweep Generator

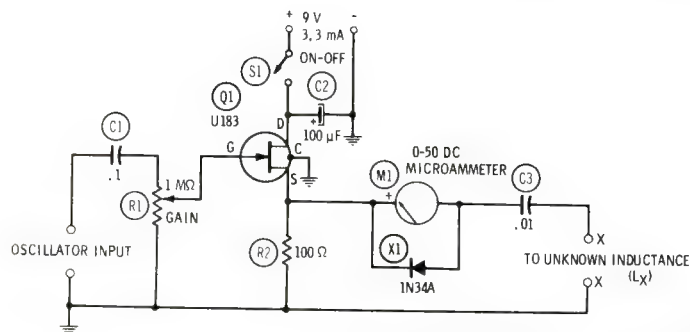
Using a Voltage-to-Frequency Transducer,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10059.



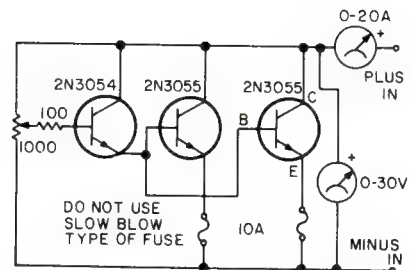
TRANSISTOR TESTER—Will test conventional bipolar transistors, JFETs, MOSFETs, Darlington and UJTs. Audible note between 1000 and 5000 Hz from connected loudspeaker indicates that device is functioning as amplifier and gives relative indication of gain and noise figure. Most devices can be tested in-circuit. Among similar JFETs or MOSFETs, those producing lowest tone pitch have lowest noise figure. Among similar devices of any type, those producing loudest tone have highest gain. Tester feeds back audio signal through two transformers to create sustained oscillation when amplifying device is connected to proper terminals. S1 applies positive or negative voltage through audio output transformer T2 to device under test. C3 and C4 must be nonpolarized electrolytics because R1 and R2 may produce either positive or negative voltage depending on device being tested. T1 and T2 have 1200-ohm primary and 8-ohm secondary (Calectro DI-724). Note above 10,000 Hz means device has some gain but does not meet specifications or is connected incorrectly. For MOSFETs, source and substrate are both connected to source terminal.—W. E. Anderson, A Universal Transistor Tester, *QST*, Dec. 1975, p 26-28.



PSEUDORANDOM DIGITAL GENERATOR—Uses two Am687 dual sampling comparators to implement 200-Mb/s pseudorandom digital-sequence generator for checking and measuring performance of high-speed digital communication equipment. Produces sequence length of 127 bits, but delay-line length can be changed to give any desired other sequence length. Circuit accepts from 195 to 203 Mb/s, which is more than adequate for systems using crystal clock having $\pm 0.1\%$ frequency variation. Article describes operation and gives timing diagram.—G. L. Meyer, Sampling Comparators—They Sub for High-Speed Logic and Produce Power, Cost and Space Savings, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 71-74.

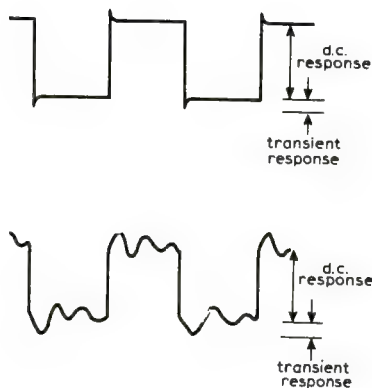
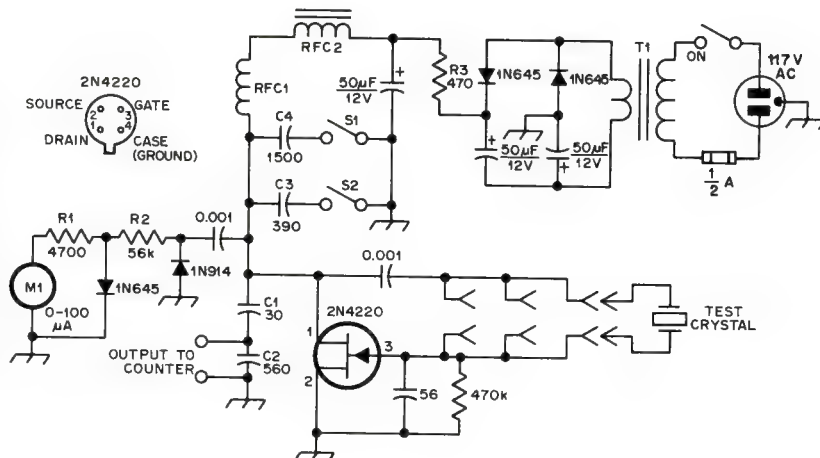


INDUCTANCE METER—When used with variable-frequency audio oscillator, FET circuit checks any inductance between 60 μ H and 60,000 H by resonance method. With unknown coil connected to terminals XX, external oscillator is tuned for peak deflection of M1. Inductance is then calculated from $L = 1/(395 \times 10^{-6} f^2)$

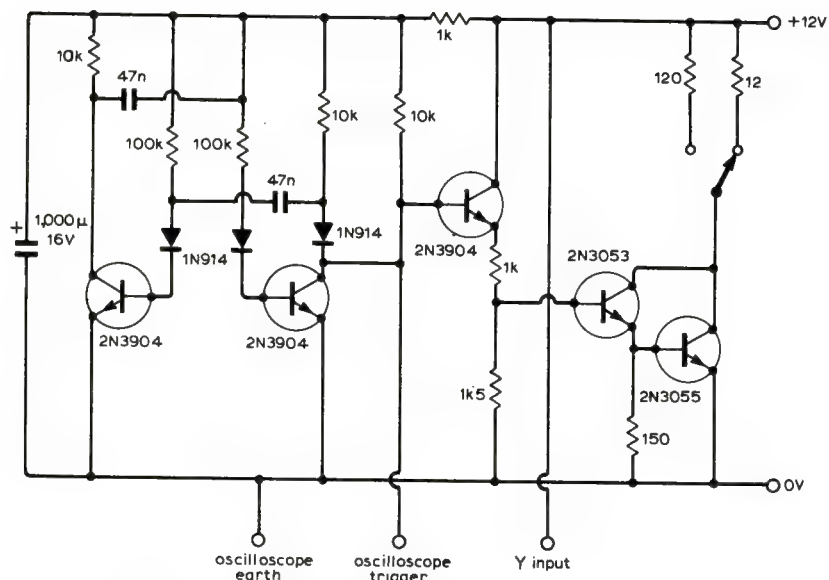


POWER-SUPPLY TESTER—Serves as high-current solid-state resistor load for testing power supplies before use, to determine voltage and current under load. Darlington configuration of transistors reduces power-dissipating requirements of pot. Use large heatsink for 2N3055s because they must dissipate almost 200 W when power supply is delivering 15 A at 15 V.—E. Fruitman, *The Smoke Tester*, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1976, p 159.

CRYSTAL TESTER—JFET Pierce oscillator will test any crystal from 50 kHz through 25-MHz upper frequency limit of fundamental-mode crystals without tuning, and drive counter for measuring crystal frequency. Will test overtone VHF crystals on their fundamental frequency. T1 is small output transformer from tube-type radio, having about 33:1 turns ratio, or 6.3-V filament transformer if 1N645 rectifiers are used in place of 50- μ F filter capacitors to give full-wave voltage doubler providing required 9 V. RFC1 is 2.5 mH, and RFC2 is 150-mH miniature toroid.—F. Brown, A Universal Crystal Oscillator, *QST*, Feb. 1978, p 15-16.

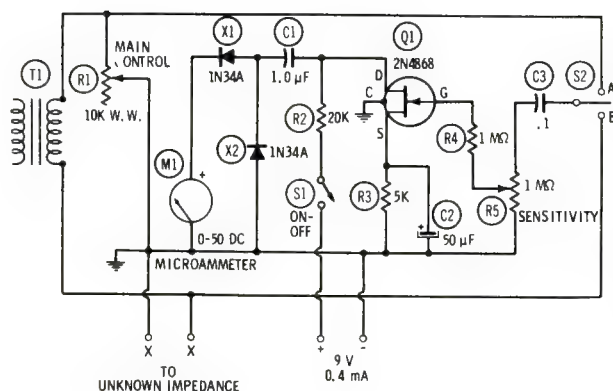


TRANSIENT RESPONSE OF REGULATED SUPPLIES—Developed for testing transient response of 12-V regulated power supply at loading of either 100 mA or 1 A, depending on switch position. Load resistors can be changed for other voltages and currents. Transients generated by supply may be observed on AC-coupled oscilloscope. Good transient response will

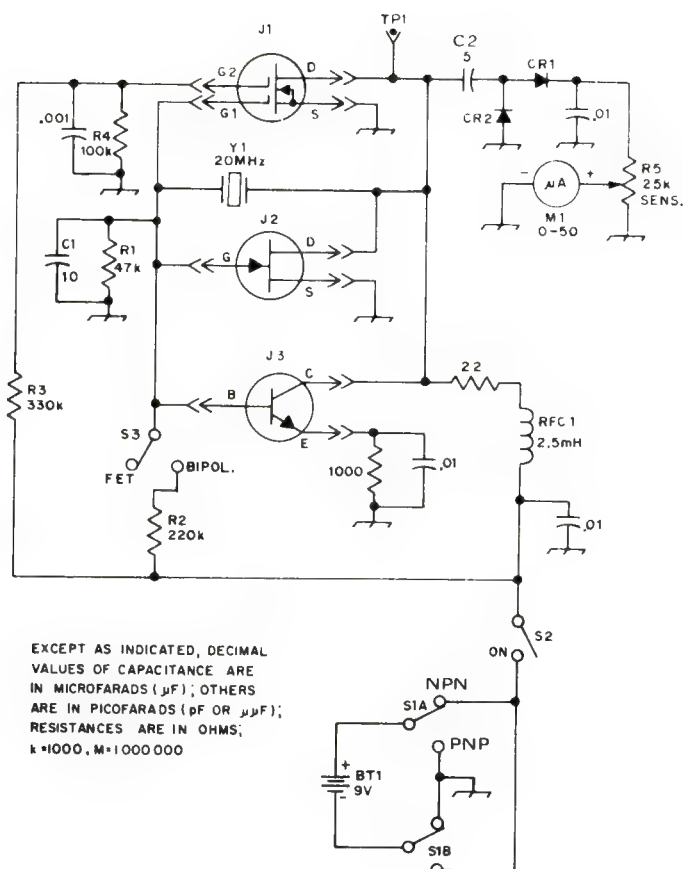
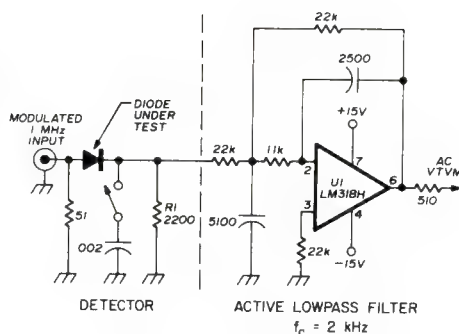
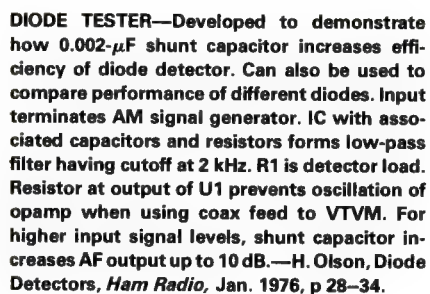


show only small leading-edge peaks, as in upper waveform. Any tendency of power supply toward instability degrades waveform much more, as in lower diagram. Circuit consists of multivibrator using series diodes in base circuits to protect transistors from excessive

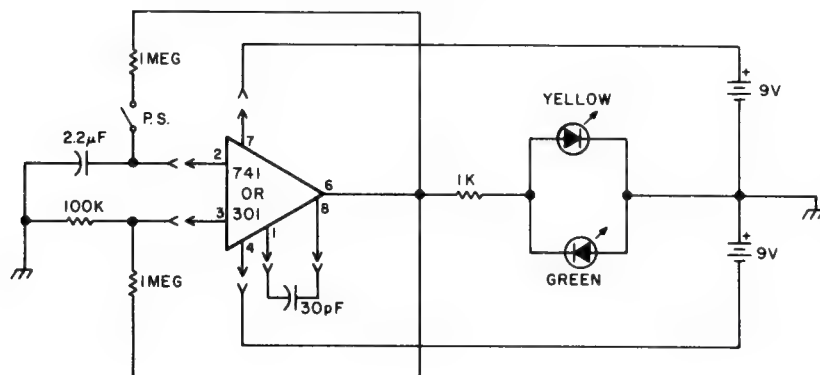
voltage swings in switching cycle. Square-wave output is used for oscilloscope trigger and fed to other three transistors that provide load for power supply under test.—H. Macdonald, Transient Response Testing, *Wireless World*, July 1973, p 338.



IMPEDANCE METER—External AF voltage is applied to unknown impedance through input transformer T1 and calibrated variable resistor R1. Voltage drops across impedance and R1 are checked separately with electronic voltmeter while R1 is varied. When drops are equal, unknown impedance is equal to setting of R1, read directly from its calibrated dial. Voltmeter uses FET followed by two-diode rectifier X1-X2 and microammeter M1. With S2 in position A, voltmeter reads drop across R1; in position B, voltmeter reads drop across unknown impedance. Adjust R5 so meter deflection is near full scale to increase comparison accuracy. Common test frequencies used are 400, 500, and 1000 Hz.—R. P. Tumer, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 143-144.

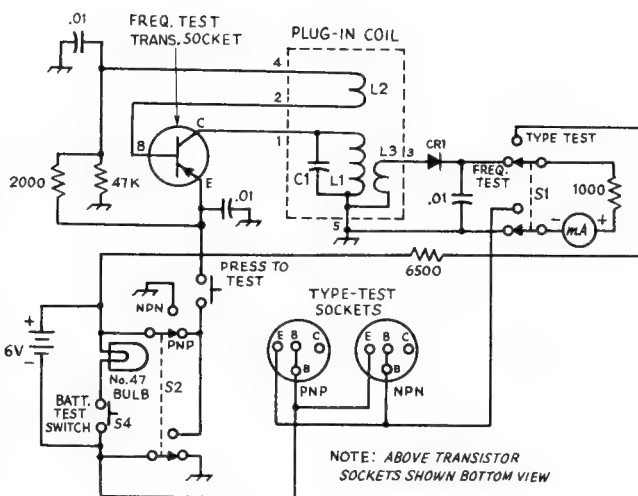


PORTABLE TRANSISTOR TESTER—Go/no-go tester shows relative condition of NPN and PNP transistors, junction FETs, and dual-gate MOS-FETs. Not suitable for checking audio or high-power RF transistors. Crystal for upper range of HF spectrum is permanently wired; any HF crystal cut for fundamental-mode operation can be used. Rectified RF from oscillator is monitored on M1. S1 selects negative ground for testing N-channel FETs and NPN bipolars and provides positive ground for P-channel and PNP devices. If device is open, shorted, or extremely leaky, circuit will not oscillate and meter will not deflect. The higher the meter reading, the higher the gain of transistor at operating frequency. When testing MOSFETs that are not gate-protected, keep transistor leads shorted until device is in socket and replace short before removing device. Diodes are 1N34A or equivalent.—D. DeMaw and C. Greene, *A Pair of Handy Testers*, *QST*, May 1973, p 24-27.



OPAMP TESTER—Developed for quick testing of 741 and 301 opamps. For good opamp, LEDs flash alternately with 1-s period. No flashing and no illumination indicate opamp output fault. If one of LEDs glows continuously, one of inputs is faulty. Asymmetrical blinking indicates leakage in opamp.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, March 1977, p 152.

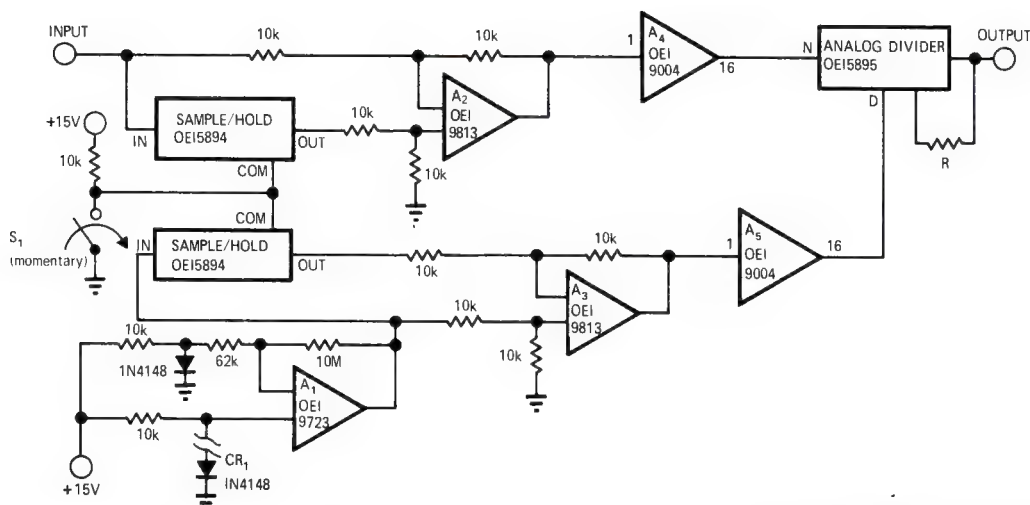
TRANSISTOR TESTER—Determines maximum frequency at which unknown transistor will still maintain reasonable current gain, and tells whether transistor is NPN or PNP. Based on fact that emitter-base junction of transistor is equivalent to crystal diode, conducting in one direction only. Direction depends on transistor type. Setting of S2 which gives meter reading identifies transistor type. Frequency-limit circuit is self-excited oscillator in which frequency depends on plug-in coil. If meter reads when 60-MHz coil is used, transistor is capable of handling 60 MHz; if no reading, change to lower-frequency coils one by one until reading is obtained. To check battery, press S4; lamp should have full brilliance. CR1 is 1N34A.—H. Hanson, How High Will It Go?, QST, April 1974, p 32-33 and 39.



NOTE: ABOVE TRANSISTOR SOCKETS SHOWN BOTTOM VIEW

Frequency (MHz)	L1 (Turns)	L2 (Turns)	L3 (Turns)	C1 (PF)
60	3	3	3	25
31	7	6	4	25
12	12	7	6	80
3	22	10	9	270
1	34	20	8	1000

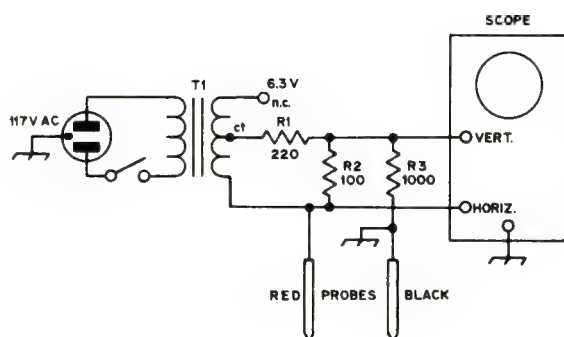
Note: Above coils close-wound, 3/4-inch (19 mm) diameter.



TEMPERATURE-COEFFICIENT COMPUTER—Circuit automatically measures and calculates temperature coefficients of analog circuits or devices. Silicon diode CR1 is used as temperature probe having forward drop of about 2 mV/°C. R adjusts output scale factor. FET-input opamp A1 converts forward voltage drop of

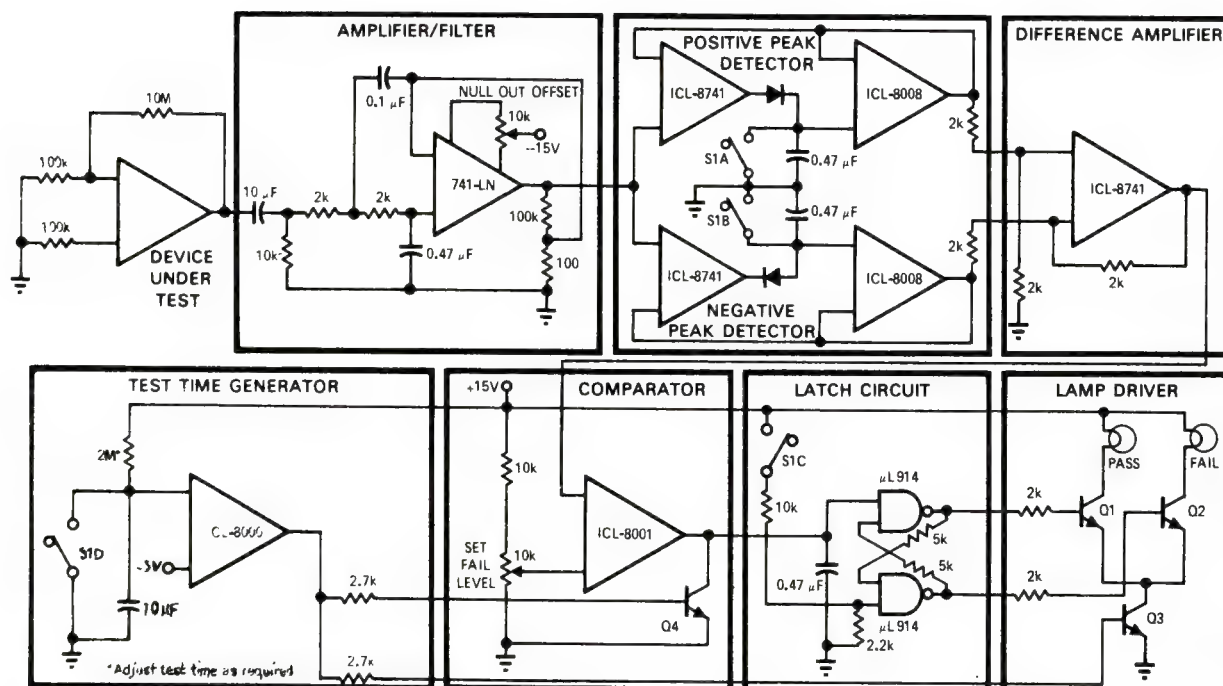
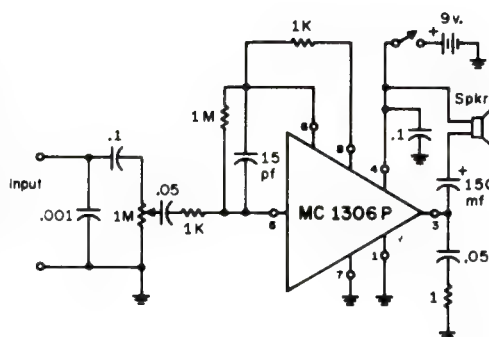
temperature probe into high-level analog voltage that varies 325 mV/°C from -10 V at +55°C to 10 V at -5°C. Output of A1 is applied to sample-and-hold circuit, while analog voltage from device under test is applied to second sample-and-hold. Momentary closing of S1 causes voltage and temperature data to be stored in sam-

ple-and-hold circuits at start of test to bias A2 and A3. Outputs of these opamps can be positive or negative, but are made positive by unity-gain absolute-value opamps A4 and A5. From these outputs, analog divider calculates temperature coefficient.—R. C. Gerdes, Temperature-Coefficient Measuring Circuit, EDN/IEEE Magazine, Feb. 1, 1972, p 54.



IN-CIRCUIT TESTER—Eliminates need for removing components one by one for testing. Voltages and currents used are low enough for almost any transistorized circuit. Will test for shorts and opens. Shows forward-reverse ratios on junction transistors and diodes. Lissajous figures and other combination displays on CRO facilitate analysis of circuits having reactive components, transistors, and ICs. Will detect high-resistance solder joint and check continuity of switches, fuses, lamps, and printed wiring. Displays form hands of clock or ovals. Vertical line indicates short, horizontal means open, slant indicates resistance, vertical oval is inductance, horizontal oval is capacitance, diode and highest-merit transistor show 3 o'clock, fair transistor shows 4 o'clock, and poor transistor shows 5 o'clock. For other patterns, compare with those obtained with known good components.—D. L. Ludlow, *The Octopus*, *QST*, Jan. 1975, p 40–42.

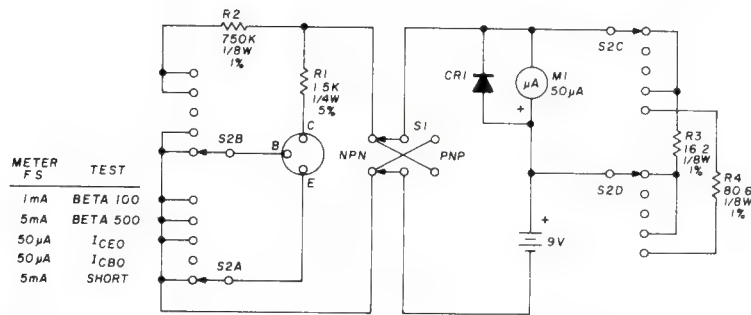
AF SIGNAL TRACER—Motorola MC1306P complementary power amplifier delivers $\frac{1}{2}$ W into loudspeaker for 3-mVRMS input to preamp, for troubleshooting all types of audio equipment. Zero-signal current drain is only 4 mA with 9-V supply. For RF tracing of modulated AM or SSB signal, use demodulator probe at input.—W. M. Scherer, *High-Gain Signal Tracer*, *CQ*, July 1972, p 12 and 14.



POPCORN NOISE TESTER—Developed at Intersil to test opamps for erratic low-frequency jumps between two or more stable states. After start-up switch S is closed, pass/fail lamps are

inhibited by Q3. At end of preselected test time (typically 5 s), one of lamps will come on. If output from difference amplifier exceeds preset fail level at inverting input of comparator during

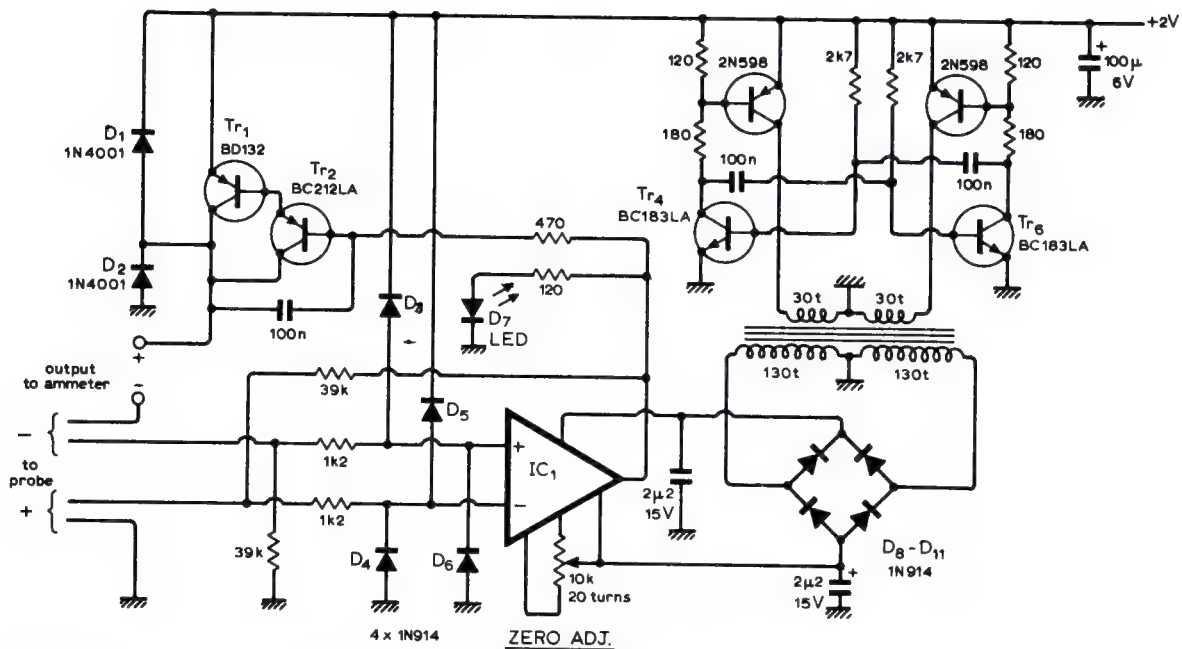
test period, fail lamp is turned on by Q2. Q4 prevents triggering of latch by spurious signals after end of test time.—T. P. Rigoli, *IC Op Amps*, *EDN Magazine*, May 1, 1971, p 23–33.



TRANSISTOR TESTER—Useful for troubleshooting and for checking small-signal transistors having no markings. Set four-pole five-position rotary switch S2 to SHORT (lowest position) before inserting transistor, then flip S1 back and forth. If meter shows any reading at all, reject transistor without further tests. If meter stays at zero, set S2 to I_{CBO} (collector-base

current, emitter open). Discard transistor if reading is high for either position of S1; modern transistors pass only nanoamperes, but older types may give noticeable reading, particularly if germanium. Repeat test for I_{CEO} (collector-emitter current, base open), which should be greater than I_{CBO} by factor approximating cur-

rent gain (beta) of device. Modern silicon transistors may give no reading here. For final beta test, older types show 100 or less and modern transistors like 2N3391 have beta readings between 300 and 400. CR1 is 1N4603.—D. Cheney, Shirt Pocket Transistor Tester, *Ham Radio*, July 1976, p 40–42.



AMMETER FOR PRINTED-CIRCUIT WIRING—Permits measurement of current in single conductor on board without cutting it. Article gives design of probe having four projecting wires that are pressed on conductor being measured, and describes operation of circuit in detail.

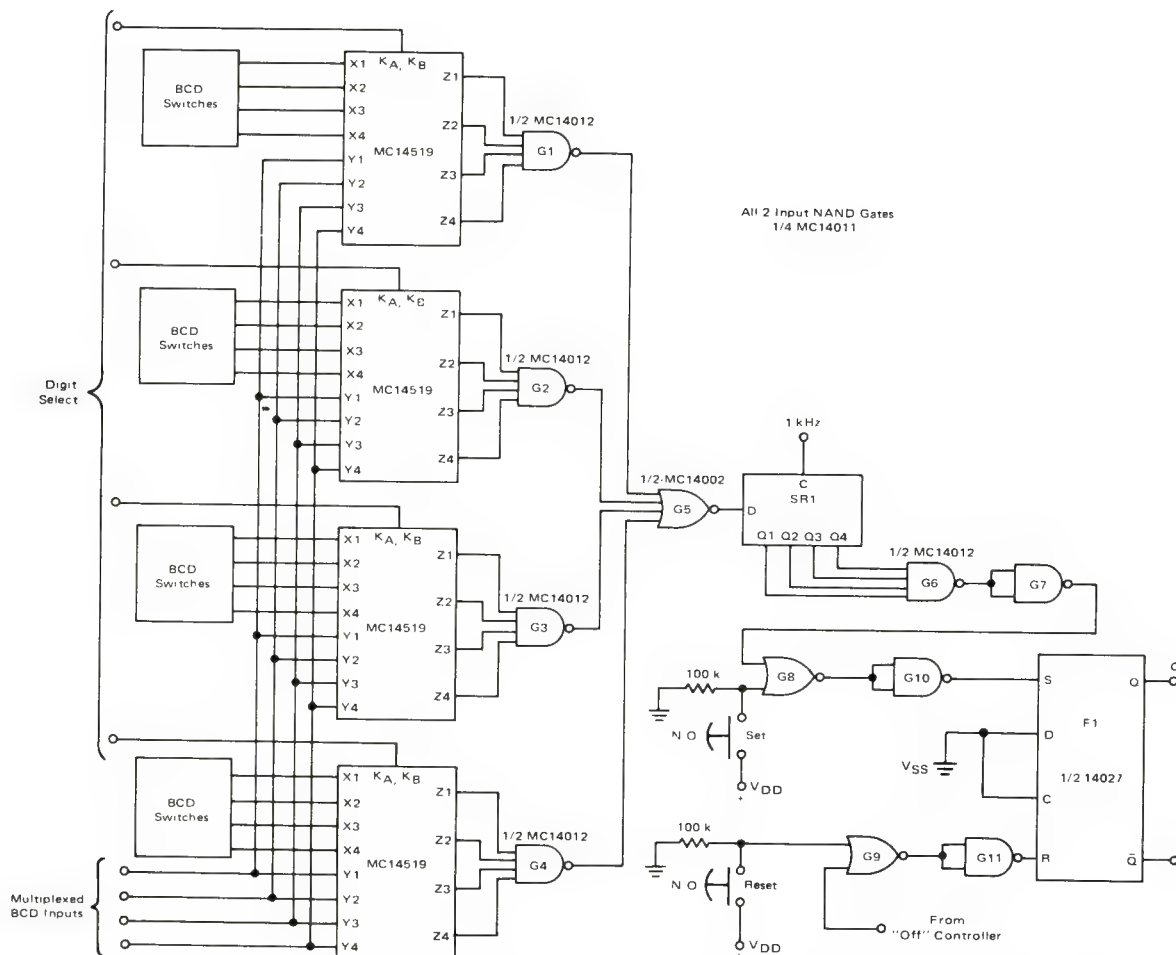
Opamp can be 741, but higher-cost 725C will improve performance. When all four wires of probe make contact, voltage drop appears at input of differential amplifier. Outer wires of probe carry current of opposite polarity passing through ammeter; because there is negative

feedback loop in conductor, opamp input voltage will return to zero when outgoing current is equal to that of unknown current passing through printed-circuit conductor.—F. Andrews, P.C.B. Ammeter, *Wireless World*, July 1976, p 34.

CHAPTER 96

Timer Circuits

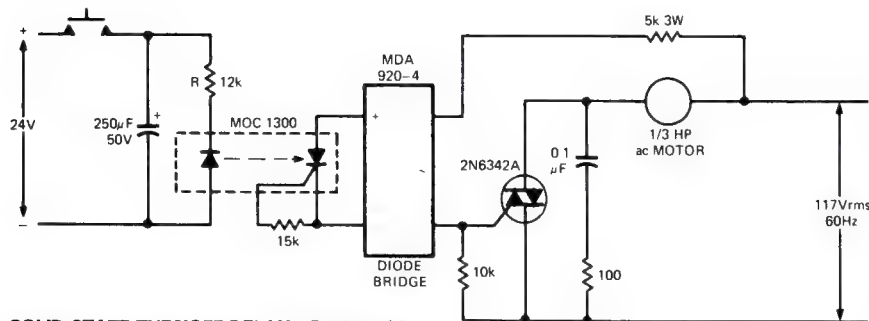
Includes circuits that give elapsed time between two events, produce desired switching action after predetermined adjustable delay, or perform switching actions at preset times. Time-of-day circuits are given in Digital Clock chapter. See also Burglar Alarm and Photography chapters.



TIME COMPARATOR—Digital circuit compares time that has been preset on one set of BCD input switches to multiplexed BCD output of basic 24-h industrial clock. When time of day corresponds to preset time, output circuit of comparator turns controlled device on for pre-

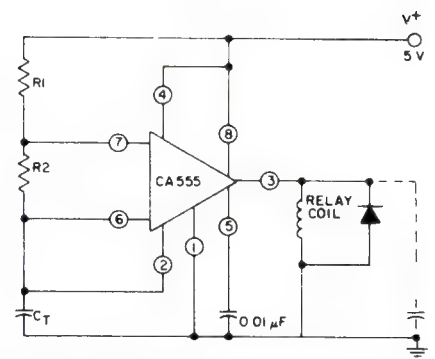
set period of time. Second set of comparators can be used to turn device off when time of day equals preset time. Only hour and minute digits are compared, using Motorola MC14519 4-bit AND/OR select ICs. Q output of F1 can be used to control load power through output control

circuit driving triac, with optoisolator providing required isolation from AC line. Supply is +5 V.—D. Aldridge and A. Mouton, "Industrial Clock/Timer Featuring Back-Up Power Supply Operation," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-718A, p 6.

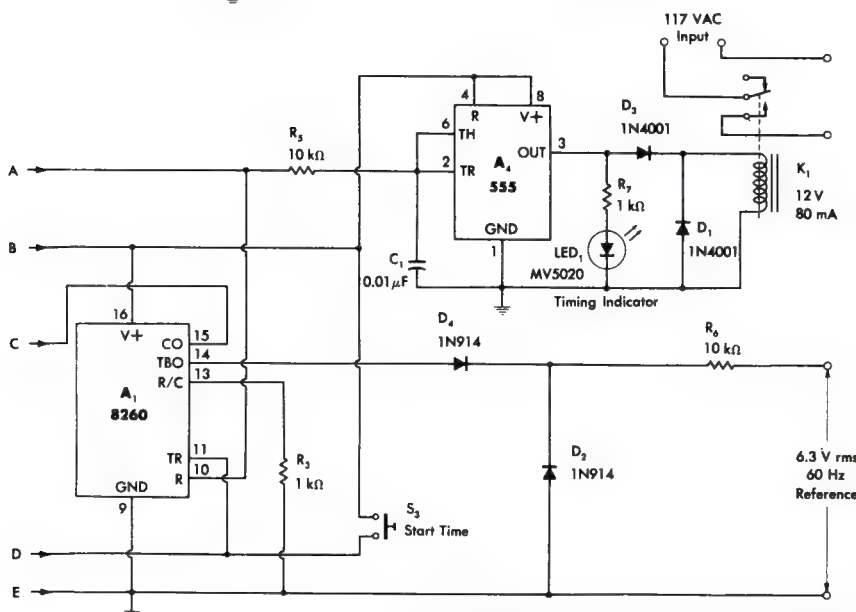
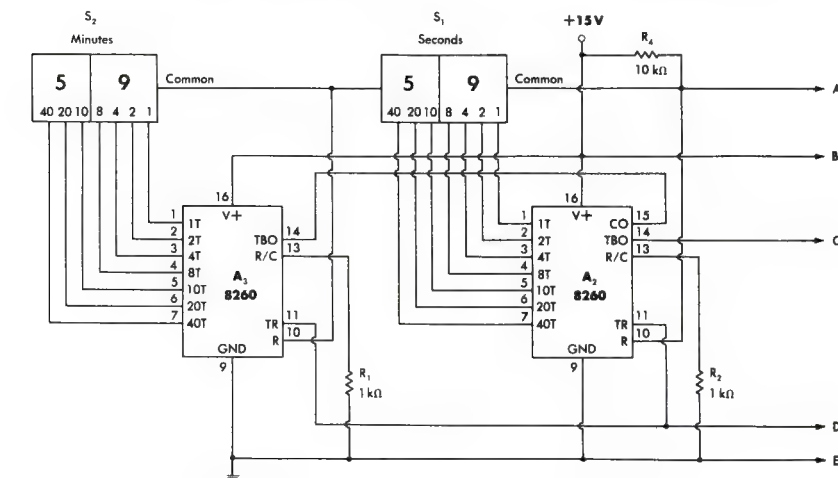


SOLID-STATE TURNOFF DELAY—Designed for applications where machine must remain energized for certain period of time after some other operation has stopped, as when pump motor must run long enough to clear pipes in chemical plant. When switch is closed, LED of optoisolator is forward-biased and turned on, making photo-SCR conduct and provide gate

current via MDA920-4 diode bridge for triac. Values shown keep solid-state relay circuit on for about 5 s after pushbutton is released. Resistor and capacitor values can be changed to obtain different delay.—T. Mazur, *Solid-State Relays Offer New Solutions to Many Old Problems*, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1973, p 26–32.

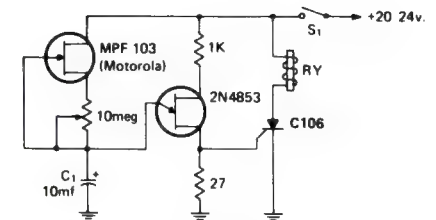


REPEAT-CYCLE—RCA CA555 is connected for astable operation in which total period is sum of individual periods t_1 and t_2 , where $t_1 = 0.693(R_1 + R_2)C_T$ and $t_2 = 0.693R_2C_T$. With 5-V supply, output voltage has rectangular pulses with interval t_1 separated by interval t_2 . With optional capacitor connected, voltage across capacitor is sawtooth that rises for interval t_1 and decays for interval t_2 .—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 56.

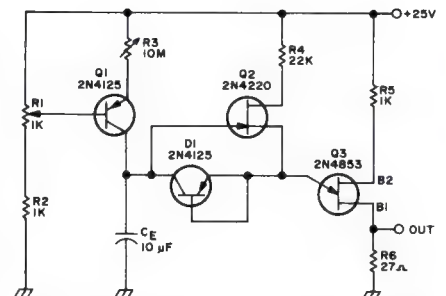


APPLIANCE TIMER—Controls intervals up to 1 h in 1-s increments as programmed by thumbwheel switches S_1 and S_2 . Circuit is basically two-stage programmed counter driven by 1-s clock derived from 60-Hz power line. A_1 is connected as divide-by-60 counter triggered by 60-Hz signal developed across D_2 . 1-Hz output from A_1 triggers A_2 which in turn triggers A_3 , all pro-

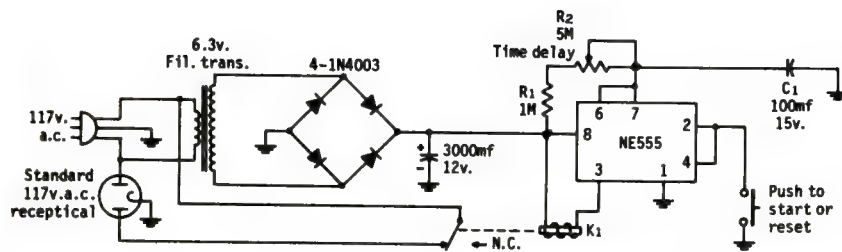
grammable timers. When S_3 is closed, R_4 bus goes low to start timing cycle. Relay driver A_4 holds relay K_1 closed for application of AC power to device being controlled and energizing of LED to indicate active timing cycle. Applications include uses as kitchen and darkroom timers.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 214–218.



10-min DELAY—MPF103 JFET makes charging current of C , constant regardless of degree of charge, to give longer charging time and longer time delay. After delay determined by setting of 10-megohm pot, UJT conducts and discharges C , through 27-ohm resistor, triggering SCR and energizing relay. Open S_1 to reset circuit.—I. Math, *Math's Notes*, *CQ*, April 1974, p 64–65 and 91–92.

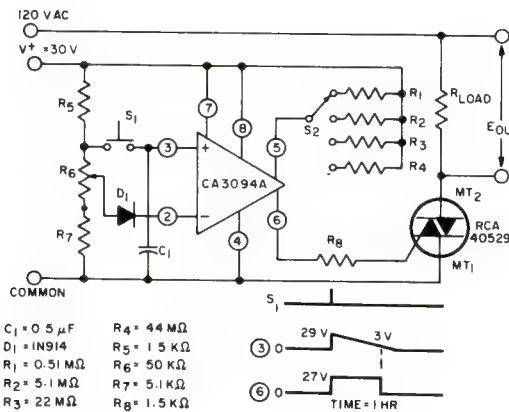


10-h FET—Long duration timer gives adjustable delays up to 10 hours before turning Q3 on to give output voltage.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1974, p 101.



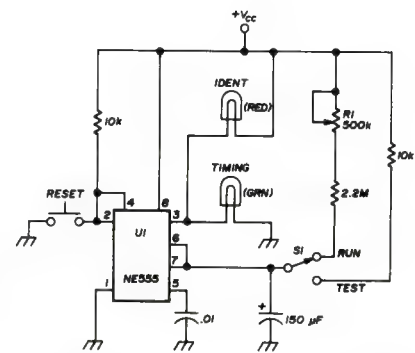
RADIO TURNOFF—Time-delay control R_2 can be set to turn off radio, TV, or other appliance at any desired interval between about 3 and 60 min after start button is pushed. Ideal for those

who fall asleep to music. K_1 is 12-V relay drawing 200 mA or less.—P. Walton, An Electronic Timer for Less than \$5.00, *CQ*, Aug. 1973, p 42 and 82.

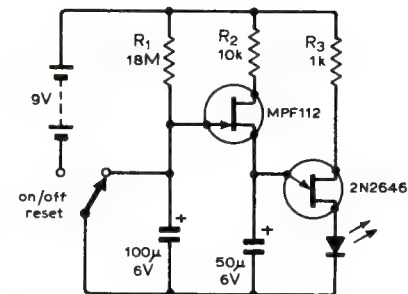


PRESETTABLE ANALOG TIMER—Switch S_2 gives choice of four delay intervals between closing of S_1 and triggering of triac by RCA CA3094A programmable power switch and am-

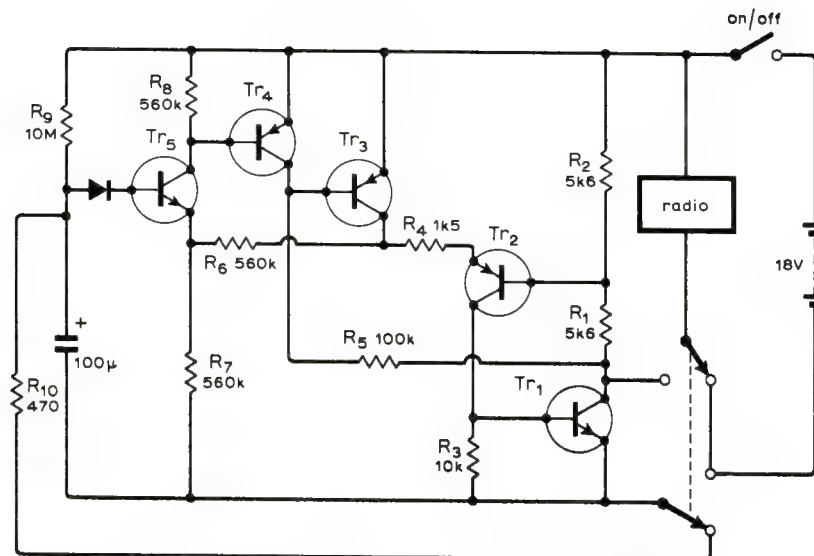
plifier. Pot R_6 is required for initial time set.—“Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET’s,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 192–196.



10-min ID TIMER—Red pilot lamp comes on at end of timing period, adjustable with R1 from 7 to 11 min, as reminder for amateur radio operator to make station identification required by FCC every 10 minutes. Green lamp indicates that timer is on and timing. Lamps should draw no more than 100 mA, to avoid overloading NE555 timer. Any 9–12 VDC supply can be used.—D. Backys, Identification Timer, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1974, p 60–61.

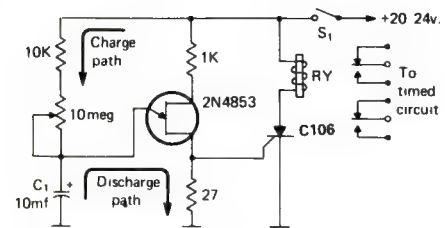


FLASHING-LED EGG TIMER—UJT oscillator controlled by FET timer makes LED flash after time delay determined by value of R_1 . When 100- μ F capacitor charges to about 1 V after switch is turned on, MPF112 FET switches on and forms part of charging circuit for 2N2646 UJT oscillator which then pulses LED at about 200 mA peak. Although developed as inexpensive egg timer, circuit has many other applications.—J. Jeffrey, Simple Flashing-L.E.D. Timer, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1974, p 381.

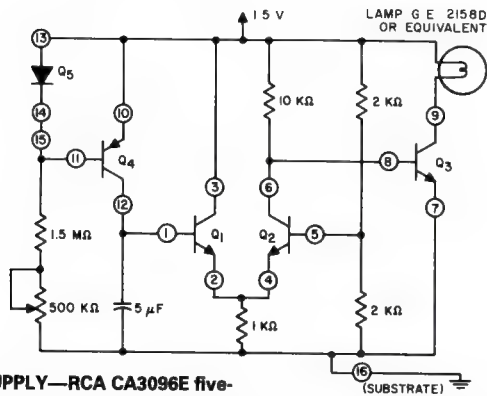


TRANSISTOR RADIO TURNOFF—Circuit switches radio off after delay of about 30 min, if ganged switch is set to other position and radio switch itself is left on. Current drain of timer circuit is negligible in both positions. Article describes timing action of transistors in detail. Tr. should have current gain above 25

with collector currents of 10 to 100 mA; 2N3706 can be used here and for T_R . Other transistors should have current gain above 50, as in 2N3702. For operation from 4.5 to 9 V, omit diode and cut values of R_4 , R_7 in half.—S. Lamb, Delayed Switch Off for Transistor Radios, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1973, p 373.

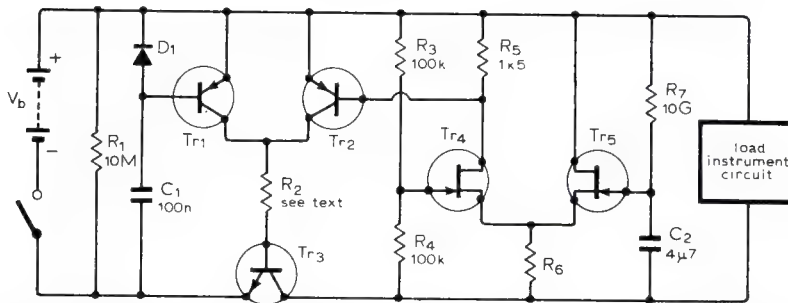


1.5-min DELAY—When S_1 is closed, C_1 begins charging. After delay determined by setting of 10-megohm pot, UJT conducts and makes C_1 discharge through 27-ohm resistor, triggering SCR C106 and energizing relay. Open S_1 to reset circuit.—I. Math, Math's Notes, *CQ*, April 1974, p 64-65 and 91-92.



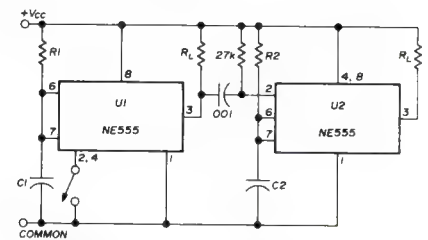
10 s USING 1.5-V SUPPLY—RCA CA3096E five-transistor array drives indicator lamp that comes on at end of timing interval. Q_5 is one of PNP transistors in array connected as diode.—

"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 205-210.



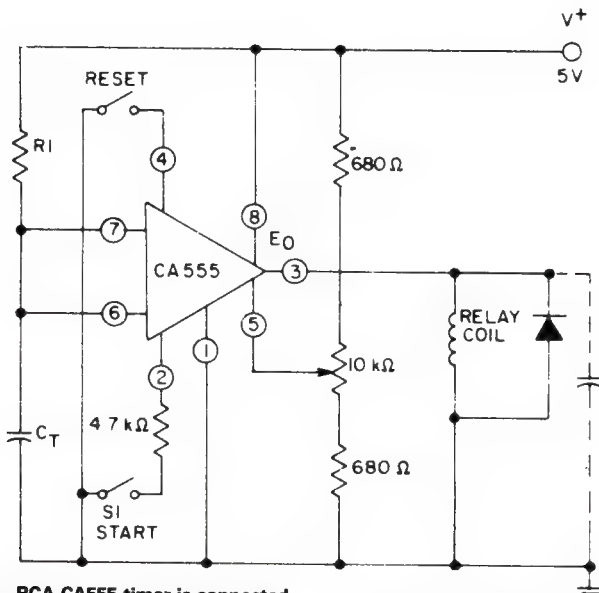
BATTERY SWITCH-OFF—Can be added to any battery-operated device to eliminate unnecessary running down of costly batteries when someone forgets to turn switch off manually. Circuit shown gives operating time of about 10 hours, permitting use of equipment for full working day without interruption. Normal operation can be restored after shut-off by turning

manual switch off and then on again. When circuit has switched off, only battery drain is current through 10-megohm resistor R_1 and leakage through transistors. Time of switch-off can be changed by altering C_2 or R_7 . Tr_1 and Tr_2 are 2N4061, BC478, or similar PNP silicon; Tr_3 is 2N3053, BC142, or similar medium-power NPN



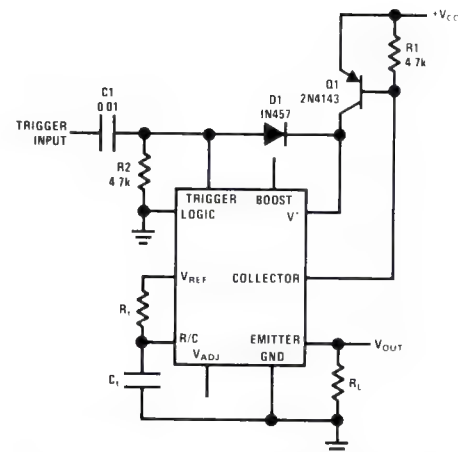
CASCADED TIMER—Two NE555 timers give sequential timing intervals for two separate loads. Time for U_1 is set by R_1 and C_1 , and for U_2 by R_2 and C_2 . Grounding pin 2 momentarily with switch starts timing. Once started, it cannot be retriggered. With pin 2 connected to reset input 4, both functions are obtained with one push of switch. If reset function is not wanted, connect 4 to 8. When pin 3 of U_1 goes low at end of timing interval, negative pulse generated by 0.001- μ F capacitor and 27K resistor goes to pin 2 of U_2 to trigger second timer. With 15-V supply, each timer can handle 200-mA load.—H. Vordenbaum, Automatic Reset Timer, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1974, p 50-51.

silicon; Tr_4 and Tr_5 are 2N3819; D_1 is any small silicon diode; R_6 is 4.7K for 9-V or 12-V battery, and 10K for 15-V to 27-V battery. R_2 is chosen to suit working current and battery voltage; suitable value is $15 V_{b/I_{out}}$.—D. T. Smith, Automatic Battery Switch-Off Circuit, *Wireless World*, April 1976, p 76.

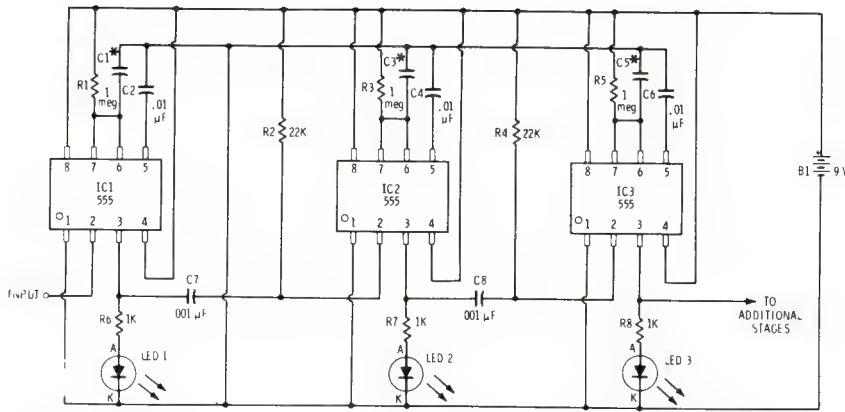


RESET MODE—RCA CA555 timer is connected so C_T is initially held in discharged state by transistor in IC. When start switch is closed, internal flip-flop clears short across C_T , driving output voltage high and energizing relay. Voltage across capacitor then increases exponentially with time constant $R_1 C_T$. When capacitor voltage equals two-thirds of V_+ , flip-flop resets and discharges capacitor rapidly, driving output low and releasing relay. Timing interval is relatively

independent of supply voltage variations. Applying negative pulse simultaneously to reset pin 4 and trigger pin 2 by closing both switches during timing cycle causes timing cycle to restart. Momentary closing of reset switch only serves to discharge C_T without restarting timer.—"Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET's," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 56.



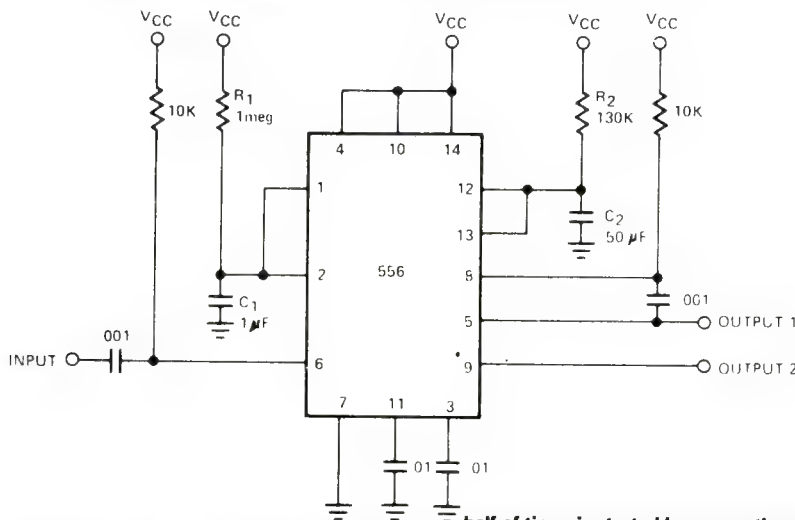
MINIMUM-DRAIN TIMER—National LM122 timer is connected to reduce supply drain to zero between timing cycles. External PNP transistor Q_1 serves as latch between V_+ terminal of timer and power supply. Between timing periods, Q_1 is off and no current is drawn. Arrival of 5-V or larger trigger pulse turns Q_1 on for duration of timing period set by R_1 and C_1 , which can range from microseconds to hours.—C. Nelson, "Versatile Timer Operates from Microseconds to Hours," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, AN-97, p 10.



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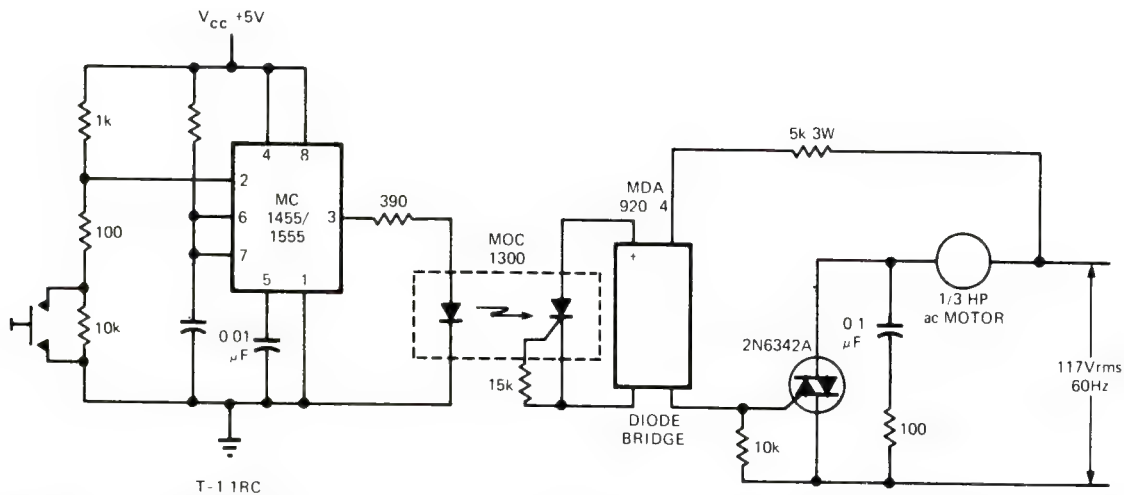
SEQUENCED TIMERS—Cascading of three 555 timers, each driving LED, gives sequenced flashes with individually adjustable durations. Times of timers are determined by values used

for C1, C3, and C5. R1, R3, and R5 values also affect time delays; use pots if 1 μF is used for all three capacitors.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 5," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 64-75.



SEQUENTIAL TIMER—Output of first half of 556 dual timer is fed to input of second half through 0.001-μF coupling capacitor to give total delay equal to sum of individual timer delays. First

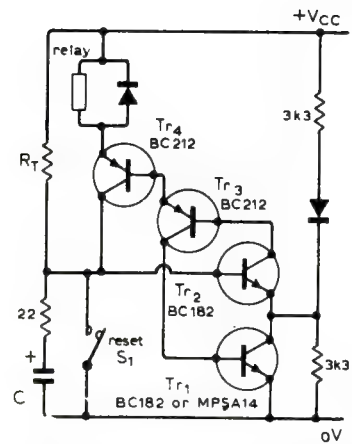
half of timer is started by connecting pin 6 momentarily to ground. After interval determined by 1.1R₁C₁, second timer starts its delay determined by 1.1R₂C₂.—"Signetics Analog Data Manual," Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 724.



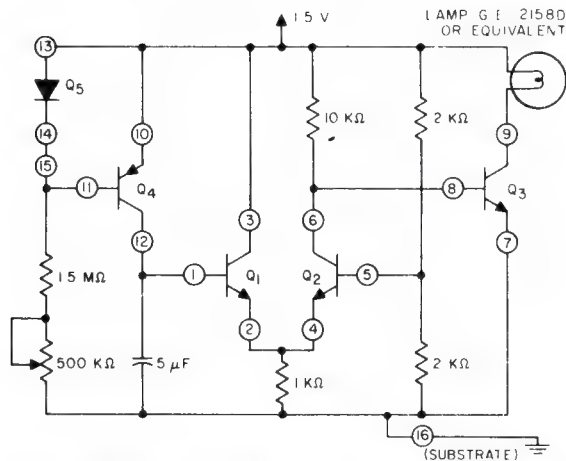
LONG TURNOFF DELAY—Combination of timer, optoisolator, and bridge-triggered triac keeps AC motor or other device energized for up to 1 h after control switch is depressed momentarily. Closing of switch drops voltage at

pin 2 of timer below 1/3 V_{CC}, making timer output go high and thus turn LED on. At same time, capacitor at pin 7 begins charging. Output remains high until capacitor reaches 2/3 V_{CC}, when

output is reset to low state and motor thereby turned off.—T. Mazur, Solid-State Relays Offer New Solutions to Many Old Problems, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1973, p 26-32.

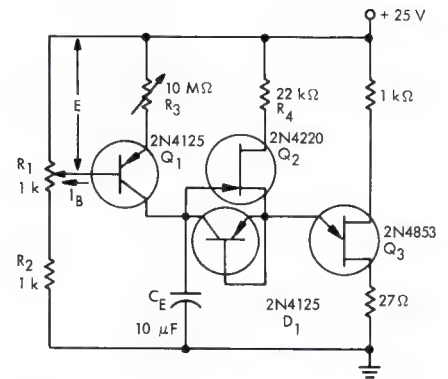


STABLE FOUR-TRANSISTOR TIMER—Circuit has good immunity to impulse noise because normal state of all transistors is on. This eliminates spurious timing cycles that sometimes occur in IC timers. At switch-on, C begins charging until its voltage makes Tr₂ start conducting; this in turn makes other three transistors switch on. Regeneration action then discharges C to about 0.6 V. Timer is started either by applying V_{CC} or opening S₁. Timing period depends on value of V_{CC}.—J. L. Linsley Hood, One-Shot Timer Circuit, *Wireless World*, Nov. 1975, p 520.

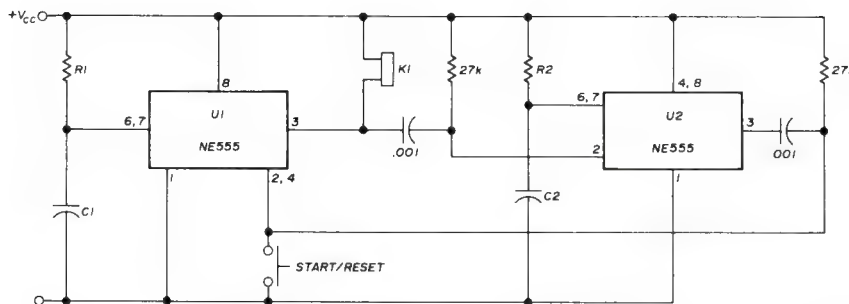


10-s TIMER—CA3096 transistor array provides all needed active devices. 5-μF capacitor charges through Q_4 until it turns on bistable switch Q_1 - Q_2 , which then triggers Q_3 to deliver

current to lamp load to indicate end of timing interval.—“Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 8.

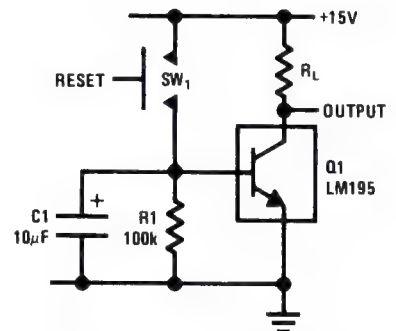


10-h DELAYS—Long duration is achieved by separating peak current of timer from charging current. Q_1 and R_1 - R_2 - R_3 form constant-current source whose charging current can be adjusted to as low as several nanoamperes. Q_2 acts as source follower to supply current flowing in emitter lead prior to firing of UJT Q_3 . Diode-connected transistor Q_4 provides low-impedance discharge path for timing capacitor C_E . Delay time varies linearly with setting of R_3 .—“Unijunction Transistor Timers and Oscillators,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-294, p 5.

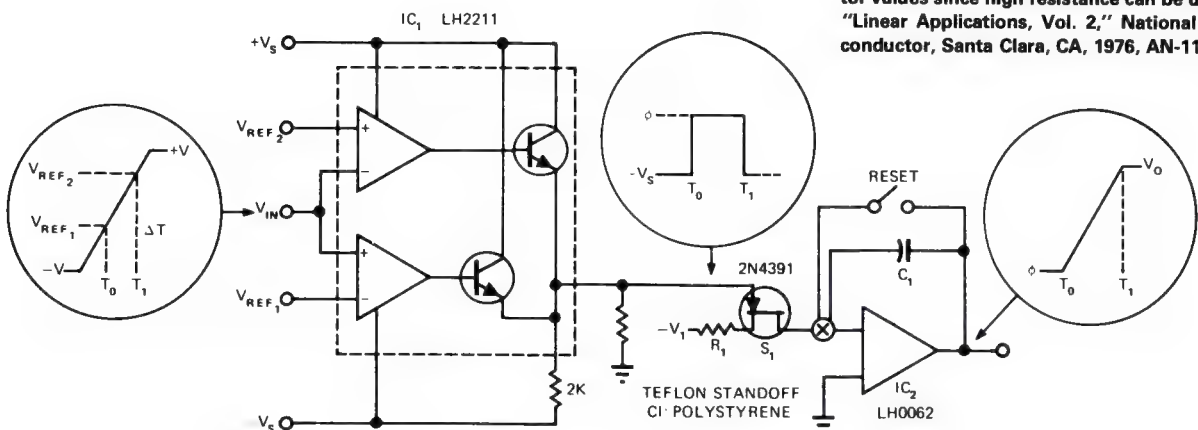


CASCADE WITH AUTOMATIC RETRIGGERING—Two timers, each controlling own load and having own time intervals (determined by $R1C1$ and $R2C2$), recycle automatically when start switch is closed momentarily. If desired,

second timer can be set to control ON time of first timer. With 15-V supply, each timer can handle 200-mA load.—H. Vordenbaum, Automatic Reset Timer, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1974, p 50-51.



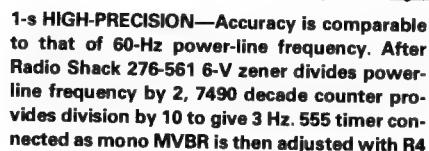
TIME DELAY USES POWER TRANSISTOR IC—Load is energized when switch is closed. $C1$ charges until voltage across $R1$ drops below 0.8 V, opening LM195 and deenergizing load. Long time delays can be obtained with small capacitor values since high resistance can be used.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-110, p 4.



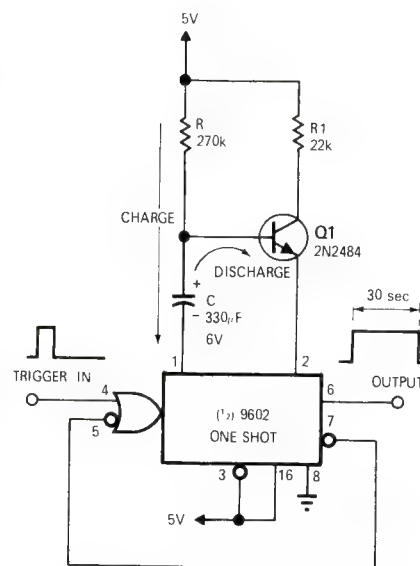
TIME-TO-VOLTAGE CONVERTER—Dual comparator, solid-state switch, and fast FET opamp provide flexibility, range, and accuracy required for using converter in computer-controlled test system. IC_2 operates as integrator and sample-and-hold circuit. Reference voltages of IC_1 , V_{REF1} ,

and V_{REF2} allow time measurements of signal having either positive or negative voltage levels or both. Floating output stages of comparators provide voltage translation for FET switch S_1 . With S_1 closed, IC_2 integrates for time period during which input signal is below reference

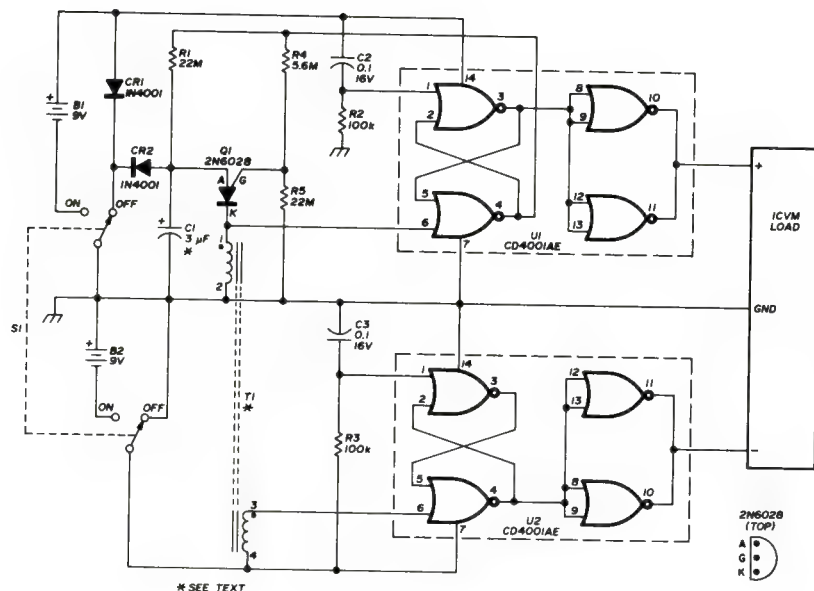
voltages. With S_1 open, IC_2 holds final voltage value. Measurement range is from 1 μs to several hours.—C. Wojcik, Wide Range Time Measurements Simplified, *EDN Magazine*, Feb. 5, 1974, p 95-96.



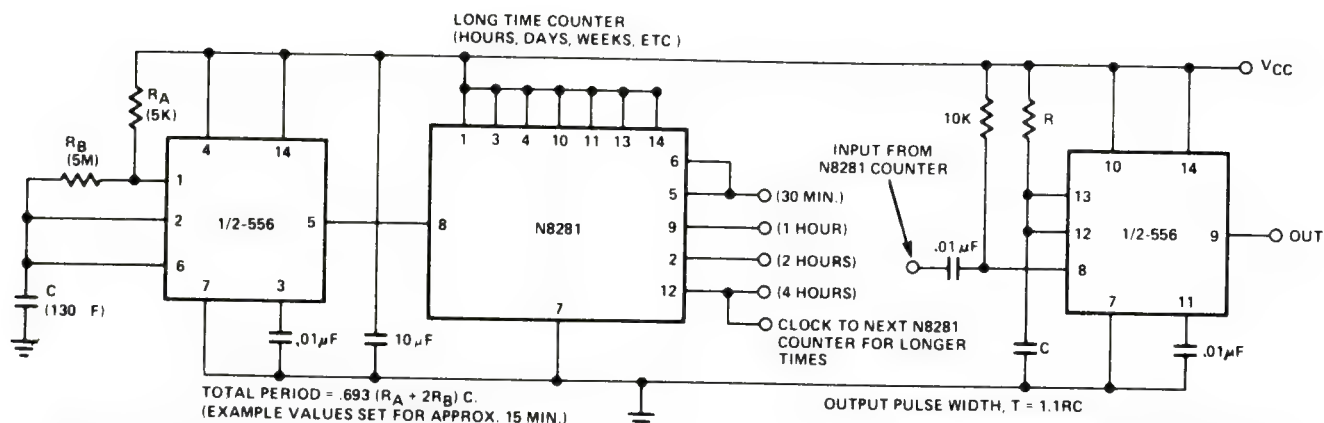
to divide by 3. LED then flashes at precise 1-s intervals, staying on about 100 ms. T1 is 6.3-V filament transformer.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 5," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 21–29.



30-s NONRETRIGGERABLE—With values shown, mono IC gives delay period of 30 s after triggering by input pulse and ignores other input pulses during timing period. Delay time in seconds is $RC/3$, where R is in ohms and C in farads. Delay can be reduced to as little as 10 ms by reducing R to 30 kilohms and C to 1 μ F. Maximum delay is about 1 min, with 560 kilohms for R.—F. R. Shirley, *Thirty-Second Timer Uses IC One-Shot*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Jan. 1, 1972, p 73-74.



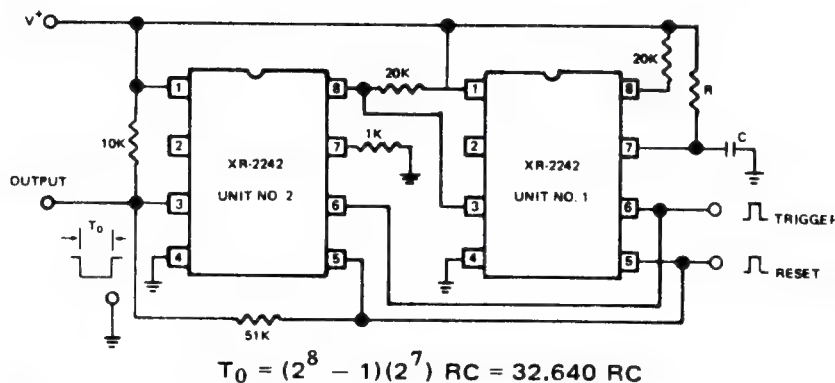
BATTERY-SAVER—Turns off battery-powered ICVTVM automatically about 3.5 min after turning on with S1, to prolong battery life even though user forgets to turn off instrument. Circuit can be retriggered at any time in timing cycle by switching S1 off and then on again. Q1 is programmable UJT that drives latch using two gates of CD4001AE quad NOR gate U1. With pin 3 high and pin 4 low, timing circuit and load are both turned off; battery drain by U1 is then only 0.001 μ A. Values of R1 and C1 determine time interval. T1 is air-core pulse transformer having 600 turns (No. 36 to 40) enamel for primary and same number wound over primary for secondary.—R. Hardesty, Turn-Off Timer for Portable Equipment, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1976, p 42–44.



4-h SEQUENTIAL TIMER—Use of N8281 divider network between sections of 556 dual timer gives extremely long time delays without costly large low-leakage capacitors. First section op-

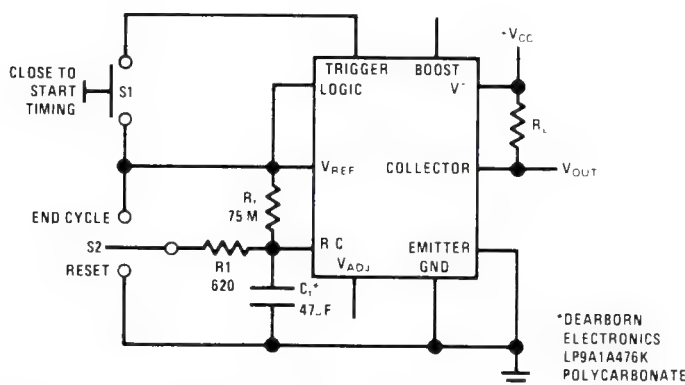
erates as oscillator having period of $1/f$. Oscillator output is applied to divide-by- N network to give output with period of N/f for triggering second half of timer. Connection of divider to

second section determines amount of delay introduced by divider. Cascading of additional dividers increases maximum delay to days or even weeks.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 724.



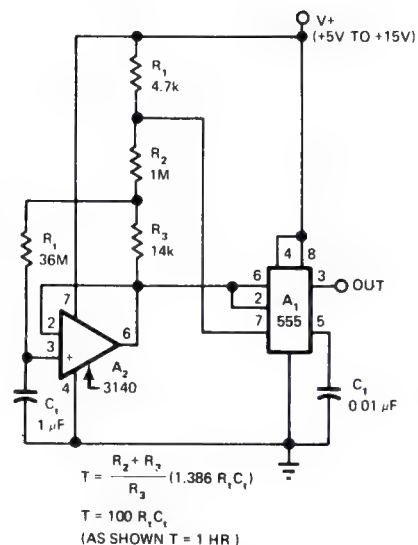
1-YEAR TIMER—Cascaded operation of Exar XR-2242 long-range timers provides ultralong time delays, up to 1 year. Cascading of counter sections provides 32,640 clock cycles before output pin 3 of unit 2 changes state. Common pull-up resistor makes counter section of unit 2 trigger each time output of unit 1 makes posi-

tive-going transition. Cascading additional timer with unit 2 extends time delay to $1.065 \times 10^6 RC$. With RC values giving 0.1 s, time delay becomes 3.4 years.—“Timer Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 19–22.

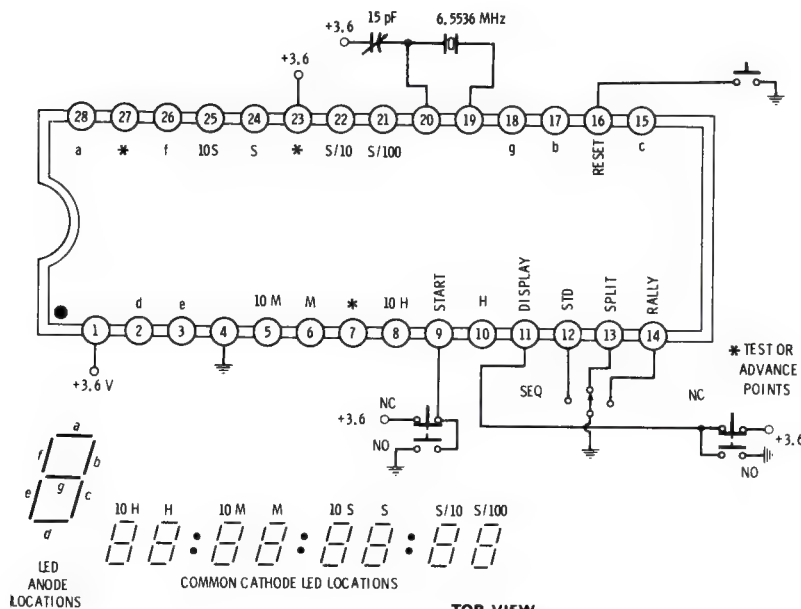


1 h WITH END-CYCLE SWITCH—National LM122 timer is connected with manual controls for start, reset, and intermediate termination of 1-h timing cycle started by closing S1. Once timing starts, S1 has no further effect. Moving S2 up ends cycle prematurely with appropriate

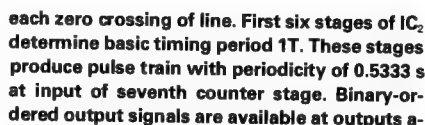
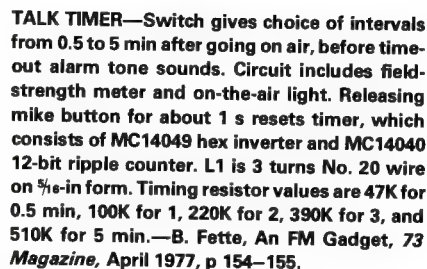
change in output state. Moving S2 down resets timing capacitor to 0 V without changing output; releasing S2 starts new timing cycle.—C. Nelson, “Versatile Timer Operates from Microseconds to Hours,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1973, AN-97, p 9.



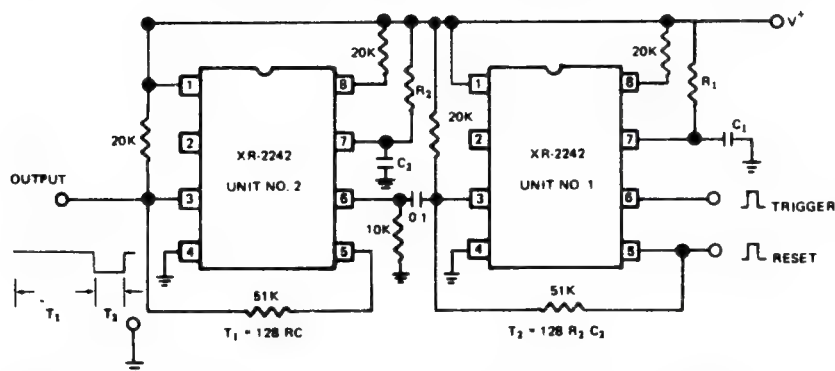
MICROSECONDS TO HOURS—Timing range of 555 is increased 100 times by using 3140 FET-input opamp in circuit that effectively multiplies values of timing components and buffers timing network. Pin 7 of 555 switches applied voltage of timing network between $V+$ and ground. Ratio selected for R_2 - R_3 can be varied over wide range to change multiplying ratio, provided square-wave voltage across R_3 is at least 50 mV. Output is essentially pure square wave. Supply voltage is not critical.—W. G. Jung, Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127–135.



STOPWATCH—Intersil 7045 IC provides capability for driving digital display of time in hundredths of a second up through hours in four different operating modes selected by lower switches: sequential, standard, split, or rally. Grounding pin 9 momentarily with start switch initiates timing action. Repeated pressings of switch activate operating modes as selected. Grounding reset pin 16 clears stopwatch. IC can be connected directly to LED display, without drivers or resistors.—D. Lancaster, “CMOS Cookbook,” Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 159.

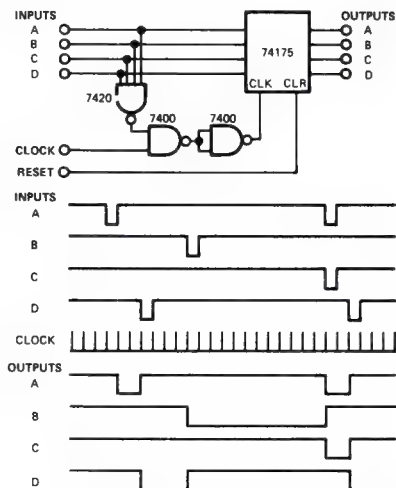


h for 1T, 2T, 4T, . . . , 128T. Thus, for delay of 1 min (about 112T), use 64T + 32T, + 16T with AND-gate programming interconnections e-E, f-F, and g-G. Tie all unused AND-gate inputs to V_{DD} bus.—A. C. N. Sheng, Line-Operated Timer Couples High Accuracies with Long Time Delays, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1976, p 37-40.

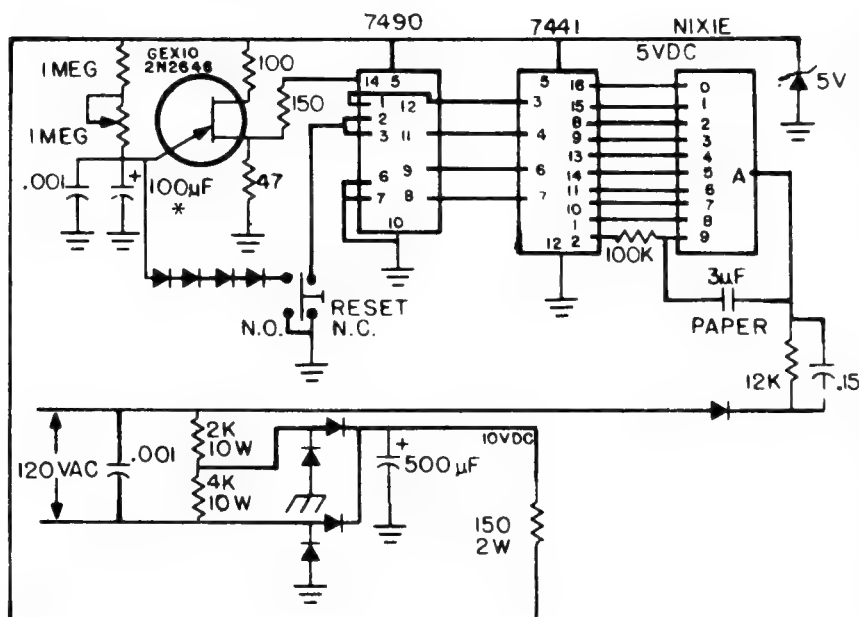


SEQUENTIAL TIMER—Second Exar XR-2242 long-range timer is triggered when first timer completes its cycle, length of which is equal to $128R_1C_1$. Output of second timer thus stays high for $T_1 = 128R_1C_1$ after trigger is applied, then

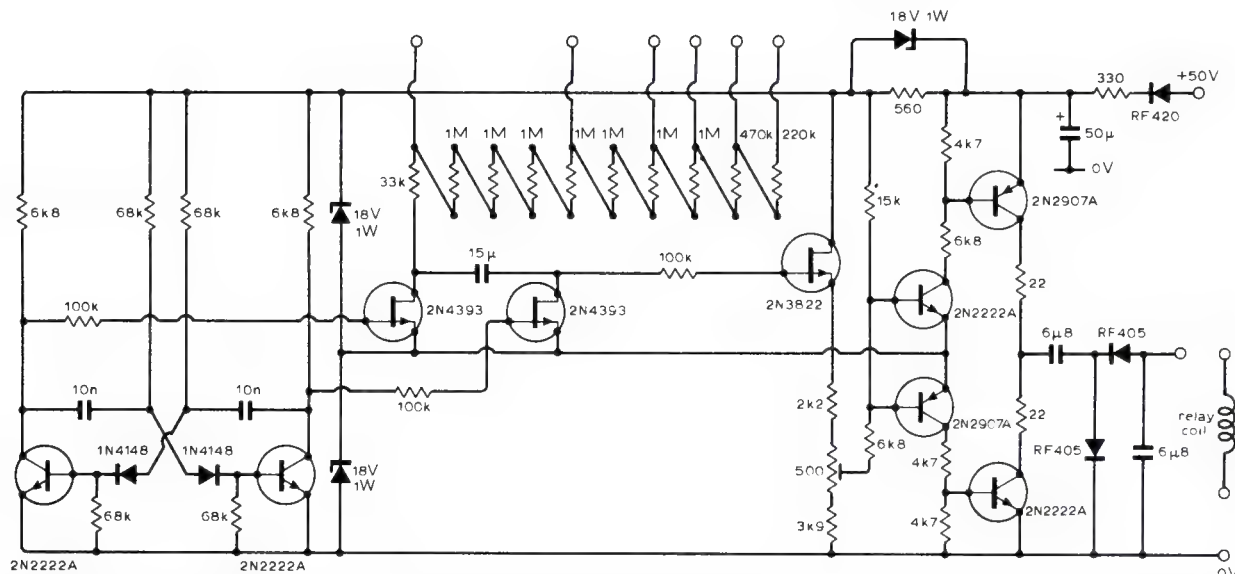
goes low for duration $T_2 = 128R_2C_2$ corresponding to timing interval of unit 2. Circuit then reverts to rest state.—“Timer Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 19-22.



EVENT REGISTER—Inputs from sequential timer provide pulsed output and operate devices which stay on until next timed event. When an input goes low, output of four-input positive-NAND 7420 goes high, enabling the clock for 74175 4-bit D-type register. Since event-timer clock signal is used, outputs of register are coincident with clock. All outputs remain until one or more inputs goes low.—J. Glaab, Time Events with a Pulse Output Controller, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1977, p 43.



10 min WITH BLINKING—Station-identification timer uses single Nixie display to indicate elapsed time in minutes. After 9 min, numeral 9 blinks for 60 s before resetting to zero as visual reminder that amateur radio station identification should be made. Transistor can be GE X10 or 2N2646. Diodes are 1N4001 or equivalent. Numeral 9 or Nixie is connected as relaxation oscillator, flash rate of which can be changed by changing value of 100K resistor connected to pin 9.—W. Pinner, ID Timer, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 95-96.

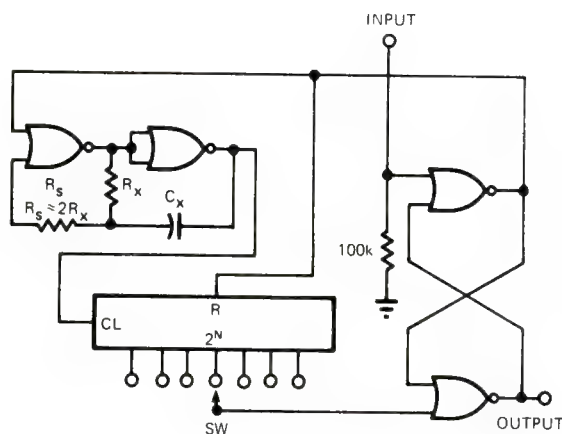
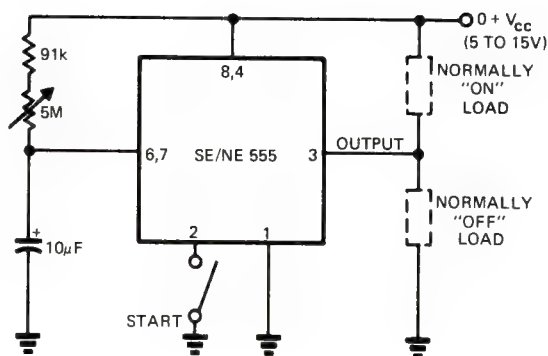


FAIL-SAFE TIMER FOR TRAINS—Provides delays up to 4 min, adjustable in 2-s steps, with accuracy better than 5%. Patented circuit was

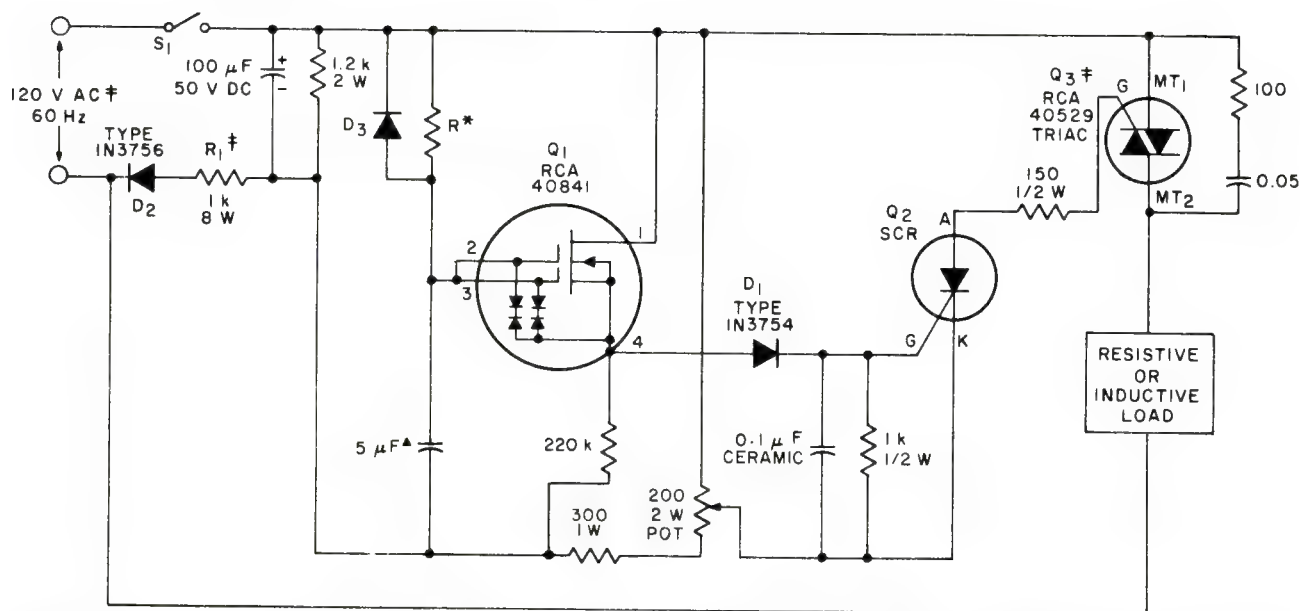
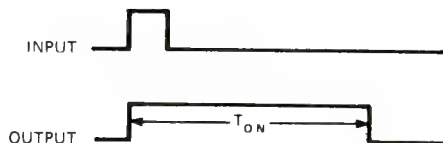
developed by ML Engineering to provide appropriate automatic braking or other action if engineer on train fails to respond to signal within

period of delay.—W. E. Anderton, Computers, Communication and High Speed Railways, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1975, p 348-353.

ON OR OFF CONTROL—Circuit shows two ways of connecting 555 timer IC, for switching load on or switching load off at end of timing interval determined by setting of 5-megohm pot (1 to 60 s) and initiated by manual start switch. If desired, both loads can be connected to circuit for simultaneous switching.—E. R. Hnatek, Put the IC Timer to Work in a Myriad of Ways, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 54-58.



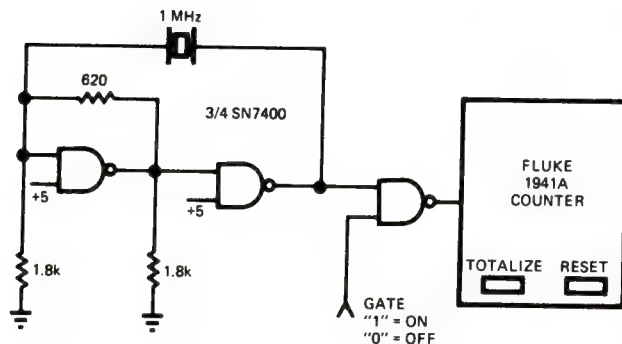
MICROSECONDS TO HOURS—Simple CMOS circuit serves as time-delay switch and general-purpose timer. Gated oscillator and latch are obtained from CD4001 quad two-input NOR gate, and 14-stage counter uses CD4020. T_{ON} is function of oscillator frequency as determined by $R_X C_X$ and proper 2^N output from counter. Pulse applied to latch input enables oscillator and counter. Latch output remains high until counter resets latch at end of count selected by switch. Further decoding is required for count or time variations finer than power of 2.—J. Chin, Low-Power Counter Is Programmable over Wide Range, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1974, p 83.



0-5 min DELAY—Value of resistor R controls duration of time delay provided by RCA 40841 dual-gate FET in SCR trigger circuit, with SCR in turn serving to trigger triac for handling high-current resistive or inductive AC loads. Maxi-

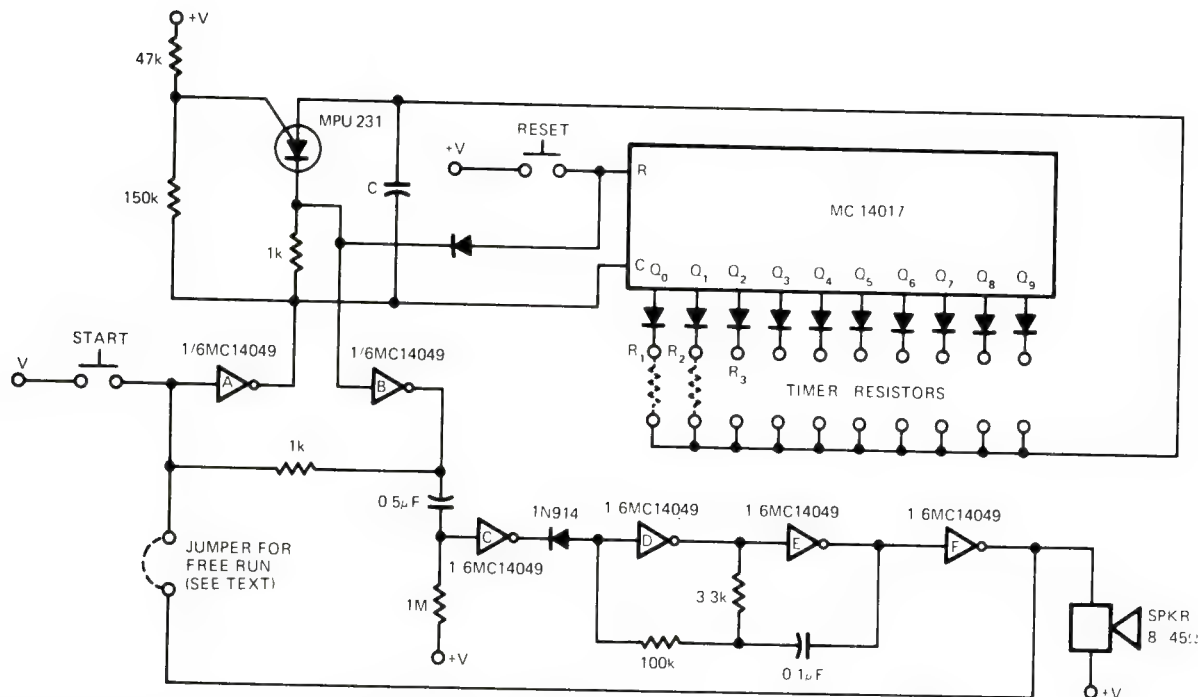
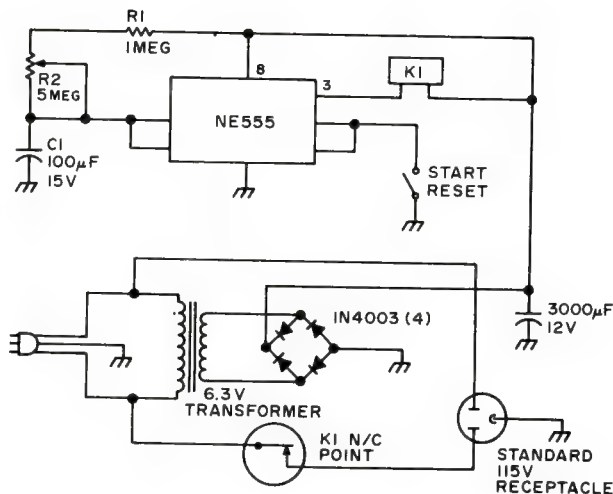
mum delay of 5 min is obtained when R is 60 megohms (IRC type CGH or equivalent resistor). Timing is accurate within 10% over temperature range of -25°C to $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$. D_3 should be rated

60 V. Use any SCR capable of handling triac trigger current, rated 60 V.—“Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET’s,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 435–437.



PROGRAM TIMER—Measures time between two points in microprocessor program while program is running. Gated 1-MHz crystal oscillator feeds Fluke 1941A counter used in totalize mode. Gate input is connected to unused bit of output port on microprocessor system. Instructions are then inserted in program under test to gate counter on at beginning of desired step and turn it off at end. Display then shows number of microseconds required by microprocessor to execute instructions.—M. M. Dodd, *Benchmark Timer Eliminates Need to Total Individual Execution Times*, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1975, p 91-92.

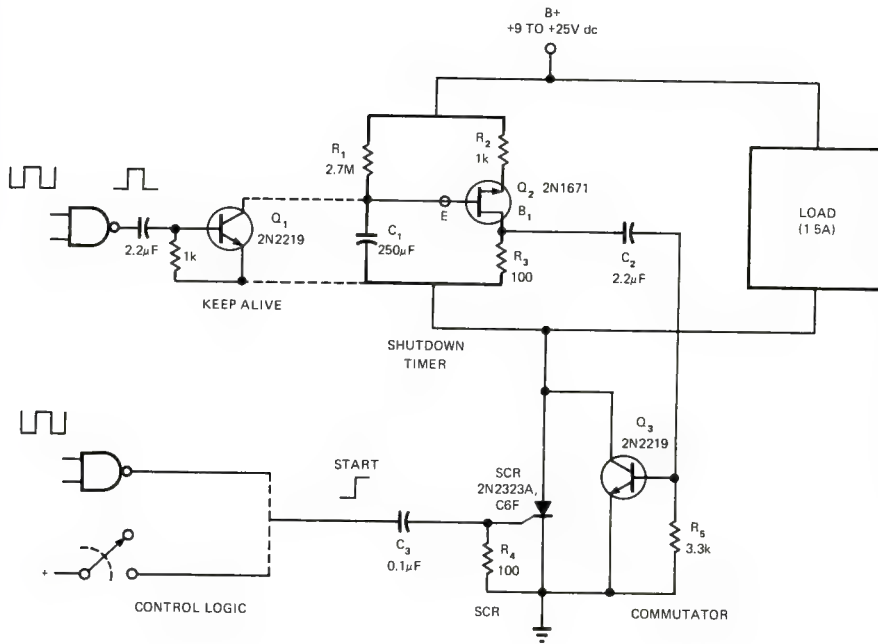
1-h HOUSEHOLD TIMER—NE555 timer circuit turns off television set or other device at any desired time up to about 1 h after start switch is closed. Use IRC MR312C relay having coil resistance of 212 ohms, or other 12-V relay drawing less than 200 mA. With values shown, R2 gives time delay range of 3 to 58 min. For other ranges, change values of R2 and C1. Clockwise from top, pins on NE555 are 8, 3, 4, 2, 1, 7, and 6.—P. C. Walton, *Build This \$5 Timer*, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1976, p 129.



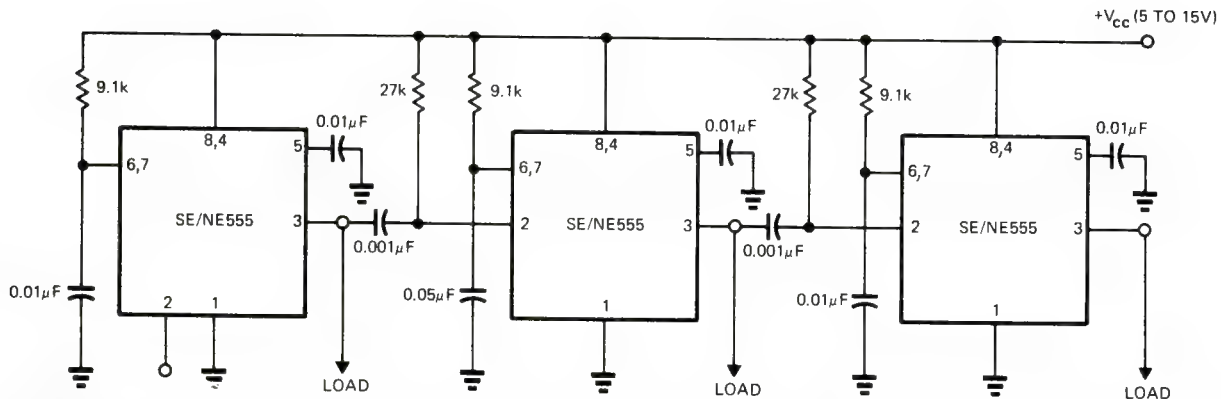
10-INTERVAL TIMER—Ten independently predetermined time intervals run in sequence, with audible beep at end of each interval. Timer holds after each interval until start button is pressed to initiate next interval. If jumper is inserted, succeeding intervals start automati-

cally. Values of R₁-R₉ and C determine time intervals. If same time is used for more than one step, diode outputs of those steps may be tied together to use same resistor. Supply can be in range of 5 to 18 V. Current drain is less than 100

µA, but increases to 40 mA during beep. Reset button can be depressed at any time, to restart timing at first interval.—T. Henry, *Ten Step Sequential Interval Timer*, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1974, p 78 and 80.



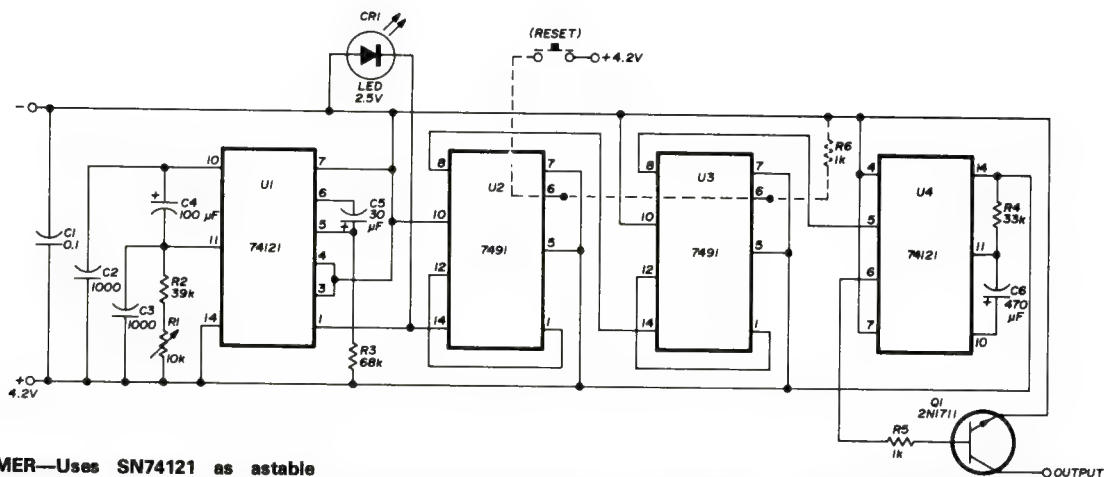
BATTERY-SAVING TIMER—Developed for use with alarms, remote controls, or unattended electronic equipment, to turn off battery automatically at predetermined interval after circuit is actuated by control logic or switch. Turn-on applies positive pulse that triggers SCR on, grounding load and UJT timer Q_2 . After delay interval determined by values of C_1 and R_1 , Q_2 fires and discharges C_1 , producing pulse across R_3 that turns on Q_3 . This in turn shunts SCR and commutates it off. Circuit is thus turned off, after which only very small leakage currents through reverse SCR junction will be drain on battery.—D. Weigand, Battery Saver Has Automatic Turn-Off, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1973, p 91.



TEST SEQUENCING—Uses 555 timers connected sequentially. With values shown, first timer runs for 10 ms after starting with pulse at terminal 2 or by grounding 2. At end of timing

cycle, second circuit runs for 50 ms before triggering third circuit having 10-ms delay. Each timer controls its own load, as required for se-

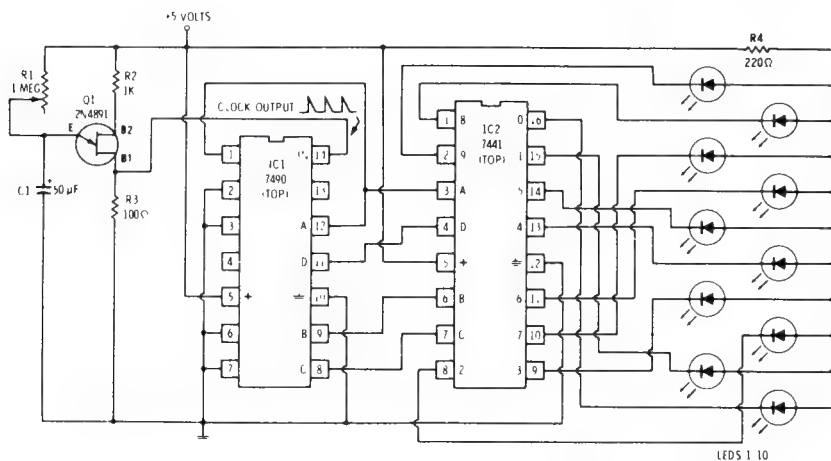
quencing of automatic tester.—E. R. Hnatek, Put the IC Timer to Work in a Myriad of Ways, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1973, p 54–58.



10-min TIMER—Uses SN74121 as astable MVBR generating pulses at 4-s intervals. U2 and U3 divide pulse train by 144 to give period of 576 s. U4 is then turned on, producing positive out-

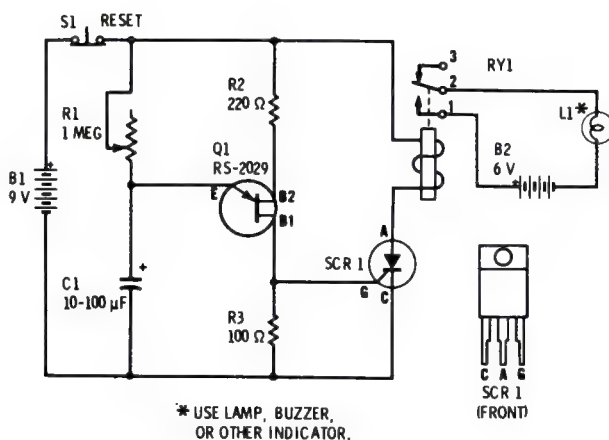
put pulse lasting 20 s that turns on Q1 for driving keyer, sidetone oscillator, lamp, or other signaling device as reminder for amateur radio

operator to make 10-min station identification. R1 adjusts timing.—H. Seeger, Ten-Minute Timer, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1976, p 66.

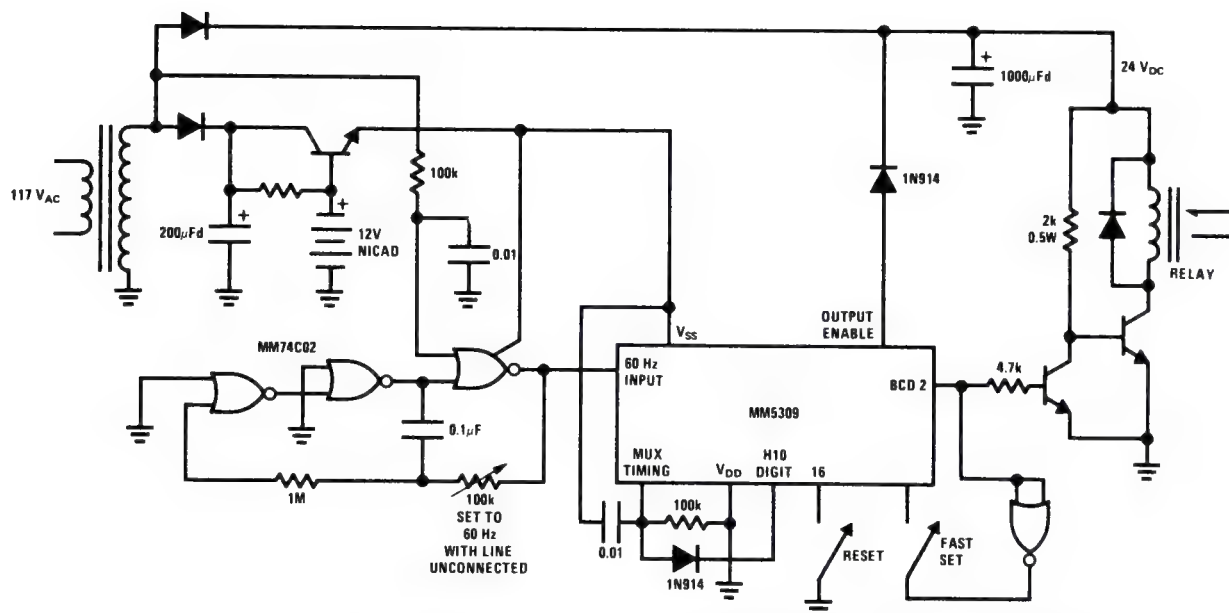


10 s TO 10 min—Array of ten LEDs serves for measuring time intervals up to 10 min, for timing phone calls, photographic exposures, and cooking. Pulse output rate of UJT oscillator Q1 is determined by value of C1 and setting of R1. Pulses are counted by 7490 which gives total count in binary form. 7490 recycles after each 10 counts. 7441 converts binary signals from 7490 to decimal outputs driving LED indicators. Each LED glows in sequence as count advances from 0 through 9 and repeats. For 10-min timer, adjust R1 until first LED stays on for exactly 1 min. For 10-s timer, adjust R1 for blink rate of 1 s per LED.—F. M. Mims, "Optoelectronic Projects, Vol. 1," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 67-78.

UJT-SCR TIMER—Use of large capacitance for C1 in simple UJT relaxation oscillator provides time delay action for triggering SCR controlling relay. R1 provides convenient adjustment of delay. SCR can be 6-A 50-V Radio Shack 276-1089. Relay is 275-004.—F. M. Mims, "Semiconductor Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1976, p 50-61.



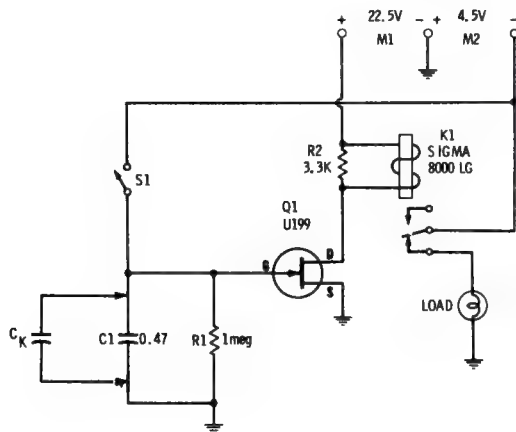
* USE LAMP, BUZZER, OR OTHER INDICATOR.



FAIL-SAFE LIGHT TIMER—National MM5309 clock IC is used as timer in circuit that maintains timing with adequate accuracy during periods of power-line failure and returns automatically to 60-Hz line as soon as power is restored. Ap-

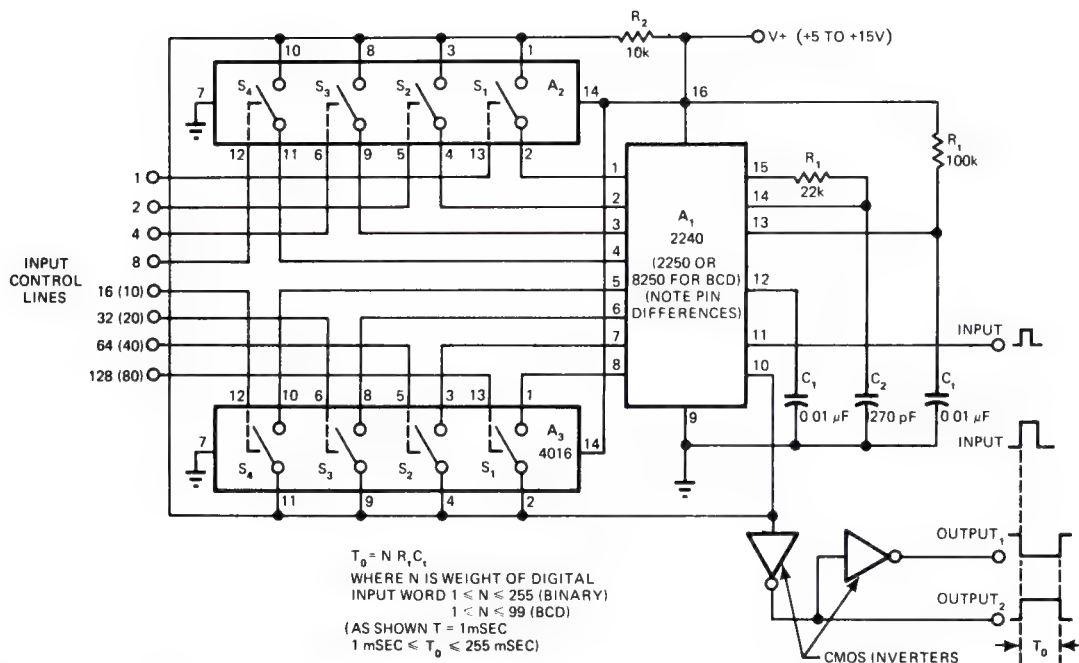
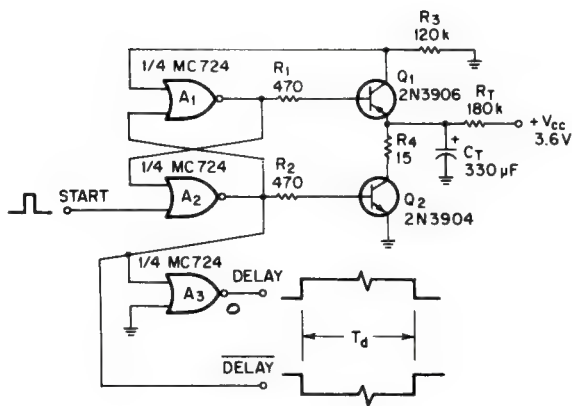
plications include control of lights in unoccupied home. Timing action turns on lights for 4-h period every 24 h. When power is applied, internal multiplex circuit strobes each digit until digit with connected diode is accessed. This

digit stops multiplex scanning, and BCD outputs present data from selected digit as control waveform whose edges determine timer data.—"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 1-74-1-77.



FET TIMER WITH RELAY—With values shown, circuit gives delay of several seconds. Increasing C_1 by shunting with 20- μ F capacitor delays energizing of relay to over 1 min. C_1 is charged to -4.5 V when switch S_1 is closed, biasing gate to cutoff and deenergizing relay. When S_1 is open, capacitor begins discharging at rate determined by RC time constant of circuit. When voltage across capacitor drops to point at which Q_1 conducts, relay is energized and power is applied to load.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 215-216.

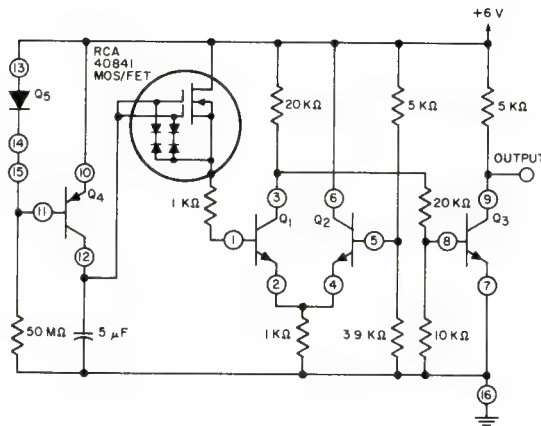
OVER 1 min—Circuit provides delays well over 1 min even with low operating voltages of ICs. When start pulse is applied to RS flip-flop A_1 - A_2 , Q_2 turns off and allows R_T to provide charging current for timing capacitor C_T . When voltage across C_T gets high enough, Q_1 turns on and resets flip-flop, terminating delay period. A_3 provides buffered complementary output.—R. W. Hilsher, Long-Delay Timer, *EEE Magazine*, Aug. 1970, p 79.



REMOTE DIGITAL PROGRAMMING OF TIMER—Either binary or BCD logic can be used for selecting delay interval of monostable timer A_1 , with delays being integral multiples of shortest time. Timing is programmed by pair of 4016 CMOS analog switches, A_2 and A_3 . Given timing

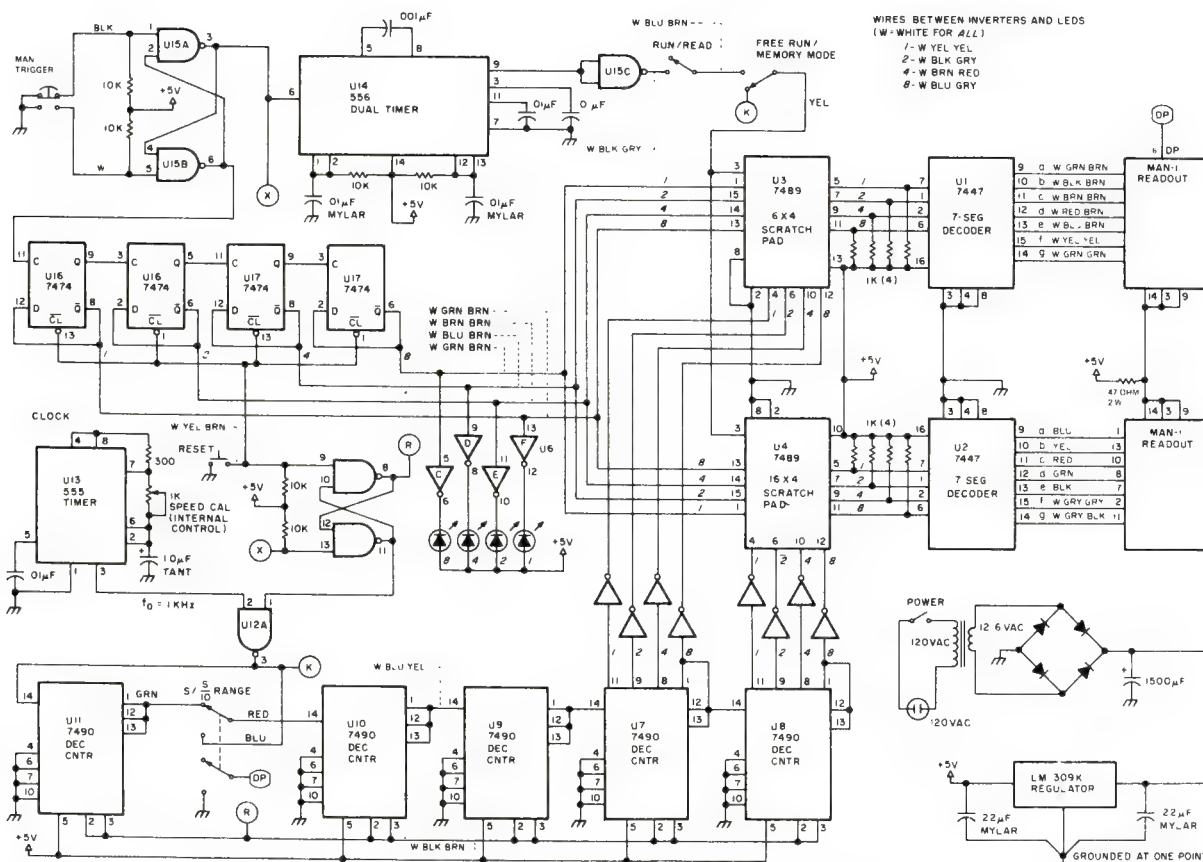
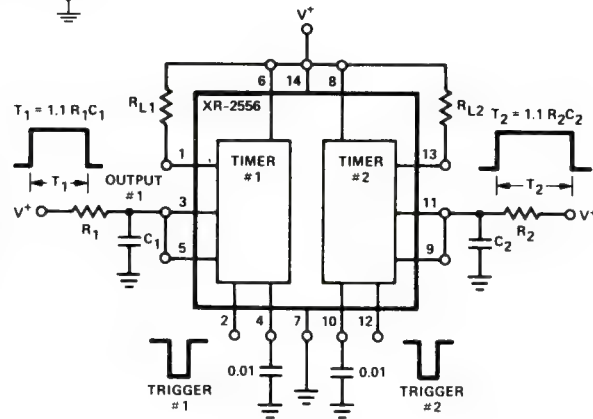
tap is activated when corresponding digital input control line is high and deactivated when control is low. Programmable timing range is 1 to 255 ms for 2240, and 1 to 99 ms for 2250 or 8250 timer. Basic interval can be changed to suit other applications. CMOS output buffer stage

ensures valid output logic levels. Although circuit will operate over supply range indicated, operation is optimum for supply of 10 to 15 V.—W. G. Jung, Take a Fresh Look at New IC Timer Applications, *EDN Magazine*, March 20, 1977, p 127-135.



1 min WITH TRANSISTOR ARRAY—Circuit uses RCA CA309AE five-transistor array in combination with dual-gate MOSFET to provide timing action that maintains accuracy within 7% for supply voltage variations of $\pm 10\%$. Q_5 is one of PNP transistors connected as diode.—“Linear Integrated Circuits and MOS/FET’s,” RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 205–210.

TWO INDEPENDENT DELAYS—Each timer section of Exar XR-2556 dual timer operates independently in mono MVBR mode to provide delays shown above output waveforms. Supply voltage range is 4.5 to 16 V.—“Timer Data Book,” Exar Integrated Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, 1978, p 23–30.



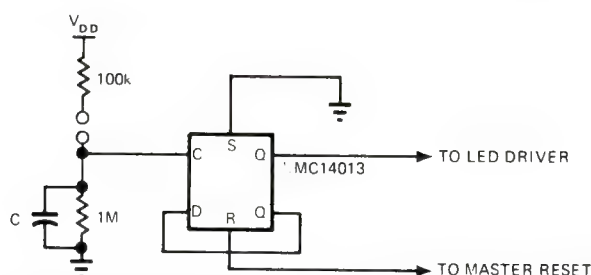
TIMER WITH MEMORY—Time elapsed since initial triggering at start of event is shown on 2-digit MAN-1 display in seconds or tenths of seconds and written into memory. Up to 16 event

times can be stored for later readout. Free-running mode counts off seconds or tenths of seconds on display. Article covers construction and operation. Circuit was Science Fair winner. Gate

and opamp types are not critical.—M. Jose, Event Timer with Memory, 73 Magazine, June 1977, p 72–74.

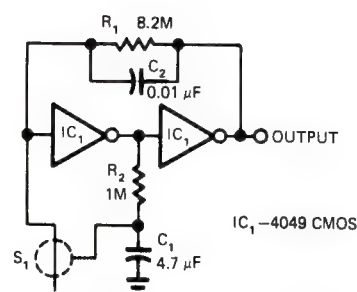
Touch-Switch Circuits

Includes circuits activated by skin resistance between two touch plates, by small AC voltage picked up by body and applied to single touch plate, or by changing of capacitance. Many circuits include debouncing.

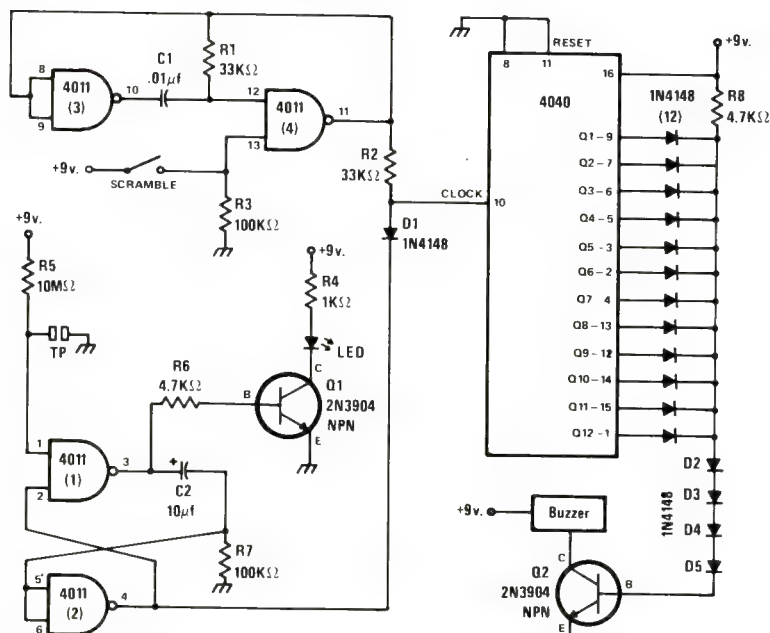


TOGGLING TOUCH SWITCH—Uses half of Motorola MC14013 as flip-flop that changes state each time contacts are bridged by resistance of finger. For status display, LED driven by 2N3903 transistor can be added. Possible drawback is

bouncing if finger is carelessly applied.—V. Gregory, CMOS Touch Switches—Convenient, Less \$ and Sexy, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1976, p 112.

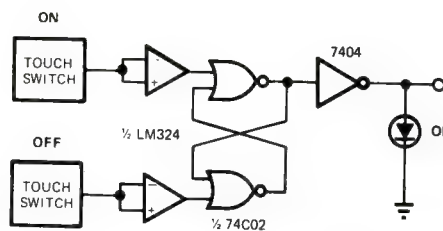


DEBOUNCE FOR TOUCH SWITCH—Two CMOS inverters respond to high-impedance path between electrodes of touch switch to provide finger-touch sensitivity and positive switching action with minimum components. Large time constant of R_1C_1 requires wait of about 4 s before attempting to retrigger circuit. C_2 prevents oscillation from 60-Hz pickup when electrodes are touched.—H. Manell, CMOS Inverters Implement Finger-Touch ON-OFF, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1978, p 90.

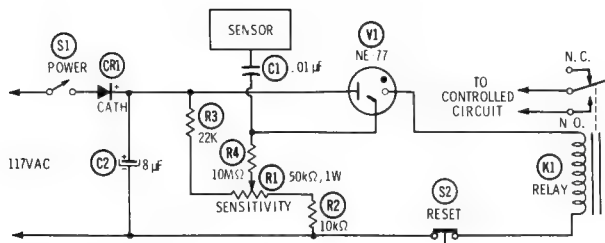


ADJUSTABLE-ODDS LOTTERY—Odds for lottery are set by diode matrix connected to output of 4040 counter. Range is from 1:2 to 1:1024. To use, close scramble switch for a second or two to make free-running oscillator drive counter at high rate, then let contestant hit touch plate to trigger flip-flop that advances counter one step.

If counter was frozen at next to last connected diode, next diode is biased off and Q2 energizes buzzer. For 50-50 odds, connect only diode at output Q1. For odds of 1 in 10, connect diodes only to outputs Q2 and Q4 for binary 1010 or 10. With all diodes connected as shown, odds are 1:1024.—J. Sandler, Play 'Random Chance,' *Modern Electronics*, Oct. 1978, p 42-43 and 88.

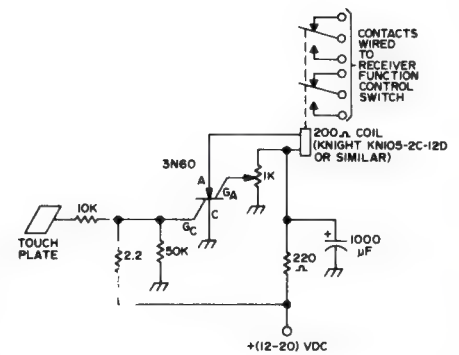


TOGGLE SWITCH—Touching one 0.5-inch-square copper-clad pattern on printed-circuit board turns switch circuit on by giving high output. Touching other plate turns switch off. LED between output and ground shows status of switch. For proper switching, circuit must connect to line-operated DC power supply.—R. D. Wood, *Replace Bulky Mechanical Switches with Touch Controls*, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1978, p 132-133.

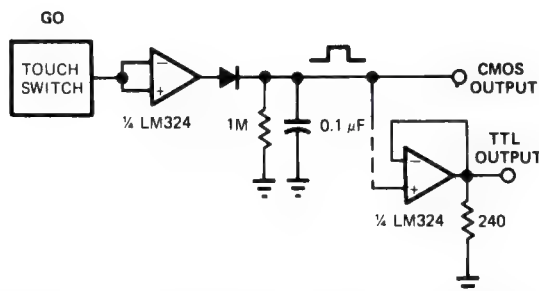


TOUCH SWITCH—Uses NE-77 neon lamp, which is similar to NE-2 but has third electrode for triggering. When person touches metal sensor plate of switch, AC voltage picked up by body is applied to trigger electrode of neon, making it fire and energize 5000-ohm relay K1 (Potter & Brumfield RS5D or equivalent). Relay

remains energized until S2 is opened to reset circuit. Adjust R1 so voltage applied to center electrode of V1 is just below trigger point.—J. P. Shields, "How to Build Proximity Detectors & Metal Locators," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1972, p 52–55.

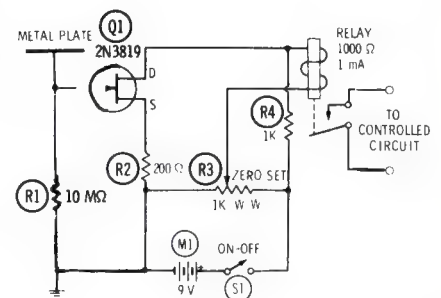


TOUCH SWITCH—Performs function of switch by means of relay contacts when SCR is triggered by placing finger on touch plate. Values shown keep relay energized for 5–10 s after touch. Developed as replacement for switch-type controls on amateur radio receiver. Once SCR has fired, it conducts until charge on 1000-μF capacitor decreases enough to drop SCR current below minimum for conduction.—J. J. Schultz, Rapid Receiver Control Switching, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1973, p 67–69.

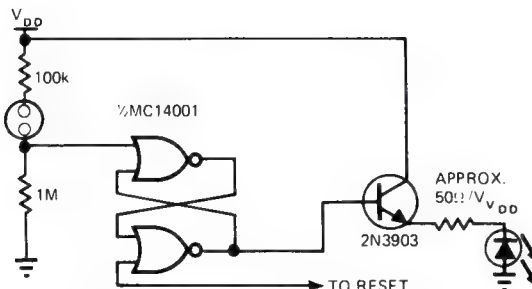


DATA ENTRY—Touch of operator's finger on input button produces CMOS output. Addition of one opamp section gives TTL output. Touch button can be 0.5-inch-square copper-clad pattern on printed-circuit board or machine-screw

head having comparable area. For proper switching, circuit must connect to line-operated DC power supply.—R. D. Wood, Replace Bulky Mechanical Switches with Touch Controls, EDN Magazine, April 20, 1978, p 132–133.

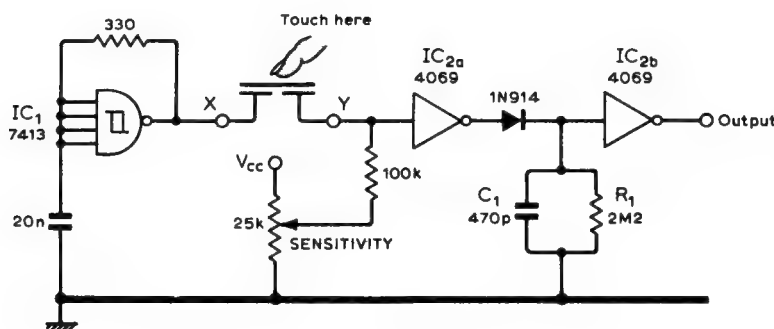


TOUCH-PLATE RELAY—When 2-inch diameter disk of sheet metal or foil is firmly touched with finger, stray noise picked up by body and coupled into 10-megohm gate circuit of FET is sufficient to boost drain current to about 1.7 mA and close relay. Delayed dropout can be obtained by placing capacitor in parallel with relay coil; delay is about 0.8 s per 1000 μF of parallel capacitance.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 104–105.



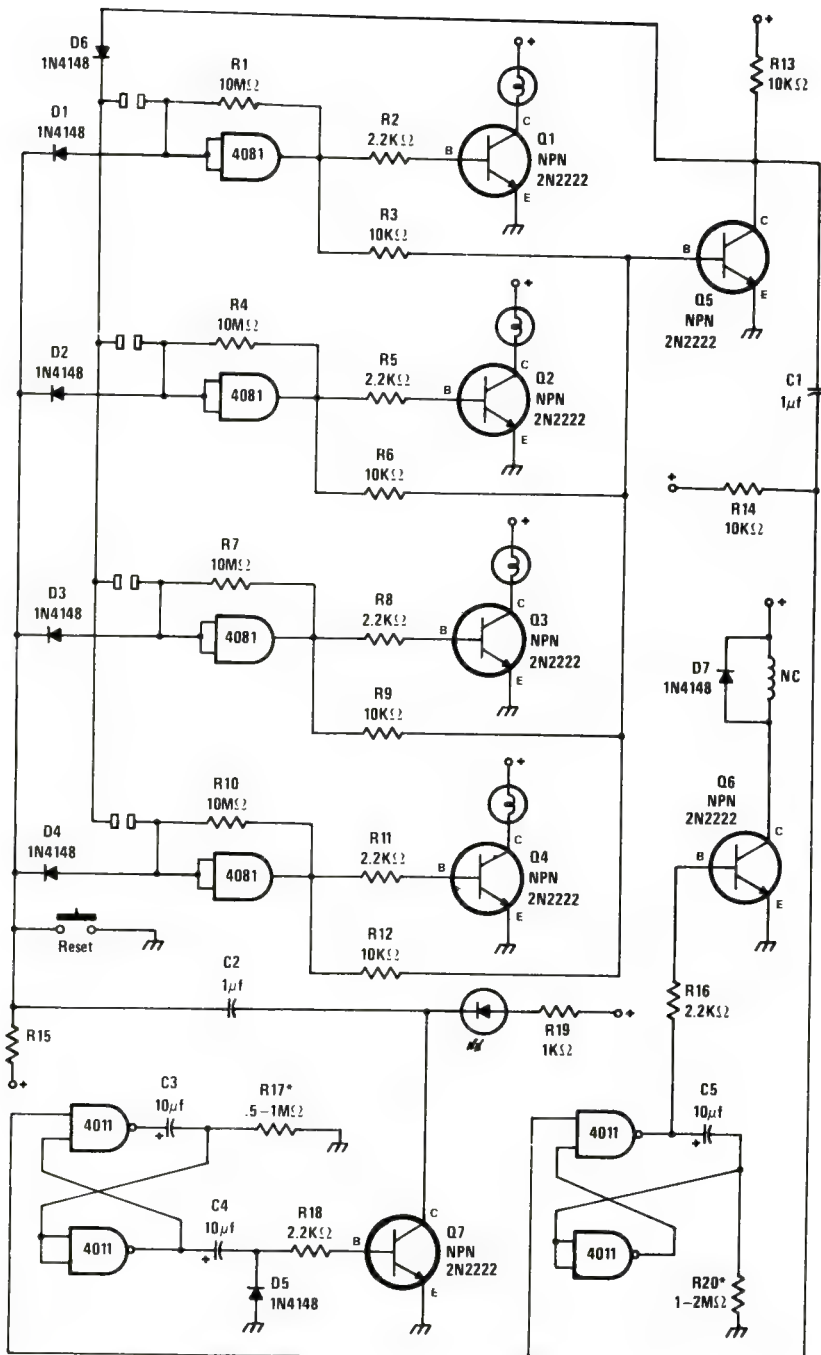
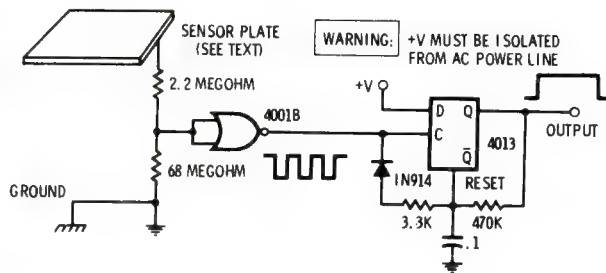
LATCHING TOUCH SWITCH—Uses LED as status display that substitutes for tactile feel of ordinary pushbutton switch. In reset state, LED is off. When touch contacts are bridged by resistance of finger, flip-flop changes state and LED

comes on while output changes to high state.—V. Gregory, CMOS Touch Switches—Convenient, Less \$ and Sexy, EDN Magazine, May 5, 1976, p 112.

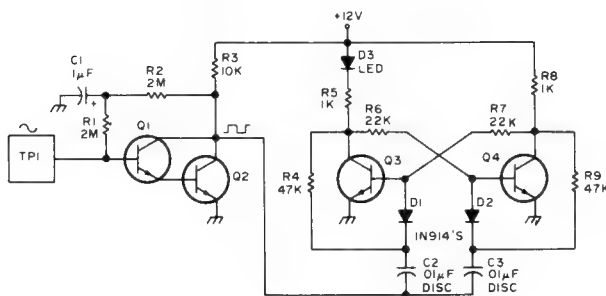


LOGIC SWITCH—Can be used with battery-powered circuits because CMOS touch switch does not require body pickup of AC line hum for switching action. Schmitt trigger IC₁ forms 100-kHz oscillator. IC_{2a} amplifies oscillator output and charges C₁ through diode. When sensor is touched, oscillator output is severely attenuated, making C₁ discharge and thereby changing output state of level detector IC_{2b}. Sensor is 1-inch-square of double-sided printed-circuit board with lower side divided into two equal sections.—N. Sunderland, C.M.O.S. Touch Switch, Wireless World, May 1978, p 69.

PROXIMITY SWITCH—Hand brought near sensor plate induces 60-Hz power-line hum in section of quad two-input NOR gate. Hum is squared by gate and used to trip section of 4013 connected as retriggerable mono MVBR. Output of mono is clean from instant of first proximity until several milliseconds after moving hand away. Sensitivity depends on size of metal plate and on number of permissible false alarms from other noise sources nearby.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 278–282.

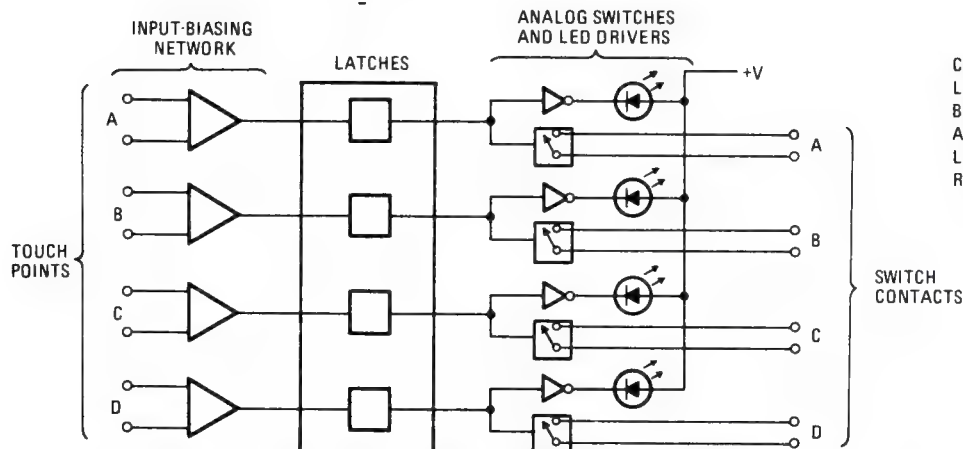
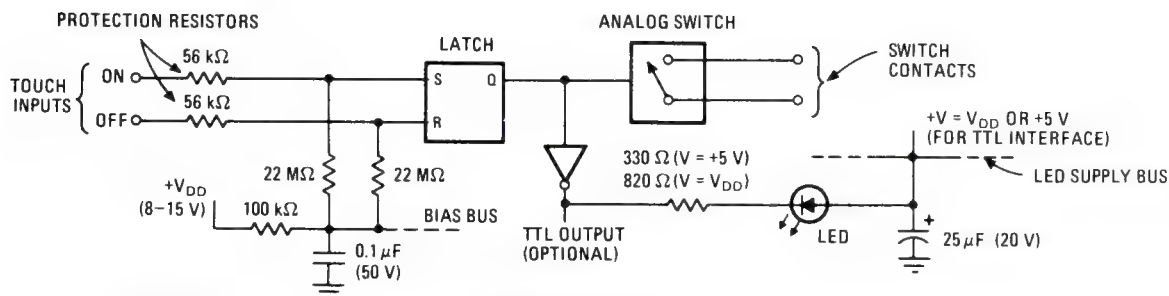
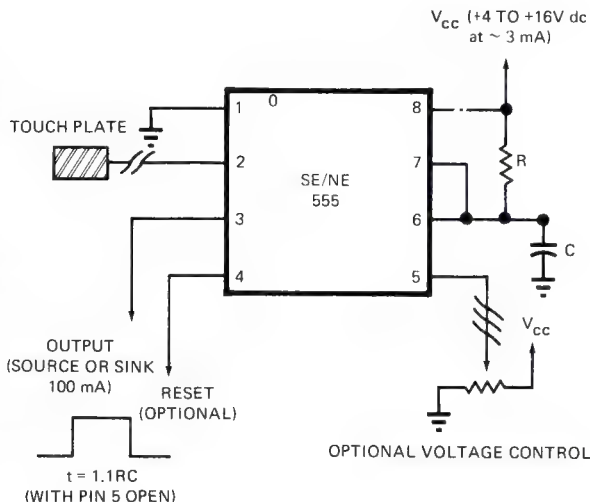


TV GAME CONTROL—Developed for use in game in which first person to recognize musical tune places finger on touch plate to energize his lamp. Action stops cassette player and locks out touch plates of other players. After 5-s delay, lockout is disabled so different player can have try at correct answer if first is wrong. After additional 5-s delay, relay is deenergized and music resumes. Additional reset switch is provided to reactivate all touch plates independently of delay. Supply is 12 V, and lamps are 12 V.—J. Sandler, Name That Tune, *Modern Electronics*, Dec. 1978, p 66 and 69–70.



COIN TOSSER—Finger on touch plate TR1 feeds stray 60-Hz sine wave (picked up by body capacitance) to high-impedance Darlington pair Q1-Q2 for squaring. Output drives flip-flop Q3-Q4. LED conducts only when Q3 is on. Removal of finger leaves LED either on or off with random probability. Players can try in turn to match, play odd-man-buys, or play odd-man-out. For faster results, circuit can be duplicated so each player has own touch plate. Practically any transistor types can be used, as circuit is not critical.—J. H. Everhart, *The Coffee Flipper*, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1976, p 162–163.

TOUCH SWITCH USES TIMER—Free-running or mono capabilities of Signetics 555 timer can be controlled through choice of trigger and reset inputs. Characteristics of output pulses can be adjusted over timing periods ranging from microseconds to hours. With 5-V supply, output is TTL-compatible and current drain of only 3 mA permits battery operation. Circuit is easily triggered by voltage differential between floating (ungrounded) human body and timer itself. Touch plate can be any conducting material, with virtually no size limitation. Once triggered by momentary touch, device cannot be retriggered until it has timed out. Duration of output pulse depends on RC time constant and on control voltage. Applications include switchless keyboards, burglar alarms, and bounce-free switches.—J. C. Heater, *Monolithic Timer Makes Convenient Touch Switch*, EDN Magazine, Dec. 1, 1972, p 55.

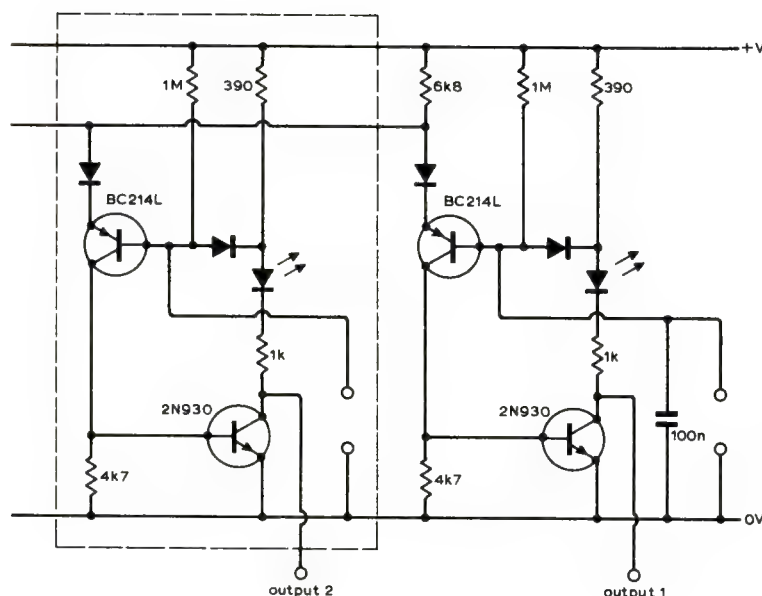


C-MOS ICs: RCA OR EQUIVALENT
LATCHES: CD4044
BUFFER/INVERTERS: CD4009
ANALOG SWITCHES: CD4016
LEDs: LITRONIX RL-2
RESISTORS: 1/4W, 5%

ANALOG SIGNAL CONTROL—CMOS logic gives bounceless operation of CD4016 analog switches by sensing of ambient signals at fingertip of operator. Connections for quadruple touch-switch array are shown below. Touch

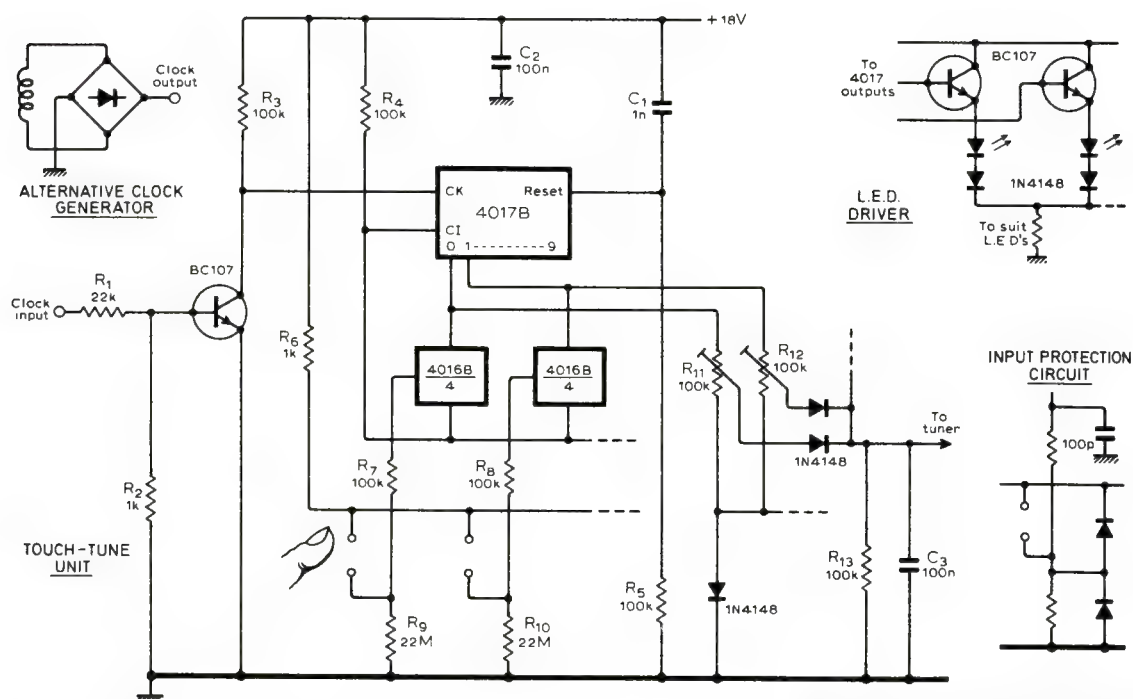
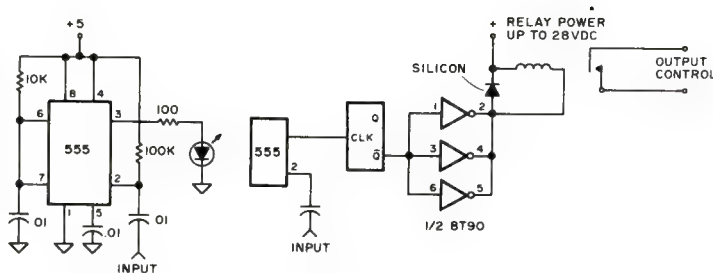
plates can be metal squares or disks up to 2 cm wide. If used in remote locations where power lines or other electromagnetic-field sources are not present, it may be necessary to provide grounded second contact at each sensor so

slight conduction between contacts will assure triggering.—M. W. Hauser, C-MOS Touch-Switch Array Controls Analog Signals, *Electronics*, March 7, 1974, p 113–114; reprinted in "Circuits for Electronics Engineers," *Electronics*, 1977, p 357–358.



TOUCH BUTTONS—Based on detecting skin resistance between two contacts built into each touch button. Contact going to 0 V would normally be metal front panel of control. Any number of sections like that in dashed lines can be cascaded to handle more buttons. A particular button always comes on when power is applied, and is canceled by next button touched. LED identifies button currently activated; use any LED rated at 20 mA. Supply can be 20 to 30 V. Outputs may be used to drive FET analog switches, varactor tuning diodes, or relays.—P. G. Hinch, Self-Cancelling Touch Button Control, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1974, p 380.

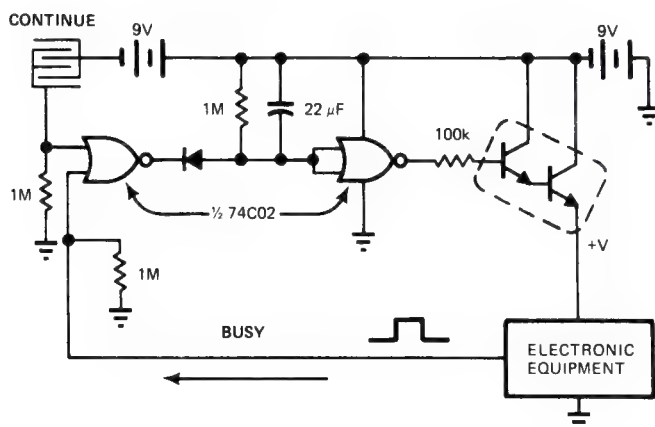
TOUCH-CONTROLLED RELAY—Basic circuit uses Signetics 555 timer to make LED flash each time input is touched with finger. Replace LED with flip-flop (any type) and three sections of 8T90 hex power inverter to drive DC relay. Silicon diode suppresses voltage spikes generated when magnetic field of relay collapses. Use only as many paralleled sections of inverter as are required to operate relay. Input can be brass or copper plate at least 2 inches square.—G. Young, Voltage, Current, and Power Supplies, *Kilobaud*, Nov. 1977, p 76–78 and 80–82.



FM TOUCH-TUNE—Up to 10 channels can be tuned by turning on appropriate section of 4016 CMOS digital IC by finger contact that drives clock inhibit line low. 4017B then counts clock

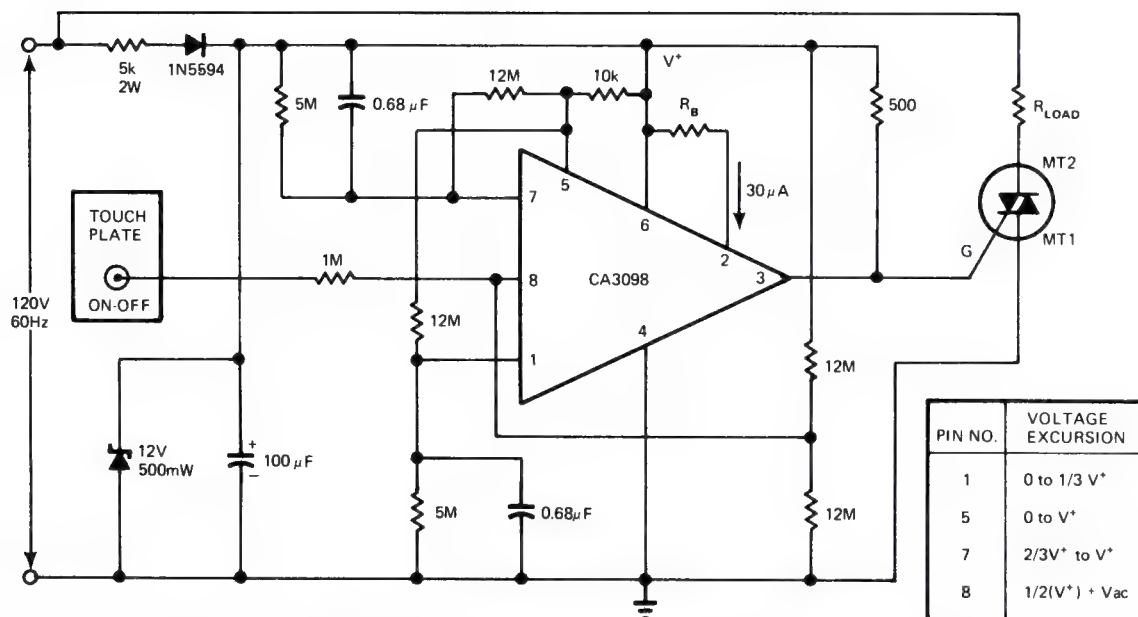
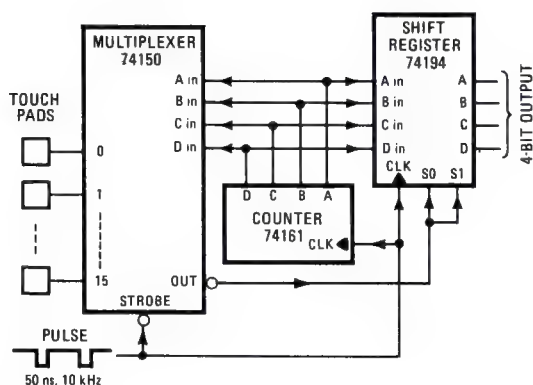
pulses until desired output goes high. C_1 and R_5 ensure that channel 0 is selected when circuit is turned on. Clock frequency is not critical and can range from 100 Hz to 19 kHz. For 120-Hz

clock, wind several extra turns around power transformer of receiver and feed this voltage to bridge rectifier.—L. Crampin and R. van der Molen, Touch-Tune for F.M. Receivers, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1978, p 60.



AUTOMATIC TURNOFF—Circuit removes bias from power Darlington about 15 s after both CONTINUE and BUSY signals go low, to conserve battery life in portable electronic equipment. Interleaved copper patterns on printed-circuit board form touch switch that must be reactivated every 15 s or kept closed by finger contact while equipment is being used.—R. D. Wood, Replace Bulky Mechanical Switches with Touch Controls, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1978, p 132–133.

CONTACTLESS KEYBOARD—Touching one of 16 metal pads at inputs of 74150 multiplexer produces corresponding 4-bit BCD output from 74194 shift register. During scanning of multiplexer inputs by counter, output is produced only when finger of operator is on corresponding fingertip-size touch pad. Requires 10-kHz pulse from external source to strobe multiplexer and serve as clock for counter. Duration of clock pulse must be more than 20 ns so untouched pads charge up to threshold voltage but not long enough to let touched pad charge.—D. Cockerell, TTL IC Serves as Touch Keyboard, *Electronics*, Feb. 20, 1975, p 108–109.

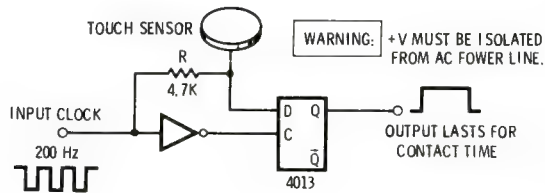
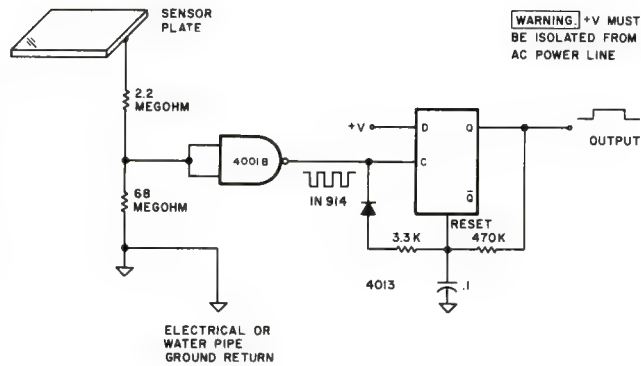


TOUCH SWITCH—Small AC signal momentarily introduced by finger contact on touch plate causes voltage at pin 8 of CA3098 dual-input precision level detector to be greater than high reference voltage. This toggles memory flip-

flop in IC, making voltage high at pin 5. Voltage at pin 7 then increases exponentially to V⁺ in about 10 s. This 10-s delay is maximum that button can be touched; longer touch makes system oscillate between ON and OFF states until fin-

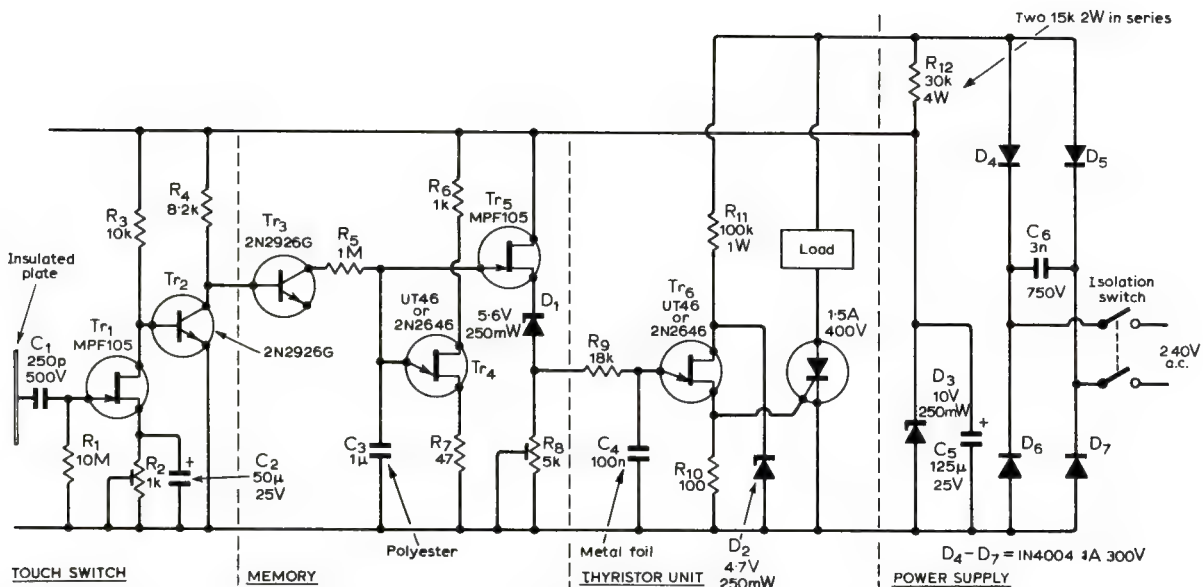
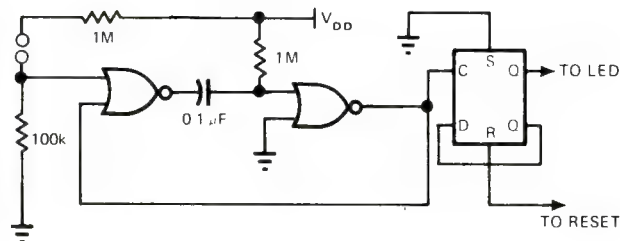
ger is removed. Shorter touch energizes load, placing pin 7 at V⁺. Next touch of plate turns circuit off.—G. J. Granieri, Precision Level Detector IC Simplifies Control Circuit Design, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1975, p 69–72.

PROXIMITY SWITCH—Based on coupling of human body to 60-Hz power line. Hand held close to sensor plate induces hum into 4001B gate. This is squared and used to trip 4013 retriggerable mono MVBR. Output is clean from instant of first proximity until several milliseconds after release. Sensitivity depends on size of plate.—D. Lancaster, Clocked Logic, *Kilobaud*, May 1977, p 24–30.



TOUCH SWITCH FOR MUSIC KEYBOARD—Touching metal sensor plate adds about 300 pF of capacitance between plate and ground, changing RC delay network that slows down clock waveform reaching D input of 4013 dual D flip-flop, making flip-flop output high for duration of contact. Circuit is repeated for each key in electronic music system.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 278–282.

DEBOUNCING TOUCH SWITCH—Foolproof debouncing for touch switch using toggling flip-flop (half of Motorola MC14013) is provided by two gates connected as monostable pulse stretcher. Time constant of pulse stretcher is selected to match needs of application. For status display, LED driven by 2N3903 transistor can be connected to Q terminal of flip-flop.—V. Gregory, CMOS Touch Switches—Convenient, Less \$ and Sexy, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1976, p 112.



TOUCH SWITCH—Finger on insulated metal plate applies small AC voltage (picked up by body) to FET Tr_1 for amplification, to produce line-frequency square wave across R_4 for application to memory section Tr_3 – Tr_5 . Charging of C_3 through Tr_3 and R_5 produces DC output voltage across R_6 that is fed to UJT Tr_6 for triggering

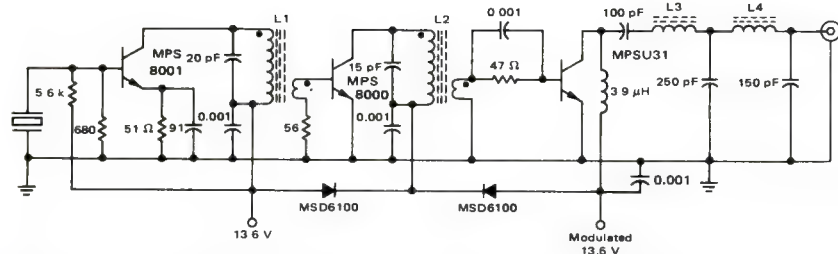
thyristor. C_4 is discharged at about 10-ms intervals by Tr_6 which operates from rectified AC line. For high voltage across R_6 , such as 4 V, thyristor is triggered early in AC cycle and maximum power is supplied to load. Diodes D_4 – D_7 ensure that control is provided over both positive and negative half-cycles of line. The longer

a finger is held on touch switch, the greater is the voltage across R_6 and the more current there is through load. Removing finger turns off load, which can be lamps or other electric equipment.—R. Kreuzer, Touch-Switch Controller, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1971, p 389.

Transceiver Circuits

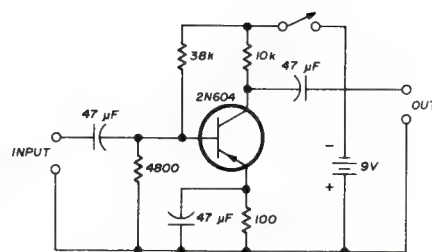
VOICE-OPERATED GATE—Uses four ICs, two transistors, and two diodes to accomplish signal amplification, bandpass filtering, and audio gating, as replacement for voice-operated relay in an SSB transceiver having carbon microphone. The logic output (with choice of 1 or 0) serves as turn-on signal for other sections of system (such as controlled low-pass filter) and as a gated audio output.

Schmitt trigger U3 sharpens pulse and makes it compatible with CMOS logic. Inverter Q2 turns on analog gate U4 when audio signal is present.—H. Olson, Voice-Operated Gate to Replace Voice-Operated Relays for Carbon Microphones, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1977, p 35–37.

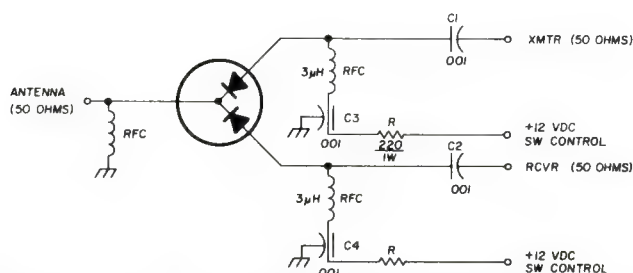


3.5-W TRANSMITTER—Class D circuit using economical plastic transistors operates from 12-V auto battery. 100% amplitude modulation requires about 2.5-W audio input. Modulator uses MSD6100 dual diode in modulated power supply system, with one diode in series with modulated supply voltage to MPS8000 driver to prevent driver from being down-modulated. Other diode maintains drive to final while final

is being down-modulated, to make 100% modulation easy to obtain. All coils are wound on $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch coil forms with No. 22 wire, with Carbonyl "J" $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ inch cores in each. 2-turn secondaries are wound over bottom of primaries. L1 is 12 turns, L2 is 18, L3 is 7, and L4 is 5.—G. Young, "A Class D Citizen's Band Transmitter Using Low-Cost Plastic Transistors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-596.

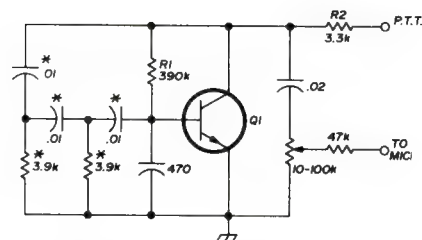


MATCHING LOW-Z MIKE—Single-transistor microphone impedance-matching circuit for low-impedance microphone feeds high-impedance input of amateur SSB transceiver. Circuit also boosts gain enough to meet transmitter input requirements.—C. Drumeller, Active Microphone Impedance Match, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1973, p 67–68.

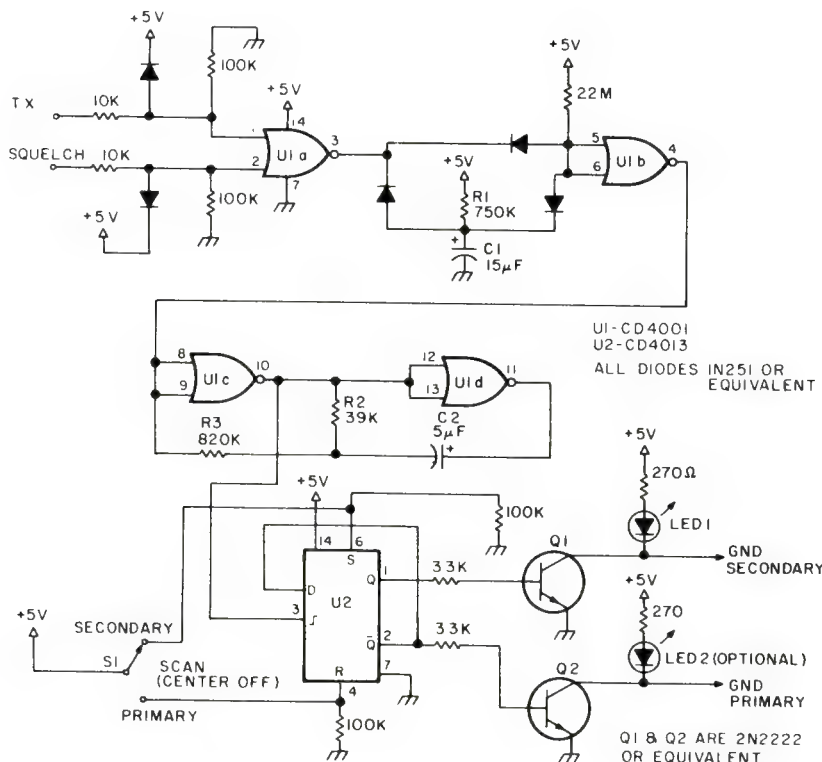


DIODE TR SWITCH—Microwave Associates MA8334 solid-state TR switch replaces conventional relays for switching antenna back and forth between transmitter and receiver. Handles up to 50 W CW at 144 MHz, and can be used at other frequencies up to 1000 MHz by proper

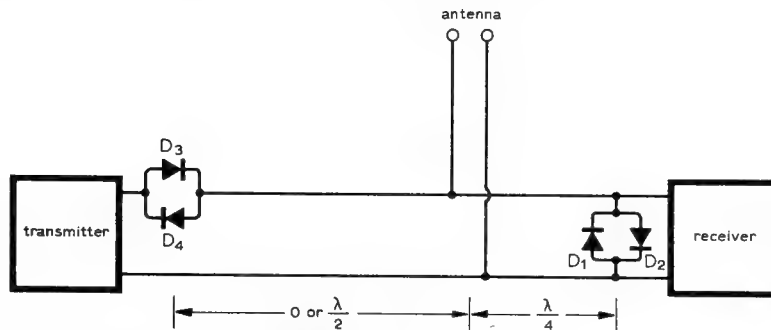
choice of circuit constants. Measured insertion loss is 0.25 dB, and SWR is 1.23:1 when operated at 50 ohms.—T. Reddeck, Solid-State VHF-UHF Transmit/Receive Switch, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1978, p 54.



END-OF-TRANSMISSION BEEPER—Release of push-to-talk (PTT) switch at end of radio conversation activates time delay for antenna changeover relay, keeping transmitter on air long enough to transmit 800-Hz tone burst indicating transmission termination. Tone is generated in simple one-transistor phase-shift oscillator powered by voltage present between PTT terminal and ground in receive mode of transceiver, which may be any voltage between 6 and 30 VDC. Transistor can be any small-signal NPN silicon with gain of at least 300 at 1 mA, such as 2N930. Parts marked with asterisk must be matched within 5%.—E. Hornbostel, Automatic Beeper for Station Control, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1976, p 38–39.

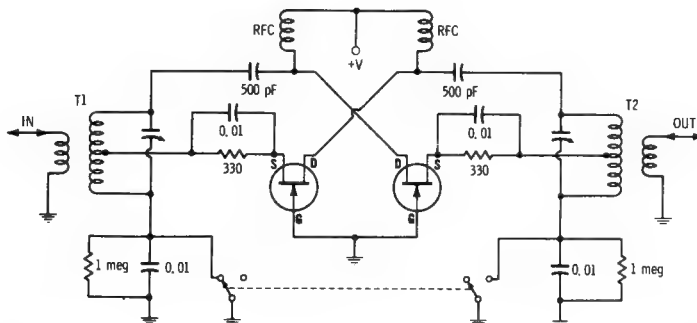


SCANNING ADAPTER—Developed for use with 2-meter transceiver having frequency synthesizer to provide automatic scanning that is disabled when transmitting and when receiver squelch is opened by transmission on one of channels being scanned. Will hang on to channel about 5 s after scanning is disabled, to allow starting of other side of communication. Scan rate is about 250 ms per channel. U1A generates 0 output when squelch is open, producing output of 1 for U1B that disables oscillator U1C-U1D. Oscillator drives D flip-flop that turns on Q1 and Q2 alternately. When Q1 is on, LED1 is lit to indicate that secondary channel is enabled. Article covers method of increasing number of scanned channels.—B. McNair, Add-a-Scanner, *73 Magazine*, Nov. 1978, p 116–119.



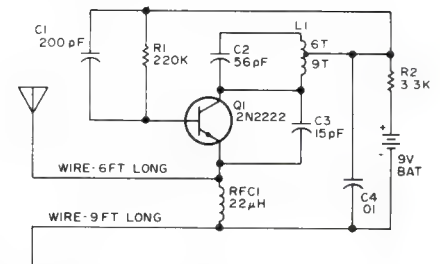
FOUR-DIODE TR SWITCH—Circuit requires only two pairs of high-frequency switching diodes having current ratings appropriate for transmitter power. With diode pairs spaced as shown, impedance at T junction looking toward transmitter is infinite during reception because there is open circuit half a wavelength away created by nonconducting D_3 and D_4 . Line is matched in

receiver direction so all incoming power from antenna goes into receiver. When transmitter is on, D_3 and D_4 conduct and power flows toward antenna, while D_1 and D_2 also conduct and place short-circuit across receiver input.—A. Lieber, Passive Solid-State Antenna Switch, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1975, p 12.



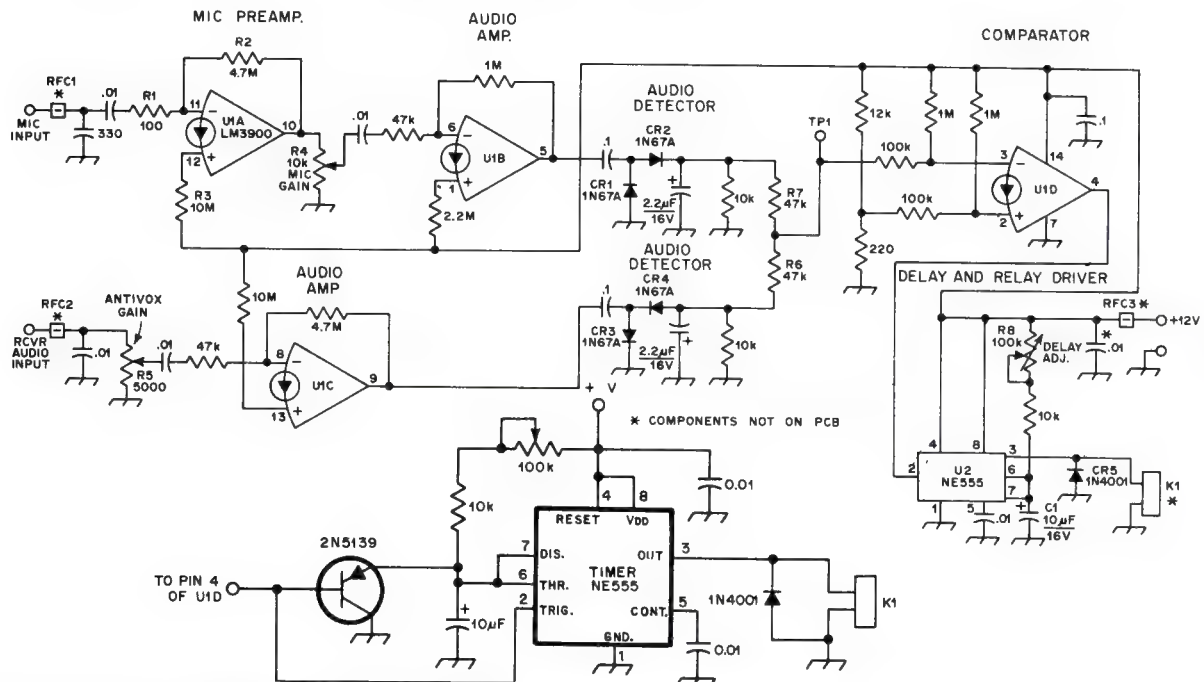
BILATERAL AMPLIFIER—When switch is in position shown, signal entering through T1 is am-

plified by first transistor and fed from its drain terminal to output through resonant trans-



TUNE-UP AID—Superregenerative receiver circuit is modified to bring quenching frequency down into audio range, thereby giving many closely spaced carriers in region of 27 MHz. RF level across frequency range is essentially constant. Signal simplifies tune-up of front ends of CB units. Antenna is 6 feet of wire connected to emitter side of RFC, with 9 feet of wire on battery side of RFC as counterpoise. Combination, with circuit in center, can be hung vertically in tree if means can be provided for turning it off or removing battery when not in use. Drain is about 0.5 mA from 9-V battery.—E. A. Lawrence, Citizens Band Alignment Aid, *73 Magazine*, April 1973, p 87–88.

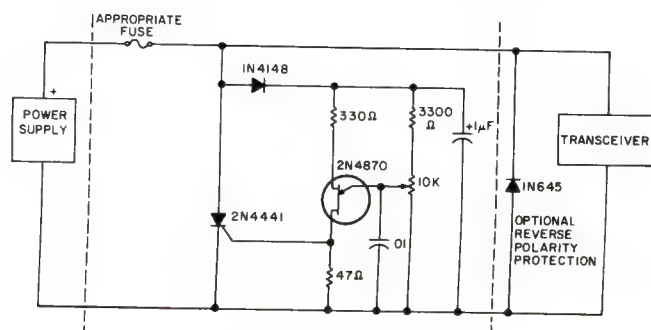
former T2. Second transistor is not operational because it now has cutoff bias between gate and source. When switch position is reversed, incoming signal is applied to transistor at right through T2 and removed from left side of circuit to give changeover in signal direction. First transistor is inactive now.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 198–199.



VOX FOR SSB—Uses LM3900 quad Norton opamp and NE555 timer operating from single supply. U1A and U1B amplify microphone signal. U1C amplifies audio sample obtained from station loudspeaker. Outputs of both amplifiers are converted to varying DC voltages by rectifiers in detector stages. Rectifier outputs are

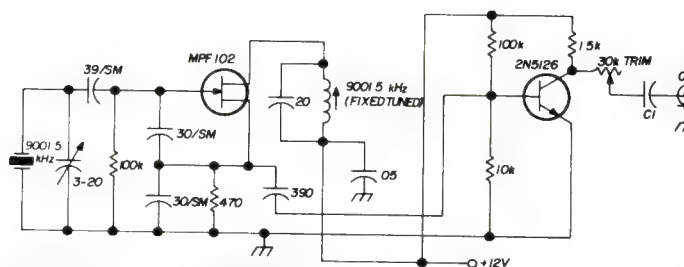
summed resistively by R6 and R7 for application to inverting input of voltage comparator U1D. Positive microphone signal drives comparator output low and triggers NE555, which in turn energizes 12-V relay K1 after delay set at about 10 ms by R8 to avoid losing first syllable. Same delay applies to relay dropout, to hold relay

closed between words. If K1 drops out for fraction of second at end of timing cycle even though audio is present, add 2N5139 transistor to NE555 input as shown.—D. A. Blakeslee, A VOX for a Very Small Box, *QST*, March 1976, p 24–26.



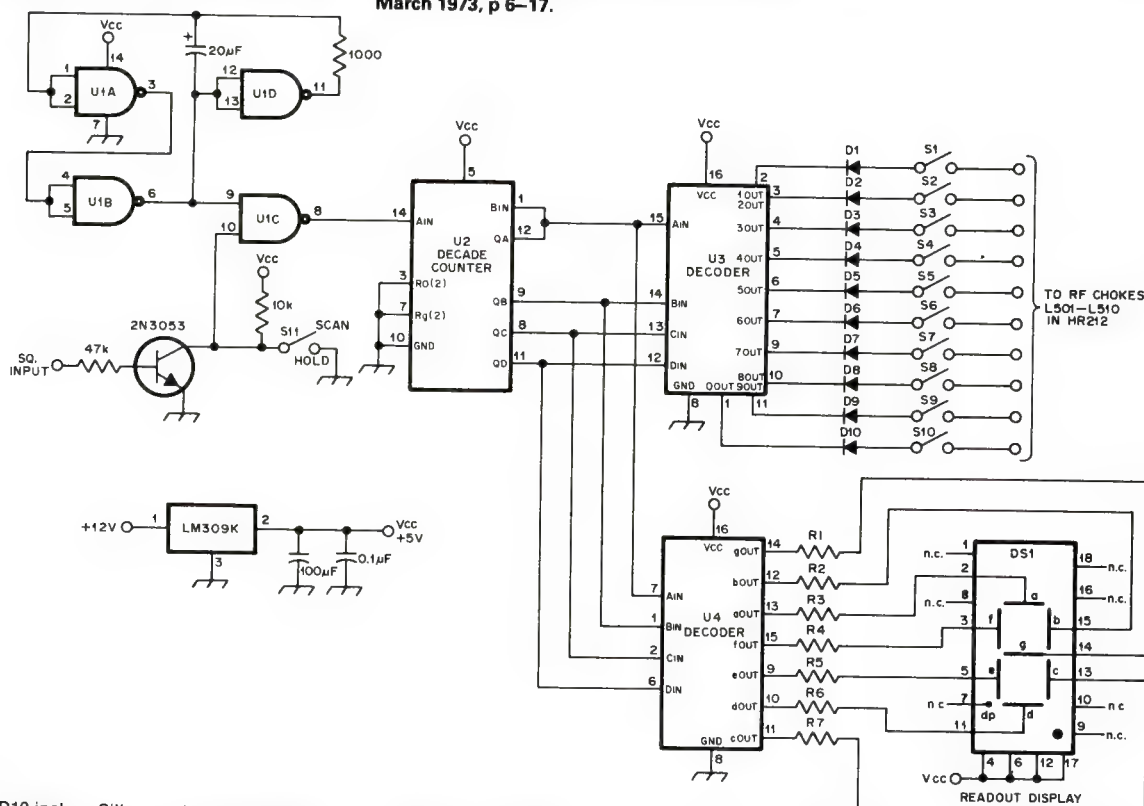
UJT-TRIGGERED CROWBAR—Circuit is used between transceiver and regulated 12-V power supply to protect transceiver from overvoltage or reverse polarity. UJT permits precise setting of overvoltage level at which 2N4441 SCR crow-

bar operates. Fuse is blown within microseconds of overvoltage. Crowbar can be built into transceiver.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 35.



9-MHz CRYSTAL—Used in transmitter section of 80-meter 10-W SSB transceiver. Value of C1 is 50–330 pF, chosen for desired output range.

Carrier level can be adjusted with slug-tuned coil or with 30K trimpot.—D. Hembling, *Solid-State 80-Meter SSB Transceiver*, *Ham Radio*, March 1973, p 6–17.



D1-D10 incl. — Silicon switching diodes, type 1N4154.

DS1 — Seven-segment readout display, Litronix type DL-747 or Radio Shack no. 276-056.

R1-R7 incl. — 220 ohm.

S1-S10 incl. — Spst switch.

U1 — Quad 2-input positive NAND gate, TTL type 7400.

U2 — Decade counter, TTL type 7490.

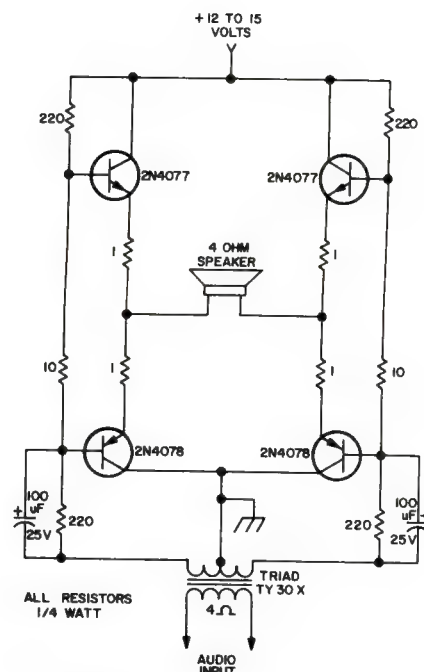
U3 — BCD-to-decimal decoder, TTL type 7445.

U4 — BCD-to-seven segment decoder, TTL type 7446.

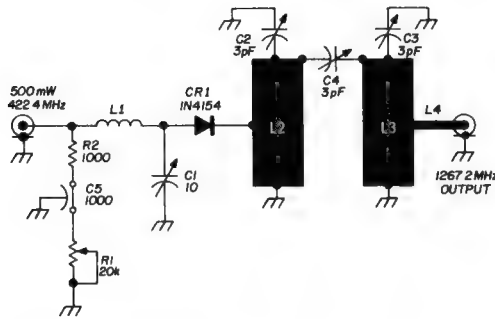
10-CHANNEL SCANNER—Designed for Regency HR-212 2-meter transceiver but can be adapted for other transceivers. Features include automatic stop, start, and large LED 7-segment

readout. Diodes D1-D10 prevent transceiver voltages from reaching scanner circuit. Squelch voltage input of 2N3053 is taken from transceiver. S1-S10 are used to switch out channels

not monitored. Wires going to chokes in HR-212 should be connected to choke leads going to channel switch.—A. Little, *10-Channel Scanner for the Regency HR-212*, *QST*, Feb. 1978, p 37.



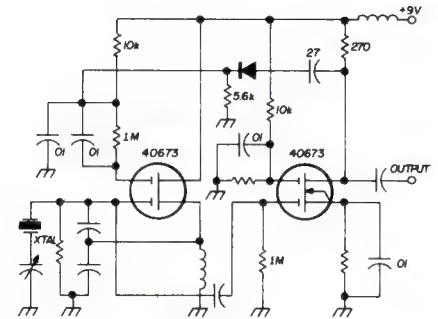
15-W ADD-ON—Increases usual 1-W audio output of transceiver to up to 15 W. Loudspeaker can be 8-ohm unit, but output will be somewhat reduced.—P. Bunnell, *More Fun with the IC-230*, *73 Magazine*, May 1975, p 45–46 and 48.



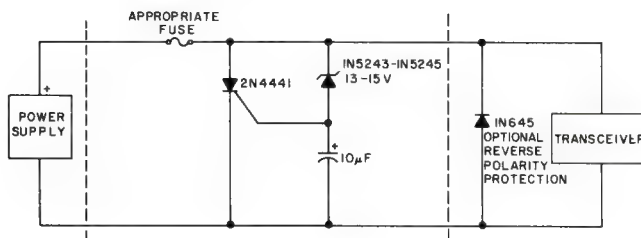
- C1 1-10 pF concentric piston trimmer
 C2,C3 0.3-3 pF concentric piston trimmer
 C4
 CR1 1N4154 high-speed switching diode
 L1 2 turns no. 20, 0.1" (2.5 mm) diameter, 0.25" (6 mm) long
 L2 micro-stripline, 0.3" (7.5 mm) wide, 0.865" (22 mm) long, grounded at bottom, tapped 0.20" (5 mm) from ground end
 L3 Same as L2 but tapped 0.25" (6 mm) from ground end
 L4 50-ohm micro-stripline, 0.1" (2.5 mm) wide, any length
 R1 20k, 10-turn trimpot

TRIPLING TO 1267.2 MHz—Diode tripler and filter combination is designed for double-clad glass epoxy printed-circuit board to simplify construction. Developed for use in 1296-MHz SSB transceiver for amateur 23-cm band. RF energy from 422.4-MHz power amplifier is applied

to GE 1N4154 high-speed switching diode through L network. Harmonic comb at output of diode passes only desired frequency to output terminal going to mixer of transceiver.—H. P. Shuch, Easy-to-Build SSB Transceiver for 1296 MHz, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1974, p 8-23.

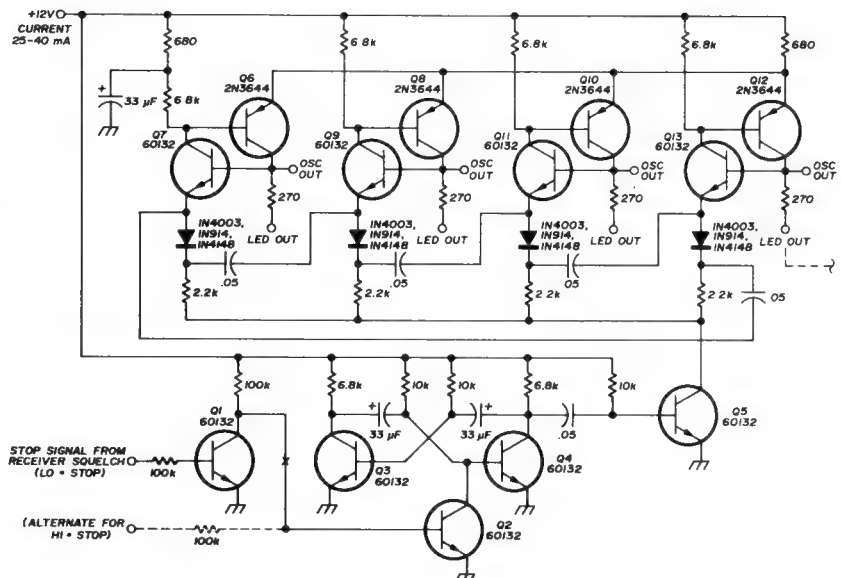


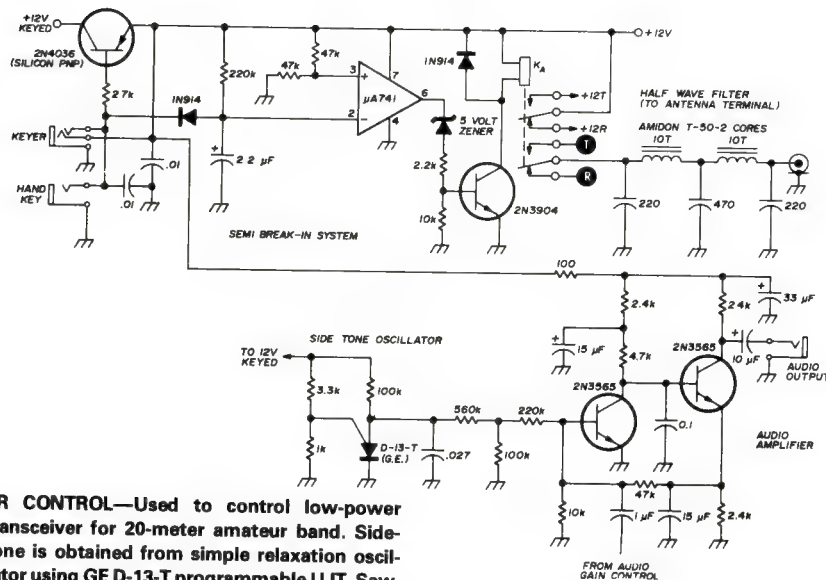
2-23 MHz UNTUNED OSCILLATOR—Two dual-gate MOSFETs operate in untuned Colpitts crystal oscillator. Used in SSB transceiver made by Sideband Associates for radiomarine communication in 2-23 MHz range. Oscillator feeds isolating amplifier. Small capacitor can be used for netting individual crystal to precise assigned frequency.—E. Noll, MOSFET Circuits, *Ham Radio*, Feb. 1975, p 50-57.



12-V CROWBAR—Uses overvoltage-sensing zener to trigger SCR and place it across power-supply line, blowing fuse within microseconds to protect transceiver. Optional diode provides protection from accidental reversal of supply polarity.—Circuits, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 35.

4-CHANNEL VHF FM SCANNER—Discrete components permit simpler readout, with any number of channels and any desired scan rate. Operates directly from 10-15 V power supply without regulation, and has low current drain. Can be used with either positive or negative logic from squelch circuit, so scanning can be stopped with either positive or ground signal. Any voltage from a few volts up will stop scanning. Q3 and Q4 form astable MVBR operating at about 10 pulses per second. Q2 turns on to stop MVBR when base of Q2 is high. Inverter Q1 provides proper polarity of signal to operate Q2. Q6-Q13 form 4-stage ring counter. Pulsing by Q5 serves to pass high output from stage to stage in endless ring pattern. When squelch stops pulsing action, counter stops stepping and output of one counter stage stays high, providing 5-V output for enabling corresponding oscillator and driving LED for that channel. Article gives connections to oscillator for almost any FM transceiver or receiver, along with modifications for changing scan speed and number of channels.—J. Vogt, Improved Channel Scanner for VHF FM, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1974, p 26-31.

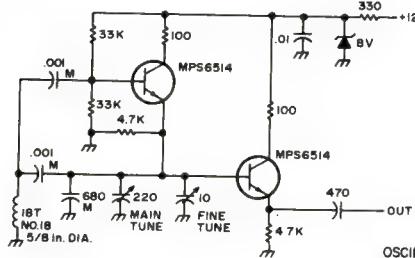




TR CONTROL—Used to control low-power transceiver for 20-meter amateur band. Side-tone is obtained from simple relaxation oscillator using GE D-13-T programmable UJT. Sawtooth output is attenuated and applied to input of two-transistor audio amplifier. Transmitter keying is done with series switch using 2N4036 silicon transistor. Antenna relay applies +12 V appropriately to transceiver stages used during transmit (+12T) and receive (+12R), and provides switching of antenna between transmitter power chain and receiver RF amplifier. Use DPDT relay with 800-ohm 12-V coil. Transmit-receive logic uses μ A741C opamp as differential

comparator. When key is closed, 2.2- μ F capacitor is discharged, making opamp output switch to high state and saturate 2N3904 relay driver, pulling in relay for transmit operation. When key is released, capacitor begins to charge; at 6-V point (about 0.5 s with 220K timing resistor), opamp changes state again and relay opens for receiving.—W. Hayward, Low-Power Single-Band CW Transceiver, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1974, p 8–17.

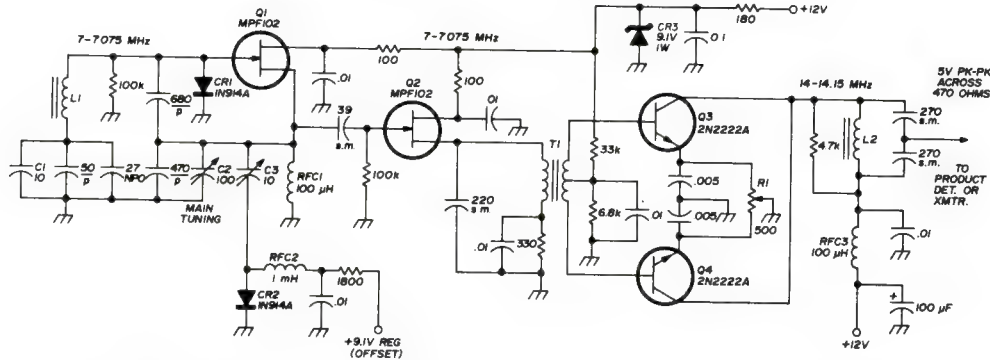
5 MHz \pm 500 kHz—Developed for use as separate VFO control for transmitting and receiving frequencies in amateur transceiver. Capacitors marked M should be mica. Fine-tuning control covers \pm 20 kHz range. Will operate almost anywhere in HF range with appropriate change in coil. Output is 4 V P-P.—An Accessory VFO - the Easy Way, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1975, p 103 and 106–108.



OSCILLATOR

SOURCE FOLLOWER

PUSH-PUSH DOUBLER



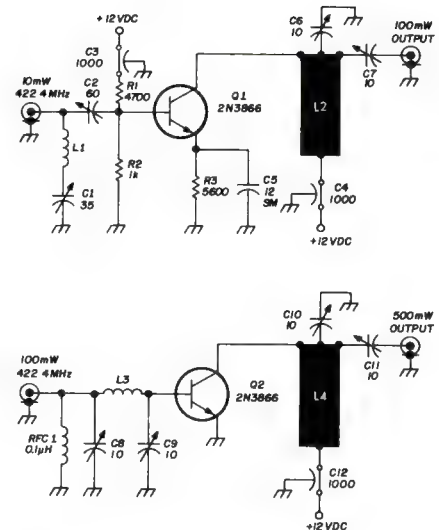
- C1,C3 subminiature PC-board-mount air trimmers (Johnson 189-507-5 or T-9-5)
- C2 100 pF miniature air variable (large gang of Miller 2109 suitable)
- L1 7.6 μ H toroidal inductor, 37 turns no. 24 (0.5mm) enamelled wire on Amidon T-68-2 toroidal core (see text)
- L2 1 μ H toroidal inductor, 14 turns no. 22 (0.6mm) enamelled wire on Amidon T-50-6 toroidal core

- R1 500-ohm PC-board-mount control
- T1 toroidal transformer. Primary, 2 μ H. Use 23 turns no. 24 (0.5mm) enamelled wire on Amidon T-50-6 toroidal core. Secondary is 20 turns no. 24 (0.5mm) enamelled wire (center tapped) over primary winding. Observe same rotation sense when winding
- Z1 9.1 volt, 1 watt, zener-diode regulator

14-MHz VFO USING DOUBLER—Developed for use with 20-meter low-power (QRP) transceiver. Push-push doubler avoids instability problems of 14-MHz oscillator and minimizes chirp during CW transmit periods. Uses low-

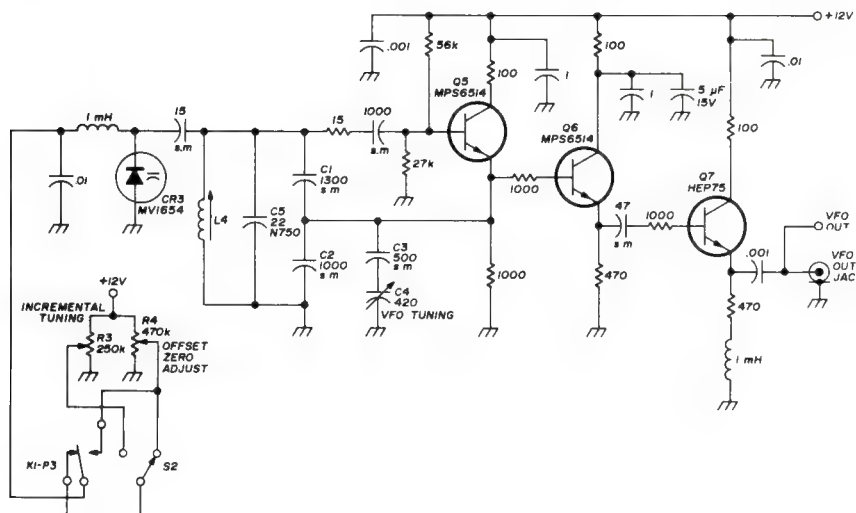
drift series-tuned Colpitts oscillator operating at 7 MHz, with source-follower buffer separating it from doubler. Adjust dynamic balance control R1 of doubler for best output waveform purity. Capacitors marked P are polystyrene,

and SM are silver mica. Article stresses importance of choosing and using components that minimize drift.—D. DeMaw, VFO Design Techniques for Improved Stability, *Ham Radio*, June 1976, p 10–17.

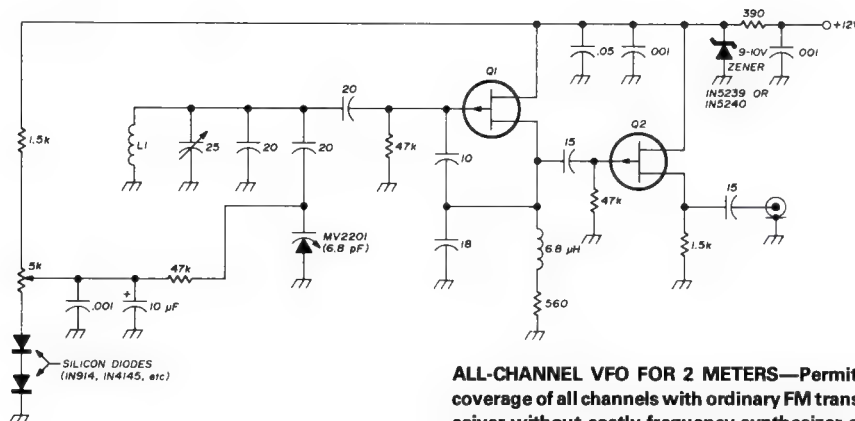


- C1 3-35 pF trimmer
- C2 8-60 pF trimmer
- C6-C11 10-pF concentric piston trimmers
- L1 2 turns no. 18, wound on 1/4" (6 mm) mandrel, 1/8" (3 mm) long
- L2,L4 brass strip, 0.5" (12.5 mm) wide, 1.5" (38 mm) long, mounted 1/8" (3 mm) above ground plane
- L3 2 turns 1/8" (3 mm) wide brass strip, 0.1" (2.5 mm) diameter, 0.5" (12.5 mm) long

422.4-MHz POWER AMPLIFIER—Used in local oscillator chain of 1296-MHz SSB transceiver to boost 10-mW output of chain to 500 mW as required for driving final diode-type tripler stage. Sections are connected together with miniature 50-ohm coax.—H. P. Shuch, Easy-to-Build SSB Transceiver for 1296 MHz, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1974, p 8–23.

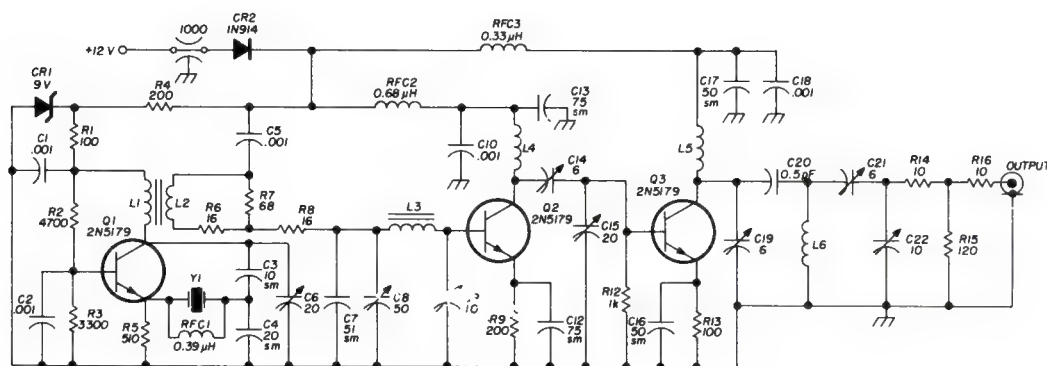


6.545-6.845 MHz VFO—Covers 40-meter amateur band of transceiver for SSB and CW with stable incremental tuning circuit using Motorola MV1654 varactor diode CR3. Tuner permits up to 10-kHz offset above or below VFO frequency. Varactor control voltage is set by offset tuning control R3. R4 compensates for differences in varactors and adjusts VFO for zero offset. Output buffering is provided by Q6 and Q7, with Q7 also serving as power amplifier for balanced mixer used in companion exciter of transmitter. S2 activates receiver offset. Relay K1 automatically turns off offset when receiver is in transmit or standby mode. Offset feature is needed only if there is frequency difference between transmitted and received signals. L4 has 5 turns No. 22 on 1/2-inch slug-tuned ceramic form.—W. J. Weiser, Simple SSB Transmitter and Receiver for 40 Meters, *Ham Radio*, March 1974, p 6-20.



ALL-CHANNEL VFO FOR 2 METERS—Permits coverage of all channels with ordinary FM transceiver without costly frequency synthesizer or individual channel crystals. Can also be used for tuning input of repeater when made necessary

by malicious or accidental interference. Replaces first crystal oscillator in FM transceiver and tunes over required range, generally one-third of first injection frequency. Operates at about 45 MHz for most transceivers, but frequency can easily be changed. Tuning pot (10-turn 5K with digital dial is best) can be placed remotely. VFO uses FET oscillator tuned by tuning diode (also known as Varicap, varactor, or variable-capacitance diode). Source-follower output stage buffers oscillator. Supply is regulated by zener. Q1 and Q2 can be MPF102 FETs, but 2N5668 or 2N5669 are better. L1 is 4 turns No. 16 1/2 inch in diameter. Article covers construction, testing, and installation in transceiver.—P. Franson, Simple Tunable Receiver Modification for VHF FM, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1974, p 40-43.



C6, C15 20-pF trimmer (JFD DJV 300)

C8 50-pF trimmer (JFD DVJ 305)

C9, C22 10-pF trimmer (JFD DVJ 302)

C14, C19, 6-pF trimmer (JFD DVJ 301)

C21

C20 0.5-pF ceramic (two 1-pF capacitors in series)

L1 10 turns no. 28 on Micrometals T-25-13 toroid core

L2 4 turns no. 28 on cold end of L1

L3

12 turns no. 28 on Micrometals T-25-13 toroid core

L4

6 turns no. 24, close wound on 0.1" (2.5 mm) diameter form

L5, L6

1 1/2 turn no. 22, 1/8" (3 mm) diameter, 1/4" (6 mm) long

RFC1

0.39 μ H miniature inductor (Nytronics Deci-Ductor)

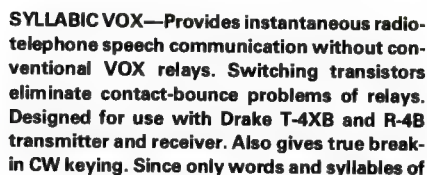
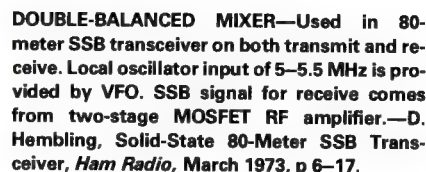
Y1

5th overtone crystal, series resonant, HC-18/U holder, 105.600 MHz for 28.8-MHz i-f

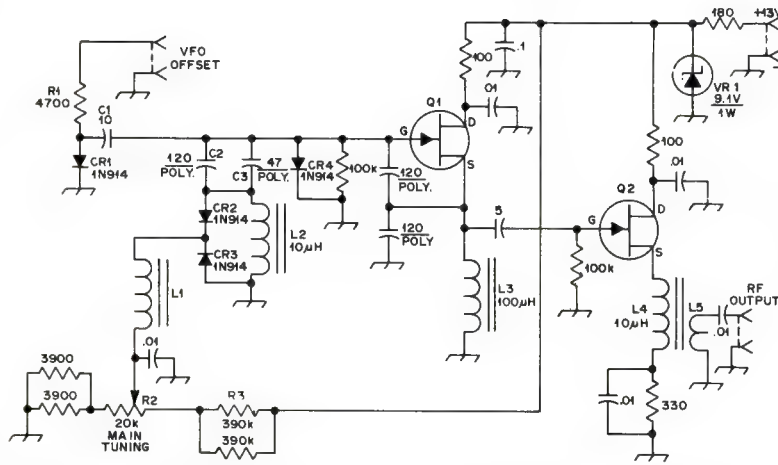
422.4-MHz CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR—Uses 105.6-MHz crystal oscillator followed by frequency-doubling stages to give desired output

for driving external diode-type tripler for which circuit is also given in article. Developed for use in 1296-MHz SSB transceiver for 23-cm amateur

band.—H. P. Shuch, Easy-to-Build SSB Transceiver for 1296 MHz, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1974, p 8-23.



are 1N914 or equivalent. RF choke is 2.5 mH rated 100 mA. Article describes operation in detail and gives installation and setup procedures.—R. W. Hitchcock, Syllabic VOX System for Drake Equipment, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1976, p 24-29.

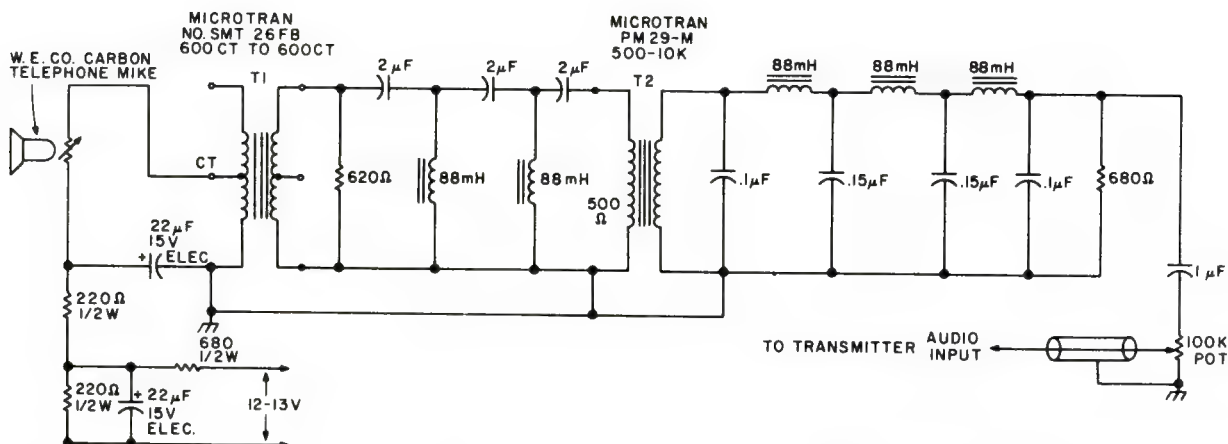
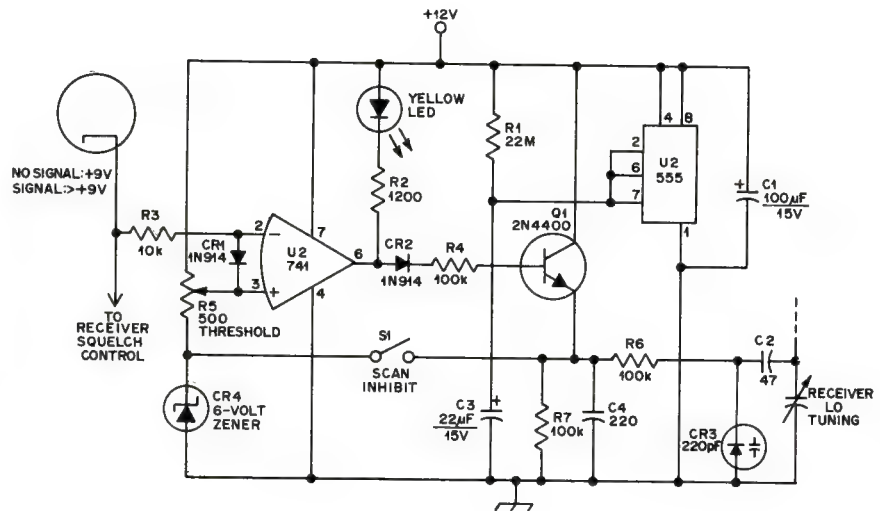


CR1-CR4 — Small-signal silicon diodes, 1N914 or equiv.
 J1-J3 — Phono jack.
 L1 — Modified rf choke (Radio Shack 273 102). Remove original turns and replace with approximately 100 turns no. 28 enam. wire.
 L2, L4 — Rf choke (Radio Shack 273-101).

L3 — Rf choke (Radio Shack 273-102).
 L5 — 1 turn no. 28 enam. wire over L4.
 Q1, Q2 — JFET (Radio Shack RS 2036 or equiv.).
 R2 — Slide potentiometer, 20 k Ω (from Radio Shack 271-1601).
 VR1 — Zener diode, 9.1 V, 1 W.

7-7.1 MHz VFO—JFET Q1 serves as oscillator, with frequency determined by C2, L2, CR2, and CR3; diodes operate in reverse-bias regions as voltage-variable capacitors. Amount of reverse bias applied by R2 determines capacitance and frequency. VFO operates on both transmit and receive; on transmit, no voltage is applied to VFO offset circuit R1-C1-CR1 so it has little effect on oscillator. On receive, +12 V applied to R1 makes CR1 conduct and places C1 across frequency-determining network to shift VFO about 100 kHz away from operating frequency so receiver will not be blocked. Q2 is buffer between oscillator and transmitter. VR1 provides regulated 9.1 V for oscillator and buffer. (Project was named after chopped beef can in which it was mounted.)—J. Rusgrove, *The CB Slider*, QST, March 1977, p 15-17.

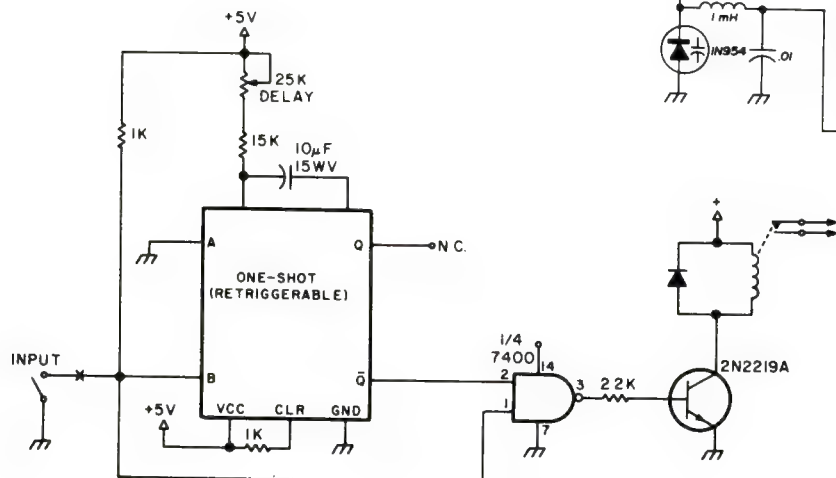
500-kHz SCAN ON 2 METERS—Circuit added to 2-meter transceiver sweeps 500-kHz segment of 2-meter band at 2-s intervals. When incoming signal is strong enough to trip receiver squelch, sweep stops and receiver locks on station. R4 and C3 determine scan rate. Adjust R1 for best lock-on. When signal is sensed, squelch is greater than 9 V on R3, driving output of U2 low, turning on LED, and removing charging voltage from R4. When signal disappears, output of U2 goes high and scanning continues.—W. Sward, *Add Frequency Scan to a Receiver for \$10*, QST, March 1977, p 48.



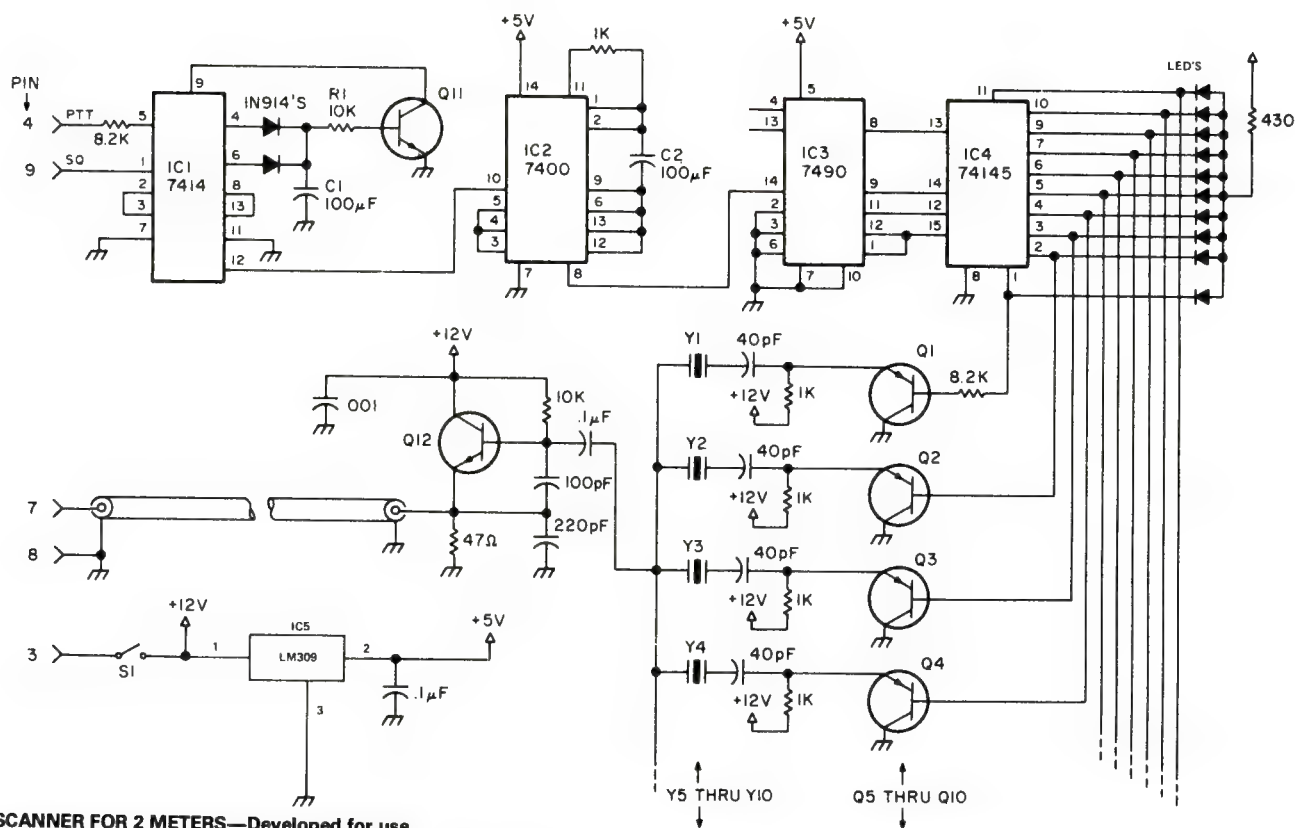
CARBON MIKE FOR MOBILE SERVICE—Filter enhances desirable characteristics of ordinary carbon mike taken from telephone, for use with

mobile transceiver. Required excitation voltage of 3.5 V for mike is reduced from 12 V of car battery by resistor network having hash filter to keep alternator whine out of audio system. Out-

put of 0.25 mV from mike-filter combination is reduced by 100k pot to value needed for transmitter.—S. Olberg, *The Carbon Marvel*, 73 Magazine, April 1977, p 120.

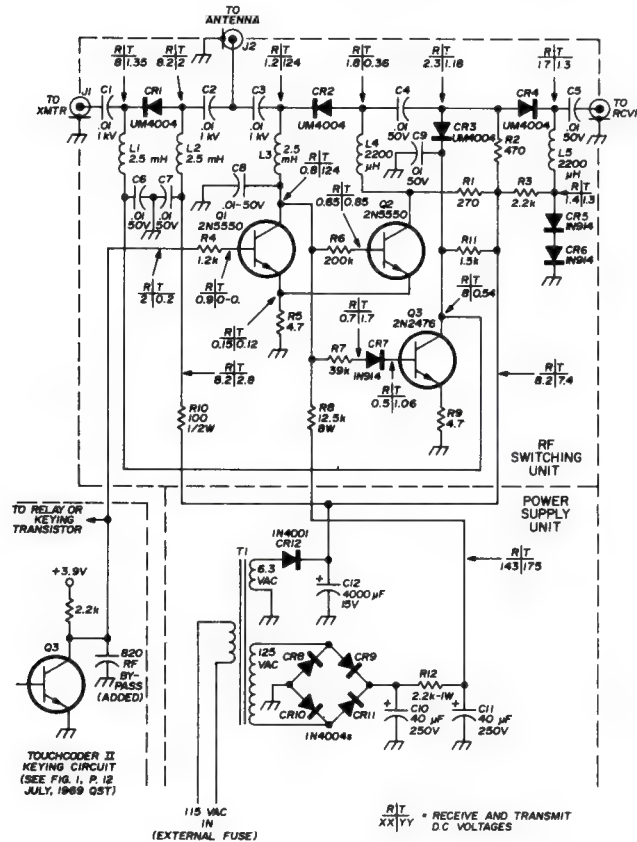
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TR SWITCH—Simple transmit-receive switch uses 74122 retriggerable mono MVBR with clear and one NAND gate. When input of gate goes low (during key down or speech), transistor conducts and closes relay. Relay stays closed for period determined by delay pot, to maintain transmit condition between dots or dashes or between other pauses. Switch may be removed and any other TTL-compatible input applied at point X.—B. Voight, The TTL One Shot, *73 Magazine*, Feb. 1977, p 56-58.

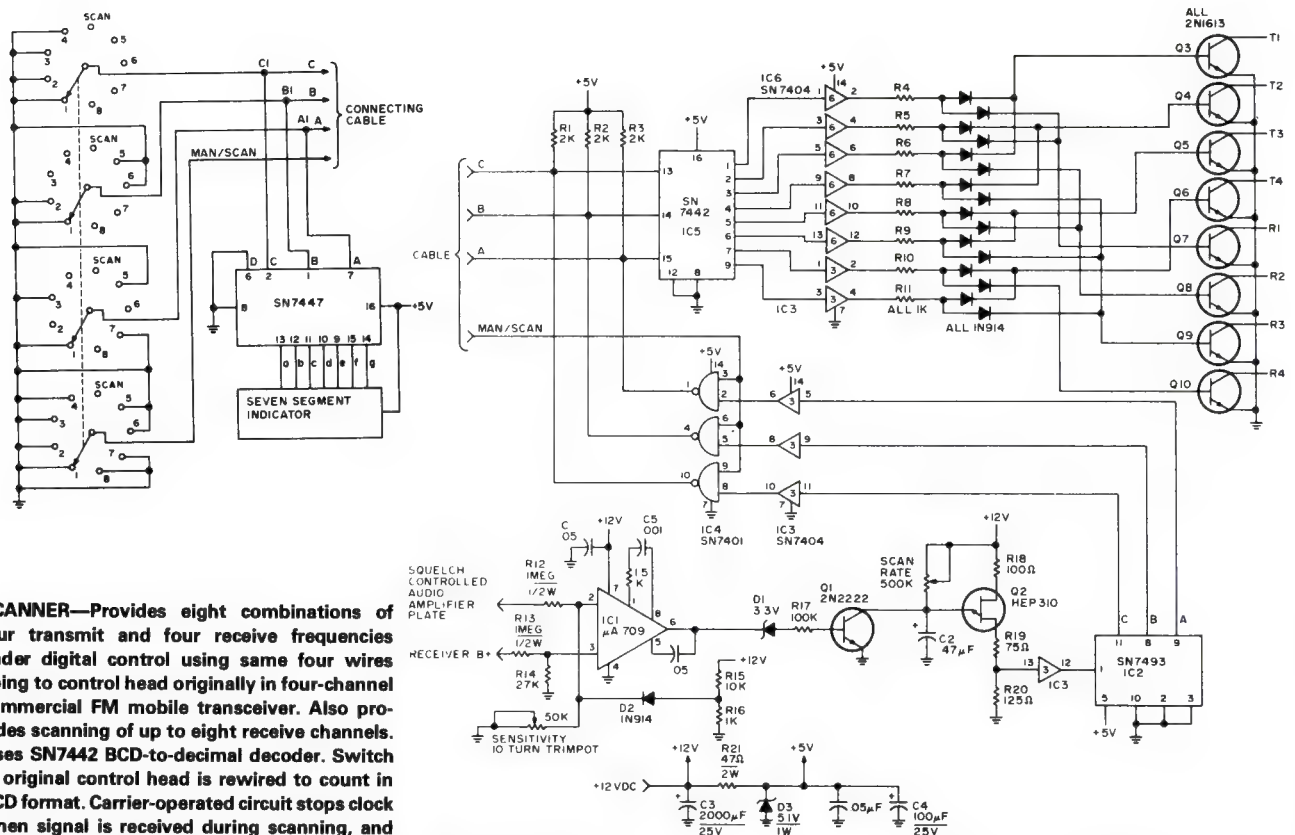


VFO operating between 11.255 and 12.255 MHz. Q1-Q10 can be 2N3638 or equivalent; Q11 is any NPN silicon such as 2N2102; and Q12 is 2N2102. LEDs operate from +12 V. In operation, scanner stops on active channel, and resumes scanning

5 s after channel goes off air. Article covers circuit operation, gives construction details, and tells how to calculate crystal frequency for each channel desired.—C. A. Kollar, Two Meter Scanner, 73 Magazine, June 1977, p 46-48.



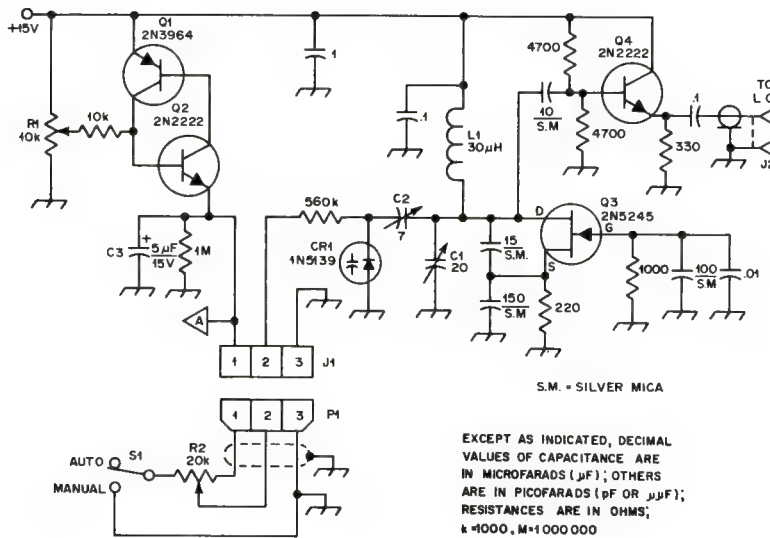
PIN-DIODE TR SWITCH—Solid-state TR switch operates at very high keying speeds and handles up to 100 W while transferring antenna between receiver and transmitter in accordance with transmitter keying demands. Uses Uni-trode UM4004 PIN diodes to provide about 0.2-dB insertion loss when forward-biased and about 30-dB isolation when reverse-biased. CR1 is forward-biased for about 45 mA DC and CR2 is reverse-biased by 124 V during transmit, for minimum loss in CR1 and maximum isolation in CR2. Circuit is designed to operate from collector of keying-circuit transistor in Touchcoder II (in dotted lines at lower left), but any source providing required T (transmit) and R (receive) DC voltages shown on diagram will key circuit. Article covers construction in detail.—J. K. Boomer, PIN Diode Transmit/Receive Switch for 80-10 Meters, *Ham Radio*, May 1976, p 10-15.



SCANNER—Provides eight combinations of four transmit and four receive frequencies under digital control using same four wires going to control head originally in four-channel commercial FM mobile transceiver. Also provides scanning of up to eight receive channels. Uses SN7442 BCD-to-decimal decoder. Switch in original control head is rewired to count in BCD format. Carrier-operated circuit stops clock when signal is received during scanning, and readout device displays number of channel being received. Clock is UJT Q2 with 500K pot

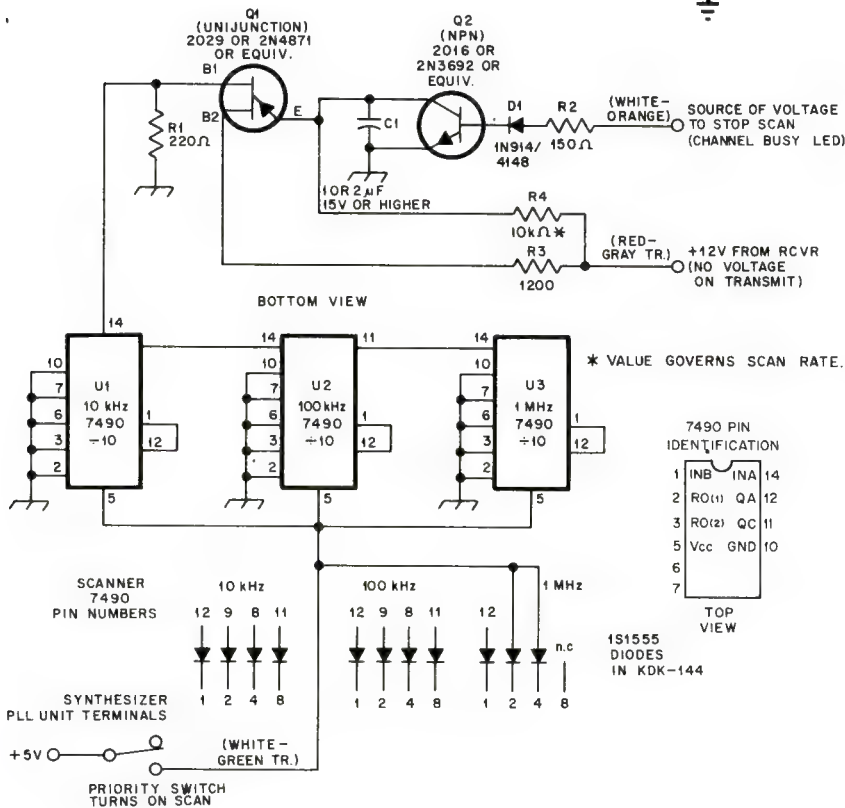
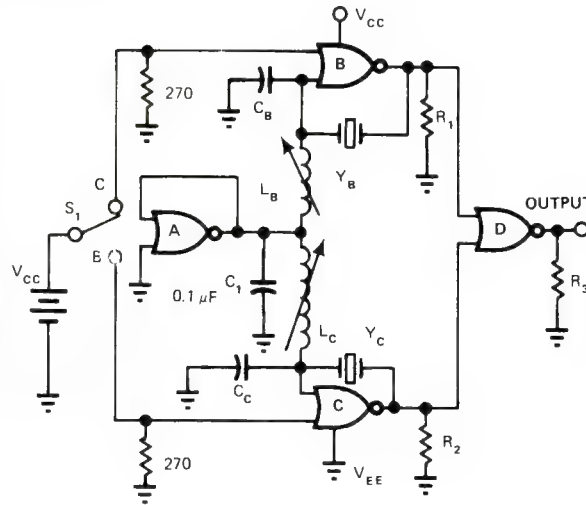
varying scanning rate. Article covers construction and testing.—C. Durst, Scanning Adapter

for FM Transceivers, *73 Magazine*, April 1973, p 73-78.

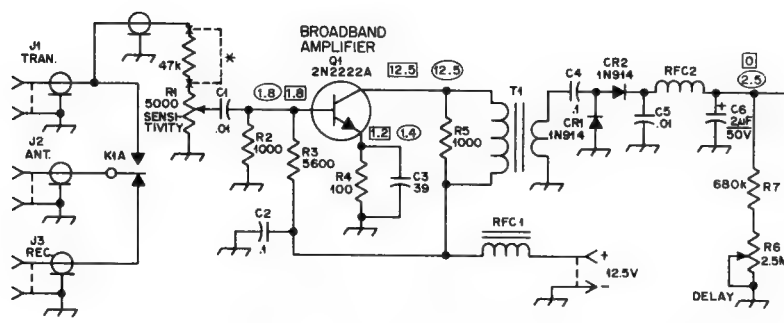


REMOTE TUNING—Simple sweep generator and 5–5.5 MHz VCO provide remote manual or automatic electronic tuning of 6-meter transceiver, for quick check of possible band openings a few kilohertz from frequency to which receiver is normally tuned. To adjust, set S1 on MANUAL and turn R2 fully counterclockwise. If signal at lowest received frequency is applied to antenna jack, signal can be centered within IF passband of receiver by adjusting C1. Next, turn R2 fully clockwise, apply signal at highest frequency to be received, and center signal within passband again by adjusting C2. With S1 in AUTO position, R1 determines highest frequency tuned. If sweep rate is too low, reduce value of C3. Point A is used to drive CRO through FET buffer stage, for displaying signals present within sweep range as pips on screen.—J. R. Bingham, Sweep 6 Meters and Really Clean Up! QST, April 1977, p 27–28.

76.25 AND 81.6 MHz—MC10102 ECL quad NOR gate provides convenient switching between two crystal oscillators, as required for change from receive to transmit in transceiver. Output level of about 0.8 V P-P can easily drive 50-ohm load and is fully buffered from oscillator sections. Gate A provides bias for oscillator gates B and C. Use 270 ohms for R_1 – R_3 . Crystals are fifth overtone; Y_B is 81.6 MHz with 97 nH for L_B and 39 pF for C_B , and Y_C is 76.25 MHz with 104 nH for L_C and 39 pF for C_C .—G. Griesmyer, Clocked CMOS One-Shot Has No RC Time Constant, EDN Magazine, May 20, 1978, p 164 and 172.

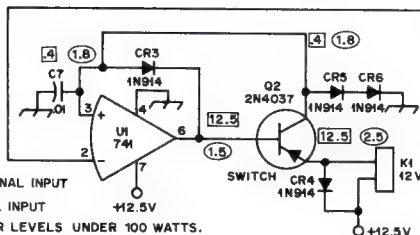


2-METER SCANNER—Designed for use with KDK-144 amateur 2-meter transceiver to provide automatic scanning between 146 and 147.990 MHz. When transceiver is switched to priority position, +5 VDC is applied to 7490 decade counters U1, U2, and U3 to activate scanner. Scanning stops when signal strong enough to open squelch turns on Darlington-connected transistors Q1 and Q2, shorting UJT timing capacitor C1 which is 1–2 μ F.—R. W. Shoemaker, Jr., A Scanner for KDK, QST, Oct. 1978, p 36–37.

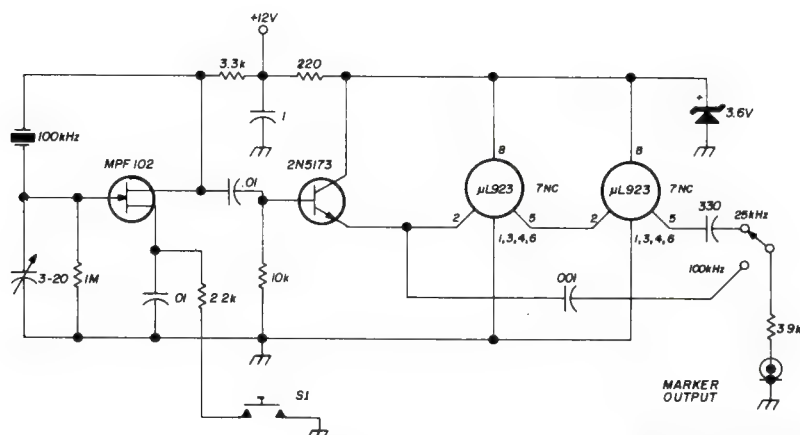


EXCEPT AS INDICATED, DECIMAL VALUES OF CAPACITANCE ARE IN MICROFARADS (μ F); OTHERS ARE IN PICOFARADS (pF OR μ pF); RESISTANCES ARE IN OHMS; k=1000, M=1000000

□ = DC VOLTAGE WITH NO SIGNAL INPUT
○ = DC VOLTAGE WITH SIGNAL INPUT
* = OMIT RESISTOR FOR POWER LEVELS UNDER 100 WATTS.



RF-SENSING TR SWITCH—System detects presence of RF at output of transmitter and changes antenna connection from receiver to transmitter instantly and automatically. No modifications are required for transmitter or receiver. RF voltage divider R1 permits use with transmitters of any power. Broadband amplifier Q1 feeds voltage doubler CR1-CR2 through broadband toroidal step-down transformer T1. CR6, R7, and R6 form adjustable timing network that governs hold-in time of relay K1. Inverting amplifier U1 turns on Q2 for energizing K1 and switching antenna to transmitter when RF is sensed. When no rectified RF reaches U1, Q2 is cut off and antenna is changed over to receiver. RFC1 and RFC2 have 42 turns No. 28 enamel on Amidon FT-50-43 core. T1 uses Amidon FT-50-43 core, with 25 turns No. 28 enamel for primary and 5 turns No. 28 over this for secondary.—D. DeMaw and J. Rusgrove, *An RF-Sensed Antenna Changeover Relay*, QST, Aug. 1976, p 21-23.



MARKER GENERATOR—Crystal-controlled frequency marker for 80-meter SSB transceiver provides front-panel control of either 25- or 100-

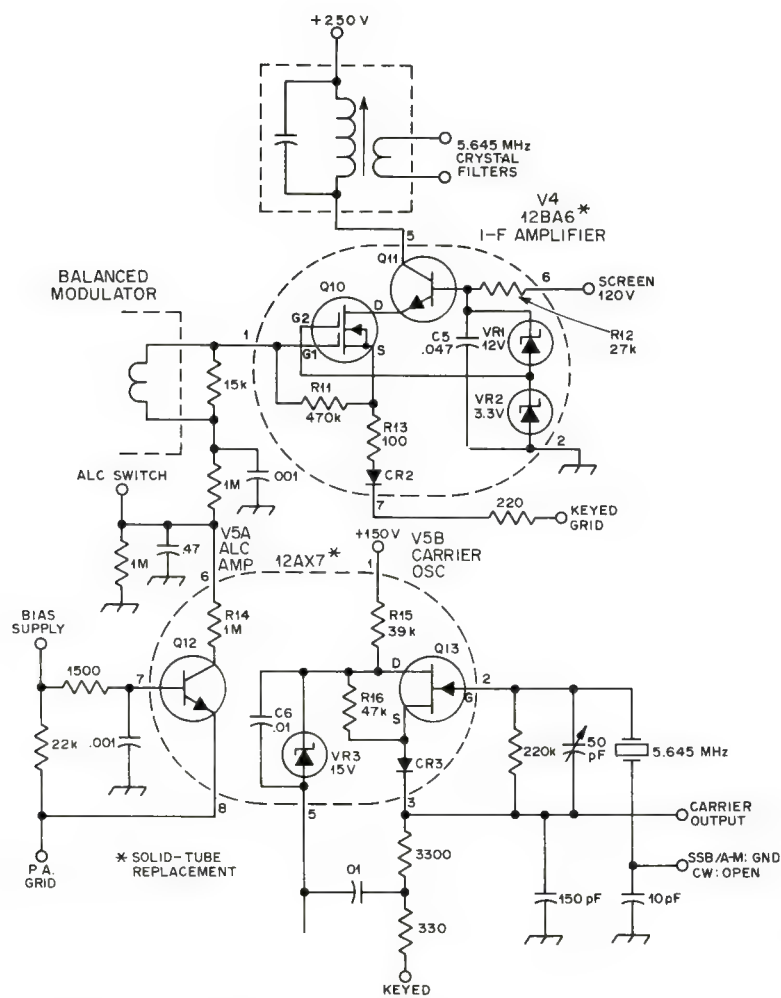
kHz markers. S1 activates circuit by completing source circuit of FET momentarily. Two μ L923 JK flip-flops divide 100-kHz crystal frequency

down to 25 kHz. 3-20 pF trimmer is adjusted to zero-beat crystal against receiver tuned to WWV.—D. Hembling, *Solid-State 80-Meter SSB Transceiver*, *Ham Radio*, March 1973, p 6-17.

CHAPTER 99

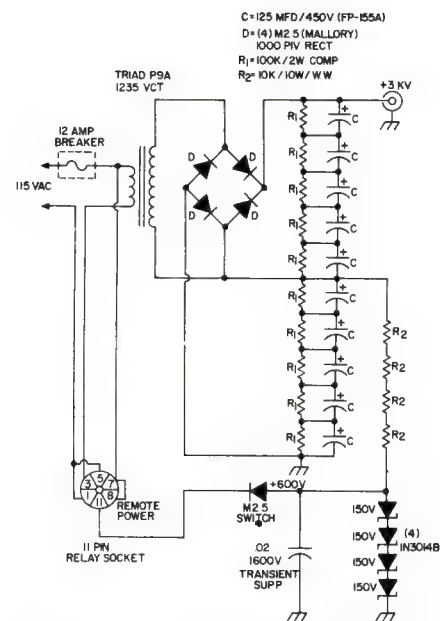
Transmitter Circuits

Covers circuits specifically developed for use in AM, FM, and CW communication transmitters for amateur, aircraft, marine, satellite relay, long-wave, and other applications. Power ratings range from fractions of watt for QRP low-power CW transmitters up to 2 kW for moonbounce transmitter. Circuits for measuring RF output power are included.



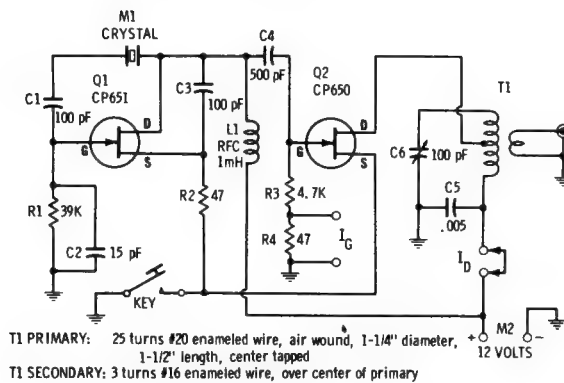
CR2, CR3 — General-purpose silicon diode, 300 PIV, 1N645 or equivalent.
Q10 — N-channel dual-gate MOSFET, 25 V(BR), 3N206 or equiv.
Q11 — Npn transistor, 300 V(BR), Texas Inst., TIS131.
Q12 — Npn transistor, 300 V(BR), Texas

Inst., A5T5058.
Q13 — N-channel JFET 30 V(BR), 2N5246 or equiv.
VR1 — Zener diode, 12 V, 400 mW, 1N759.
VR2 — Zener diode, 3.3 V, 1 W, 1N746.
VR3 — Zener diode, 15 V, 400 mW, 1N965.



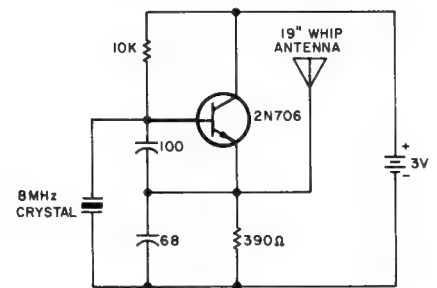
3 kV AT 2 kW—Developed as supply for 1-kW linear amplifier used in 2-meter moonbounce communication. Article covers construction, with emphasis on insulation requirements, and gives circuit of 1-kW amplifier using Eimac 5-500A pentode.—R. W. Campbell, Kilowatt Linear Amplifier for 2 Meters, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1973, p 29–35.

TRANSISTORS FOR OSCILLATOR AND IF TUBES—Article covers replacement of tubes in Drake T-4XB transmitter with solid-state equivalent circuits mounted in 7-pin and 9-pin mini-tube plugs. V4 uses dual-cascode MOSFET, with CR2 and zeners providing high-voltage protection from keyed grid. Carrier oscillator V5B uses single low-voltage high-μ JFET with zener voltage regulator in original grounded “plate” oscillator circuit. High keyed-ground voltages are isolated by CR3 and R16. Automatic level control amplifier V5A is single high-voltage transistor. R14 synthesizes 12AX7 plate resistance, to maintain same audio time response.—H. J. Sartori, Solid-Tubes—a New Life for Old Designs, QST, April 1977, p 45–50.

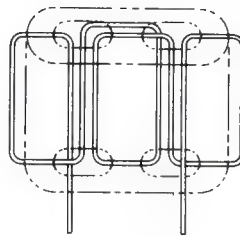
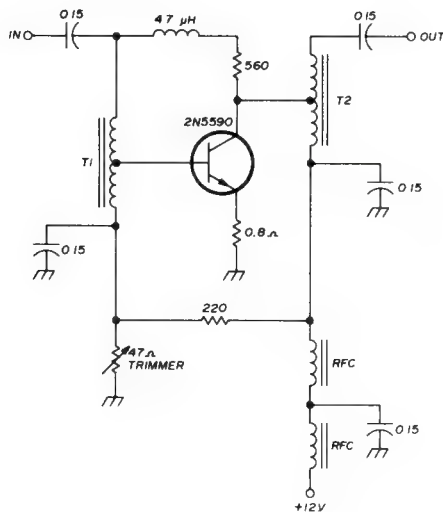


5-W FET TRANSMITTER—Values shown give operation in 40-meter amateur band. Drain of power FET Q2 is connected to tap on primary of resonant tank circuit.—E. M. Noll, "FET Princi-

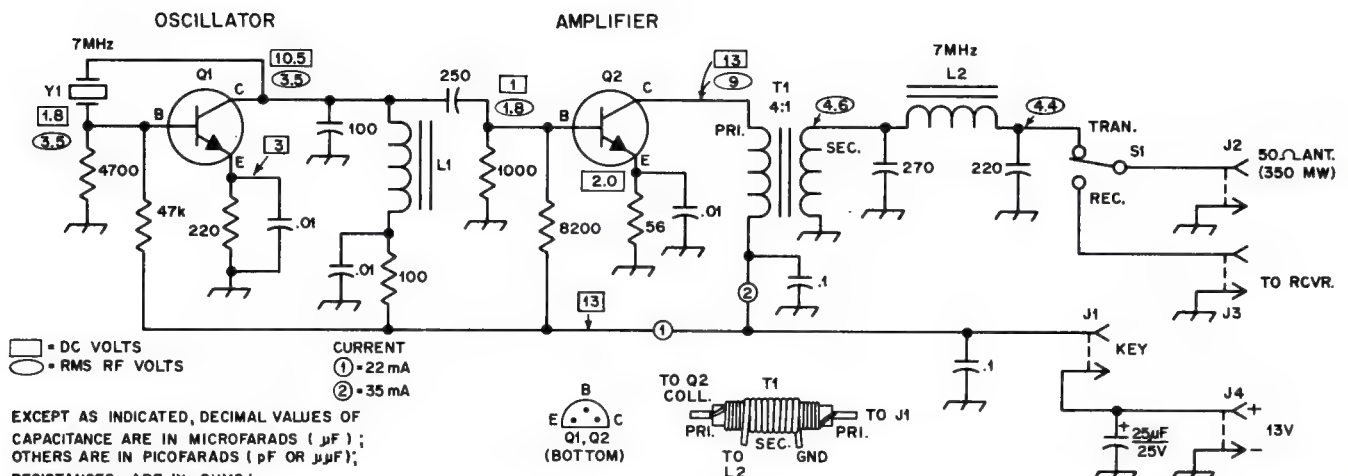
ples, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 188-189.



144-MHz LOW-POWER—Used as weak-signal source for tuning circuits of 2-m receiver or preamp when no stations are on air.—C. Sonderoth, *Really Soup Up Your 2m Receiver*, 73 Magazine, Feb. 1976, p 40-42.

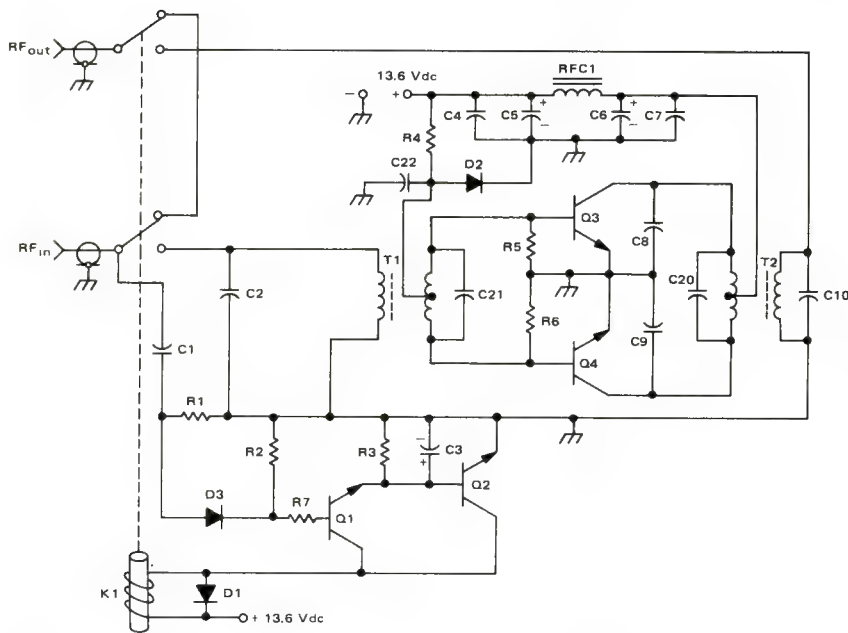


4-W LINEAR—Produces power output of 4 W across high-frequency RF range from 300 kHz to 30 MHz, for output of low-power QRP transmitter or as driver for final amplifier of higher-power transmitter. Gain is only 3 dB down at frequency limits and is still useful at 6 meters. Amplifier output may be shorted or left open indefinitely even with full drive. Stability and wide frequency response are achieved by adding considerable negative feedback to otherwise conventional broadband amplifier. T1 and T2 are wound on two-hole balun cores as found in TV sets, such as Phillips 4322-020-31520. Two lengths of No. 22 enamel are twisted about 3 times per inch and then wound through core as shown. One end of one wire is connected to opposite end of other wire to serve as center tap for transformer. Transformers are responsible for wide frequency response of amplifier.—J. A. Koehler, *Four-Watt Wideband Linear Amplifier*, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1976, p 42-44.



Shack choke 273-101 and filling form with No. 28 or 30 enamel to give 24 μH. Similar choke is unwound so only 11 turns remain (1.36 μH), with turns spaced one wire thickness apart for L2. Adjust spacing of turns for maximum output during final tune-up with transmitter operating into 50-ohm load. For T1, remove all but 50 turns

from 100-μH Radio Shack choke 273-102 and wind 25 turns No. 22 or 24 enamel over these. Supply can be nine Penlite, C, or D cells in series or 12-V or 13-V regulated DC supply. Q1 and Q2 are 2N2222A or equivalent. Y1 is 7-MHz fundamental crystal.—D. DeMaw, *Build a Tuna-Tin 2*, *QST*, May 1976, p 14-16.

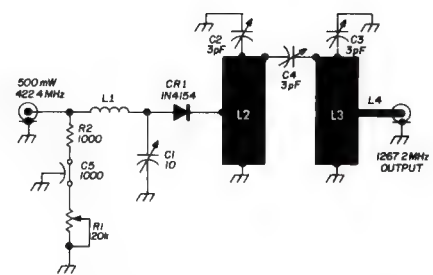


- C1 = 33 pF Dipped Mica
 C2 = 18 pF Dipped Mica
 C3 = 10 μ F 35 Vdc for AM operation,
 100 μ F 35 Vdc for SSB operation.
 C4 = .1 μ F Erie
 C5 = 10 μ F 35 Vdc Electrolytic
 C6 = 1 μ F Tantalum
 C7 = .001 μ F Erie Disc
 C8, 9 = 330 pF Dipped Mica
 R1 = 100 k Ω 1/4 W Resistor
 R2, 3 = 10 k Ω 1/4 W Resistor
 R4 = 33 Ω 5 W Wire Wound Resistor
 R5, 6 = 10 Ω 1/2 W Resistor

- R7 = 100 Ω 1/4 W Resistor
 RFC1 = 9 Ferroxcube Beads on #18 AWG Wire
 D1 = 1N4001
 D2 = 1N4997
 D3 = 1N914
 Q1, Q2 = 2N4401
 Q3, 4 = MRF454
 T1, T2 = 16:1 Transformers
 C20 = 910 pF Dipped Mica
 C21 = 1100 pF Dipped Mica
 C10 = 24 pF Dipped Mica
 C22 = 500 μ F 3 Vdc Electrolytic
 K1 = Potter & Brumfield
 KT11A 12 Vdc Relay or Equivalent

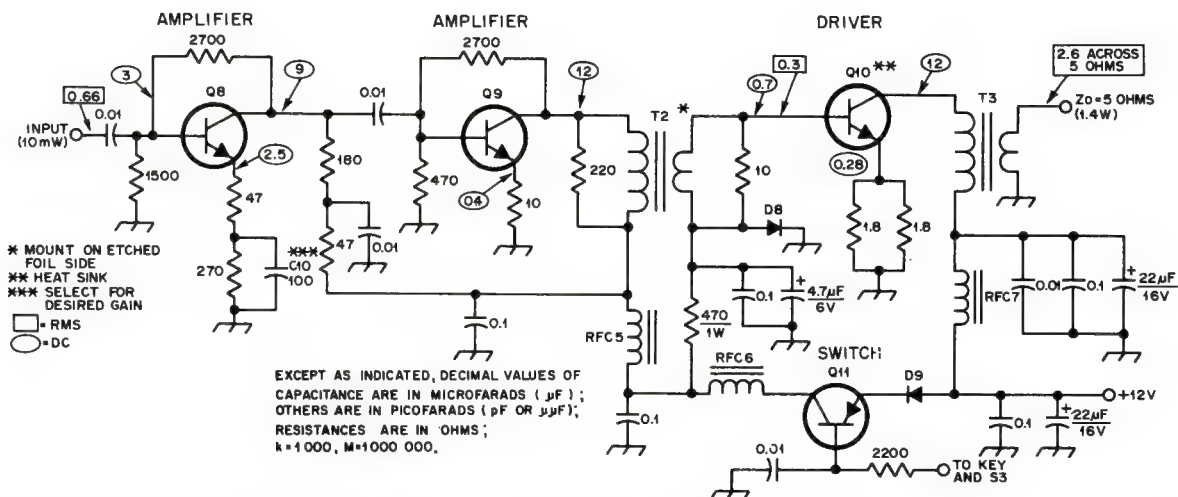
2-30 MHz 140-W LINEAR—Uses two Motorola MRF454 transistors Q3-Q4 in circuit providing relatively flat gain over frequency band, as required for power amplifier of amateur SSB transmitter. Bias diode D2 is mounted on heat-

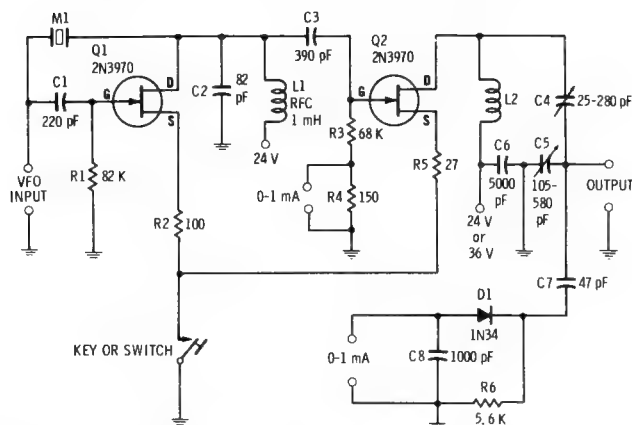
sink of Q3-Q4 for temperature tracking. Circuit includes carrier-operated relay driven by Q1 and Q2.—T. Bishop, "140W (PEP) Amateur Radio Linear Amplifier 2-30MHz," *Motorola, Phoenix, AZ*, 1976, EB-63.



- C1 = 1-10 pF concentric piston trimmer
 C2, C3 = 0.3-3 pF concentric piston trimmer
 C4 = 1N4154 high-speed switching diode
 L1 = 2 turns no. 20, 0.1" (2.5 mm) diameter, 0.25" (6 mm) long
 L2 = micro-stripline, 0.3" (7.5 mm) wide, 0.865" (22 mm) long, grounded at bottom, tapped 0.20" (5 mm) from ground end
 L3 = Same as L2 but tapped 0.25" (6 mm) from ground end
 L4 = 50-ohm micro-stripline, 0.1" (2.5 mm) wide, any length
 R1 = 20k, 10-turn trimpot

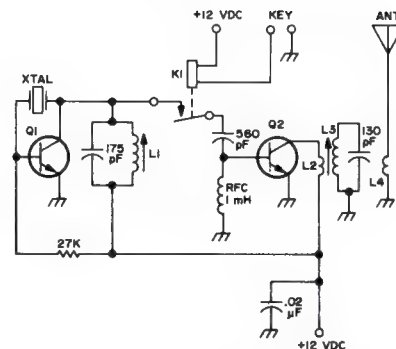
100 W AT 432 MHz—Two-transistor 100-W PEP solid-state linear amplifier can be used for SSB activity in satellite relay service or for linear, CW, or FM service. Circuit uses Motorola MRF306 28-V 60-W 225-400 MHz power transistors in narrow-band parallel amplifier operating in class AB linear mode. Drive level is about 10 W PEP. Article covers construction and tune-up.—R. K. Olsen, 100-Watt Solid-State Power Amplifier for 432 MHz, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1975, p 36-43.



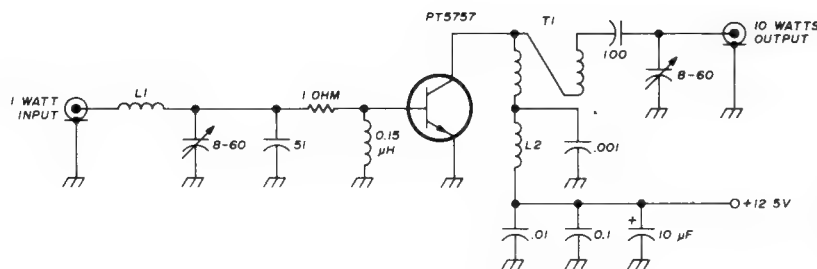


1/4-W CW TRANSMITTER—Low-power two-stage FET transmitter for 80-meter amateur band uses Pierce crystal oscillator that requires no output resonant circuit. DC milliammeter can be connected across 150-ohm resistor in gate circuit of second transistor to indicate strength of oscillator output signal. Resonant circuit of RF amplifier Q2 uses toroid L2 (56 turns

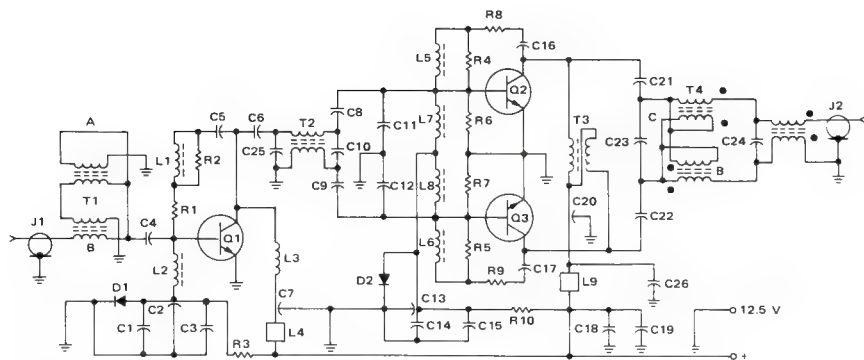
No. 24 enamel on $\frac{1}{4}$ -in Permacor 57-1541 core) and two series-connected trimmers. Milliammeter is connected across C8 when level of RF output voltage is to be measured.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 204-207.



2-METER QRP—Can supply up to 1 W of RF output on CW for portable or low-power (QRP) amateur radio operation. Provides chirpless keying with negligible backwave. Operates from 12-V car battery or lantern batteries. Oscillator uses 7-MHz fundamental crystal and 40080 transistor Q1, with 40081 in final stage. L1 is 20 turns No. 28 on $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slug-tuned form. L3 is 28 turns No. 28 on $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slug-tuned form, with 5 turns No. 24 wound on it for L2 and the same for L4. Article covers construction and operation.—C. Kline, "Simple QRP Transmitter," *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1973, p 65-67.



10 W ON 2 METERS—Single TRW PT5757 transistor provides 10-W output when operating from 12.5-V auto battery. L1 is 4 turns No. 20 enamel and L2 is 10 turns No. 20, both with $\frac{3}{32}$ -inch inner diameter. T1 is 4:1 transmission-line transformer made from 3-inch length of twisted-pair No. 20 enamel.—J. Fisk, "Two-Meter Power Amplifier," *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1974, p 67.



C1, C14, C18 - 0.1 μ F ceramic
C2, C7, C13, C20 - 0.001 μ F feed through
C3 - 100 μ F/3V
C4, C6 - 0.033 μ F mylar
C5 - 0.0047 μ F mylar
C8, C9 - 0.015 and 0.033 μ F mylars in parallel
C10 - 470 pF mica
C11, C12 - 560 pF mica
C15 - 1000 μ F/3 V
C16, C17 - 0.015 μ F mylar
C19 - 10 pF 15 V
C21, C22 - two 0.068 μ F mylars in parallel
C23 - 330 pF mica
C24 - 39 pF mica
C25 - 680 pF mica
C26 - .01 μ F ceramic

R1, R6, R7 - 10 Ω , 1/2 W carbon
R2 - 51 Ω , 1/2 W carbon
R3 - 240 Ω , 1 W wire W
R4, R5 - 18 Ω , 1 W carbon
R8, R9 - 27 Ω , 2 W carbon
R10 - 33 Ω , 6 W wire W

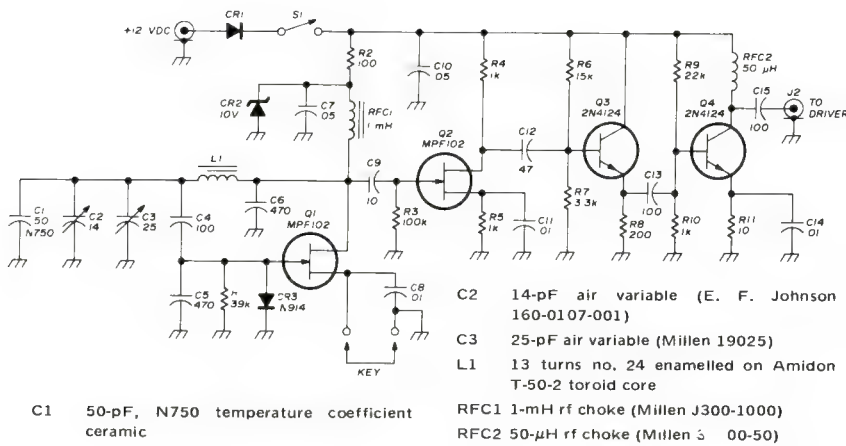
L1 - 0.22 μ H molded choke
L2, L7, L8 - 10 μ H molded choke
L5, L6 - 0.15 μ H
L3 - 25 t, #26 wire, wound on a 100 Ω , 2 W resistor. (1.0 μ H)
L4, L9 - 3 ferrite beads each

T1 - 2 twisted pairs of #26 wire, 8 twists per inch. A = 4 turns, B = 8 turns. Core - Stackpole 57 9322-11, Indiana General F627 8Q1 or equivalent
T2 - 2 twisted pairs of #24 wire, 8 twists per inch, 6 turns (Core as above)
T3 - 2 twisted pairs of #20 wire, 6 twists per inch, 4 turns (Core as above)
T4 - A and B = 2 twisted pairs of #24 wire, 8 twists per inch, 5 turns each. C = 1 twisted pair of #24 wire, 8 turns. Core - Stackpole 57 9074 11, Indiana General F 624 19Q1 or equivalent

Q1 - 2N6367
Q2, Q3 - 2N6368
D1 - 1N4001
D2 - 1N4997

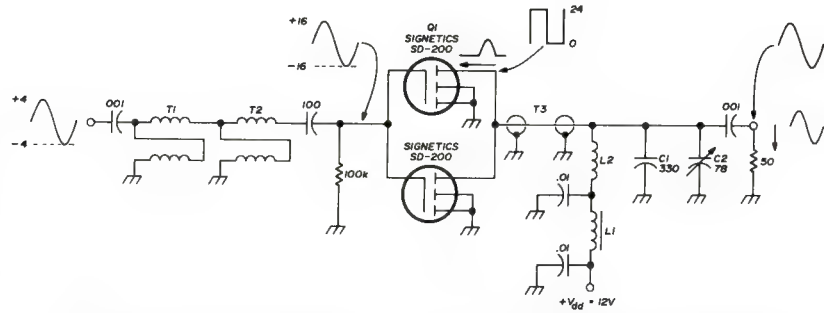
J1, J2 - BNC connectors

80-W LINEAR FOR MOBILE SSB—Designed for operation from 12.5-V supply, using driver stage to provide total power gain of about 30 dB for 3-30 MHz band. Negative collector-to-base feedback provides gain compensation in both driver and output stages. Low circuit impedances make layout and construction more critical than with higher-voltage circuits.—H. Granberg, "Broadband Linear Power Amplifiers Using Push-Pull Transistors," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-593, p 7.



20-METER VFO—Tunes from 14.0 to 14.2 MHz, using stable Vackar design. Protective diode CR1 can be any silicon rectifier. Clamping diode CR3 improves stability by preventing conduction in gate of JFET oscillator Q1.—C. E. Galbreath, *Low-Power Solid-State VFO Transmitter for 20 Meters*, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1973, p 6-11.

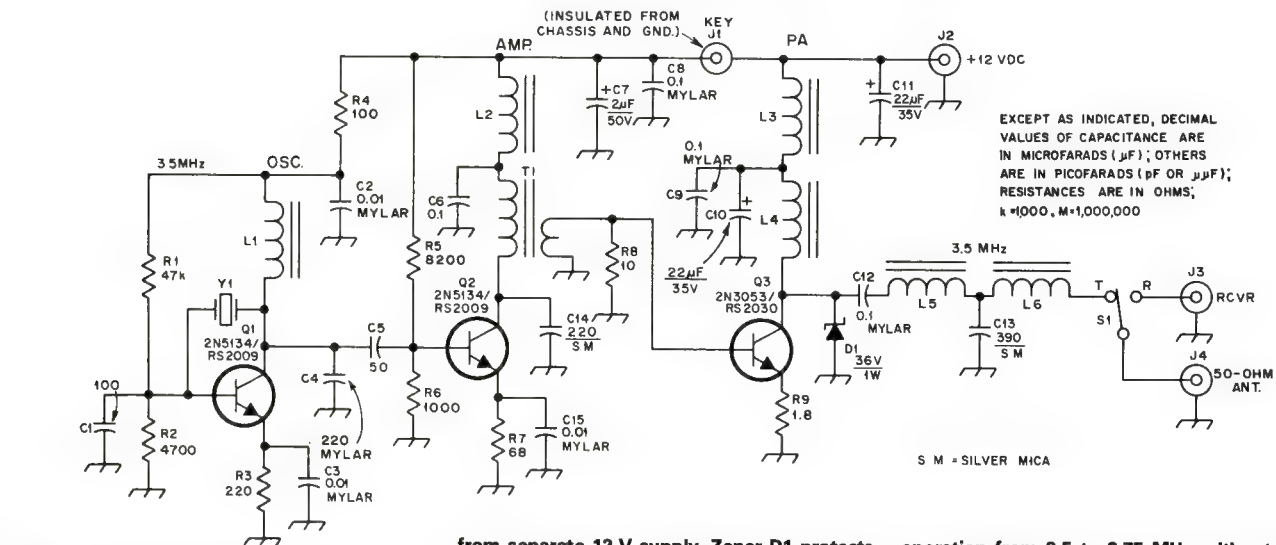
300-mW 25-MHz AMPLIFIER—Uses quarter-wavelength transmission line T3 in place of parallel-tuned traps to pass even-harmonic current freely while blocking odd harmonics. Circuit can be adapted to 300-mW walkie-talkie for 6 or 10 meters. At 25 MHz, efficiency is 73%.—F. H. Raab, *High-Efficiency RF Power Amplifiers*, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1974, p 8-29.



D1 — 36-V, 1-W Zener diode.
J1-J4, incl. — Single-hole mount phono jack.
L1 — 100-μH choke (Radio Shack 273-102).
L2-L4, incl. — 10-μH choke (Radio Shack 273-101).

L5 — 12-μH inductor (Radio Shack 273-101 with 4 turns no. 26 enam. wire added).
L6 — 8.9-μH inductor (Radio Shack 273-101 with 3 turns removed).
S1 — Miniature spdt toggle or slide switch.

T1 — Broadband transformer (Radio Shack 273-101 for primary, with 5-turn secondary of no. 26 enam. wire over C6 end of primary).
Y1 — 80-meter fundamental type of crystal (crystal socket optional).

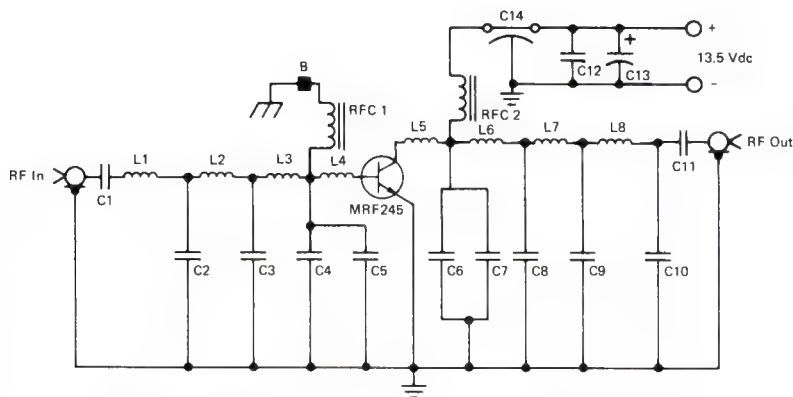


80-METER CW FOR QRP—Low-power transmitter can be mounted on small can for operation

from separate 12-V supply. Zener D1 protects Q3 by clamping on RF voltage peaks in excess of 36 V. Output tank of Q3 gives satisfactory

operation from 3.5 to 3.75 MHz without tuning.—D. DeMaw, *Build This "Sardine Sender," QST*, Oct. 1978, p 15-17 and 38.

143–156 MHz 80-W AMPLIFIER—Single transistor mounted on heavy heatsink provides about 9.4-dB gain. 8-W drive at 13.5 VDC produces full output power. Series tuning inductors are printed striplines with ground plane removed beneath them; report gives designs for photo-masks. Transistor will withstand 20:1 VSWR at all phase angles.—T. Bishop, "A Single-Device, 80-Watt, 50-Ohm VHF Amplifier," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, EB-46.

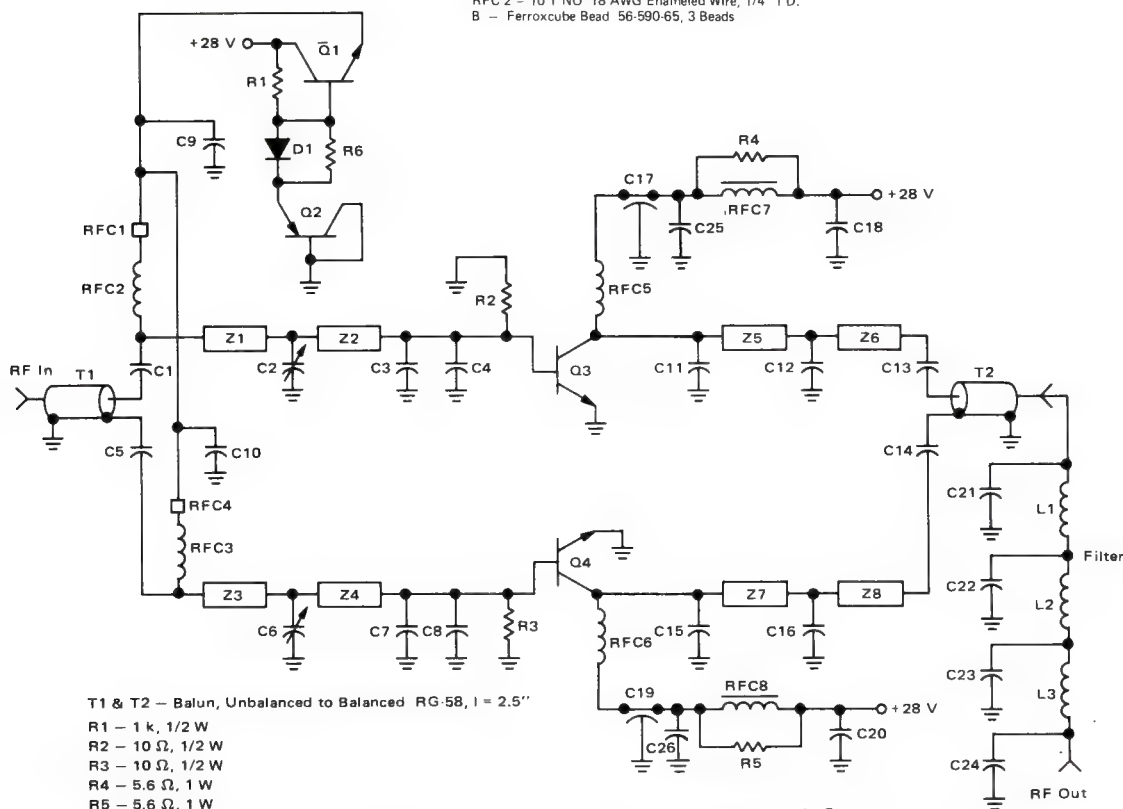


C1, 11 - 500 pF Dipped mica
C2, 9 - 10 pF UNELCO
C3 - 60 pF UNELCO
C4, 5 - 250 pF UNELCO
C6, 7 - 250 pF UNELCO
C8 - 80 pF UNELCO
C10 - 40 pF UNELCO
C12 - 0.1 μ F Erie Redcap
C13 - 1 μ F Tantalum
C14 - 680 pF Allen Bradley Feed-Thru

L1 - 1.2 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
L2 - 3.5 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
L3 - 4.0 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
L4, L5 - 0.3 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
L6 - 2.7 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
L7 - 0.8 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor
L8 - 3.0 X 0.3 cm Airline Inductor

Board - G10, $\epsilon_r \approx 5$, $t = 0.16$ cm, 57 gm, Copper Clad
connectors - BNC

RFC1 - 0.15 μ H Molded choke
RFC2 - 10 T NO 18 AWG Enamelled Wire, 1/4" I.D.
B - Ferroxcube Bead 56-590-65, 3 Beads



BAND-SWITCHED TANK CIRCUIT
250V

SCREEN
220V
A-M: 25-35V

V9*
12BY7A
DRIVER

VR9
100V

Q18

VR8
15V

Q17
G2
G1

R19
1.5M

R20
4.7M

R21
1M

R22
3.3M

R23
33

R24
4.7

R25
12k

R26
68k
1W

C11
.004

C12
10pF

C13
100pF

C14
.001

C15
4.7

C16
.001

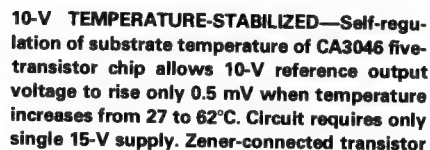
PCB SHIELD

KEYED BIAS
-25V

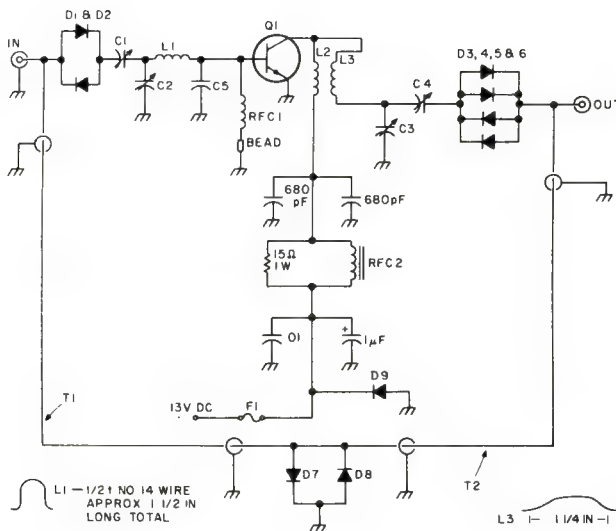
*** SOLID-TUBE REPLACEMENT**

Q17 - N-channel dual-gate MOSFET, 25 V(BR) 3N206.
Q18 - Npn transistor, 300 V(BR), TIS131.

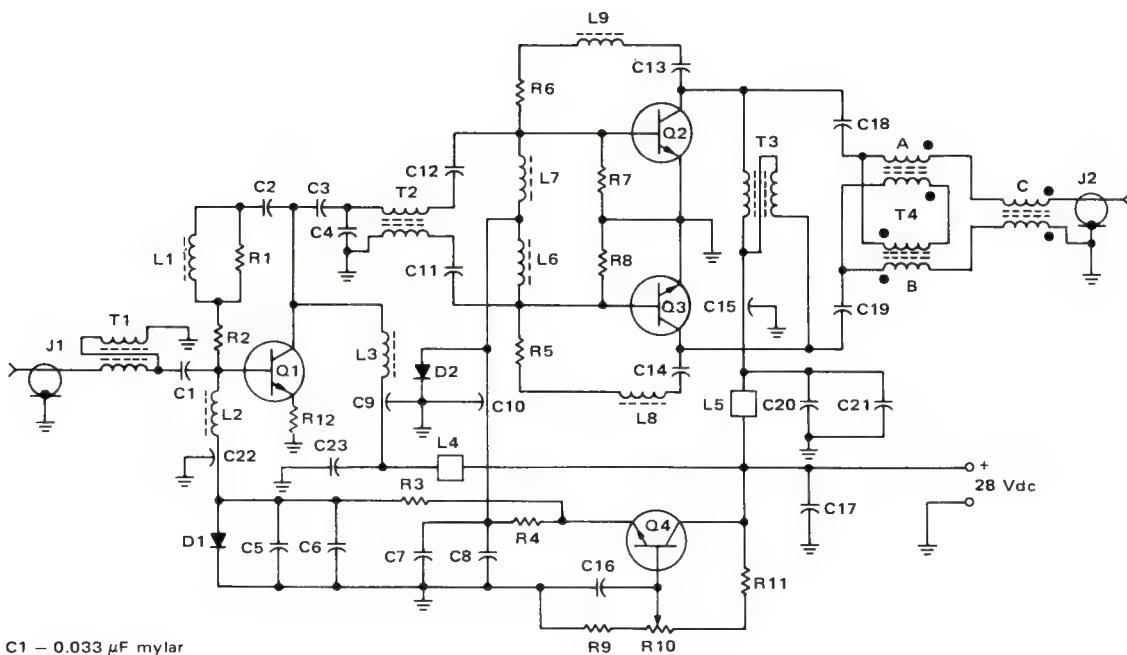
VR8 - Zener diode, 15 V, 400 mW, 1N965
VR9 - Zener diode, 100 V, 5 W, 1N5378.



as chip heater. Opamp A_2 ($\mu A741G$) and associated components (including Q_1 - Q_2 in feedback path) act as self-regulating (zener-current) voltage reference.—M. J. Shah, A Self-Regulating Temperature-Stabilized Reference, *EDN Magazine*, May 20, 1974, p 74 and 76.



2-METER POWER AMPLIFIER—Provides 10-dB gain with full 30-W output at 160 MHz and about 0.5-dB more gain at 150 MHz, using Motorola MRF238 transistor. C1-C4 are Arco 463, 464, or 424. RFC1 is 10 turns No. 20 on 270-ohm $\frac{1}{2}$ -W resistor. C5 is three 90-pF silver mica in parallel. RFC2 is 6 to 8 turns No. 18 on toroid. L1 is $\frac{1}{2}$ turn No. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. L2 is 4 turns No. 14 spaced on $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter. L3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch curve of No. 14. D1-D8 are 1N4148. T1 and T2 are one quarter-wavelength of RG-174 or similar 50-ohm coax. D9 is 2-A silicon rectifier.—D. J. Lynch, Build a 2m Power Amp, 73 Magazine, Nov. 1977, p 96-97.



C1 - 0.033 μ F mylar
C2, C3 - 0.01 μ F mylar
C4 - 620 pF dipped mica
C5, C7, C16 - 0.1 μ F ceramic
C6 - 100 μ F/15 V electrolytic
C8 - 500 μ F/6 V electrolytic
C9, C10, C15, C22 - 1000 pF feed through
C11, C12 - 0.01 μ F
C13, C14 - 0.015 μ F mylar
C17 - 10 μ F/35 V electrolytic
C18, C19, C21 - Two 0.068 μ F mylars in parallel
C20 - 0.1 μ F disc ceramic
C23 - 0.1 μ F disc ceramic
R1 - 220 Ω , 1/4 W carbon
R2 - 47 Ω , 1/2 W carbon
R3 - 820 Ω , 1 W wire W
R4 - 35 Ω , 5 W wire W
R5, R6 - Two 150 Ω , 1/2 W carbon in parallel
R7, R8 - 10 Ω , 1/2 W carbon
R9, R11 - 1 k, 1/2 W carbon
R10 - 1 k, 1/2 W potentiometer
R12 - 0.85 Ω (6 5.1 Ω or 4 3.3 Ω 1/4 W resistors in parallel, divided equally between both emitter leads)

T1 - 4:1 Transformer, 6 turns, 2 twisted pairs of #26 AWG enameled wire (8 twists per inch)
T2 - 1:1 Balun, 6 turns, 2 twisted pairs of #24 AWG enameled wire (6 twists per inch)
T3 - Collector choke, 4 turns, 2 twisted pairs of #22 AWG enameled wire (6 twists per inch)
T4 - 1:4 Transformer Balun, A&B - 5 turns, 2 twisted pairs of #24, C - 8 turns, 1 twisted pair of #24 AWG enameled wire (All windings 6 twists per inch). (T4 - Indiana General F624-19Q1, - All others are Indiana General F627-8Q1 ferrite toroids or equivalent.)

PARTS LIST

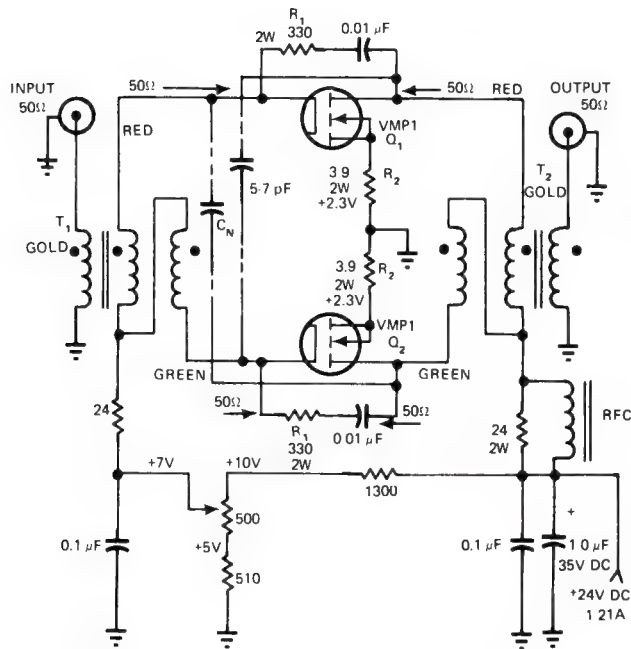
L1 - .33 μ H, molded choke
L2, L6, L7 - 10 μ H, molded choke
L3 - 1.8 μ H (Ohmite 2-144)
L4, L5 - 3 ferrite beads each
L8, L9 - .22 μ H, molded choke
Q1 - 2N6370
Q2, Q3 - 2N5942
Q4 - 2N5190
D1 - 1N4001
D2 - 1N4997

J1, J2 - BNC connectors

160-W LINEAR SSB—Designed for operation at fixed land location, using 28-VDC supply. Circuit covers 3-30 MHz band, using driver stage to provide total power gain of about 30 dB. If heat-

sinks are used, cooling fans are not normally required because average power for speech operation is about 15 dB below peak levels.—H.

Granberg, "Broadband Linear Power Amplifiers Using Push-Pull Transistors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, AN-593, p 3.

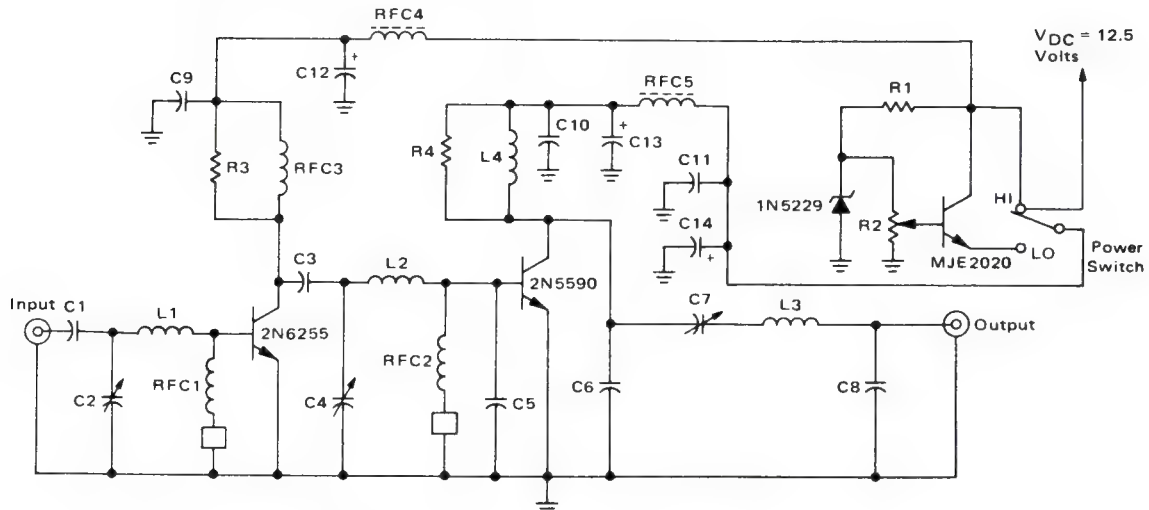


VMOS 8-W BROADBAND—Linear power amplifier provides 15-dB gain over entire range of 2 to 100 MHz. Negative feedback stabilizes gain and gives 50-ohm resistive input and output impedances. VSWR is 2:1 or less over frequency range. Can be used as low-power amplifier or driver for amateur radio transmitters, for boosting power level of standard signal generators, and as CB amplifier (with reduced supply voltage). Q₁ and Q₂ (Siliconix VMP1) combine with feedback resistors R₁ and R₂ to form separate broadband amplifiers, each delivering up to 5 W with 15-dB gain.—G. D. Frey, VMOS Power Amplifiers—This Broadband Circuit Outputs 8W with a 15 dB Gain, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 83–85.

NOTES: T₁ FERROXCUBE 0.375 IN. O.D. 3E2A FERRITE TOROID. WIND SEVEN TURNS TRIFILAR #30, UNWIND ONE TURN FROM EACH END OF RED AND GREEN WINDINGS. CROSS CONNECT "FINISH" RED TO "START" GREEN WIRE FOR CENTER TAP. USE CENTER "GOLD" WINDING FOR 50Ω UNBALANCED PORT.

T₂ STACKPOLE 57 9130 SLEEVE BALUN CORE CERAMAG GRADE 11. SIMILAR CONSTRUCTION TO T₁. (COUNT TURNS AS ONE PASS THROUGH BOTH HOLES—ONE TURN)

RFC STACKPOLE 57 9130 5T #30 WIRE (L ≈ 7.0 μH)



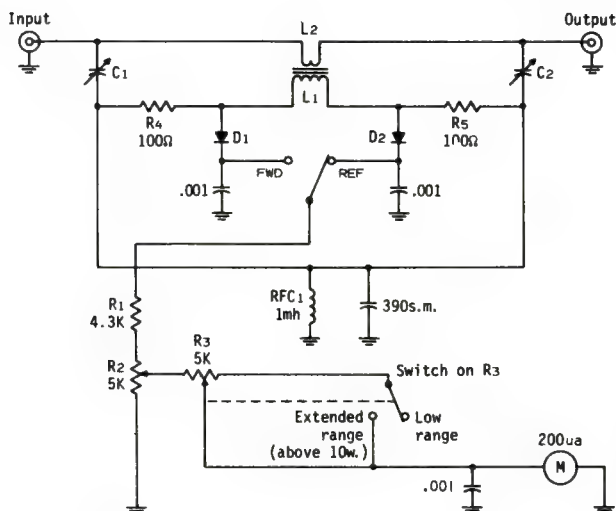
C1, C3 — 10 pF
C5, C6 — 56 pF
C8 — 36 pF
C15 — 22 pF
C19 — 33 pF
C9, C10 — 0.001 μF Ceramic Disc
C11 — 0.01 μF Ceramic Disc
C12, C13 — 1.0 μF, 35 V, Tantalum
C14 — 10 μF, 25 V, Aluminum Electrolytic
C2, C4, C7 — 8-60 pF Compression Mica Trimmer ARCO #404 or Equivalent

L1, L2 — 1-1/2 T, #16 AWG Wire, 0.25" I.D. (30 nH)
L3 — 1-1/2 T, #16 AWG Wire, 0.30" I.D. (35 nH)
L4 — 3 T, #16 AWG Wire, Wound on 100 Ohm Resistor (45 nH)
L5 — #16 AWG Wire, 0.8" Long, "U" Shaped (12 nH)
L7 — #16 AWG Wire, 1.1" Long, Formed Around 0.6" Dia. Cyl. (15 nH)
RFC1, 2 — 0.15 μH Molded Choke with Ferroxcube 5659065/3B Ferrite Bead on Ground Lead
RFC3 — 7 T, #20 AWG Wire, Wound on R3 (100 nH)
RFC4, 5 — Ferroxcube VK200 19/48 Ferrite Choke
R1 — 91 Ohm, 2 W, ±5% Carbon Resistor
R2 — 100 Ohm, 0.25 W, Potentiometer, CTS Type R101B or Equivalent
R3 — 560 Ohm, 1 W, ±10% Carbon Resistor
R4 — 100 Ohm, 1 W, ±10% Carbon Resistor

10-W MARINE-BAND—Power amplifier operating in class C from 12.5-VDC supply is designed for 152–162 MHz VHF marine band. Switch permits reducing power output to 1 W

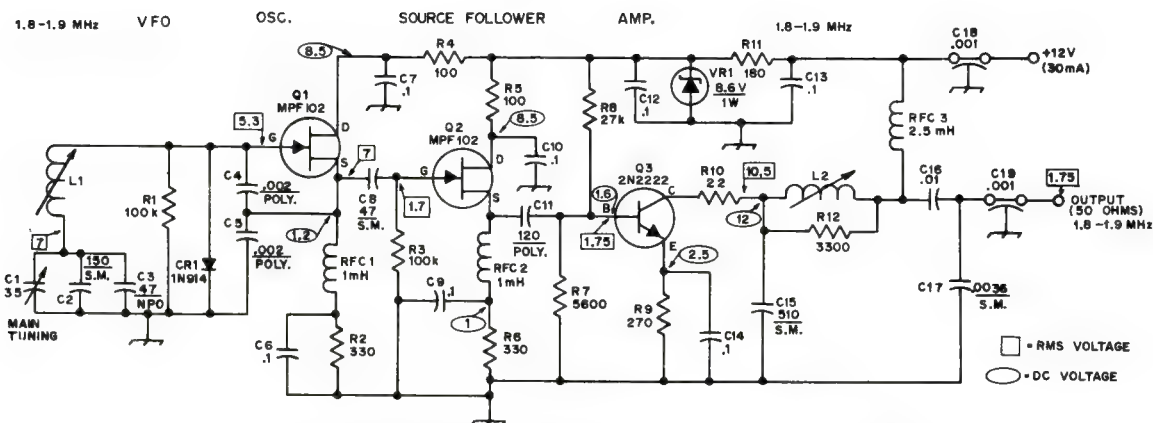
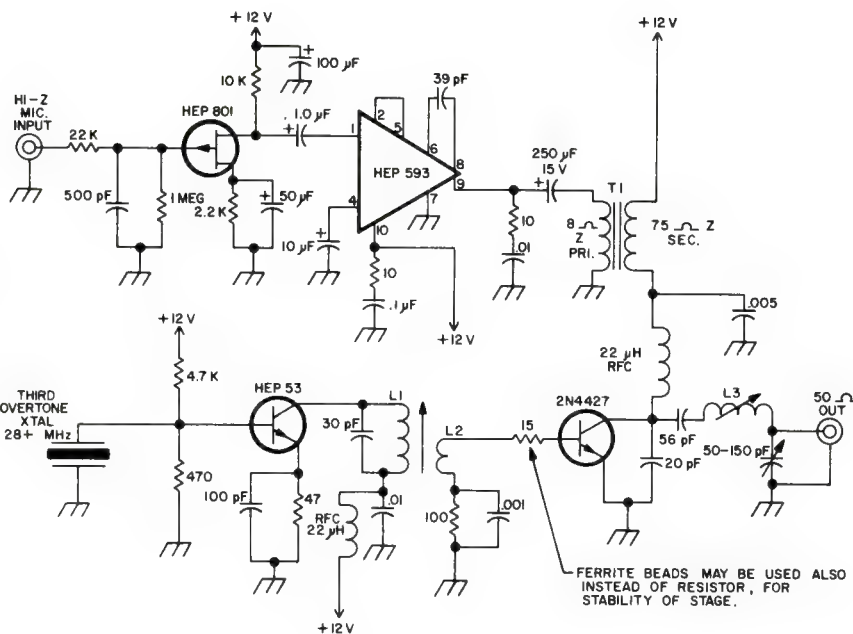
or less. Tuning range of 144–175 MHz makes amplifier suitable for other applications such as amateur 2-meter and land-mobile radio. Power input is 180 mW, power gain is 17.4 dB, and ef-

iciency is 44.5%.—J. Hatchett, "25-Watt and 10-Watt Marine Band Transmitters," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1978, AN-595, p 4.



RF WATTMETER—Calibration is accurate on all HF bands because circuit is not frequency-sensitive. Sensitivity depends on meter movement, number of turns in primary coil, and resistive voltage divider. With values shown, pots can be adjusted for full-scale values from 1–14 W. C_1 and C_2 are 3–20 pF. Diodes are 1N34A, 1N60, or equivalent. L_1 is 46 turns No. 28 on Amidon T-50-2 toroid, with 2 turns No. 22 between ends of L_1 for L_2 . To adjust, connect resistive dummy load to one coax receptacle and RF power source to other, with R_2 at maximum resistance. Place upper switch in position providing highest meter reading, and make that the FWD position. Switch to other position, which becomes REF, and adjust C_1 for null reading. Reverse RF source and load, leaving switch at FWD, and adjust C_2 for null. Wattmeter can now be calibrated.—A. Weiss, QRP Low-Power Operating, *CQ*, Jan. 1974, p 42–44 and 80.

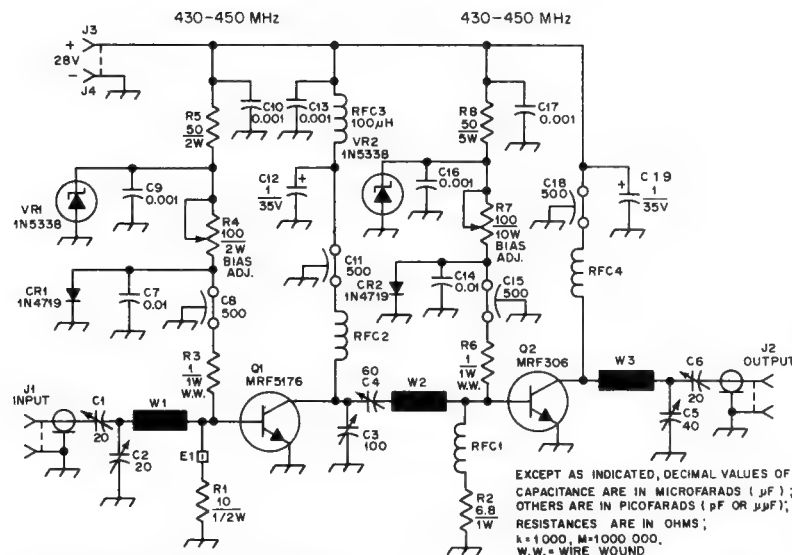
20-MHz PHONE—Colpitts oscillator using HEP 53 provides excellent stability with third-overtone crystal. Power amplifier stage uses 2N4427 in class C common-emitter stage modulated through collector circuit, to develop about 1.25-W output at 28 MHz. HEP 801 FET microphone amplifier provides high-impedance input for crystal microphone and drives HEP 593 IC to give about 1-W AF output. Article covers construction and tune-up.—B. Johnston, Little Bill, *73 Magazine*, July 1974, p 63-64 and 66-67.



1.8–1.9 MHz VFO—Series-tuned Clapp oscillator using high-impedance JFET Q1 has good frequency stability. Diode stabilizes bias. Air vari-

able C1 provides frequency spread of exactly 100 kHz. L1 is 25–58 μ H slug-tuned (Miller 43A475C81). L2 is 10–18.7 μ H slug-tuned (Miller

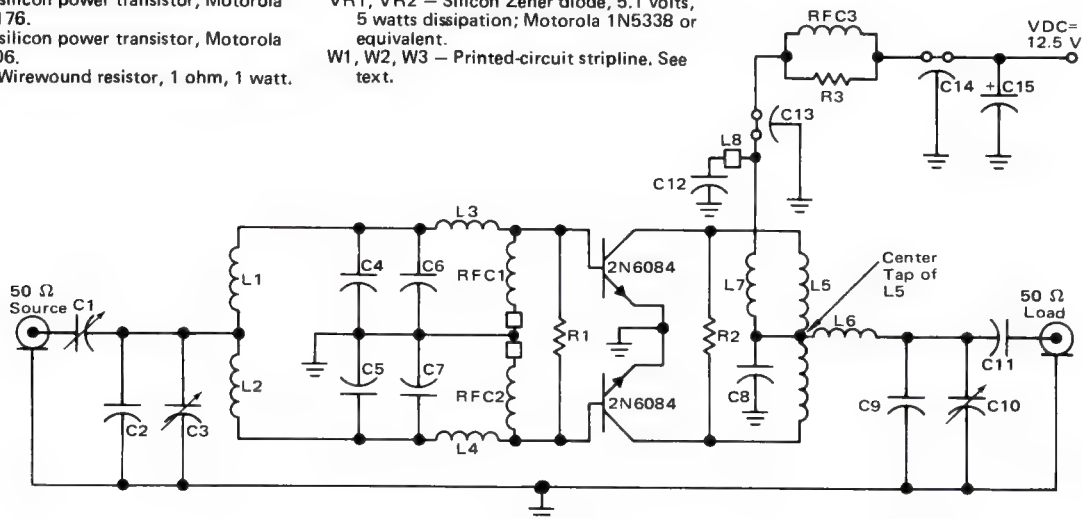
23A155RPC).—D. DeMaw, More Basics on Solid-State Transmitter Design, *QST*, Nov. 1974, p 22–26 and 34.



- C1, C2, C6 — Ceramic trimmer, 20 pF, Elmenco 402 or equivalent.
 C3 — Ceramic trimmer, 100 pF; Elmenco 423 or equivalent.
 C4 — Ceramic trimmer, 60 pF; Elmenco 404 or equivalent.
 C5 — Ceramic trimmer, 40 pF; Elmenco 422 or equivalent.
 CR1, CR2 — Germanium rectifier, 50 PIV, 1 A; Motorola 1N4719 or equivalent.
 E1 — Ferrite bead placed over the lead of R1; Amidon FT-73 or equivalent.
 Q1 — Uhf silicon power transistor, Motorola MRF5176.
 Q2 — Uhf silicon power transistor, Motorola MRF306.
 R3, R6 — Wirewound resistor, 1 ohm, 1 watt.

- R4 — Wirewound or carbon potentiometer, 100 ohms, 2 watts, linear taper.
 R7 — Wirewound potentiometer, 100 ohms, 10 watts.
 RFC1 — 4 turns no. 20 enameled wire, close-wound, 1/8-inch diameter.
 RFC2, RFC4 — 6 turns no. 20 enameled wire, 1/8-inch diameter.
 RFC3 — 100- μH ferrite-core choke, 500 mA. Two J. W. Miller 73F224AF in parallel or equivalent.
 VR1, VR2 — Silicon Zener diode, 5.1 volts, 5 watts dissipation; Motorola 1N5338 or equivalent.
 W1, W2, W3 — Printed-circuit stripline. See text.

60-W LINEAR FOR 432 MHz—Suitable for making DX contacts through Oscar satellite, as well as for tropo and local contacts, using CW or SSB. Motorola MRF5176 transistor provides drive to MRF306 output stage, giving sufficient output over range of 430–450 MHz. Requires 1–3 W RF input. Microstrip conductors W1–W3, each 0.077 wavelength long, provide wideband matching and high efficiency. Article gives dimensioned layout for printed-circuit board and all construction details.—J. Buscemi, A 60-Watt Solid-State UHF Linear Amplifier, *QST*, July 1977, p 42–45.



—Amplifier Constructed on 0.062" Single Sided, G10 Circuit Board—

- L1, L2—2½T, #16 AWG Wire, 0.2" I.D. (60 nH)
 L3, L4—Cut From 0.35" 0.031" Single Sided G10 Circuit Board (5 nH)

- L8—Ferrite Bead, Ferroxcube 5659065/3B
 L7—3T, #14 AWG Wire, 0.25" I.D. (50 nH)
 L5—Cut From 0.031" Single Sided G10 Circuit Board (8 nH To Center Tap)

- L6—#12 AWG Wire, Approximately 1.1" Long.

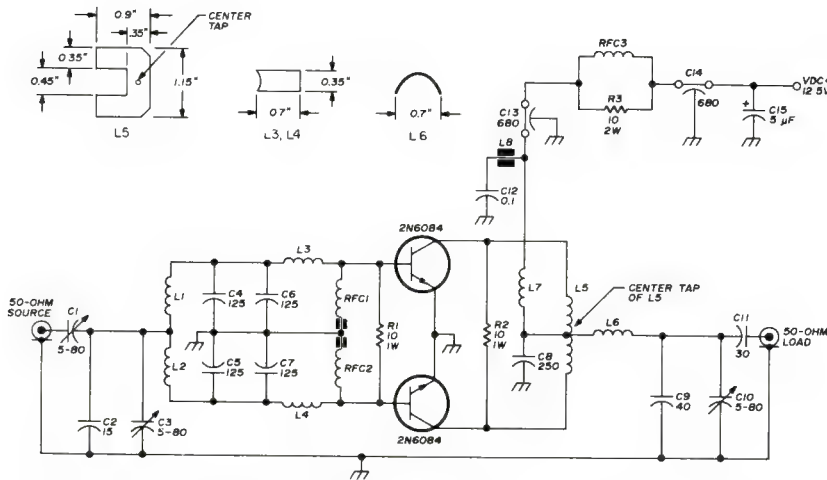
—0.7" (10 nH)

- RFC1, 2—0.15 μH Molded Choke with Ferroxcube 5659065/3B
 RFC3—10 T, #14 AWG Wire Wound on R3
 R1, R2—10 Ohm, 1 W, Carbon Resistor
 R3—10 Ohm, 2 W, Carbon Resistor
 C1, C3, C10—#462 ARCO Trim Caps (5-80 pF)
 C2—15 pF
 C4, C5, C6, C7—125 pF
 C8—250 pF
 C9—40 pF
 C11—30 pF
 C12—0.1 μF , 75 V, Ceramic Disc
 C13, C14—680 pF, Allen Bradley Type FA5C
 C15—5.0 μF Tantalum

144–175 MHz 80-W SINGLE-STAGE FM MOBILE—Provides rated output into 50-ohm load. Can withstand open and shorted loads for all load phase angles without transistor damage.

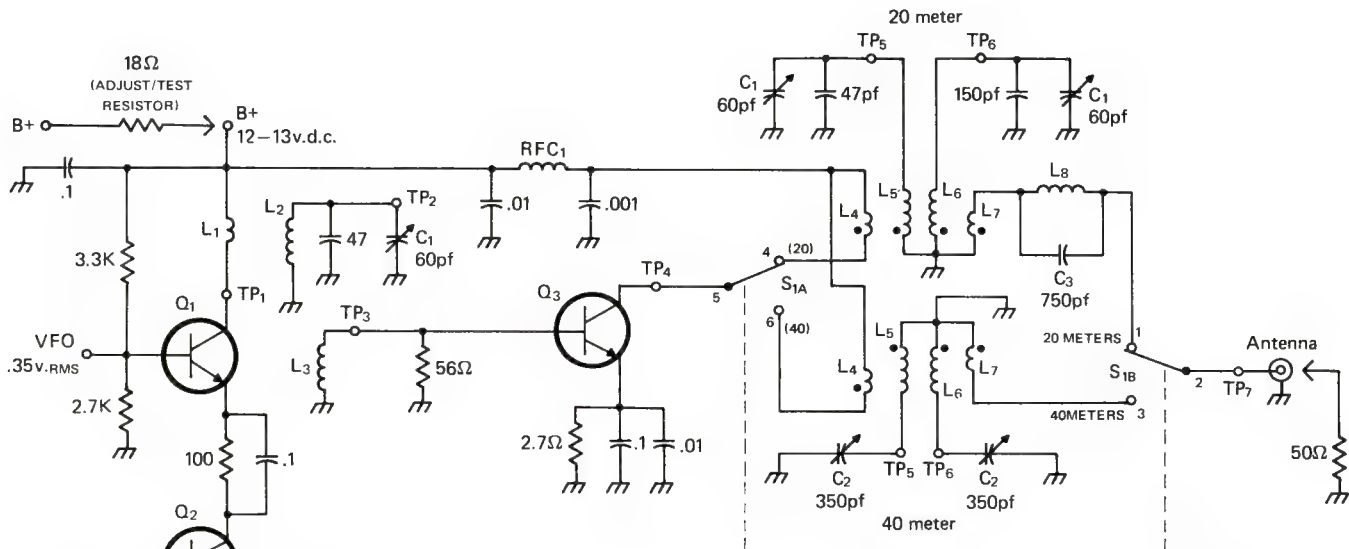
Uses Motorola 2N6084 land-mobile transistors optimized for 12.5-V FM operation. Transistors are used in parallel with single-ended input and output, isolated from each other by signal-split-

ting coils.—J. Hatchett, "VHF Power Amplifiers Using Paralleled Output Transistors," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1972, AN-585, p 2.



- | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------|--|
| C1, C3, C10 | 5-80 pF trimmers (ARCO 462) | L3, L4 | cut from 0.031" single-sided G10 circuit board (5 nH) |
| C2 | 15 pF metal clad (Underwood Electric type J-101*) | L5 | cut from 0.031" single-sided G10 circuit board (8 nH to center tap) |
| C4, C5, C6, C7 | 125 pF metal clad (Underwood Electric type J-101) | L6 | number-12 wire, approximately 1.1" long (10 nH) |
| C8 | 250 pF metal clad (Underwood Electric type J-101) | L7 | 3 turns number 14, 0.25" ID (50 nH) |
| C9 | 40 pF metal clad (Underwood Electric type J-101) | L8 | ferrite bead (Ferroxcube 5659065/3B) |
| C11 | 30 pF metal clad (Underwood Electric type J-101) | RFC1, RFC2 | 0.15 μ H molded choke with Ferroxcube 5659065/3B ferrite bead on ground lead |
| C12 | 0.1 μ F, 75 V ceramic disc | RFC3 | 10 turns number-14 wire wound around R3 |
| C13, C14 | 680 pF feedthrough (Allen Bradley type FA5C) | | |
| C15 | 5.0 μ F, 25V, aluminum electrolytic | | |
| L1, L2 | 2 1/2 turns number-16, 0.2" ID (60 nH) | | |

80 W ON 2 METERS—Single-stage design using two 2N6084 transistors combined with simple LC components can be tuned from 144 to 175 MHz. Typical input is 20 W for 80-W output at 144 MHz. Article shows how to add 2N6083 driver stage that reduces input drive requirement to 2.5 W. Power gain at 144 MHz is 6 dB. Article covers construction and adjustment.—J. Hatchett, *A Solid 80 Watts for Two Meters*, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1973, p 6-12.



Amidon T-50-2 core, enameled copper wire
 L₁ = 5.5 turns, No. 22 over 1/2 core circumference
 L₂ = 34 turns, No. 24
 L₃ = 2.5 turns, No. 22 over 1/4 core circumference
 L₈ = T-50-2 core, 9 turns, No. 22 spaced evenly over circumference of core
 RFC₁ = 15 turns, No. 28, Amidon FB-73-801 jumbo bead

20 meters
 L₄ - L₅ - L₆ - L₇

T-50-2 cores, enameled copper
 L₄ = 1.5 turns, No. 24
 L₅ = 10 turns, No. 22
 L₆ = 7 turns, No. 22
 L₇ = 2 turns, No. 24

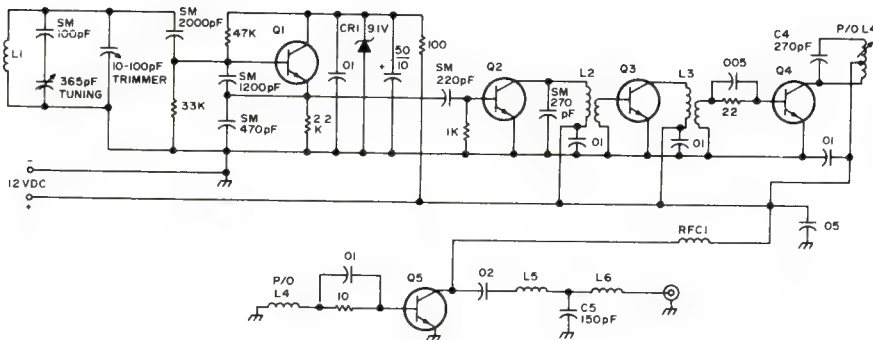
40 meters
 L₄ - L₅ - L₆ - L₇

L₄ = 2 turns, No. 24
 L₅ = 14 turns, No. 22
 L₆ = 11 turns, No. 22
 L₇ = 2 turns, No. 24

1-W EXCITER FOR 7 AND 14 MHz—Developed for use in simple solid-state VFO transmitter covering 40 and 20 meters for low-power operation. Adequate drive can be provided by any

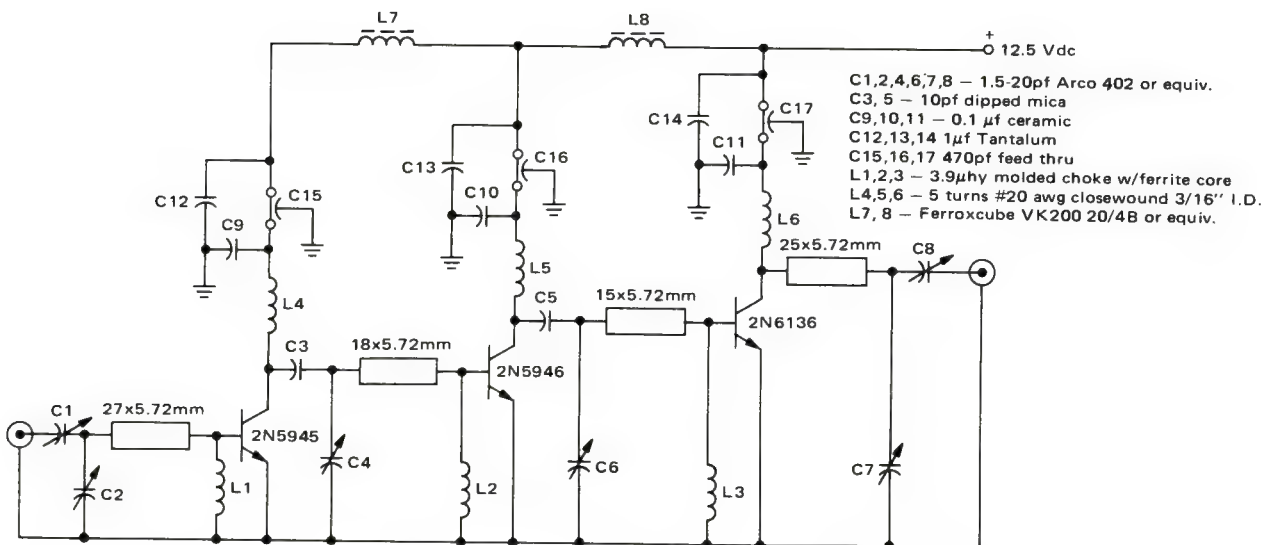
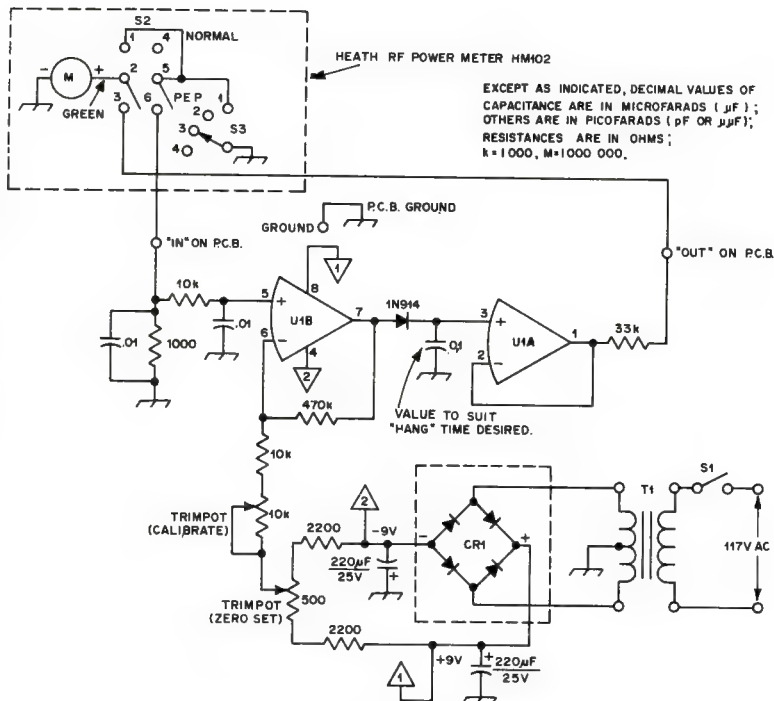
7-MHz VFO that develops 0.45 VRMS across 1000-ohm load. Circuit consists of class A buffer/amplifier Q₁, and keying switch Q₂. Q₃ is class C amplifier on 7 MHz (40 m) and frequency doub-

ler on 14 MHz (20 m). Q₁ is MPS6514. Q₂ is 2N3906 or equivalent. Q₃ is MPS-U31. All transformer cores are Amidon T-50-2.—A. Weiss, *QRP, CQ*, Nov. 1977, p 54-58 and 88.



7 W FOR QRP—Operates at 7-W peak power for cutting through interference when operating on low power on any CW band from 80 to 10 meters with typical inefficient antenna systems of portable operation. Q1 is 2N709 VFO feeding 2N697 amplifier Q3 through 2N697 buffer Q2. Q4 is GE63 driver for Motorola HEP53001 final amplifier Q5. Keying can be introduced at Q2, Q3, or Q4. Article gives coil-winding data for all bands and covers construction and operation in detail.—J. Huffman, *The Mini-Mite Allband QRP Rig*, 73 Magazine, July 1976, p 30-32 and 34-35.

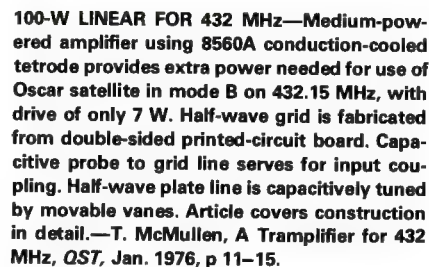
MEASURING PEAK POWER—Addition of amplifier and rectifier circuits to Heath HM-102 or other similar RF wattmeter permits measurement of transmitter peak power output. DPDT toggle switch S2 is added to wattmeter to give choice of measurement desired. Circuit uses LM1458 or equivalent dual opamp. Current passing through 1N914 diode charges 0.1-μF capacitor at pin 3 of U1A, delaying meter return to zero long enough for reading of peak. When pointer just starts moving downward, next spoken word kicks it back up to peak value. To calibrate, set 10K pot so peak reading (S2 at PEP) is equal to normal reading (S2 at NORMAL) while using CW output of transmitter as test signal. CR1 is 2-A 50-PIV bridge rectifier. T1 has 12.6-V center-tap 100-mA secondary.—G. D. Rice, *PEP Wattmeter—a la Heath*, QST, Dec. 1976, p 30-31.



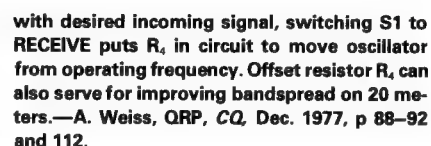
450-470 MHz AT 25 W—Power amplifier for land-mobile 12.5-V transmitter is constructed on double-sided microstrip substrate. Power

gain at 470 MHz is 19.5 dB, and overall efficiency is 47%.—G. Young, "UHF Microstrip Amplifiers

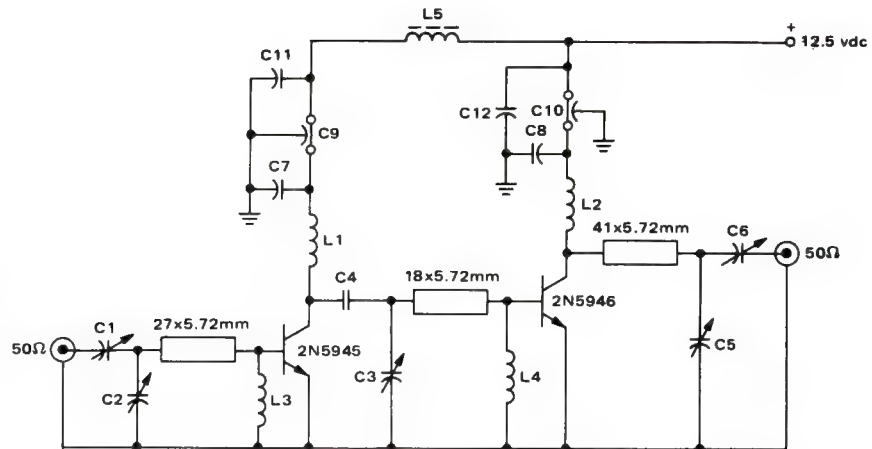
Utilizing G-10 Epoxy-Glass Laminate," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-578, p 4.



tel.

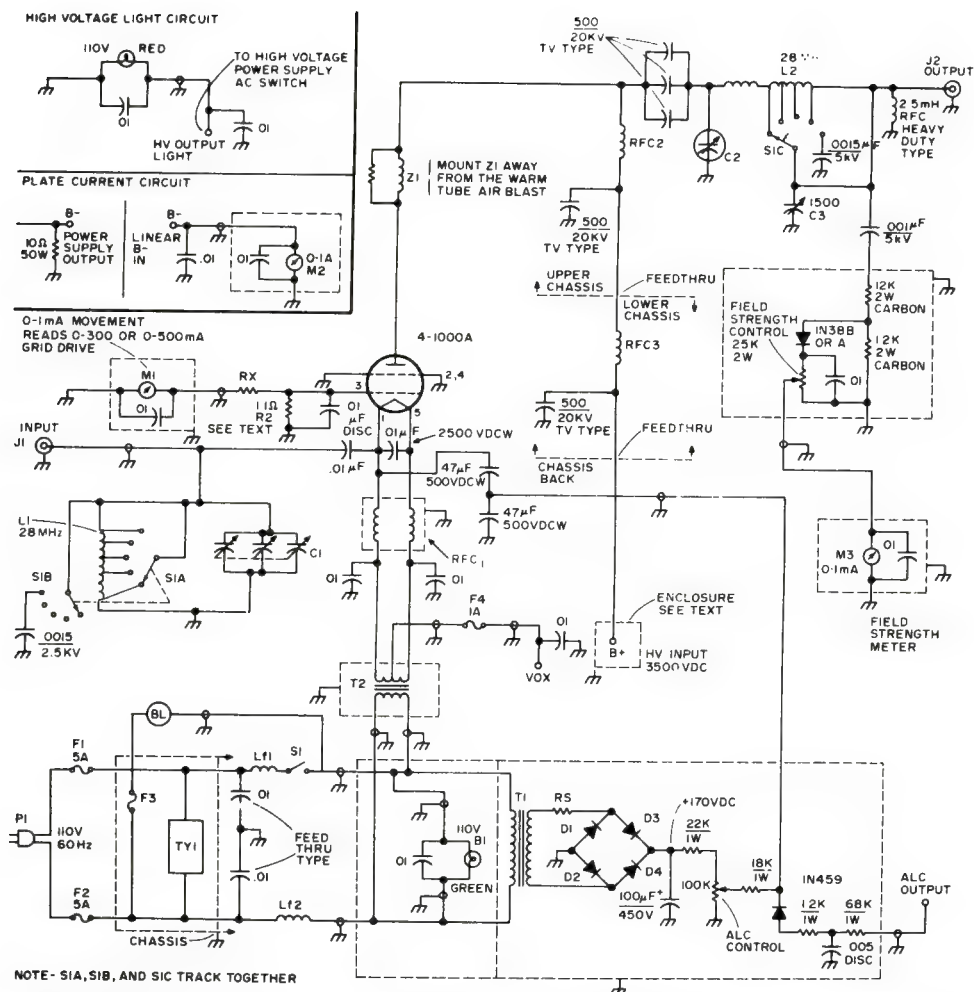


450-470 MHz AT 10 W—Power amplifier for land-mobile 12.5-V transmitter is constructed on double-sided microstrip substrate. Power gain at 470 MHz is 14.5 dB, and overall efficiency is 55%.—G. Young, "UHF Microstrip Amplifiers Utilizing G-10 Epoxy-Glass Laminates," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-578, p 3.



C1,2,3,5,6 — 1.5-20 pF, Arco 402 or equiv.
C4 — 10 pf dipped mica
C7, 8 — 0.1 μ F ceramic
C9, 10 — 470 pf Feed thru
C11, 12 — 1 μ F Tantalum

L1, 2 — 5 turns #20 AWG Closewound 3/16" I.D.
L3, 4 — 3.9 μ hy molded choke w/ferrite core
L5 — Ferroxcube VK200 20/4B or equiv.
Board is 1/16" thick epoxy-glass
"G-10" Dielectric with 1oz copper on both sides

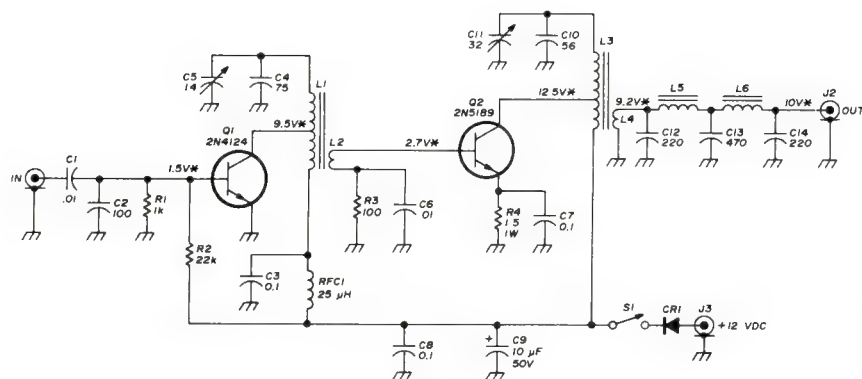


NOTE—SIA, SIB, AND SIC TRACK TOGETHER

1-kW GROUNDED GRID—Class B linear amplifier for amateur transmitter can be switched to any band from 80 through 10 meters. Do not

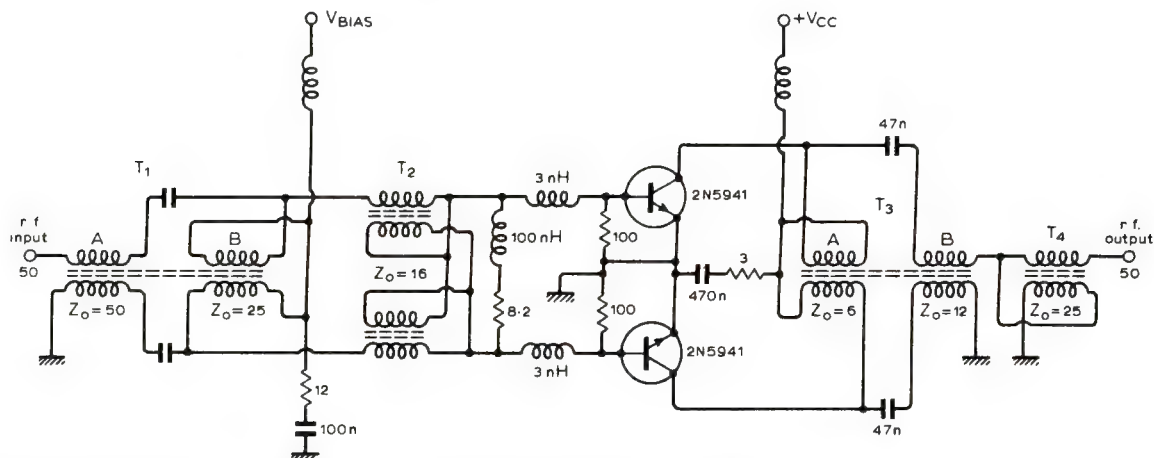
exceed 200-mA grid drive, and do not apply full excitation without plate voltage. Tube requires blower for air cooling. Article covers construc-

tion and adjustment.—E. Hartz, 4-1000 A Grounded Grid Linear, *73 Magazine*, July 1974, p 17, 19-20, 22-24, and 26.



2 W FOR 20-METER CW—Motorola 2N4124 driver operates as class B amplifier. With no signal, collector current is near zero, minimizing current drain when key is up. Tank circuit of RCA 2N5189 final is similar to that of driver. Double-pi network in output assures good harmonic attenuation. RMS values of RF voltages are marked with asterisks. Protective diode CR1 is any silicon rectifier. For portable use, supply can be lantern battery.—C. E. Galbreath, *Low-Power Solid-State VFO Transmitter for 20 Meters*, *Ham Radio*, Nov. 1973, p 6–11.

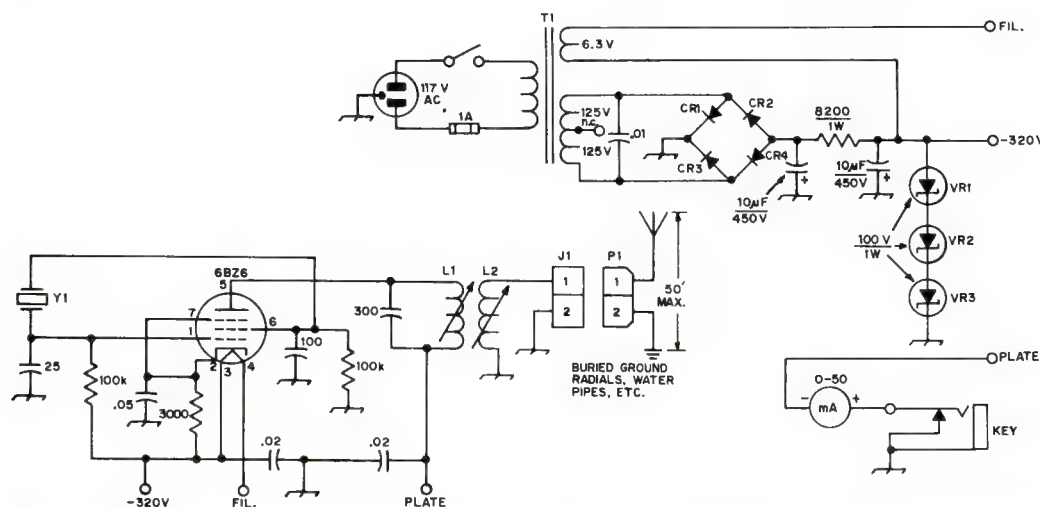
- | | |
|---|---|
| C5 14-pF air variable (E. F. Johnson 160-0107-001) | L3 16 turns no. 20 enamelled on Amidon T-68-2 toroid core, tapped 3 turns from B+ end |
| C11 32-pF air variable (E. F. Johnson 160-0130-001) | L4 3 turns small insulated wire wound over B+ end of L3 |
| L1 16 turns no. 24 enamelled on Amidon T-50-2 toroid core, tapped 6 turns from B+ end | L5 11 turns no. 20 enamelled on Amidon T-50-2 core |
| L2 2 turns small insulated wire wound over B+ end of L1 | RFC1 25- μ H rf choke (Millen J300-25) |



50-W PUSH-PULL—Single RF power amplifier stage uses broadband transmission-line transformers, operates between 50-ohm source and

load impedances, and produces 50 W peak envelope power from 28-V supply over band of 2–30 MHz. Article gives design equations for toroid

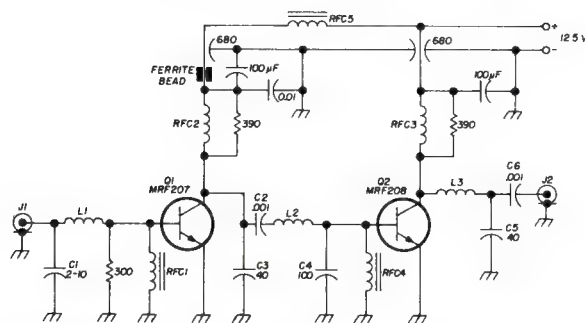
transformers.—W. P. O'Reilly, *Transmitter Power Amplifier Design*, *Wireless World*, Sept. 1975, p 417–422.



1 W ON 175 kHz—Simple one-tube circuit with zener-regulated power supply provides amateur CW operation in 30-kHz segment of long-wave (VLF) spectrum. Adjust L1 and L2 to resonance with crystal used, then adjust coupling between them until meter between plate and ground reads correct current for legal limit of 1-W power input to final stage. Antenna is vertical

most insulated from ground, with transmitter directly at its base.—J. V. Hagan, *A Crystal-Controlled Converter and Simple Transmitter for 1750-Meter Operation*, *QST*, Jan. 1974, p 19–22.

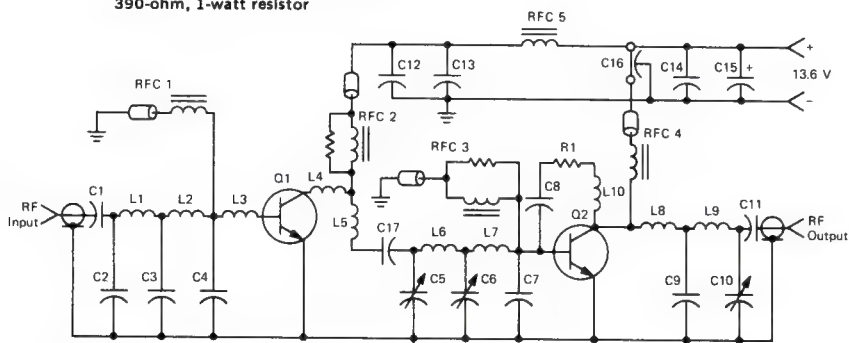
CR1-CR4, incl. — 400 PRV, 1-A Silicon diode.
L1 — Slug-tuned inductor, 0.5 to 3 mH (J. W. Miller No. 9003).
L2 — Slug-tuned inductor, 2 to 8 mH (J. W. Miller No. 9004).
T1 — Power transformer, 250 V ct and 6.3 V ac (Stan-cor PS-8416 or equiv.).
VR1, VR2, VR3 — Zener diode, 100 volt.
Y1 — 160 to 190 kHz



- | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|--|
| C1 | 20-pF metal-clad mica capacitor (Ei Menco MCM 01/002/-CA200DO) | L1 | 1 turn number 24 wire, 1/4" ID copper strap, 0.032" thick, 0.25" wide x 0.75" long |
| C2,C6 | 0.001-μF metal-clad mica capacitor (Ei Menco MCM 01/002/-CA103DO) | L2 | |
| C3,C5 | 40-pF metal-clad mica capacitor (Ei Menco MCM 01/002/-CA400DO) | L3 | 0.8" lead of capacitor C6 (0.001-μF disc) |
| C6 | 100-pF metal-clad mica capacitor (Ei Menco MCM 01/002/-CA102DO) | RFC1,RFC4 | low-Q rf choke (Ferroxcube VK200-20/4B) |
| | | RFC2 | 2 turns no. 24 wound around 390-ohm, 1/4-watt resistor |
| | | RFC3 | 2 turns no. 20 wound around 390-ohm, 1-watt resistor |

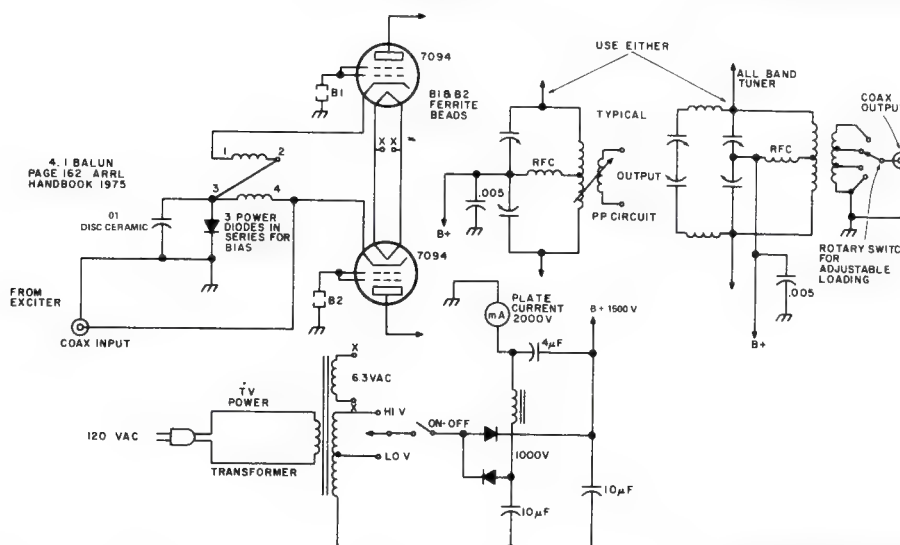
10 W FOR 220 MHz—Class C RF power amplifier for VHF FM transmitter has stable gain of 20 dB for operating bandwidth of 40 MHz. Article gives design procedure using Smith chart and covers construction and tune-up.—J. DuBois, 220-MHz RF Power Amplifier for VHF FM, *Ham Radio*, Sept. 1973, p 6–8.

140–180 MHz AT 30 W—Two-transistor amplifier provides gain of over 20 dB for VHF marine, amateur, and commercial transmitters. Trimmers are tuned for peak output at center frequency in 10-MHz range of interest. Will operate into 30:1 mismatch without damage.—H. Burger and T. Bishop, "Two VHF Highband Gain Blocks Form 20-dB, 30-Watt Amplifier Chain," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, EB-53.



- Q1 – MRF237
Q2 – MRF238
C1 – 0.001-μF, 50 V, Erie Disc
C2 – 39 pF Dipped MICA
C3 – 24 pF Dipped MICA
C4 – 91 pF Dipped MICA
C5 – 8.0–60 pF ARCO 404 Trimmer
C6, C10 – 15–115 pF ARCO 406 Trimmer
C7 – 250-pF and 100-pF UNELCO in Parallel
C8, 12, 14 – 0.1 μF, 50 Vdc, Erie Disc
C9 – 82-pF Dipped MICA
C11 – 500 pF Dipped MICA
C13 – 0.018-μF Chip
C15 – 1-μF, 35 Vdc, Tantalum
C16 – 680-pF Allen-Bradley Feedthrough
C17 – 100 pF Dipped MICA
R1 – 150-ohm, 1/2-Watt
RFC 1, 4 – 0.15-μH Molded Choke with Ferrite Bead Ferroxcube 5659065/4B

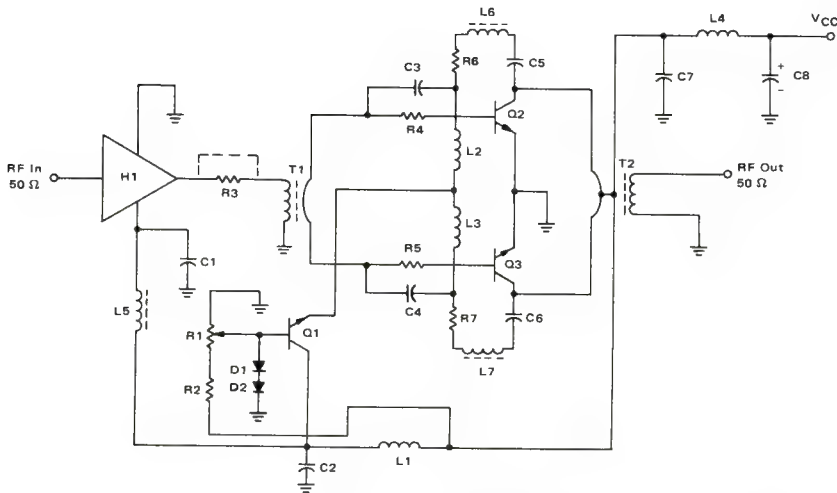
- RFC 2 – 10 turns, No. 20 AWG, Enameled on 470-ohm, 1/2-W Resistor with Ferrite Bead Ferroxcube 5659065/4B
RFC 3 – 10 turns, No. 20 AWG, Enameled on 270-ohm, 1/2-W Resistor with Ferrite Bead Ferroxcube 5659065/4B
RFC 5 – Ferroxcube VK20020/4B
L1 – 1.3" X 0.1" (3.30 X 0.254 cm) Airline Inductor
L2 – 0.6" X 0.1" (1.52 X 0.254 cm) Airline Inductor
L3 – Base Lead Q1
L4 – Collector Lead Q1
L5 – Airline Inductor and 1-turn, No. 18 AWG, 0.25" (0.64 cm) I.D.
L6 – 1.9" X 0.1" (4.83 X 0.254 cm) Airline Inductor
L7 – 0.7" X 0.1" (1.78 X 0.254 cm) Airline Inductor
L8 – 0.9" X 0.1" (2.29 X 0.254 cm) Airline Inductor
L9 – 1.4" X 0.1" (3.56 X 0.254 cm) Airline Inductor
L10 – 10 turns, No. 20 AWG, Enameled Wire 0.62" (0.159 cm) I.D.



400-W PUSH-PULL—Grounded-grid linear push-pull power amplifier requires no neutralizing, uses balun for push-pull excitation, and

can feed either one-band or all-band tuner for amateur radio bands. Balun is 8 turns of 72-ohm twin-line wound on Amidon 2-inch toroid core

to give 4:1 ratio. Article covers construction and adjustment.—B. Baird, Build This Inexpensive 400 Watt Amplifier, *73 Magazine*, Holiday issue 1976, p 22–23.

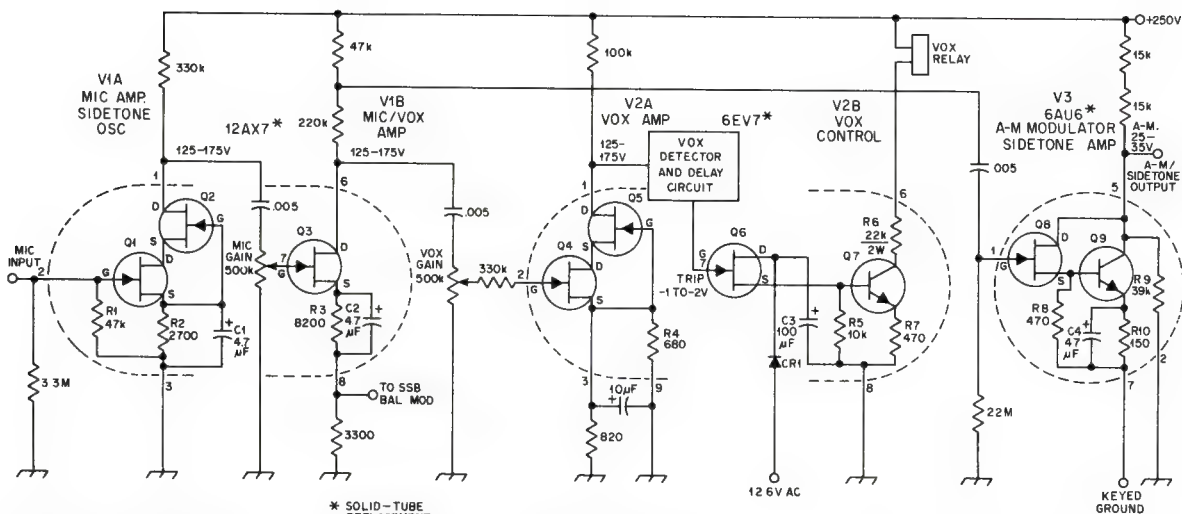
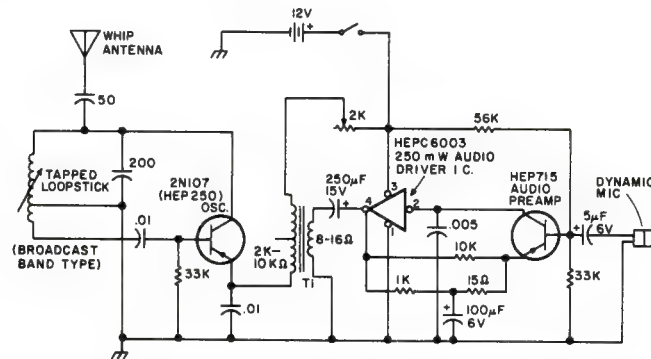


R1 - 1 Ohm Trimpot
R2 - 1 k Ohm, 1/4 W
R3 - Optional
R4, R5 - 5.6 Ohms, 1/4 W
R6, R7 - 47 Ohms, 1/4 W
C1, C2, C5, C6, C7 - 0.01 μ F Chip
C3, C4 - 1800 pF Chip
C8 - 10 μ F/35 V Electrolytic

L1, L4, L5 - Ferrite Beads (Fair-Rite Products Corp. #2643000101 or Ferroxcube #56 590 65/3B or equivalent)
L2, L3 - 10 μ H Molded Choke
L6, L7 - 0.1 μ H Molded Choke
Q1 - MJE240
Q2, Q3 - MRF433
H1 - MHW591
T1, T2 - 4:1 and 1:4 Impedance Transformers, respectively
(See discussion on transformers.) Ferrite Beads are Fair-Rite #2643006301 or equivalent)

1.6-30 MHz 20-W HIGH-GAIN DRIVER—Broadband amplifier operating from 12-V supply uses Motorola MRF433 power transistors for class AB operation and MHW591 as predriver. For class A operation, power transistors should be MRF426. Q2 does not require heatsink because its peak dissipation is under 1 W. Power gain is 55 dB well beyond four-octave band of amplifier, and input VSWR is under 1.2.—H. O. Granberg, "Low-Distortion 1.6 to 30 MHz SSB Driver Designs," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1977, AN-779, p 7.

1-2 MHz—Simple low-power AM transmitter uses low-impedance output transformer in reverse to drive 2N107 oscillator stage for short-range voice transmissions.—Circuits, 73 Magazine, June 1977, p 49.



CR1 - General-purpose silicon diode, 300 PIV, 1N645 or equiv.
Q1, Q4 - N-channel JFET, 30 V (BR), 2N5246 or equiv.

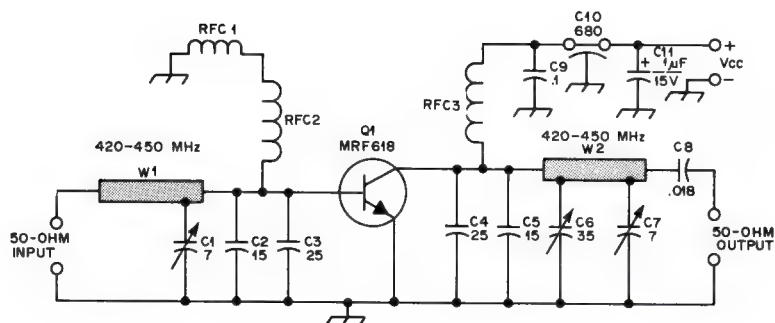
Q2, Q3, Q5, Q8 - N-channel JFET, 300 V (BR), Texas Inst., A5T6449.
Q6 - N-channel JFET, 30 V (BR), 2N5950 or

equiv.
Q7, Q9 - Npn transistor, 300 V (BR), Texas Inst., A5T5058.

TRANSISTORS FOR AF TUBES—Article covers replacement of tubes in Drake T-4XB transmitter with solid-state equivalent circuits mounted in 7-pin and 9-pin miniature plugs. Numbers

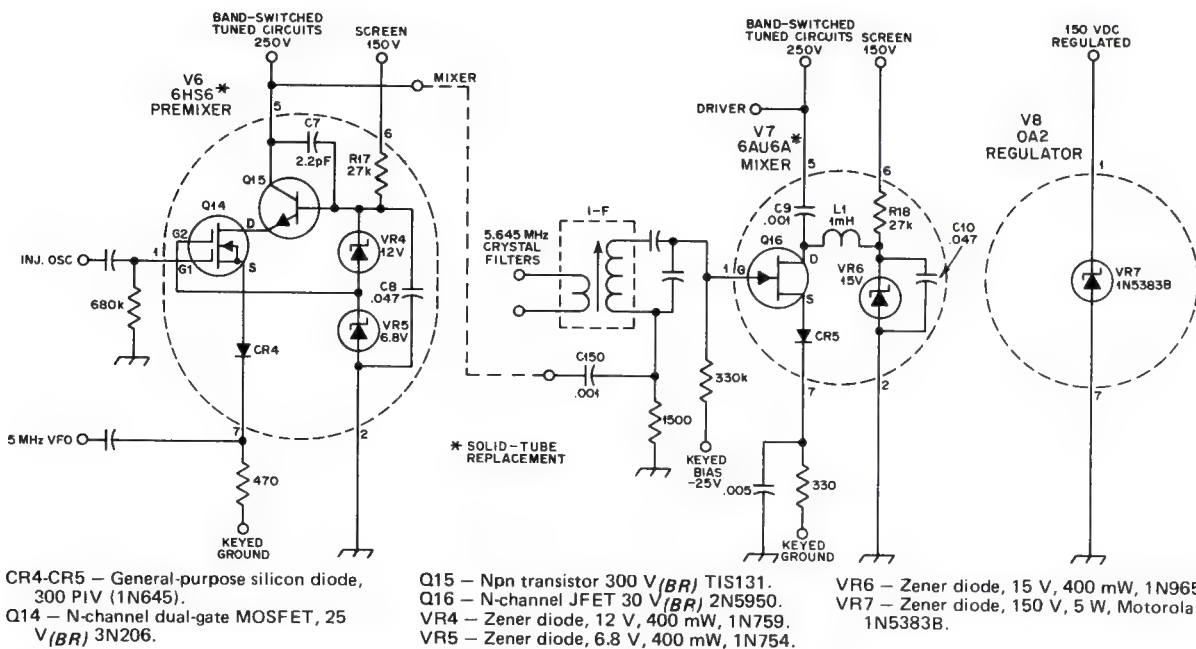
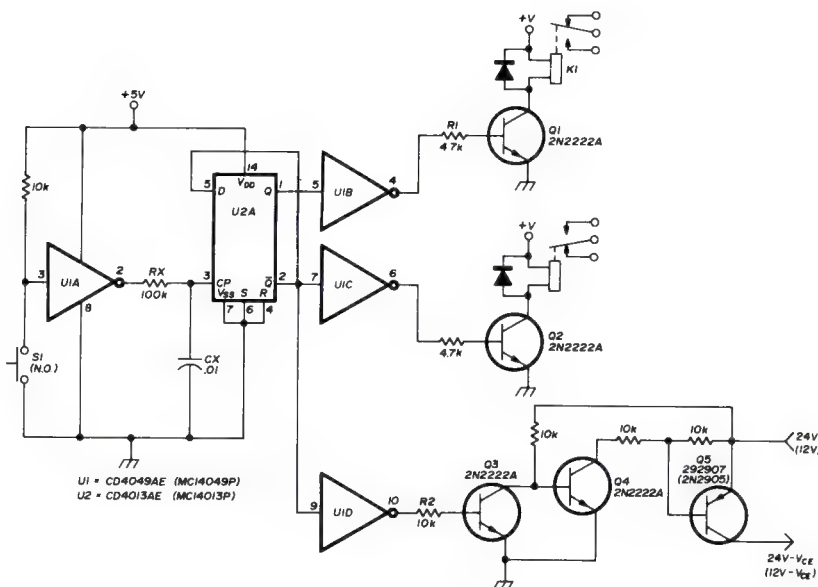
identify original tube pins. V1A and V2A use dual-cascode JFETs, while voice-operated transmitter relay control V2B and AM modulator V3 use high-voltage Darlington. Q9 collector voltage is set at 150 V during standby by ad-

justing R9. Circuit includes first and second audio stages. Voltages indicate proper operating points. Source resistors may require adjustment.—H. J. Sartori, Solid-Tubes—a New Life for Old Designs, QST, April 1977, p 45-50.



15-W POWER AMPLIFIER FOR 440 MHz—Power gain of 10 dB increases effective range of amateur transmitter. Narrow-band amplifier using Motorola MRF618 internally matched 12.5-V controlled-Q transistor can be tuned from 430 to 450 MHz. Multiple L sections using 50-ohm microstrip line and mica compression variable capacitors provide input-match and collector-load transformations. Article gives printed-circuit board layout for U-shaped 0.112-inch-wide stripline inductors W1 and W2. RFC1 is ferrite bead, RFC2 is 8 turns No. 22 enamel closewound on 1/8-inch form, and RFC3 is 4 turns No. 22 enamel closewound on 1/8-inch form.—R. Olsen, Build This Solid-State PA for 440 MHz, *QST*, Feb. 1977, p 37–38.

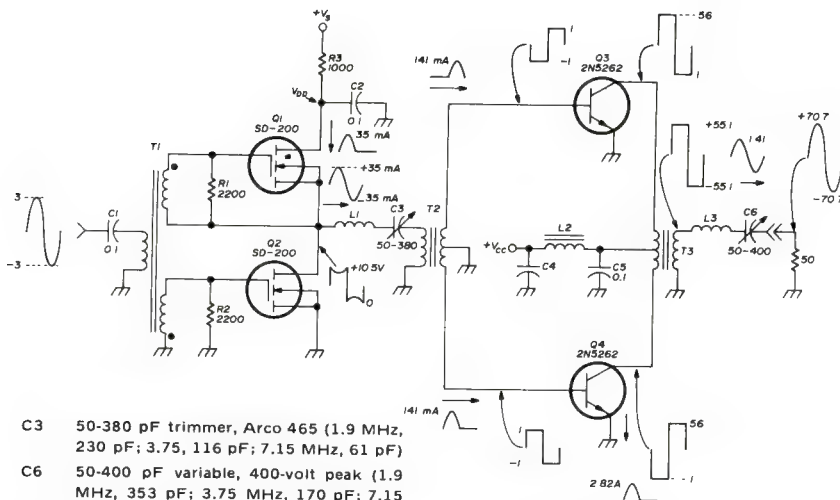
PTT LATCH—Eliminates need for holding down microphone switch continuously while transmitting. U1 is inverting hex buffer, and U2 is dual CMOS D flip-flop. When S1 is depressed, input to U1A goes low and its output goes high, making U2A and U1B together turn on Q2 and energize relay K1. Q3-Q5 serve as optional silent power switch for use when relay noise is objectionable.—B. Lambing, DC Latch Circuit, *Ham Radio*, Aug. 1975, p 42–44.



TRANSISTORS FOR MIXER AND VR TUBES—Premixer V6 in Drake T-4XB transmitter is replaced by dual-cascode MOSFETs, with CR4 protecting MOSFET from keyed-ground circuit.

High-level mixer V7 operates over large dynamic range of signals coming from IF stage. Output of mixer is low level, about 4 VRMS maximum. Decoupling capacitor C9 and choke

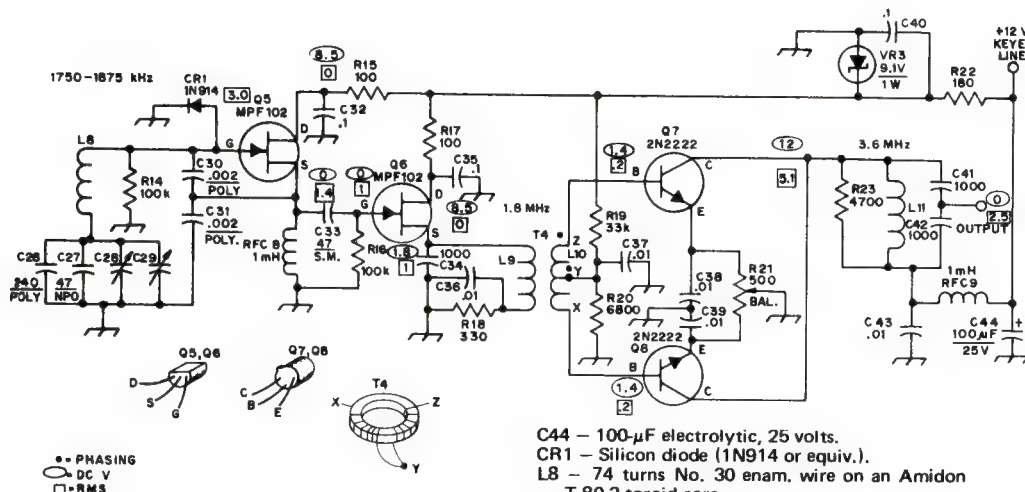
L1 isolate JFET from high-voltage tube circuit.—H. J. Sartori, Solid-Tubes—a New Life for Old Designs, *QST*, April 1977, p 45–50.



35-W CLASS D ON 40, 80, OR 160 m—Can be used on any of three bands by changing values as set forth in parts table. Article gives circuit design procedure in detail. Power gain is about 27 dB. Almost any type of RF amplifier providing about 100 mW can be used as driver. V_s is 25 V or less, and V_{CC} is 28 V.—F. H. Raab, High-Efficiency RF Power Amplifiers, *Ham Radio*, Oct. 1974, p 8–29.

- C3 50-380 pF trimmer, Arco 465 (1.9 MHz, 230 pF; 3.75, 116 pF; 7.15 MHz, 61 pF)
 C6 50-400 pF variable, 400-volt peak (1.9 MHz, 353 pF; 3.75 MHz, 170 pF; 7.15 MHz, 89 pF)
 L1 160 meters 63 turns no. 30 on Permacore 57-1753 core (30.5 μ H)
 80 meters 44 turns no. 26 on Permacore 57-1753 core (15.4 μ H)
 40 meters 36 turns no. 26 on Permacore 57-1677 core (8.1 μ H)
 L2 16 turns no. 26 on Permacore 56-3596 ferrite core (1.0 μ H)
 L3 160 meters 52 turns no. 26 on Permacore 57-1753 core (20.9 μ H)
 80 meters 42 turns no. 26 on Permacore 57-1677 core (10.6 μ H)
 40 meters 30 turns no. 26 on Permacore 57-1677 core (5.6 μ H)

- T1 primary is 5 turns no. 26 enamelled on Ferroxcube 226T125-3E2A ferrite core. Secondary windings are each 25 turns no. 26 on same core
 T2 primary is 8 turns no. 20 enamelled wire wound through 6 Ceramic Magnetics CN-20 cores (two parallel stacks). Secondary is 4 turns no. 20, center-tapped, through same cores
 T3 primary is 4 turns no. 20 enamelled wire, center-tapped to C5, wound through 12 Ceramic Magnetics CN-20 cores (two parallel stacks). Secondary is 4 turns no. 20 through same cores



• PHASING
 ○ DC V
 □ RMS

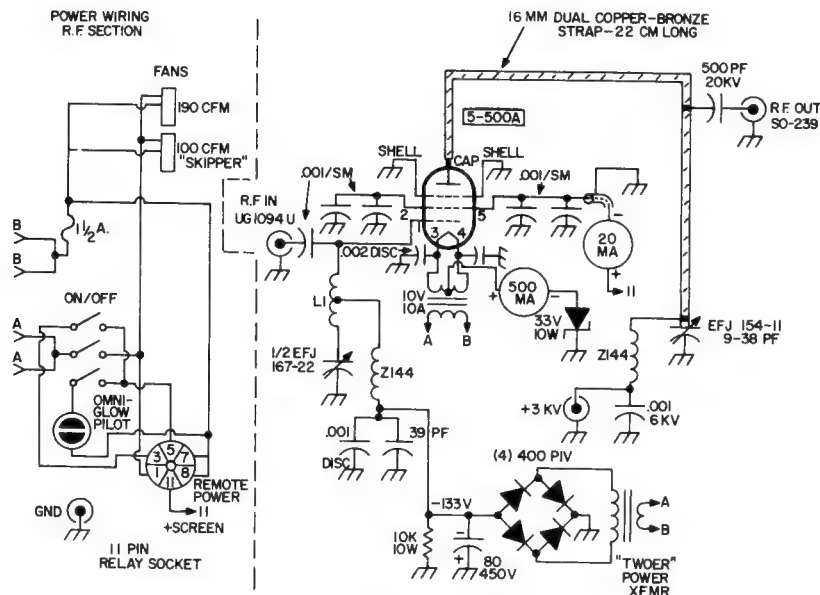
- C26 — 240-pF polystyrene.
 C27 — 47-pF NPO type.
 C28 — 4.5 to 25-pF ceramic trimmer (Centralab 822-CN or equiv.).
 C29 — 4 to 53.5-pF variable (Millen 22050 or equiv.).
 C30, C31 — .002- μ F polystyrene.
 C32, C35, C40 — 0.1 μ F.
 C33 — 47-pF silver mica.
 C34, C41, C42 — .001 μ F silver mica
 C36, C37, C38, C39, C43 — .01 μ F.

- C44 — 100- μ F electrolytic, 25 volts.
 CR1 — Silicon diode (1N914 or equiv.).
 L8 — 74 turns No. 30 enam. wire on an Amidon T-80-2 toroid core.
 L9 — 35 turns No. 24 enam. wire on an Amidon T-80-2 toroid core.
 L10 — 12 turns No. 24 enam. wire, center tapped, wound over L9.
 L11 — 24 turns No. 24 enam. wire on an Amidon T-80-2 toroid core.
 Q5, Q6 — Motorola MPF102 JFET or equiv.
 Q7, Q8 — 2N2222 transistor.
 R21 — 500-ohm control (Radio Shack 271-226 or equiv.).
 RFC8, RFC9 — 1-mH rf choke (Millen J300-1000 or equiv.).
 VR3 — Zener diode, 9.1 volt, 1 watt.

80-METER VFO—Used in place of crystal-controlled oscillator in low-power (QRP) amateur transmitter. Tuning range is 1750–1875 kHz in

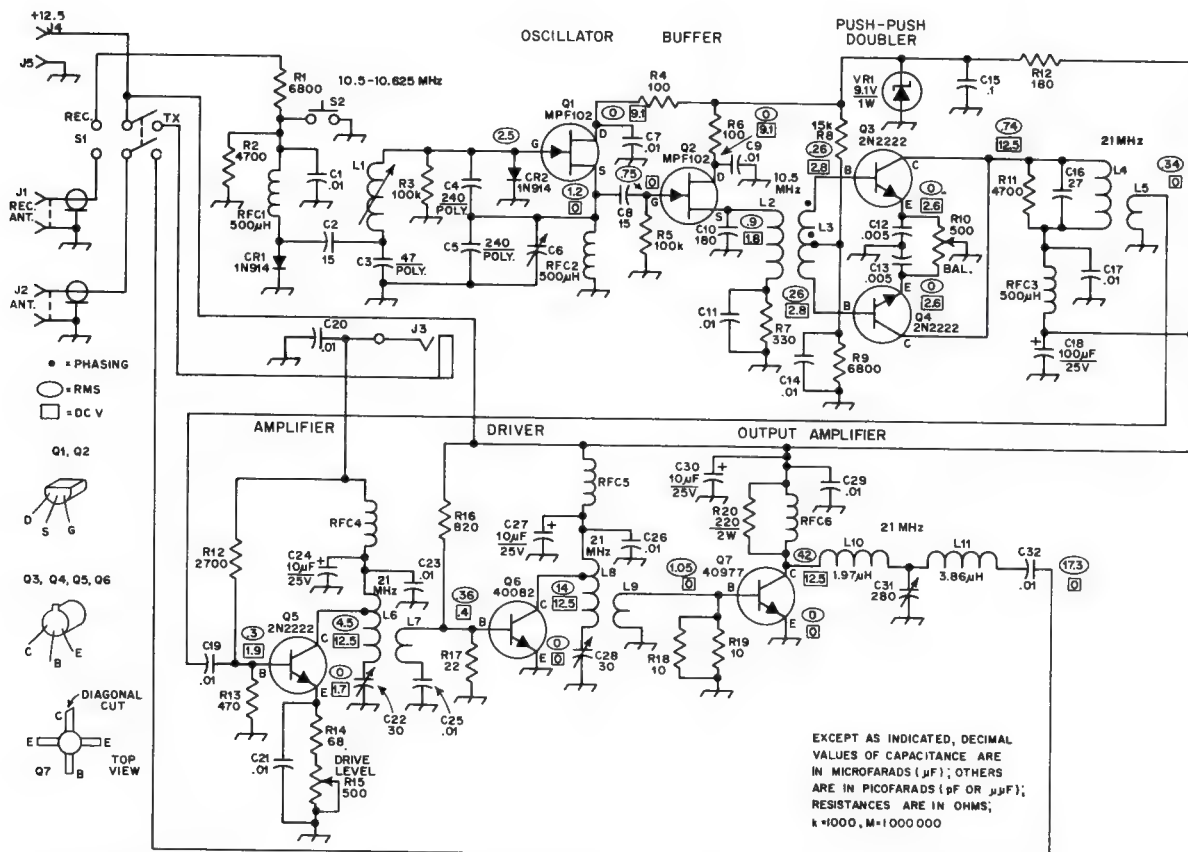
160-meter band. Colpitts oscillator uses JFET Q5 with series-tuned tank for good stability. Q6 provides isolation between oscillator and push-

push class C doubler amplifier stage. Doubling gives desired 80-meter output.—D. DeMaw and J. Rusgrove, *Learning to Work with Semiconductors*, QST, Oct. 1975, p 38–42.



L1 = 3 1/2 T OF 4 MM STRAP
ON 12 MM DIA. CER. FORM

1 kW ON 2 METERS—Developed for moon-bounce communication. Article covers construction, with emphasis on insulation and cooling, and gives circuit of 3-kV power supply required.—R. W. Campbell, *Kilowatt Linear Amplifier for 2 Meters*, 73 Magazine, Dec. 1973, p 29–35.



L1 — 6.05- to 12.5- μ H adjustable coil (Miller 42A105CBI or equiv.).
L2 — 17 turns No. 28 enam. wire on Amidon T-50-6 core.
L3 — 10 turns No. 28 enam. wire, center tapped, wound over L2.
L4 — 17 turns No. 28 enam. wire on an Amidon T-50-6 core.

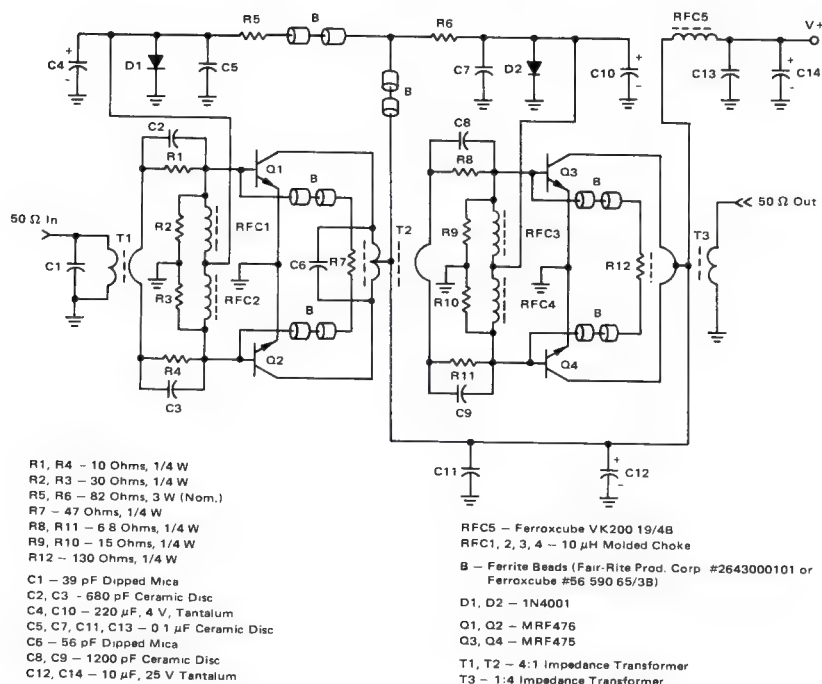
L5 — 5 turns No. 28 enam. wire wound over L4.
L6 — 30 turns No. 28 enam. wire on an Amidon T-50-6 core. Tap 10 turns above C23 end.
L7 — 4 turns No. 28 enam. wire wound over L6.
L8 — 30 turns No. 28 enam. wire on an

Amidon T-50-6 core. Tap 7 turns above C26 end.
L9 — 3 turns No. 28 enam. wire wound over L8.
L10 — 20 turns No. 22 enam. wire on an Amidon T-68-6 core.
L11 — 29 turns No. 22 enam. wire on an Amidon T-68-6 core.

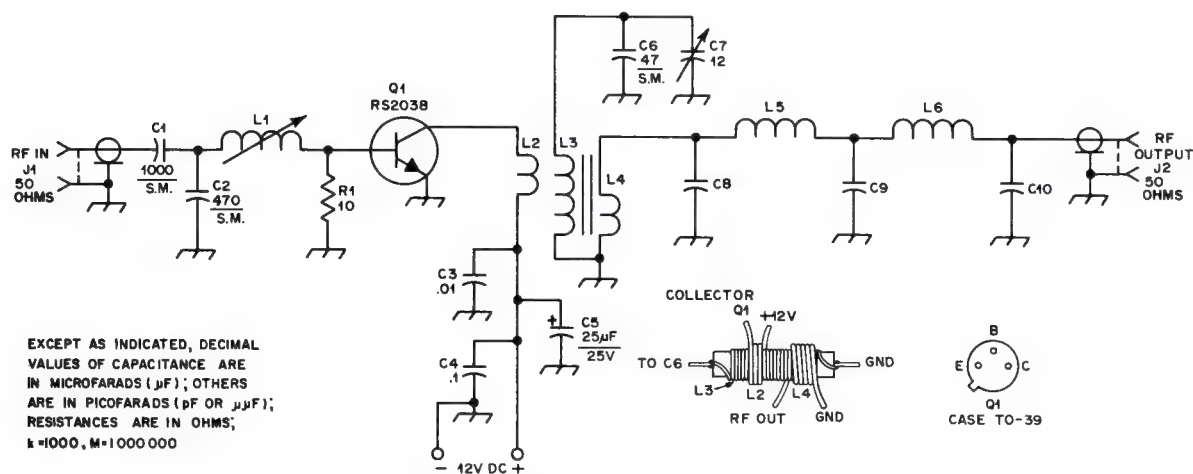
21-21.25 MHz with VFO—Developed for low-power CW work in 15-meter amateur band. Colpitts oscillator Q1 runs continuously at 10.5-10.625 MHz during transmit and receive, for good frequency stability, so VFO frequency

must be shifted away from operating frequency during receive periods. Supply is 12 V at 1.3 A. C6 is 4-53.5 pF. RFC4 is 16 turns No. 28 enamel, RFC5 is 11 turns No. 22, and RFC6 is 6 turns No.

22, each on Amidon FT-50-61 core. Article covers construction and tune-up.—J. Rusgrove, A 15-Meter Goober Whistle, QST, Jan. 1976, p 16-19.



1.6-30 MHz 20-W LINEAR DRIVER—Broadband amplifier using inexpensive plastic RF power transistors provides total power gain of about 25 dB for driving SSB transmitter power amplifiers to levels up to several hundred watts. Supply is 13.6 V. Circuit is stable even with load mismatches of 10:1.—H. O. Granberg, "Low-Distortion 1.6 to 30 MHz SSB Driver Designs," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1977, AN-779, p 3.



40-METER 3.5-W AMPLIFIER—Designed for use with low-power (QRP) transmitter when band

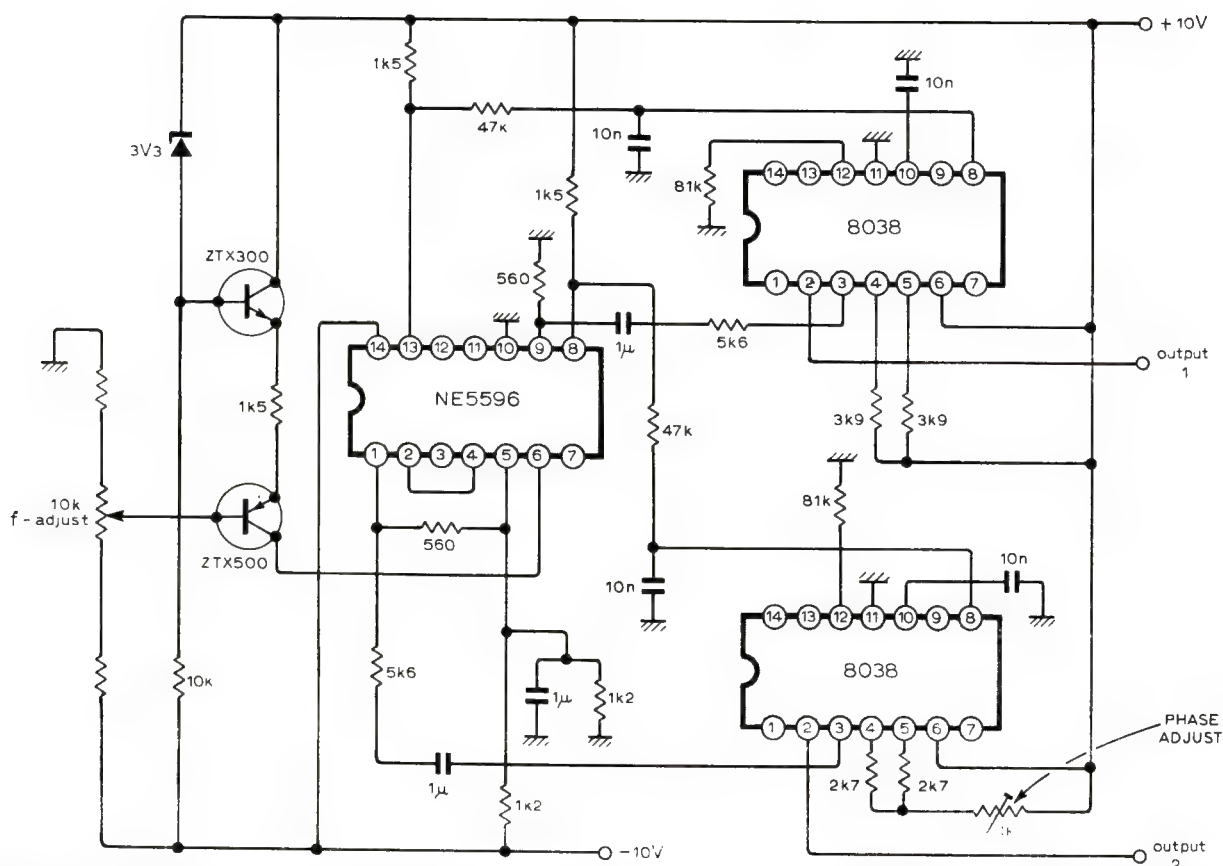
conditions are poor. Requires about 350-mW input. Half-wave filter at output keeps harmon-

ics low. Use heatsink for Q1.—T. Mula, Codzilla 1, QST, Feb. 1977, p 14-15.

CHAPTER 100

Voltage-Controlled Oscillator Circuits

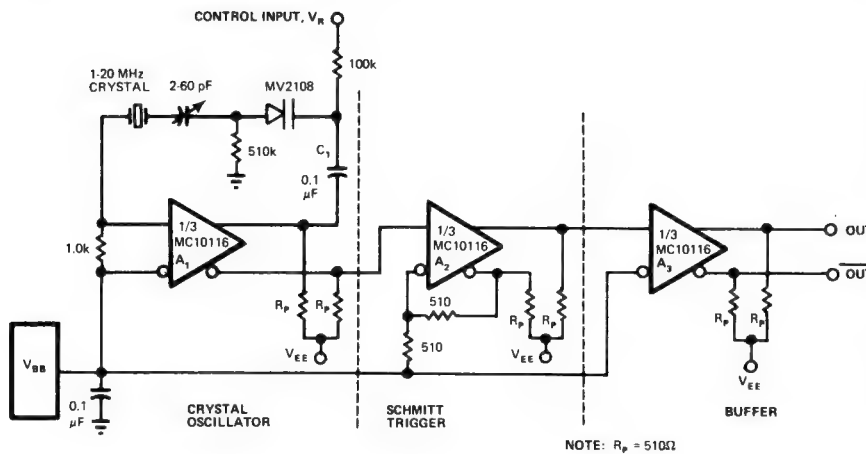
Includes two-phase and quadrature oscillators, start-up control, reactance switching, remote fine tuning, and other methods of using DC control voltage to vary oscillator frequency over various portions of range from 5 Hz to 150 MHz. See also Frequency Synthesizer, Function Generator, Oscillator, Pulse Generator, Servo, and Sweep chapters.



LOCKED 90° OUTPUTS—Delivers two-phase (sine and cosine) outputs locked together. Frequency can be varied over wide range by altering bias current with 10K pot that produces common-mode output voltage in NE5596 mul-

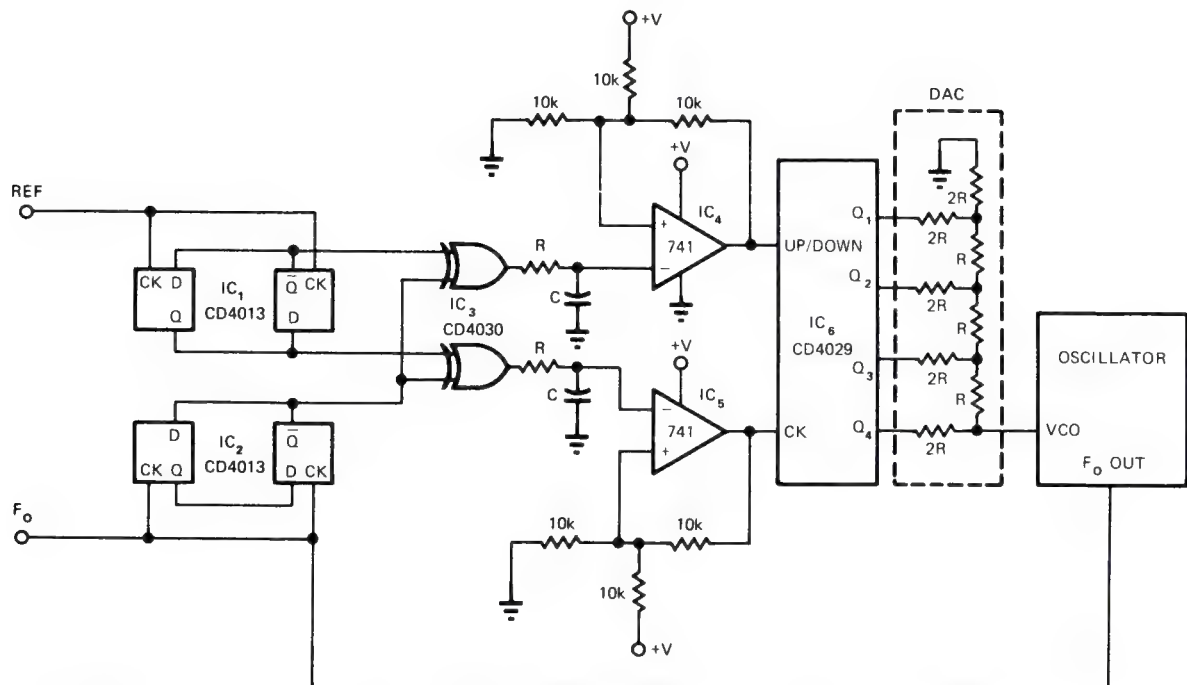
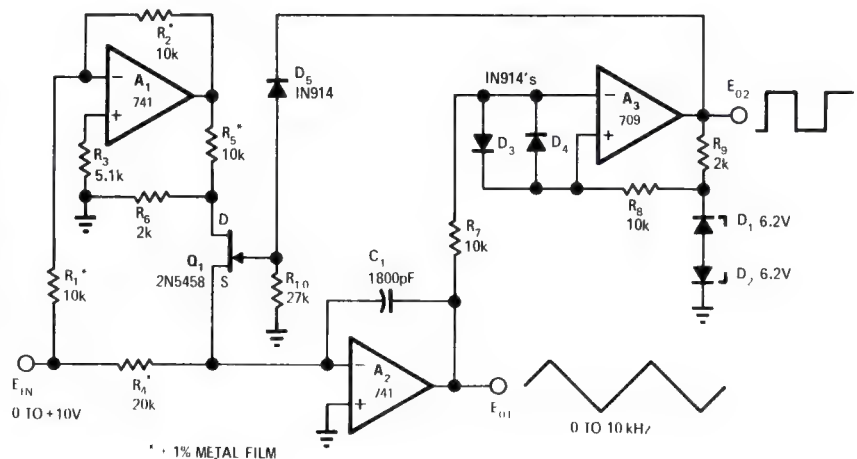
tiplier IC driving 8038 ICs serving as VCOs. Triangular outputs of oscillators are fed to multiplier inputs for phase control. Lower-cost 566 VCO can be used if sinusoidal outputs are not needed. Phase error over tuning range is nom-

inally zero, whereas with conventional phase-locked loop circuitry the capture range may be exceeded or phase error can be large.—J. M. Worley, Two-Phase V.C.O., *Wireless World*, Dec. 1976, p 41.



REMOTE FINE TUNING—Addition of voltage-variable capacitance diode to crystal feedback path provides capacitance range of 50 to 12 pF with tuning voltage range of 0–30 V. Diode supplements 2–60 pF trimmer capacitor that adjusts oscillator frequency with respect to control-voltage input. Inverting input of A_1 connects to reference voltage V_{BB} , which is available on pin of MC10116 and is center voltage of output signal swing of amplifier. A_2 is connected as Schmitt trigger to give high-speed rise and fall times. Frequency deviation on either side of center is function of crystal frequency and ranges from ± 50 to ± 300 PPM for crystals between 1 and 20 MHz.—B. Blood, Fine-Tune This Oscillator with Voltage, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1978, p 74.

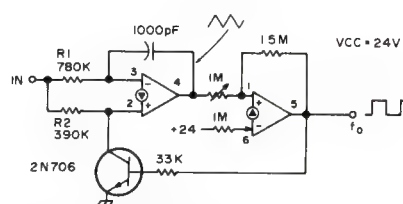
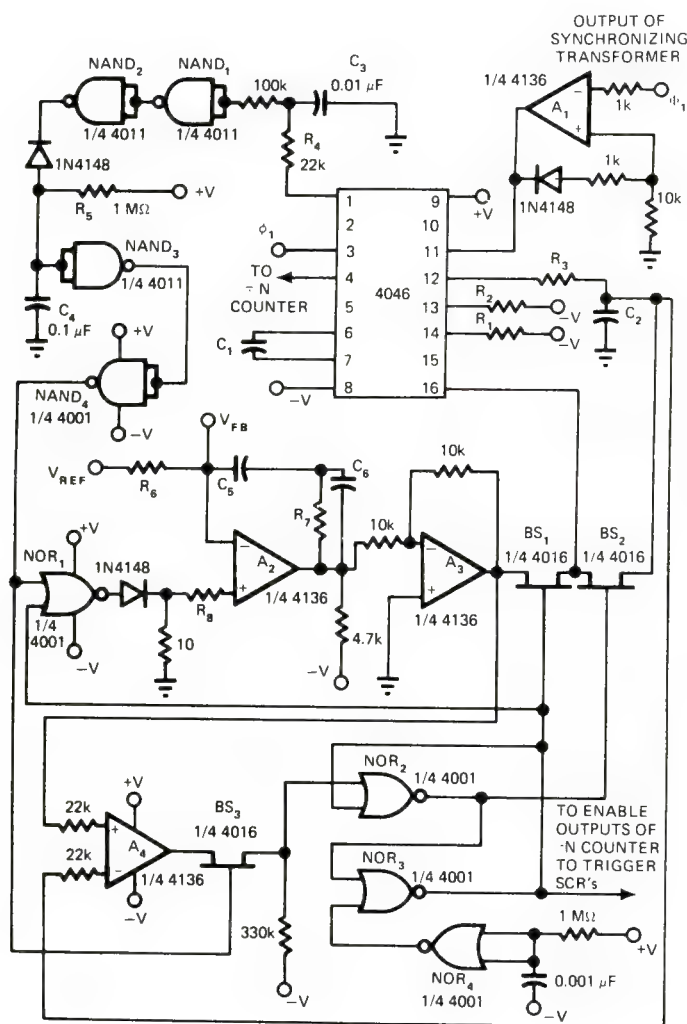
100:1 FREQUENCY RANGE—Circuit provides good stability and excellent linearity over wide operating range. For values shown and +15 V supply, circuit transfer function is about 1 kHz/V over 100:1 frequency range, with linearity error less than 0.5%. Although circuit does not have sine-wave output, triangle output is easily converted to sine wave by filtering to remove harmonics. Article traces circuit operation.—G. Bank, A Wideband, Linear VCO, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, July 15, 1971, p 49–50.



FAST SYNCHRONIZING—Combination of phase splitter and DAC provides accurate synchronization of high-stability VCO with external reference frequency. IC_1 divides reference frequency by 4 and provides two signals 90° apart, while IC_2 divides VCO frequency similarly by 4.

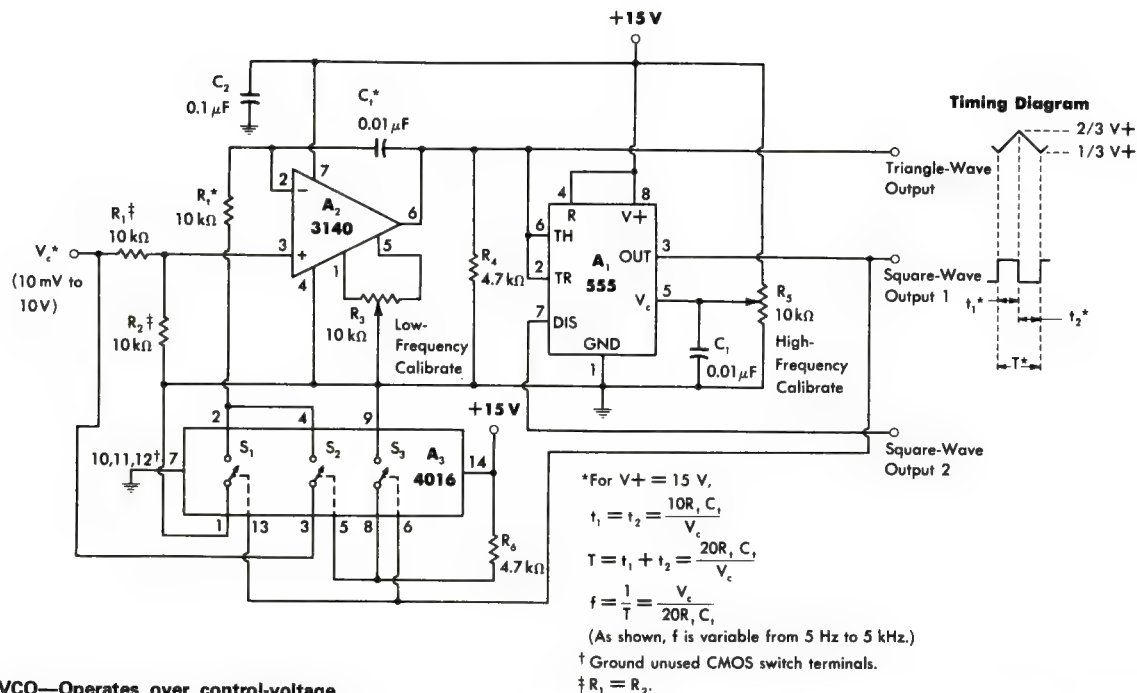
Phase relationship between outputs of IC_3 depends on whether VCO is higher or lower than reference, while frequency of IC_3 outputs depends on difference between oscillator and reference frequencies. Schmitt triggers IC_4 and IC_5 supply clock and up/down control to counter

IC_6 . If VCO frequency is low, IC_6 counts up at rate proportional to frequency difference and delivers increasing control voltage to VCO as required for increasing oscillator frequency.—H. W. Cooper, Oscillator Synchronizer Is Fast Acting, *EDN Magazine*, July 20, 1973, p 83–84.



LINEAR VCO—Two sections of LM3900 quad linear opamp provide linear response for inputs of 2–12 VDC. Circuit can be adjusted with 1-megohm pot. 300 mV to 4-V input produces 400-Hz square wave at output, 5 V gives 500 Hz, etc. First opamp is connected as integrator and second as Schmitt trigger. When Schmitt output is high, transistor is turned on and diverts current away from noninverting input so integrator output ramps down toward ground.—C. Sondgeroth, More PLL Magic, 73 Magazine, Aug. 1976, p. 56–59.

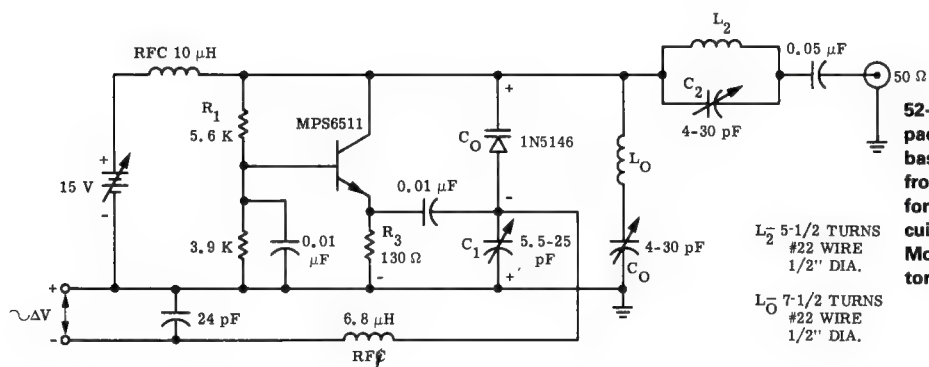
START-UP CONTROL—Simple, smooth start-up circuit for phase-locked oscillator maintains synchronism with AC line despite presence of large transients, and maintains phase-angle limits as required for controlling firing angle of SCR. Article describes how two separate loops are used in circuit to achieve required locking with line. Values of R_6 , R_7 , R_8 , C_5 , and C_6 are chosen to meet system response time. Other unmarked values depend on operating factors; for 60-Hz line and 6X frequency multiplication by VCO, typical values are R_1 39K, R_2 27K, R_3 47K, C_1 0.1 μ F, and C_2 0.22 μ F.—J. C. Hanisko, Five IC's Make Ainsworth Oscillator with Start-Up Control, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1977, p 113 and 115.



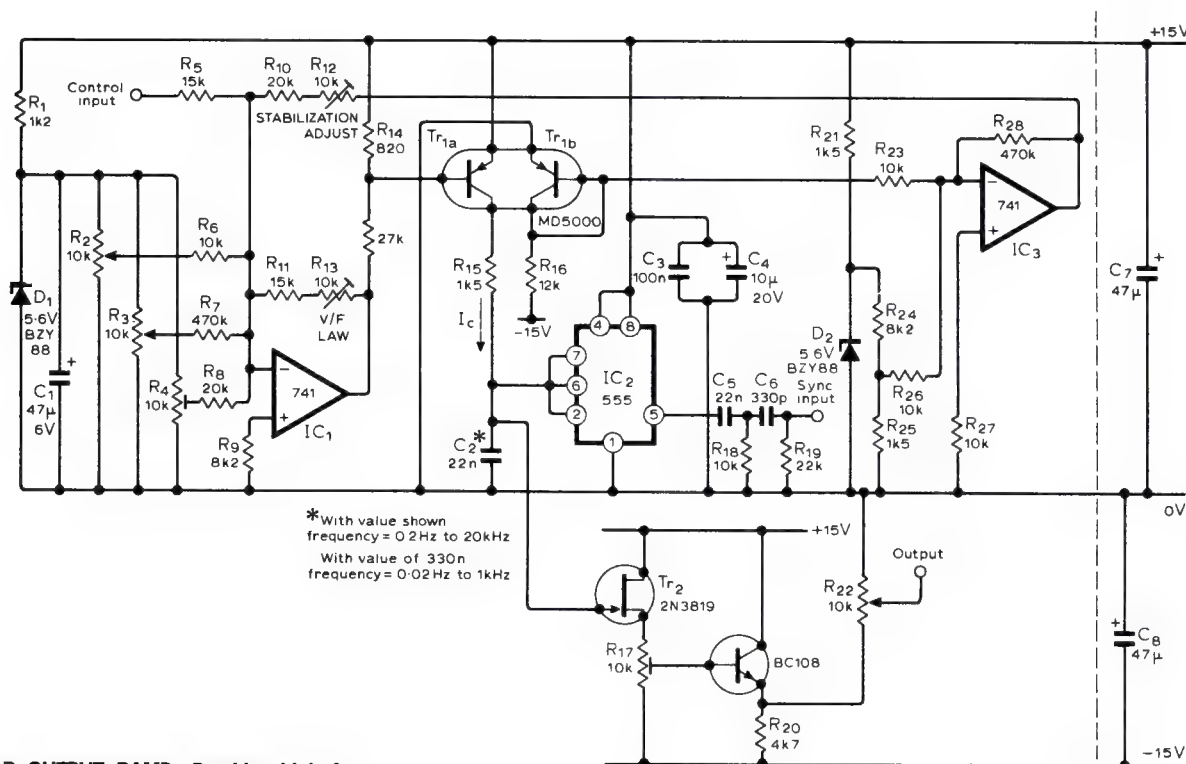
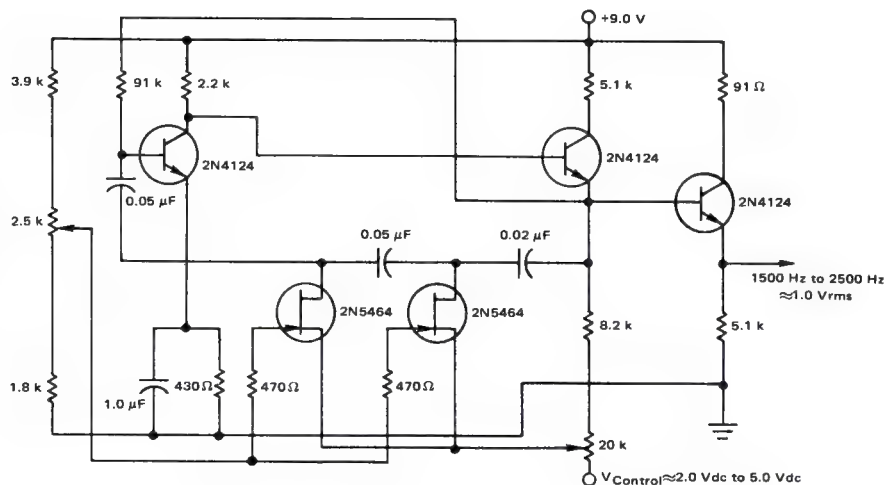
LINEAR VCO—Operates over control-voltage range of +10 mV to +10 V to provide either square or triangle outputs from 5 Hz to 5 kHz.

Can be used for instrumentation or electronic music applications.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer

Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 174–179.



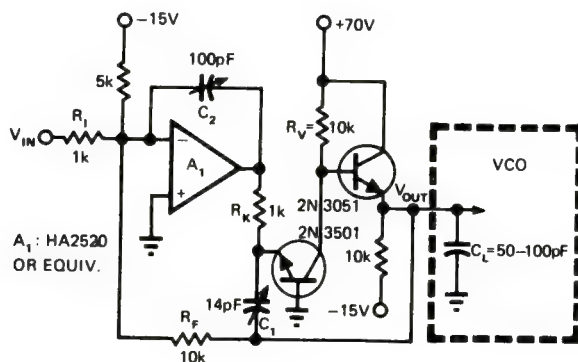
1.5–2.5 kHz SINE-WAVE—Three-section phase-shift oscillator is linear over its frequency range and has good sine waveform. Phase-shifting network is included in feedback loop of amplifier to give voltage-controlled oscillator action.—“Low Frequency Applications of Field-Effect Transistors,” Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1976, AN-511A, p 8.



LINEAR OUTPUT RAMP—Provides high frequency stability as required for use in sound synthesizers. Can be synchronized to another oscillator. Uses 555 timer in astable mode, with Tr_{1a} supplying constant current to C_2 . R_{12} and R_{13} should be multiturn pots. Synchronizing

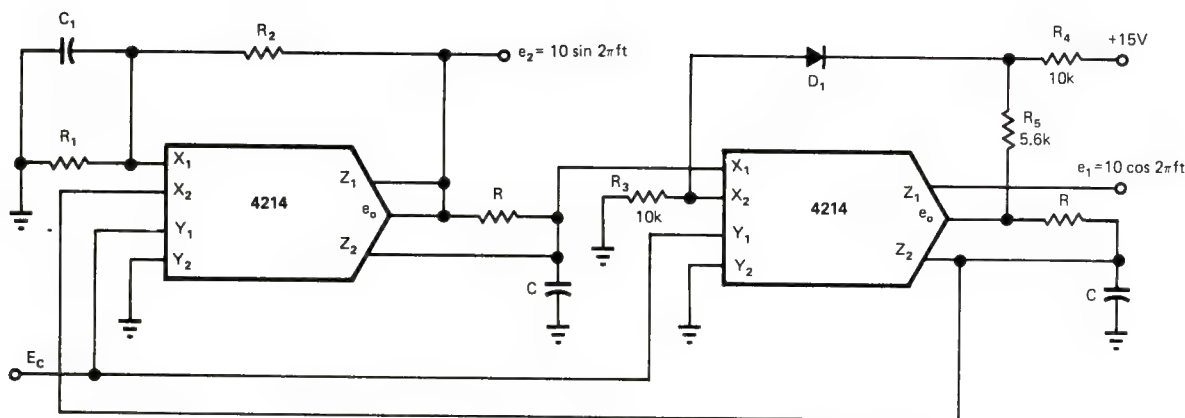
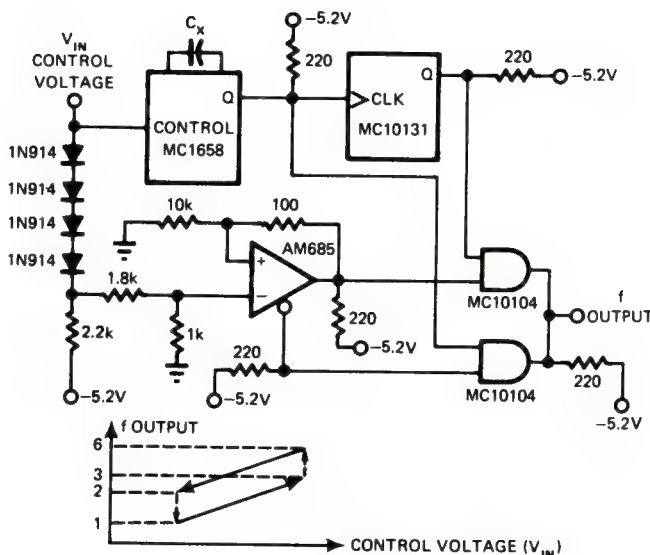
square-wave signal having 5–10 V peak can be fed in at R_{19} for differentiation, and resulting spikes used to control threshold voltage of 555. R_4 sets minimum frequency. R_{22} sets average

output level to 0 V. R_2 and R_3 serve as coarse and fine frequency controls. Tr_1 can also be BFX11 or BFX36.—T. W. Stride, Voltage Controlled Oscillator, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1977, p 66.



SIMPLE VCO DRIVER—Provides full output of 60 V P-P up to 1 MHz. Slew rate is 200 V/ μ s, and small-signal bandwidth is 5 MHz. Uses fast-input opamp, voltage buffer, and simple compensation technique. C_2 is trimmed for stability, while C_1 is adjusted to increase slew rate and bandwidth.—H. Bunin, Low Cost VCO Driver Amplifiers Really Perform If Designed Right, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1974, p 51–55.

DOUBLING CONTROL RANGE—Circuit doubles frequency-deviation ratio of given VCO. Control voltage of MC1658 VCO, with range of 0 to -2 V, is attenuated and then applied to AM685 opamp comparator. When control voltage reaches an extreme and crosses over amplifier's reference voltage, detector switches to opposite state. Circuit output is thus either that of VCO or VCO divided by 2. Article describes operation in detail.—E. Kane, Expander Doubles VCO Frequency Deviation, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1977, p 94.



QUADRATURE OSCILLATOR USES MULTIPLIERS—4214 differential multipliers eliminate need for opamps in quadrature oscillator in which frequency is controlled by external DC voltage. R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , and D_1 form diode limiter,

$$f = \frac{E_c}{20\pi RC} ; 0.1V < E_c < 10V$$

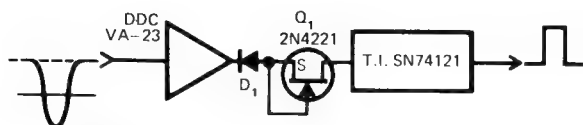
while R_1 , R_2 , and C_1 provide positive feedback to sustain oscillation. R_1 should be about equal to R_2 about 20R, and C_1 about 10C. R_2 can be

readjusted for best compromise between distortion and speed of amplitude buildup.—Y. J. Wong, Design a Low Cost, Low-Distortion, Precision Sine-Wave Oscillator, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 20, 1978, p 107–113.

CHAPTER 101

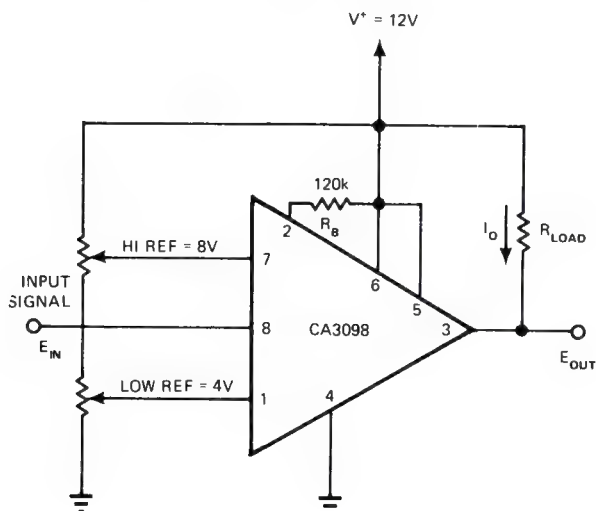
Voltage-Level Detector Circuits

Includes undervoltage, overvoltage, voltage-window, peak, trough, zero-crossing, and pulse-period-window detectors. See also Battery-Charging, Instrumentation, Power Control, Switching, and Voltage Measuring chapters.



FAIL-SAFE TTL INTERFACE—Diode and FET protect SN74121 high-speed level detector from excessive opamp output voltage. If input of opamp goes too far negative, positive-going output will cause breakdown of TTL input. Protective interface makes circuit fail-safe without

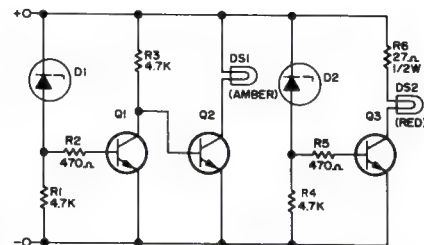
loss of operating speed. D_1 should be high-speed germanium diode with breakdown voltage above highest positive output of amplifier (usually about 15 V).—K. I. Wolfe, A Safer Analog-to-Digital Interface, *EDN Magazine*, March 5, 1974, p 74.



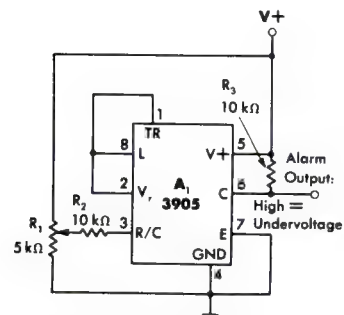
SEQUENCE	INPUT SIGNAL	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (PIN 3)
1	$4.0 \geq E_{IN} > 0$	0
2	$8.0 > E_{IN} > 4$	0
3	$E_{IN} > 8$	+12
2	$8.0 > E_{IN} > 4$	+12
1	$4.0 \geq E_{IN} > 0$	0

4-8 V WINDOW—CA3098 dual-input precision level detector tells if data input signal is above or below preset levels of 4 and 8 V. Table gives output states for various input levels. Output

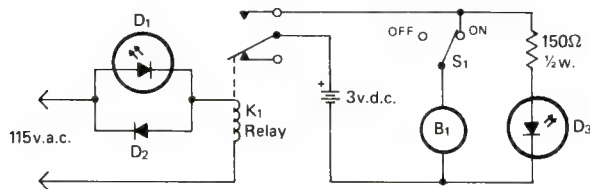
current can be up to 150 mA.—G. J. Granieri, Precision Level Detector IC Simplifies Control Circuit Design, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1975, p 69-72.



12-V MONITOR—Voltage-limit sensor gives visual indication that voltage in auto or boat electric system is satisfactory for operation of critical electronic equipment. Combination of zener diodes D_1 and D_2 acting with base-emitter voltage drops of Q_1 and Q_3 makes any voltage less than 13.5 V turn on amber No. 330 pilot lamp (14 V at 80 mA), while voltage above 15.2 V turns on red pilot lamp of same type. Transistors are Motorola MPS 3704. D_1 is 1N5243B 13-V zener, and D_2 is 1N5245B 15-V zener.—M. J. Moss, Voltage Limit Sensor, *73 Magazine*, May 1973, p 53-54.

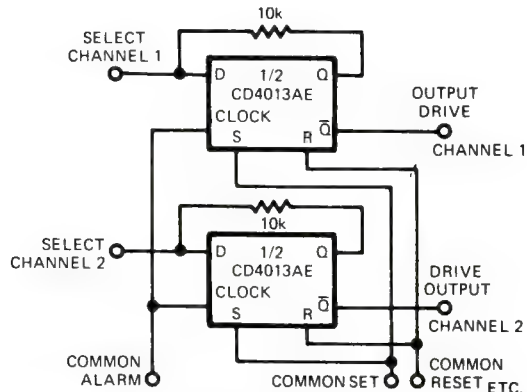


UNDERVOLTAGE ALARM—3905 timer output goes high when power supply drops below predetermined voltage level. Timer is connected as inverting comparator that compares fraction of supply voltage (as set by R_1) with fixed voltage-comparison threshold of 2 V for timer. Output can be used to drive suitable alarm indicator.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 230-231.



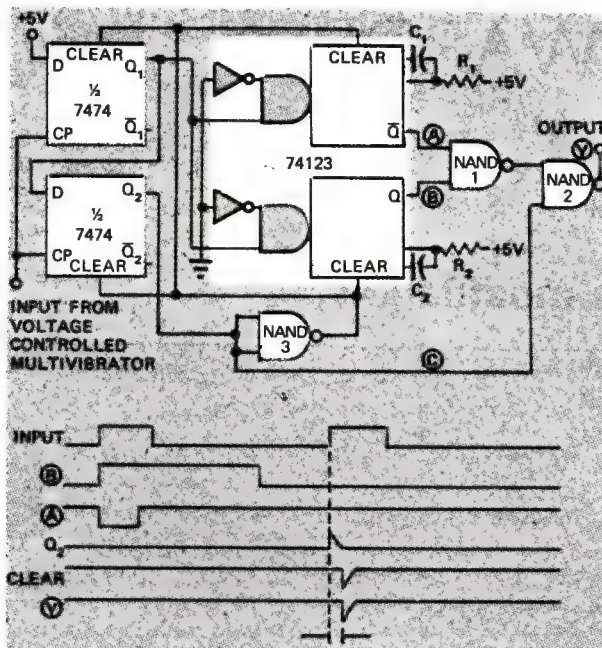
POWER-FAILURE ALARM—Buzzer sounds and red LED D_1 comes on when AC power fails, as reminder that clocks will need resetting. Green LED D_2 indicates that alarm is plugged in. D_2 is Radio Shack 276-1103 or equivalent silicon

diode. B_1 is 1.5–6 VDC Radio Shack 273-004 or equivalent buzzer, and K_1 is Radio Shack 275-211 or equivalent 117-VAC SPDT relay.—C. R. Graf, *The Poweralarm*, *CQ*, Feb. 1977, p 47 and 73.



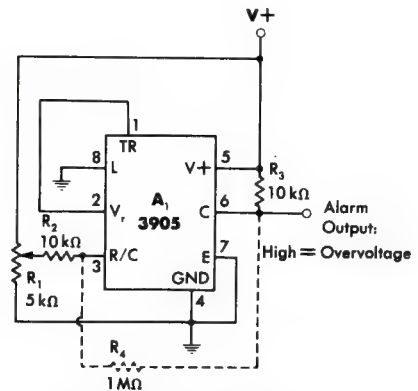
MULTICHANNEL ALARM—Half of CD4013AE flip-flop serves as latching AND gate in each channel being monitored for overvoltage, overtemperature, or any other out-of-tolerance condition that can be represented by logic 1 level applied to terminal that connects to clock inputs of all flip-flops. Any number of additional channels can be paralleled to common terminals. Each channel has own transistor driver

and either LED or audio alarm. Alarm condition is held until operator resets system by applying voltage to common set terminal. Article shows how to obtain additional flexibility by adding NAND and AND gates to each select input and to common alarm input.—J. C. Nichols, CMOS "D" Flop Makes Latching "AND" Gate, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1974, p 89 and 91.

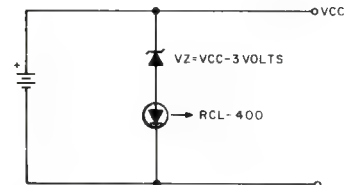


VCO SENSES VOLTAGE LIMITS—Used to indicate when pulse voltage goes outside preset limits for pulse period. Output pulse rate of voltage-controlled MVBR is monitored to implement double-ended limit detector consisting of 2-bit shift register, two monos, inverter, and two NAND gates. Circuit compares period of

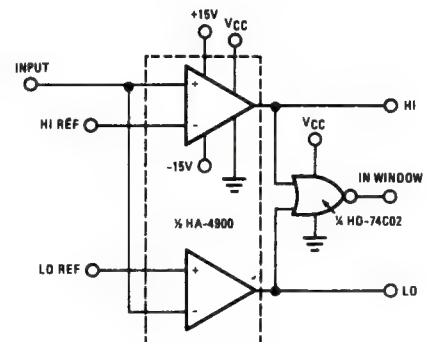
input pulses to preset maximum and minimum limits. Output at Y goes low whenever input pulse rate is outside limits, which are determined by R_1C_1 and R_2C_2 time constants.—B. Brandstedt, Double-Ended Limit Detector Senses Voltage with VCO, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 15, 1972, p 47–48.



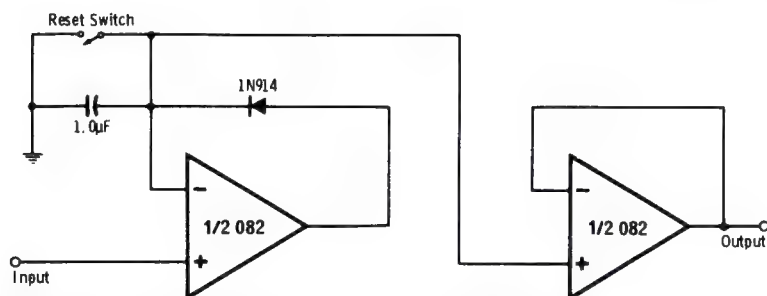
OVERVOLTAGE ALARM—Connection shown for 3905 timer makes output go high for energizing suitable alarm when supply voltage rises above predetermined level. Timer is connected as noninverting comparator that compares its fixed voltage-comparison threshold of 2 V with fraction of supply voltage determined by setting of R_1 . Optional resistor R_4 can be added if some hysteresis is desirable to prevent tripping of alarm by momentary fluctuations of supply.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 230–231.



LED VOLTAGE MONITOR—Uses Litronix RCL-400 current-controlled LED having built-in voltage-sensing IC that turns on LED at 3 V and turns it off at 2 V. Use suitable zener or string of forward-biased silicon diodes to make V_Z equal to 3 V less that V_{CC} . Thus, for 4.5-V battery, put two silicon diodes in series with LED to make V_Z 1.5 V across them.—S. W. Hawkins, A Battery Voltage Monitor, *73 Magazine*, July 1977, p 52.

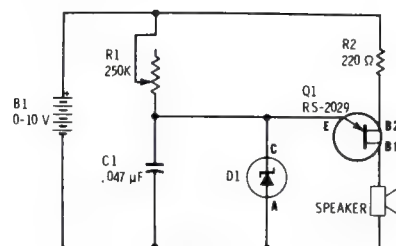


OUT-OF-LIMIT VOLTAGE SENSOR—High switching speed, low offset current, and low offset voltage of Harris HA-4900/4905 precision quad comparator make circuit well suited for industrial process control applications requiring fast, accurate decision-making based on voltage levels. Outputs can be used to drive alarm indicator or initiate corrective action.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 2-96.

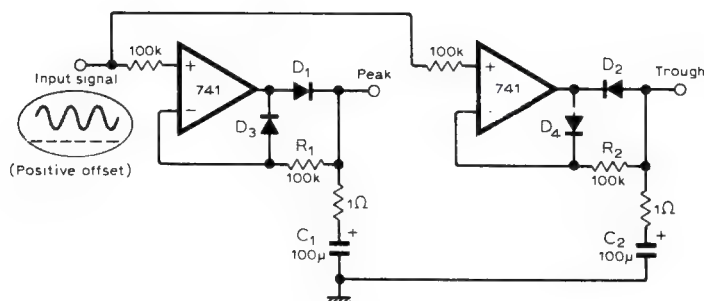


POSITIVE-PEAK DETECTOR—Circuit responds to and remembers peak positive excursions of input signal over period of time with first half of 082 dual opamp. Other half of opamp serves as voltage follower for isolating peak detector from output. Memory time is typically several minutes, depending on rate at which capacitor discharges due to its own leakage current,

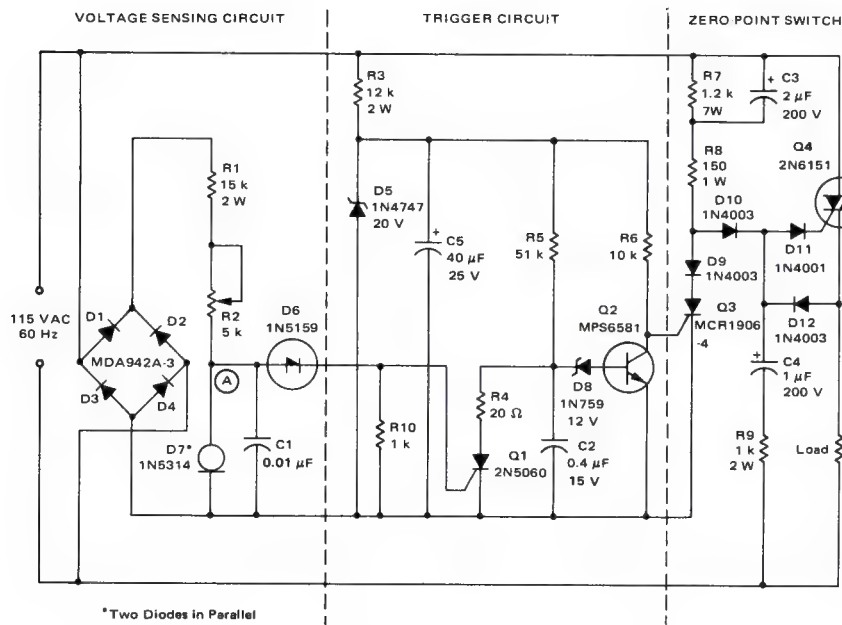
diode leakage current, opamp bias currents, and slight loading effect of voltage follower. Closing reset switch momentarily discharges capacitor in readiness for storing new peak value.—R. Melen and H. Garland, "Understanding IC Operational Amplifiers," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1978, p 96-97.



LOW-VOLTAGE ALARM—UJT relaxation oscillator produces audio tone from loudspeaker when battery voltage drops below breakdown voltage of zener. For 9-V battery, zener can be 6-V unit (Radio Shack 276-561). When input voltage drops below zener breakdown, zener stops conducting and C1 begins charging, as required for oscillation. When battery is replaced, zener breaks down and prevents C1 from charging.—F. M. Mims, "Semiconductor Projects, Vol. 2," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1976, p 43-49.

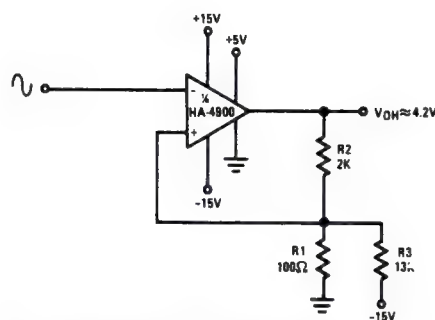


PEAK AND TROUGH DETECTOR—Uses only two opamps to detect peak and valley voltages of nonsymmetrical waveform. During valley period, D₂ conducts and discharges C₂ rapidly to lowest value of signal amplitude. C₂ charges only slightly through D₁ and R₂ during positive peaks, thus retaining minimum voltage.—C. Spain, Precision Peak and Trough Detector, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1977, p 65.

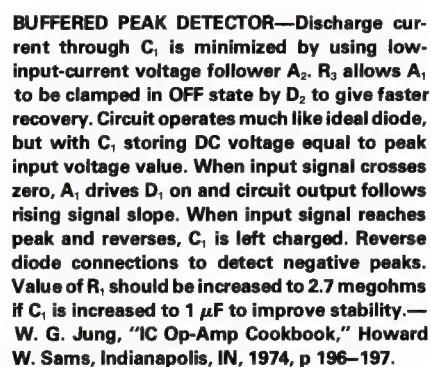


ZERO-POINT WITH OVERVOLTAGE PROTECTION—Used to protect voltage-sensitive load from excessive line voltage. Switch section operates conventionally to turn on triac almost immediately after each zero crossing between half-cycles. For normal line voltages, SCR Q1 is off. When overvoltage condition is sensed during any half-cycle, SCR Q1 is turned on, discharging C2 and turning Q2 off. This allows Q3 to turn on and divert triac gate drive, removing

power from load. As long as overvoltage condition exists, Q1 is turned on each half-cycle and C2 is unable to charge enough to turn Q2 on. When overvoltage condition ceases, C2 charges to voltage set by D8 in about 20 ms, saturating Q2 so Q3 turns off and Q4 turns on. R2 can be set to allow line voltage variations from almost 0 to 11 V.—"Circuit Applications for the Triac," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1971, AN-466, p 14.

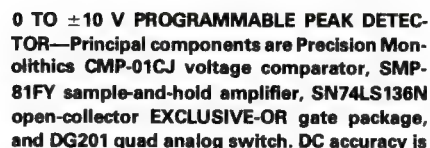


ZERO DETECTOR WITH HYSTERESIS—Circuit using one section of Harris HA-4900/4905 precision quad comparator as Schmitt trigger has 100-mV hysteresis. Suitable for applications requiring fast transition times at output even though input signal approaches zero crossing slowly. Hysteresis loop also reduces false triggering by input noise. Output jumps to 4.2 V at instant when input reaches -100 mV after dropping to 0 V. Output drops from 4.2 V to 0 V when input passes through 0 V in positive direction and reaches +100 mV.—"Linear & Data Acquisition Products," Harris Semiconductor, Melbourne, FL, Vol. 1, 1977, p 2-96.

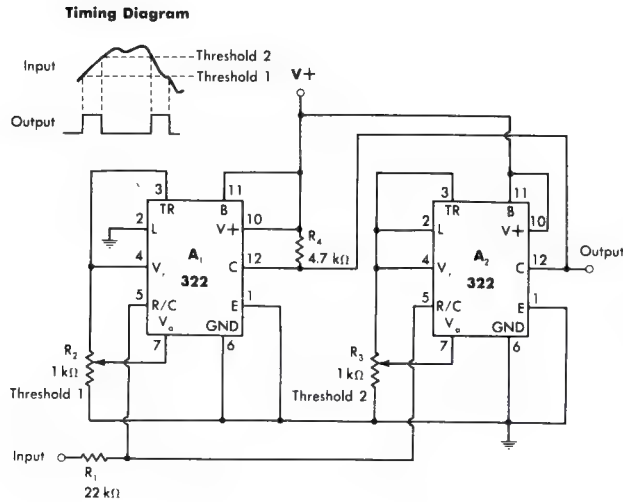


The diagram shows a precision half-wave rectifier circuit. An input signal E_m is connected to a capacitor C_1 (1 μF) in series with a resistor R_1 (10 $\text{k}\Omega$). The other end of R_1 is connected to the inverting input (pin 2) of an op-amp A_1 (101A). A feedback resistor R_2 (100 $\text{k}\Omega$) connects the output (pin 6) back to the inverting input. The non-inverting input (pin 3) is grounded. A capacitor C_2 (150 pF) is connected between the output (pin 6) and the inverting input (pin 2). Two diodes, D_1^* and D_2^* (1N914), are connected in series between the output (pin 6) and the input node after R_1 . The current I_1 is indicated flowing from the input towards the output. The output of the circuit is E_{o1} , which is a half-wave rectified signal. An optional output stage is shown in a dashed box, consisting of a diode D_1 (1N914) in series with a resistor (10 $\text{k}\Omega$) and a transistor Q_1 (2N3904) configured as an emitter follower. The optional output is E_{o2} , labeled as the Logic Output, which is also connected to a 1 $\text{k}\Omega$ load resistor. The optional stage is powered by a +5 V supply.

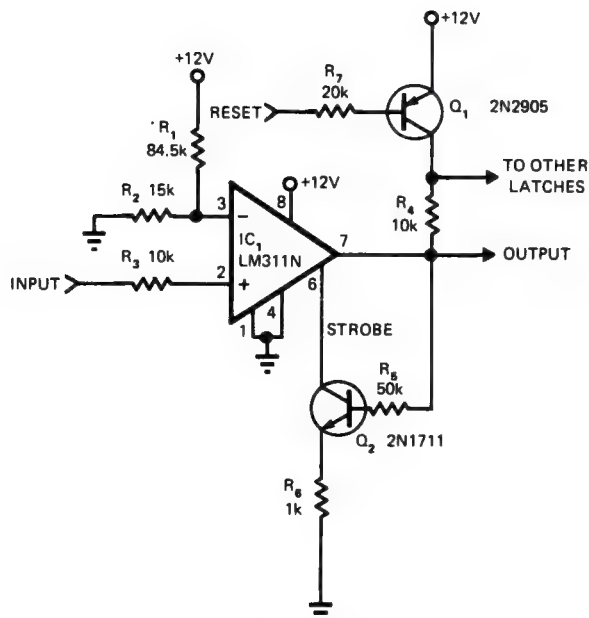
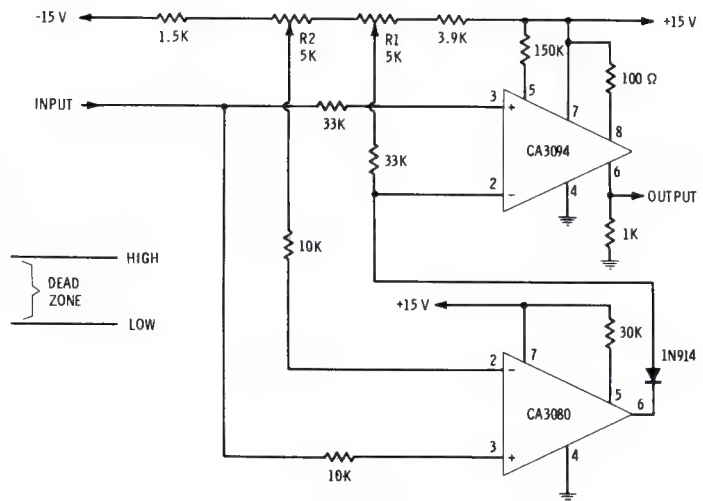
* For greater dynamic range, use a matched, monolithic transistor pair connected as diodes — e.g., CA3018.



held by sample-and-hold amplifier. If input exceeds held value, new input is held.—D. Soderquist, "Polarity Programmable Peak Detector," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, AN-27.

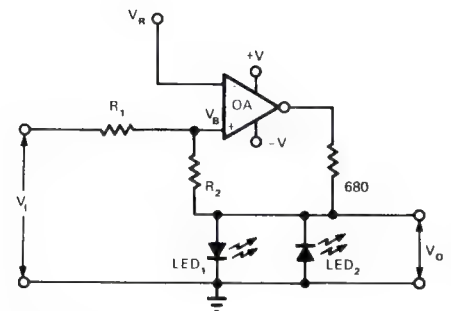


DUAL-LIMIT DETECTOR—Provides 12-V output when applied DC input signal exceeds reference high limit established by setting of R_1 or falls below reference low limit established by setting of R_2 . When input drops below low limit, CA3080 changes CA3094 to high-output condition. Output is low in voltage window between limits (dead zone).—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 317–318.

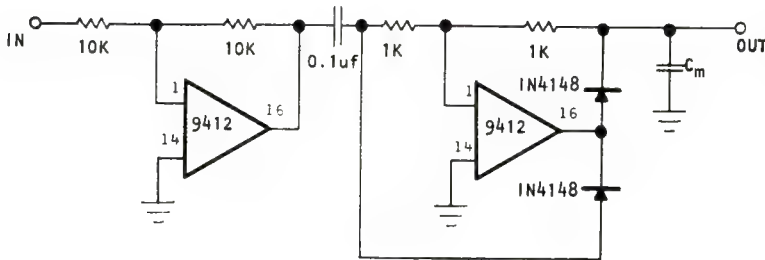


VOLTAGE-LEVEL LATCH—Circuit uses comparator to latch after input reaches predetermined threshold level. Output of IC₁ then goes high and enables input of strobe Q_2 to prevent output from going low. High level on reset input will turn off Q_1 , removing supply voltage from open

collector output of IC₁ and removing latch condition. Comparator will operate on supplies ranging from single 5-V level to dual ± 15 V.—M. W. Bair, IC Comparator Doubles as a Latch, *EDN Magazine*, April 20, 1975, p 72.

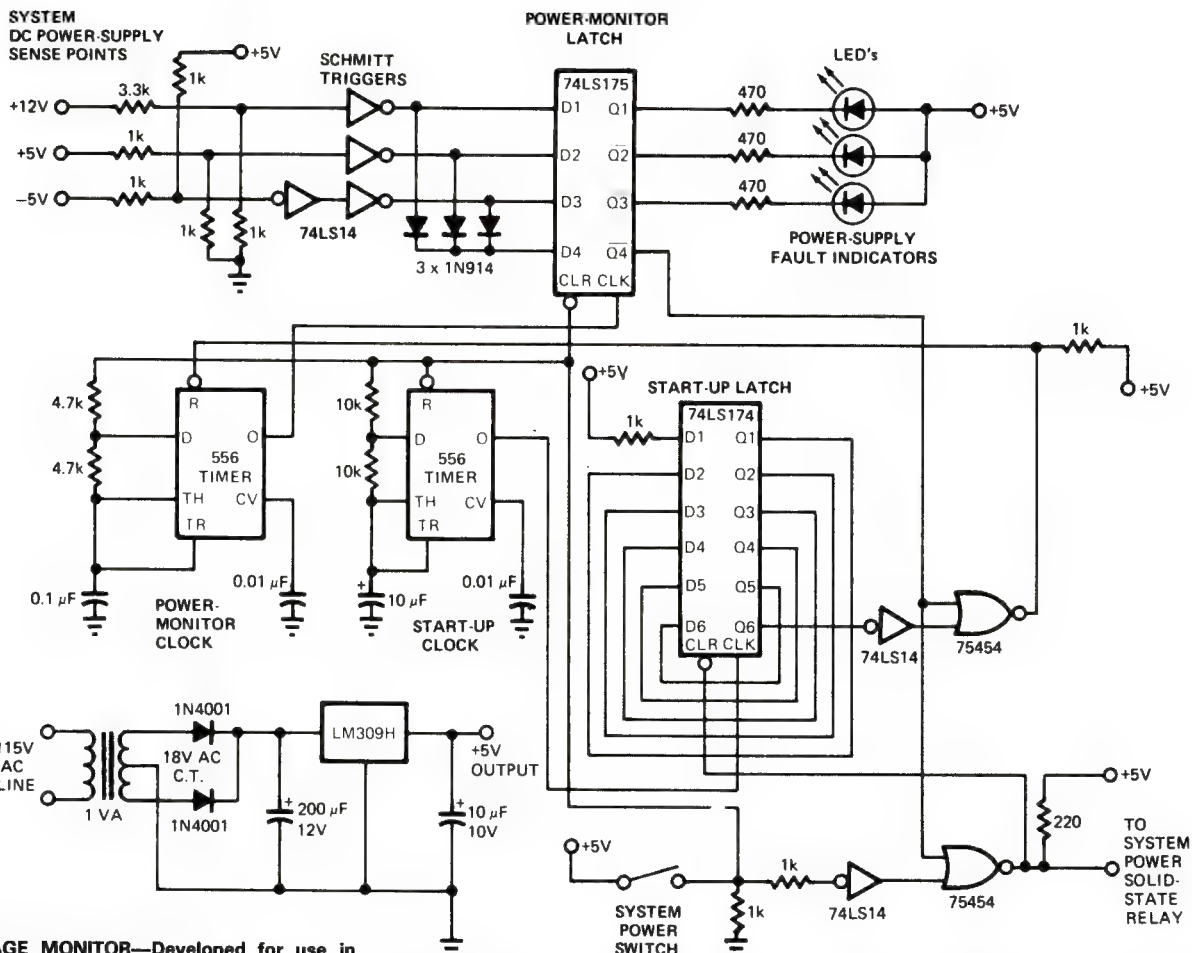
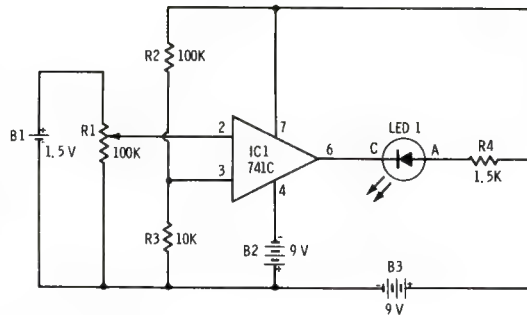


LEVEL INDICATOR—Visual indication of voltage level is achieved with two TIL203 LEDs, three resistors, and any opamp that can provide 15-mA output current. If input voltage momentarily or permanently exceeds most positive reference level, LED₁ is switched on. If voltage falls below negative or least positive reference level, LED₁ goes off and LED₂ comes on. Article gives design equations for determining values of R_1 and R_2 . For levels of +2 V to turn LED₁ on and -1.2 V to turn LED₂ on, both R_1 and R_2 are 10K.—E. J. Richter, Op Amp Makes Visual Level Indicator, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1974, p 73.



5-V PEAKS UP TO 2 MHz—Peak-to-peak detector using Optical Electronics 9412 opamps gives DC output voltage equal to peak-to-peak amplitude of sine-wave input voltage. Opamp charges memory capacitor C_m during negative half of input cycle and performs DC clamp (restoration) on positive half. Circuit has high input impedance. With 0.1- μ F memory capacitor, 10-V pulse is acquired in 10 μ s. For 5-V sine-wave input, maximum frequency is 0.8 MHz, but 0.01- μ F memory capacitor boosts frequency capability to 2 MHz.—"A Wideband Peak-to-Peak Detector," Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10176.

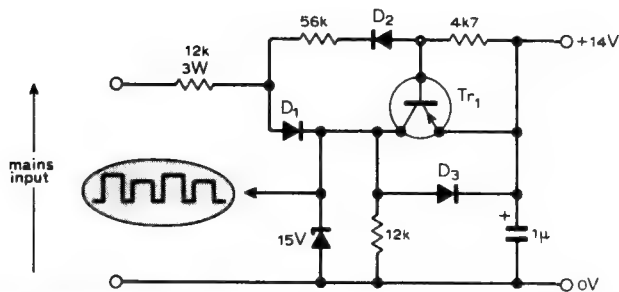
LED INDICATES SIGNAL LEVEL—Circuit is adjusted so opamp turns on LED at desired signal level as set by R1. Opamp is operated without feedback resistor to have maximum gain, so small input signal produces very large output signal. Values shown for R2 and R3 give turn-on voltage of 0.9 V for LED.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 70-75.



VOLTAGE MONITOR—Developed for use in systems having multiple DC bias voltages, to prevent damage when one supply voltage goes down while others remain normal. Control circuit includes its own independent AC/DC supply that ensures protection even when equipment containing RAMs and MOS devices is turned off. Failure of AC supply for monitor shuts down entire system. Can be applied to any number of

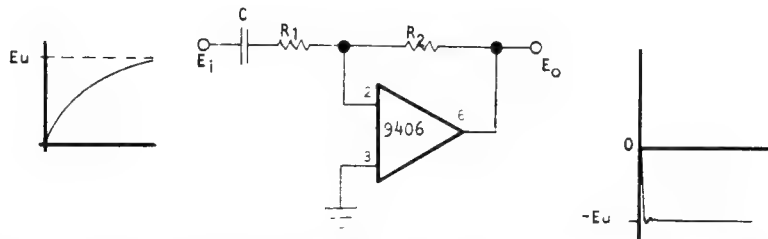
supplies by adding resistive dividers, Schmitt triggers, diodes, and latches as required. Closing system power switch activates solid-state relay for applying AC line voltage to main power supplies. Half of 556 dual timer and 74LS174 hex D latch inhibit voltage monitor until all supplies have stabilized, about 500 ms later. Other half of 556 then clocks 74LS175 power-monitor

latch. System then operates normally as long as all D inputs to monitor latch stay at logic 0. If one supply fails, logic 1 appears at its latch input and next clock pulse initiates shutdown of system. LED identifies supply that has failed.—J. E. Draut, Voltage Monitor Protects Against Power-Supply Failures, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 20, 1977, p 239-240.



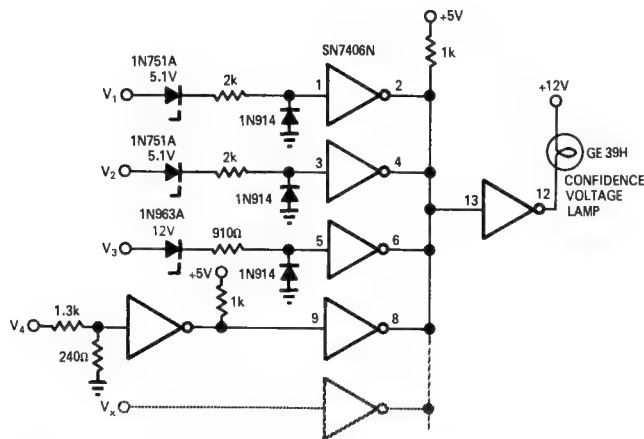
AC LINE ZERO-CROSSING DETECTOR—Positive-going half-cycles forward-bias D_1 , allowing capacitor to charge through D_3 to 14 V. Negative half-cycles forward-bias D_2 to turn on Tr_1 and discharge capacitor. Output is about 1 V less on

negative half-cycles. Transistor and diode types are not critical, except that D_1 must withstand full reverse voltage of AC line.—R. J. Torrens, Zero Crossing Detector, *Wireless World*, Jan. 1977, p 78.



INSTANT ULTIMATE VALUE—Circuit instantly computes ultimate value of logarithmically increasing input signal E_i by performing augmented differentiation that gives step function equal to ultimate value E_u . Uses Optical Elec-

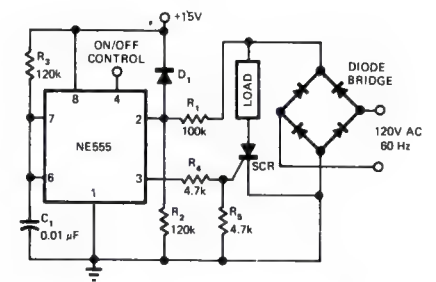
tronics 9406 opamp. Circuit values are computed from $E_u = E_o = -R_2 E_i / R_1 - R_2 C dE_i / dt$.—"Derivative Circuit Indicates Ultimate Value Instantly," *Optical Electronics*, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10179.



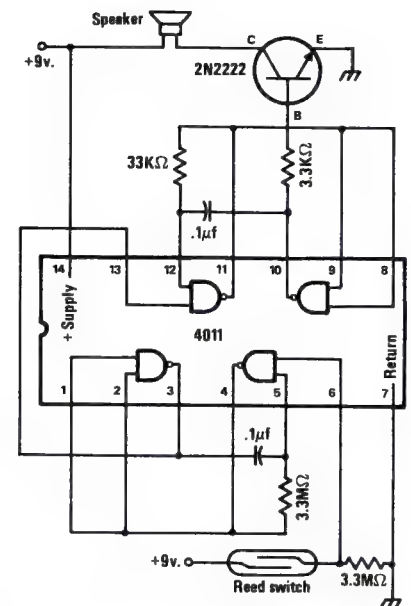
INPUT	NOMINAL VOLTAGE	CONFIDENCE-VOLTAGE LAMP: TURNS OFF AT:	TURNS ON AT:
V_1	-5V	-4.8V	-4.9V
V_2	-5V	-4.3V	-4.4V
V_3	-12V	-11.3V	-11.5V
V_4	+8V	+6.6V	+6.7V

LOW-VOLTAGE ALARM—Simple indicator circuit uses hex inverter IC to monitor several different input voltages. Technique is flexible and easily modified for different voltage values (either positive or negative) and additional inputs. When negative input (V_1 , V_2 , or V_3) falls below breakdown voltage of its zener, logic 0 appears at inverter output (at wired-OR con-

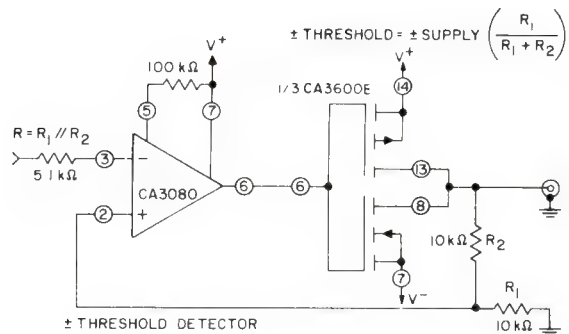
nection). Because lamp-driving inverter has logic 0 at its input, lamp goes out as no-go signal. When positive input V_4 falls below predetermined value, logic 0 again causes no-go indication.—R. J. Buonocore, Under-Voltage Sensing Circuit, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Dec. 1, 1971, p 48-49.



555 TRIGGER—Low-cost 555 timer provides ON/OFF and proportional-control switching of AC loads without generating RFI or voltage spikes. Timer is used in monostable mode, re-triggering every half-cycle when voltage at pin 2 falls below about 1.67 V. R_3 and C_1 fix pulse width at about 1 ms, long enough to ensure firing SCR in next half-cycle yet short enough to turn SCR off at next zero-crossing without timing-cycle pulse. Pin 4 serves as ON/OFF control input. Varying duty cycle of square wave here gives proportional control for heating and other uses.—M. E. Anglin, Low Cost Zero-Cross Thyristor Trigger Uses a 555 IC, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 180-181.

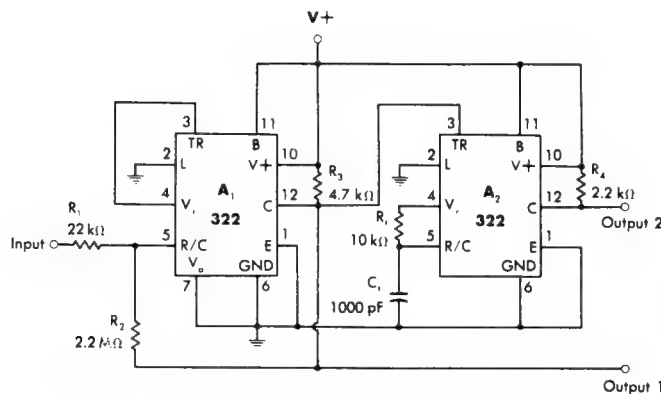
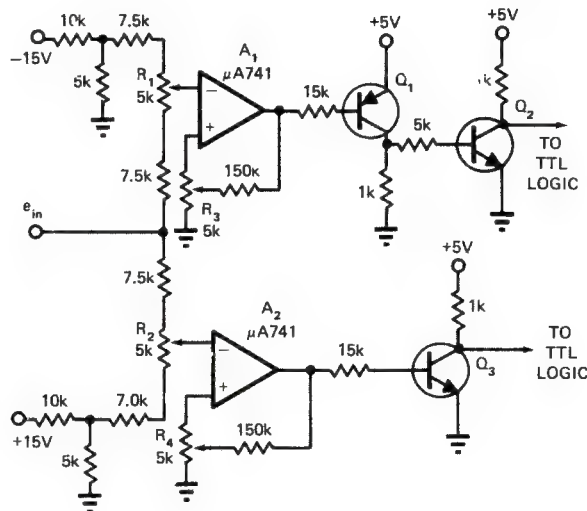


FREEZER FAILURE ALARM—Loudspeaker is energized by 4011 audio oscillator and 2N2222 transistor operating from 9-V battery when ice melts and allows permanent magnet to drop on reed switch and close it. Magnet is bonded to wall inside of freezer with mixture of antifreeze and water.—J. A. Sandler, 11 Projects under \$11, *Modern Electronics*, June 1978, p 54-58.



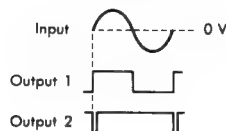
± 1.5 TO ± 7.5 V THRESHOLD—Precise timing and accurate threshold levels are assured by stable characteristics of input differential amplifier in CA 3080 variable opamp used to drive one of inverter/amplifier transistors in CA3600E array. For values shown, threshold voltage for given polarity is half of supply voltage used, in range of 3 to 15 V.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 16.

WINDOW DETECTOR—Unique voltage-range sensing circuit provides positive indications of high, low or acceptable input levels for voltage and includes adjustments for both threshold and hysteresis levels. R_1 and R_2 adjust upper and lower thresholds, while R_3 and R_4 adjust upper and lower hysteresis levels. If acceptable input range is 4.5 V to 5.5 V, output of opamp A_1 goes negative when e_{in} is greater than 5.5 V. This saturates Q_1 and Q_2 , making Q_2 output go from 5 V to 0. TTL then indicates that input has exceeded 5.5 V. Upper hysteresis keeps A_1 output negative until input has dropped to setting of R_3 , which might be 5.3 V. Similarly, when input drops below 4.5 V, output of A_2 goes positive and saturates Q_3 .—I. Krell, Analog Monitor Has Threshold and Hysteresis Controls, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 1, 1972, p 58.



ZERO-CROSSING DETECTOR—Output 1 of 322 comparator A_1 is high when input signal is above zero and low when input is below zero. Output of comparator A_1 is thus square wave in phase with zero crossings of input. When R_1 is 22K, input can be up to ± 10 V amplitude. A_2 is mono MVBR connected to fire when output 1 of A_1 goes high (at zero crossings). Resulting negative-going narrow pulses at output 2 are useful for time marks.—W. G. Jung, "IC Timer Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 152.

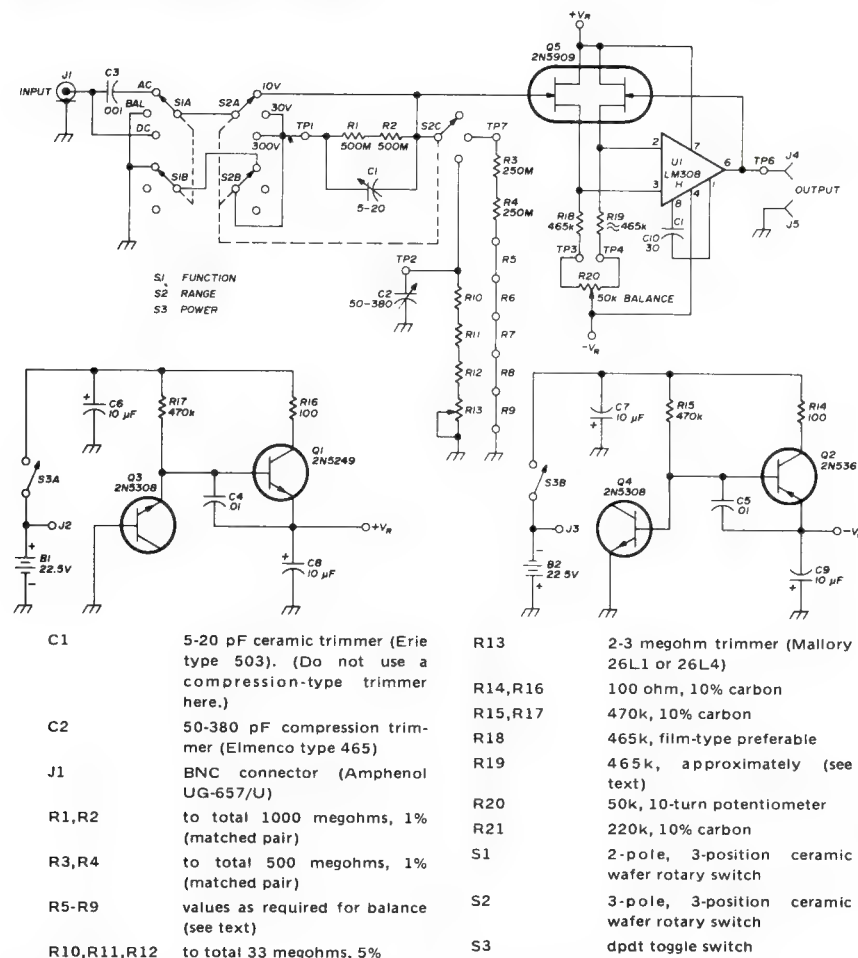
Timing Diagram



CHAPTER 102

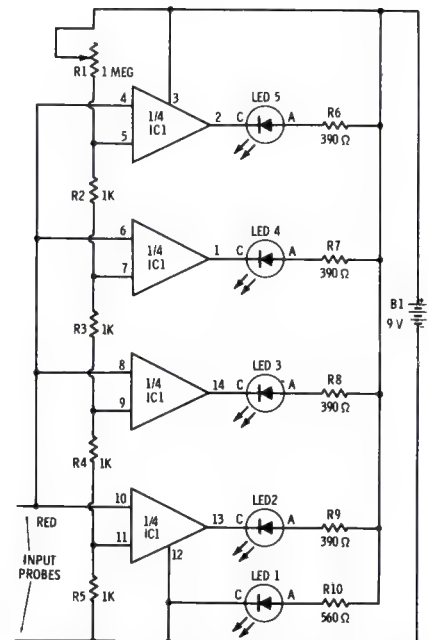
Voltage Measuring Circuits

Gives voltmeter, multimeter, and electrometer circuits for measuring absolute, peak, RMS, or other values of AC, DC, and RF voltages. Indicators include meters, digital displays, loudspeakers, bar-graph displays, and frequency counter. Also includes automatic polarity circuits and voltage-null detectors. See also Audio Measuring, Logic Probe, Multiplier, Test, and Voltage-Level Detector chapters.



1-TERAOHM INPUT—High-accuracy meter-interface amplifier for AC and DC voltage measurements has input resistance of 1,000,000 megohms. Amplifier eliminates voltmeter errors due to loading by using special 2N5909 dual FET with exceptionally low gate leakage current. FET and opamp are connected as voltage follower with gain of 1. Accuracy on 0-10 V range is 0.1% or better. For higher voltage ranges, accuracy depends on that of resistive

voltage divider used. Three ranges provided have full-scale values of 10, 30, and 300 V. AC RMS inputs are limited to 70% of DC ranges. Two voltage regulators are used with battery supply to permit use of batteries exceeding 18-V voltage rating of opamp, so battery voltages can drop considerably before replacement is required. Article covers construction and adjustment.—J. R. Laughlin, High-Impedance Meter Interface, *Ham Radio*, Jan. 1974, p 20-25.



BARGRAPH READOUT VOLTMETER—Sections of RS339 quad comparator each drive LED to give indications of four different input voltage levels, while LED 1 is connected to ground for use as zero indicator. Resistors shown are for Radio Shack 276-041 red LEDs; change R6-R9 to 270 ohms and R10 to 470 ohms for green LEDs. Pot R1 is used to calibrate voltage divider R2-R5. With R1 set at low resistance, comparators turn on at intervals of 1 V or more. With high resistance for R1, comparators turn on at fractional-volt intervals.—F. M. Mims, "Integrated Circuit Projects, Vol. 4," Radio Shack, Fort Worth, TX, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 76-85.

circuit is such that most positive analog input is stored. SW₂ serves as reset switch.—"Analog Switches and Their Applications," Siliconix, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, p 4-9.

ation can be balanced with 5K zero-adjust pot.—E. M. Noll, "FET Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 2nd Ed., 1975, p 212–213.

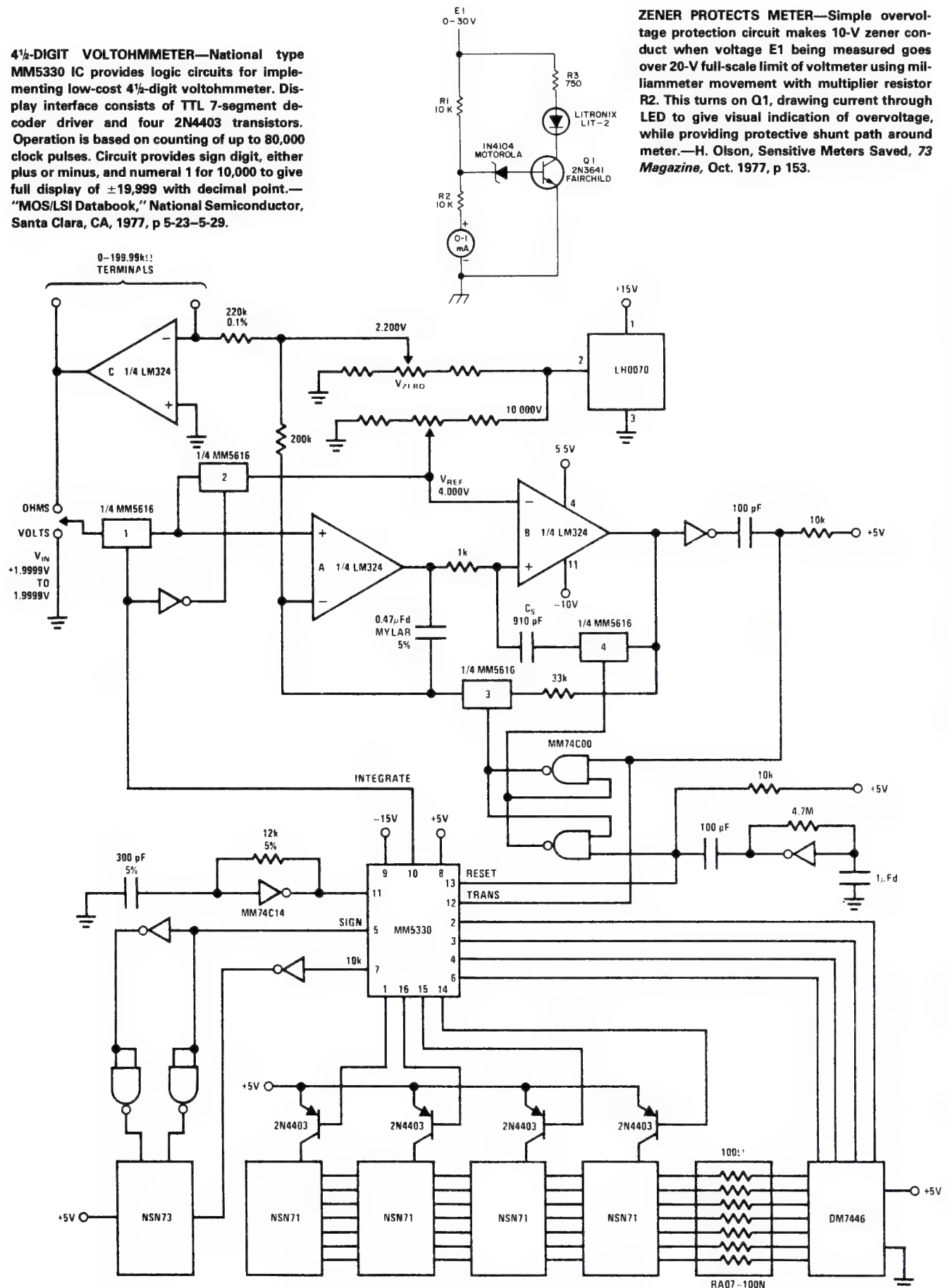
nect pin 4 of LM324 to +5 V and pin 11 to -5 V.—S. Ciarcia, *Add More Zing to the Cocktail*, *BYTE*, Jan. 1978, p 37–39, 44, 46, 48, 50–52, and 54.

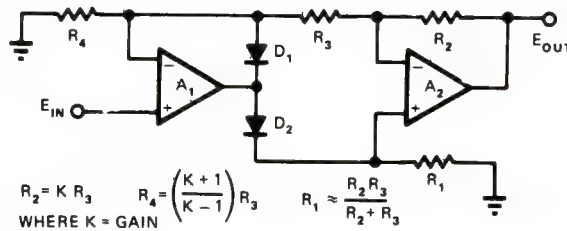
ELECTROMETER—Can be used for picoampere leakage measurements and nonloading voltage measurements. Bridge circuit has three pots for three ranges of sensitivity. Adjust for 0.5, 1.5, and 5 V full scale with appropriate input voltages. With 1000-megohm resistance between point 5 and probe tip, picoammeter gives full-scale deflection on 500 pA. For nonloading voltmeter, apply unknown voltage across same 1000-megohm resistor; now 0.5 V will give full-scale reading.—I. Math, *Math's Notes*, CQ, Oct. 1974, p 26-27.

EXPANDED-RANGE AC VM—Line voltage is applied to D1, and resulting DC is filtered by C1. R1 delivers equivalent of RMS voltage to 100-V zener D2 through R2. Voltage is developed across R2 only when voltage applied by R1 exceeds 100 V, for reading with 1000-ohm-per-volt meter. To calibrate, measure AC line voltage with accurate AC voltmeter, then adjust R1 so meter across R2 reads 100 V less than this value.—W. P. Turner, *Expanded Range Line Voltage Meter*, 73 *Magazine*, March 1974, p 54.

LINE-VOLTAGE MONITOR—0C3 (VR-105) voltage-regulator tube provides voltage offset that permits greater sensitivity in voltage range of interest. Meter scale covers 20-V range centered on about 115 VAC. Accuracy is much better than with AC range of ordinary multimeter. CR1 is 500-PIV 1-A silicon diode.—N. Johnson, An AC Line Monitor, *QST*, Jan. 1976, p 27.

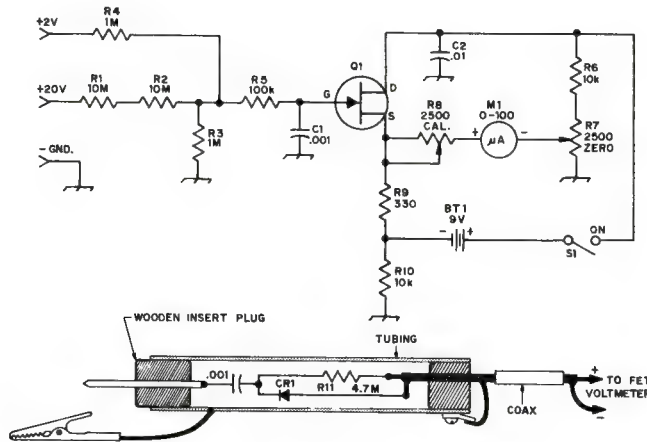
4½-DIGIT VOLTOHMMETER—National type MM5330 IC provides logic circuits for implementing low-cost 4½-digit voltohmmeter. Display interface consists of TTL 7-segment decoder driver and four 2N4403 transistors. Operation is based on counting of up to 80,000 clock pulses. Circuit provides sign digit, either plus or minus, and numeral 1 for 10,000 to give full display of $\pm 19,999$ with decimal point.—"MOS/LSI Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-23-5-29.



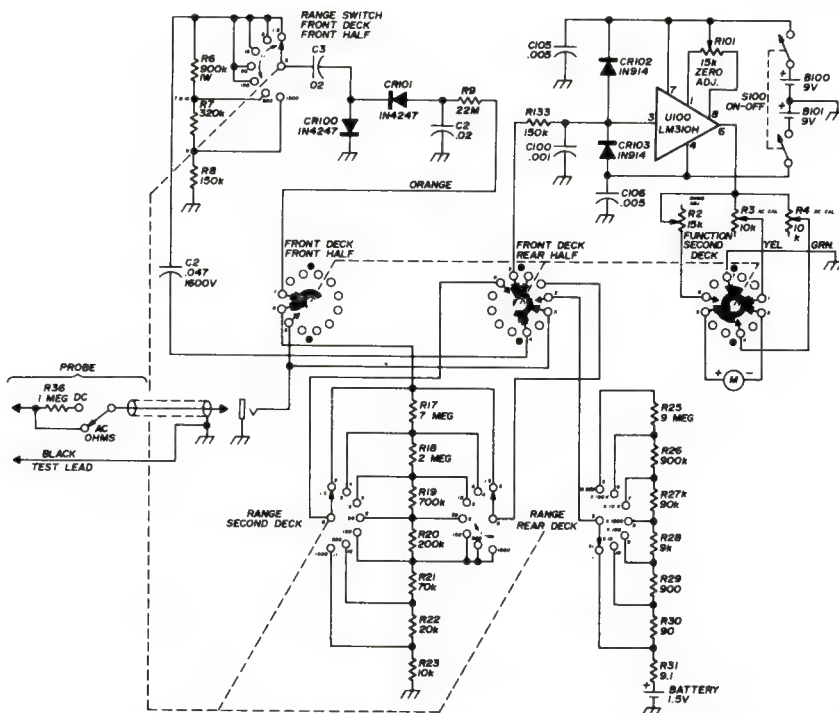


ABSOLUTE VALUES—Positive output signal level is proportional to absolute value of input signal level, regardless of input polarity. Circuit combines simplicity with high input impedance, low output impedance, and greater than unity gain. Opamps A_1 and A_2 should have good CMRR and low offset and drift. D_1 and D_2 can be

1N914. For gain of 2.5, R_1 and R_3 are 1000 ohms, R_2 is 2500, and R_4 is 2333. For unity gain, R_4 is infinity and can be omitted. R_2 and R_3 are equal-value precision resistors. Value of R_1 is not critical at any gain.—R. Hofheimer, A Simple Absolute-Value Amplifier, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1974, p 78 and 80.

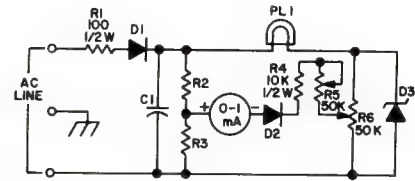


20-VDC FET VOLTMETER—Has high input impedance as required for accurate measurements in solid-state circuit. Uses Motorola MPF102, HEP802, or equivalent N-channel JFET. If meter cannot be zeroed, change R_7 to 10,000 ohms for greater zeroing range. 2-V range gives extra flexibility. Half-wave RF probe using 1N914 or equivalent high-speed switching diode responds to peak RF voltage being measured. R_{11} reduces peak value to RMS value. Connect probe to known 10-VRMS source, then adjust R_{11} so meter reads 10 V.—D. DeMaw and L. McCoy, Learning to Work with Semiconductors, *QST*, April 1974, p 20–25 and 41.

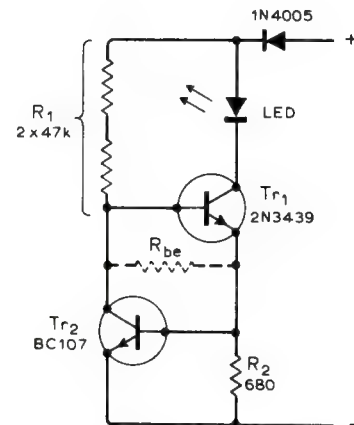


IC MODERNIZES VTVM—LM310H voltage-follower IC converts VTVM into battery-operated IC voltmeter. Input impedance and scale accuracy are unchanged. Conversion shown is for Heathkit IM-11 VTVM but will apply to most other VTVMs. Semiconductor diodes CR100 and CR101 replace original 6AL5 detector and

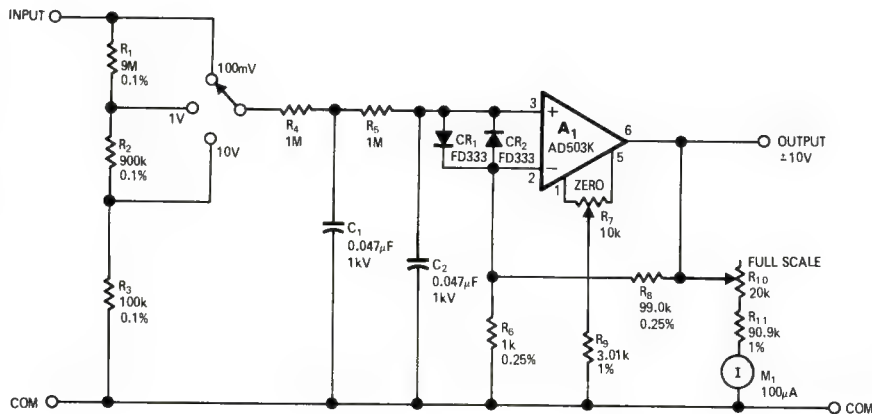
LM310H high-impedance unity-gain voltage follower replaces original 12AU7. C_{105} and C_{106} bypass battery supply and should be connected directly to U100. CR102 and CR103 provide overvoltage protection.—M. Kaufman, How to Convert Your VTVM to an IC Voltmeter, *Ham Radio*, Dec. 1974, p 42–44.



LINE-VOLTAGE MONITOR—AC line voltage is rectified by D_1 and filtered by C_1 . R_2 and R_3 form voltage divider that holds one meter terminal at half of rectified line voltage. DC is also applied to low-voltage calibration pot R_6 through 3-W 117-V lamp or equivalent resistor PL_1 which limits zener current. Any increase in line voltage increases voltage at R_2 - R_3 junction while voltage at slider of R_6 remains constant, so bridge unbalances and meter reads upscale. Zener is 70 to 100 V at 10 W. R_2 and R_3 are equal and are from 8.2K to 15K. C_1 is 50 to 100 μ F at 200 V, and diodes are power silicon with PIV above 200 and 100-mA rating.—W. P. Turner, Expanded Range Line Voltage Monitor, *73 Magazine*, Jan. 1974, p 39.

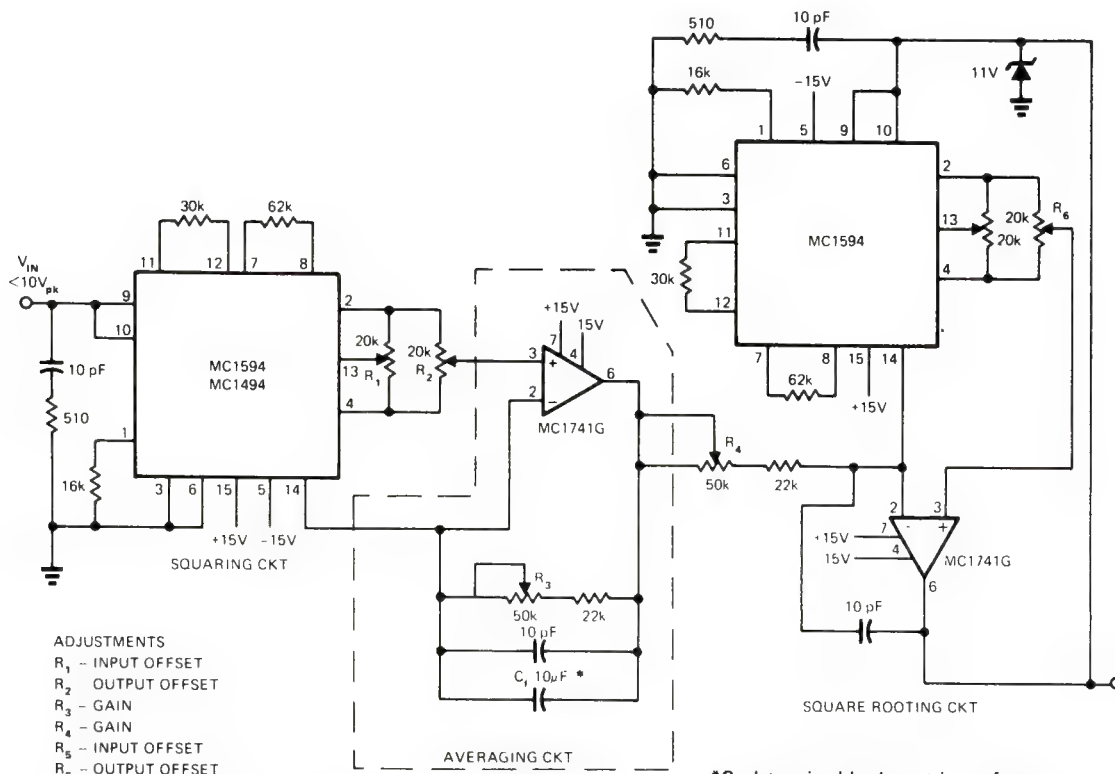
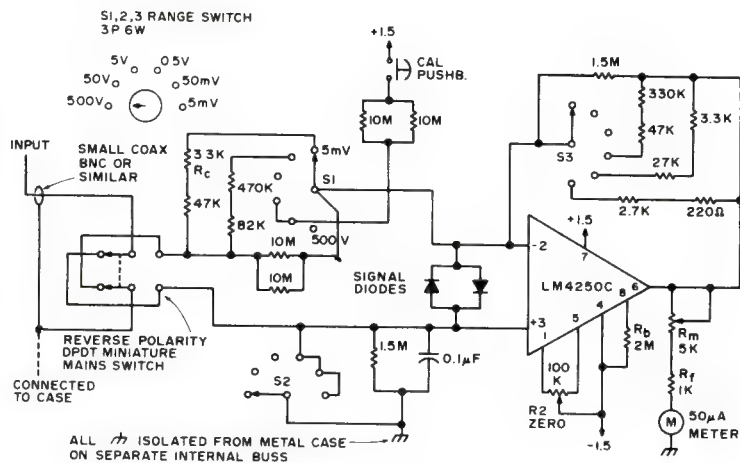


WIDE-RANGE VOLTAGE PROBE—Indicates presence of AC or DC voltages from 3 to 350 V with no range switching, using LED as indicator. Transistors serve essentially as constant-current supply for LED. Voltage capability can be increased to 450 V by adding suitable base-emitter resistor R_{be} ; typical value is 60 ohms, which somewhat impairs low-voltage operation.—G. Jones, Voltage Probe, *Wireless World*, Aug. 1976, p 52.



DC VOLTMETER—Opamp connected for closed-loop gain of 100 is used with attenuator network and 100- μ A microammeter to serve as general-purpose multirange laboratory voltmeter. Additional full-scale output of ± 10 V is provided for driving chart recorder. Low-pass filter R_4 - R_5 - C_1 - C_2 prevents amplifier from overloading on large AC input signals while allowing circuit to read DC component. Filter acting with diodes protects amplifier from input overloads up to 1000 V.—R. S. Burwen, Simple DC Voltmeter Uses Single Op Amp, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Dec. 15, 1971, p 57.

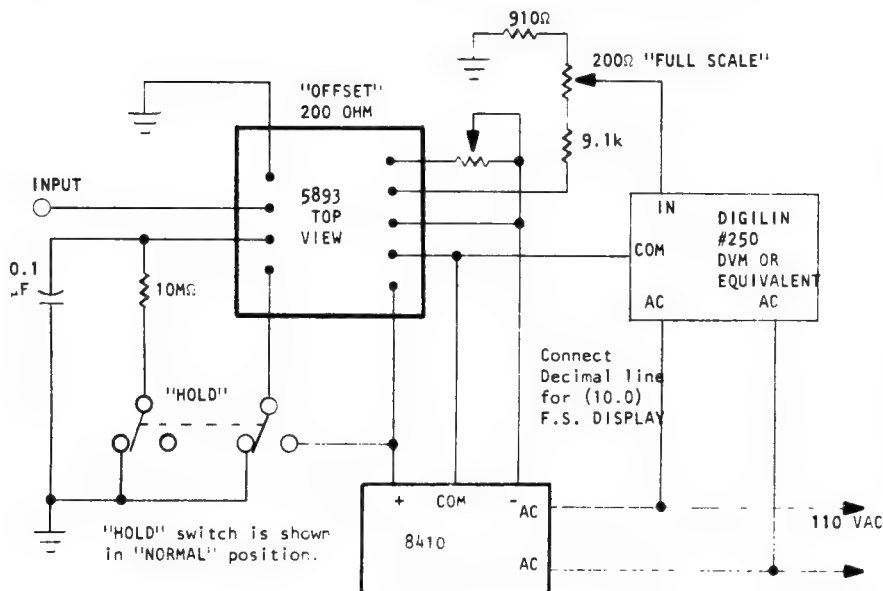
IC MILLIVOLTMETER—Provides switched ranges of 5 mV to 500 V. Use 2% resistors. Push-button connection to positive supply gives internal calibration check on 5-V and 50-V ranges. Adjust meter initially with R_m to read 1.4 V on 5-V range. Back-to-back signal diodes provide overload protection. Power drain is so low that battery life is essentially shelf life.—D. A. Bunday, Where Is Your Simplified, Sensitive, Millivoltmeter?, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1975, p 49–50.



2-10 V P-P TRU RMS TO 600 kHz—Input waveform is squared by first Motorola MC1594 multiplier, and current output is converted to voltage by opamp for driving second multiplier

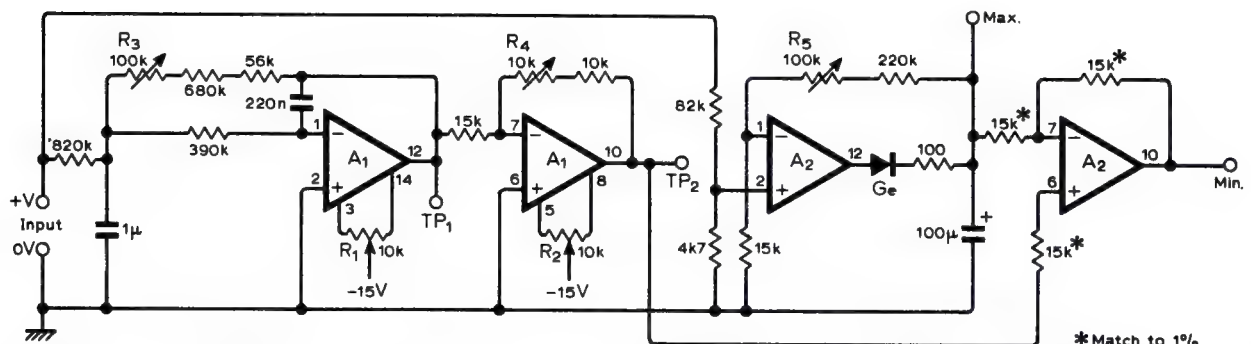
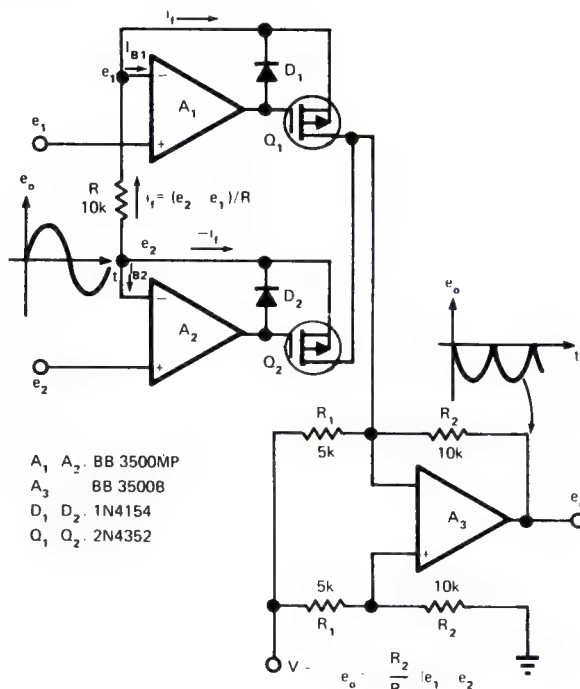
which has capacitor in feedback path to perform averaging function. Second opamp is used with second multiplier as feedback element to produce square-root configuration required for giving true RMS value. Accuracy is within 1% over input voltage range.—K. Huehne and D. Aldridge, "Multiplier/Op Amp Circuit Detects True RMS," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, EB-20.

ing true RMS value. Accuracy is within 1% over input voltage range.—K. Huehne and D. Aldridge, "Multiplier/Op Amp Circuit Detects True RMS," *Motorola*, Phoenix, AZ, 1974, EB-20.



AC PEAKS—Optical Electronics 5893 peak sense-and-hold analog memory module senses input peaks of AC waveforms and produces smooth DC output voltage for driving 2½-digit digital voltmeter. Output of 5893 is divided by about 10 to give 1-V full-scale output for meter. External capacitor used with parallel resistor provides time constant required for steady display on DVM. Response time is 4 s for input change from 10 V to 0 and less than 1 s for rise from 0 to 10 V. Useful bandwidth is 20 Hz to 2 MHz. HOLD switch is operated when peak reading on meter is to be held several minutes.—“Digital Peak Reading AC Voltmeter,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10259.

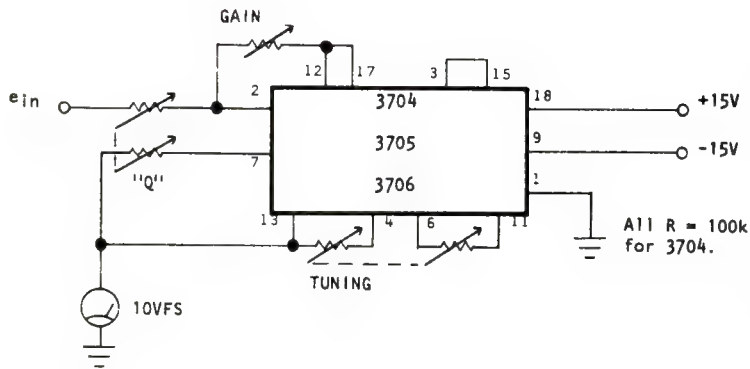
DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS GIVE GROUND-REFERENCED OUTPUT—Circuit consists of differential-input controlled-current rectifying source A_1 - A_2 and level-shifting voltage-to-current converter A_3 . Feedback current of appropriate polarity is conducted to output opamp, while other feedback current is absorbed. Possible drawbacks are switching offset and bandwidth limitations common to precision rectifiers. Article gives design equations and theory of operation.—J. Graeme, Measure Differential AC Signals Easily with Precision Rectifiers, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1975, p 45-48.



WAVEFORM PEAKS AND TROUGHS—Used in data-logging systems to measure limits of waveform superimposed on DC level. Requires two LM747CN (dual 741) ICs. Measurements are made with conventional DC voltmeter. Input signal is fed to precision peak detector A_1 . Same

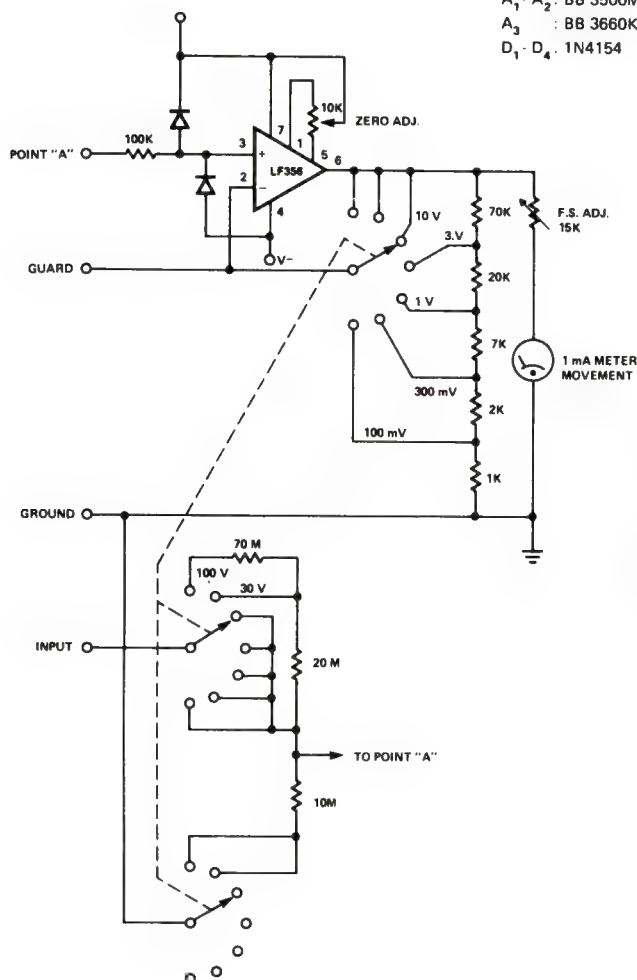
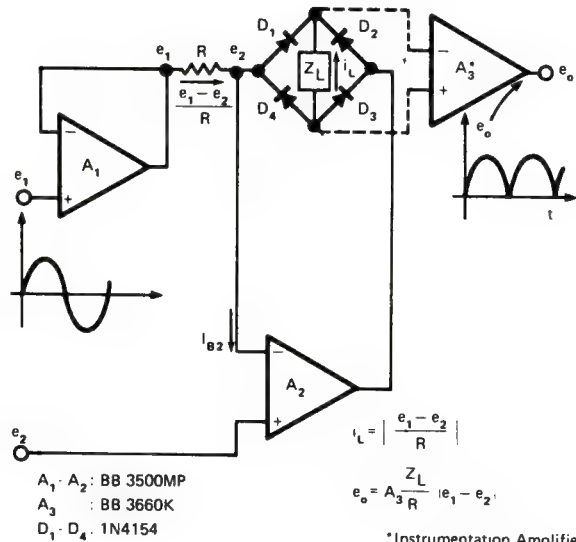
signal goes through active low-pass filter and inversion amplifier whose output at TP_2 is the mean value. Differential amplifier A_2 subtracts maximum from mean to give minimum value of input. For setup, short input and adjust R_1 for 0 V at TP_1 , adjust R_2 for 0 V at TP_2 , then apply +5

V to input and adjust R_3 for +5 V at TP_1 , adjust R_4 for -5 V at TP_2 , and adjust R_5 for +5 V at Max. output terminal.—K. R. Brooks, Peak and Trough Detector, *Wireless World*, Feb. 1977, p 45.

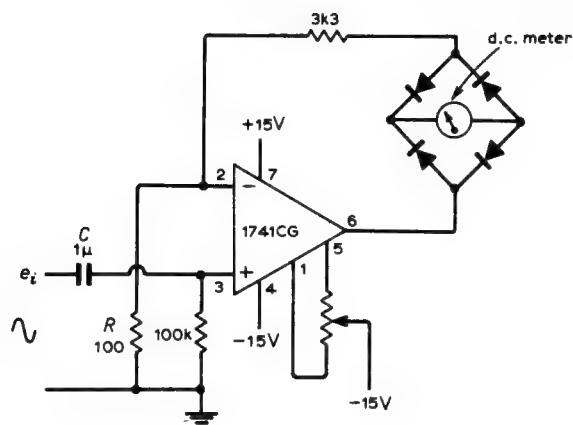


TUNED VOLTMETER—Optical Electronics active filter (3704 up to 5 kHz, 3705 up to 50 kHz, or 3706 up to 500 kHz) provides proper scale factor, impedance buffering, and isolation for measuring AC voltages at specific frequency. Circuit provides 100K input impedance and up to 10-mA drive for 10-V meter. IC provides independent gain (scale factor or sensitivity), tuning, and Q (selectivity) adjustments.—“Tuned Voltmeter,” Optical Electronics, Tucson, AZ, Application Tip 10248.

HIGH-IMPEDANCE DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS—High impedance for both inputs of differential precision rectifier is provided by two opamps that produce current output for conversion to voltage by instrumentation amplifier A_3 . Diode bridge in feedback path of opamp A_2 provides rectification with precise control for determining voltage drop across R . Design permits accurate measurement of differential AC inputs from millivolts to volts with AC voltmeter.—J. Graeme, Measure Differential AC Signals Easily with Precision Rectifiers, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1975, p 45–48.

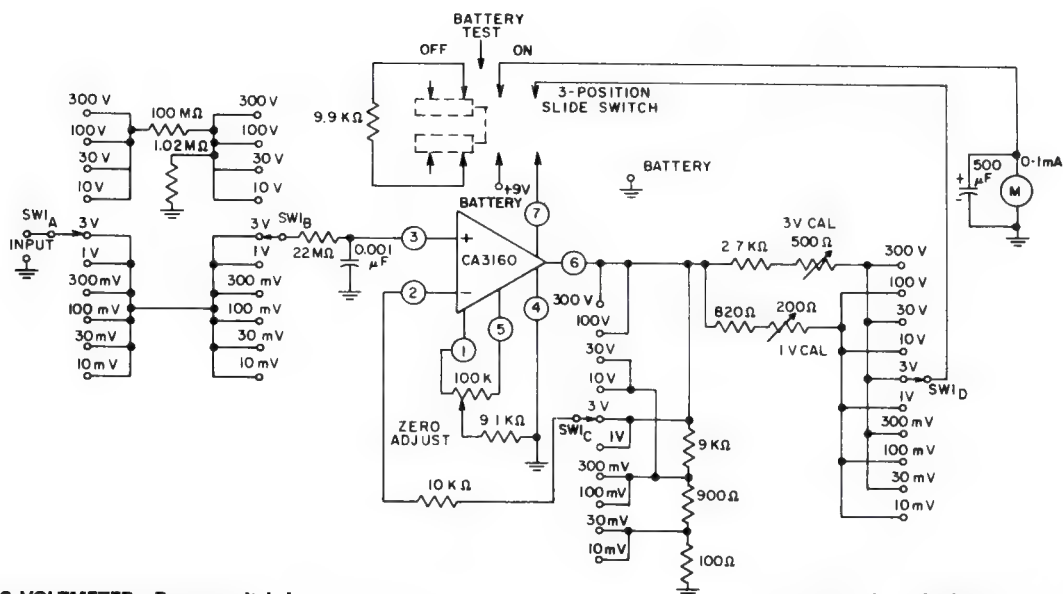
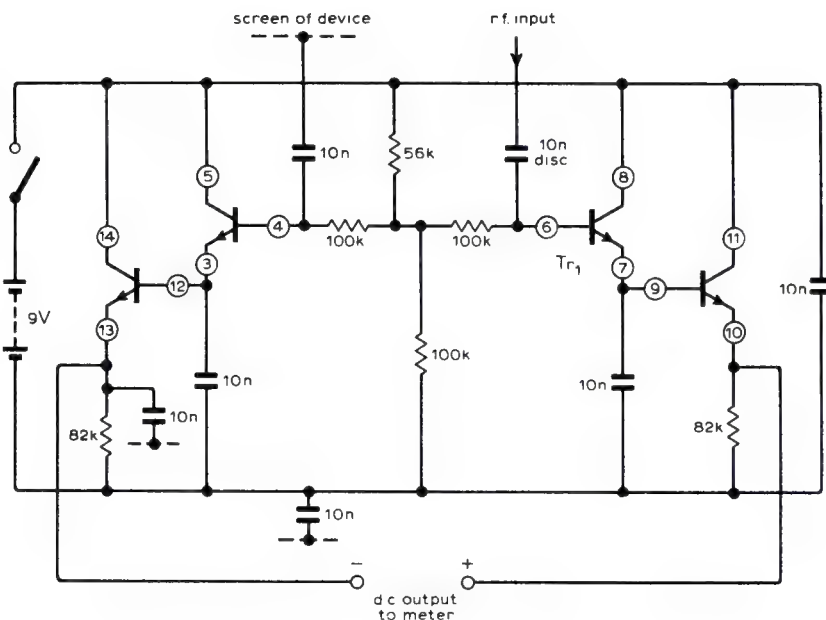


OPAMP DC VOLTMETER—Uses LF356 opamp in noninverting connection to give high input impedance along with diode protection against input overvoltage. On 100-V range, input impedance is 100 megohms.—“Signetics Analog Data Manual,” Signetics, Sunnyvale, CA, 1977, p 640–641.



AC MILLIVOLTMETER—Combination of diode bridge and opamp forms basis for precise measurement of AC input voltages so small that they would be in nonlinear range of diodes alone. Article discusses linearity problems and gives output waveforms.—G. B. Clayton, Experiments with Operational Amplifiers, *Wireless World*, June 1973, p 275-276.

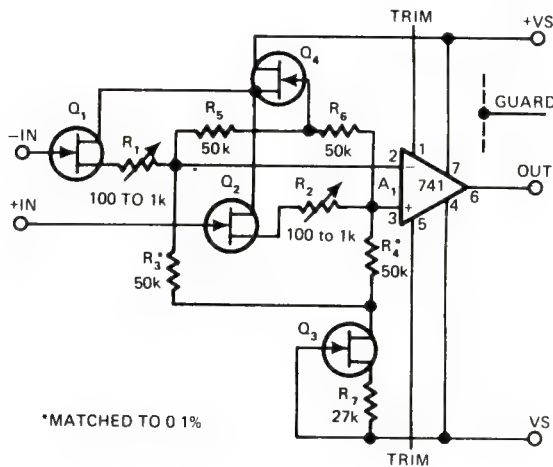
PEAK-READING RF PROBE FOR DC METER—Converts RF peaks of 1 mV to about 4 V, at any frequency up to over 100 MHz, to proportional DC voltage that can be fed to any multirange DC meter. Uses single CA3046 IC connected as two symmetrical Darlington pairs. Circuit must be mounted in small shielded housing with short probe tip and no IC socket. Temperature stability is excellent. Requires no DC offset adjustments.—Peak Reading R. F. Probe, *Wireless World*, Dec. 1976, p 42.



10-RANGE DC VOLTMETER—Range switch is ganged between input and output circuits of CA3160 bipolar MOS opamp to permit selection of proper output voltage for feedback to ter-

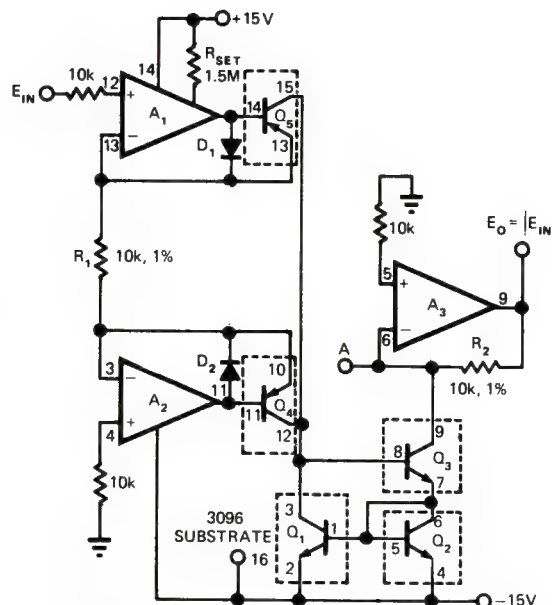
минал 2 of opamp through 10K current-limiting resistor. Circuit operates from single 8.4-V mercury battery and draws about 500 μA plus meter

current; at input for full-scale reading, total supply current drain is about 1.5 mA.—Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs, RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 14.

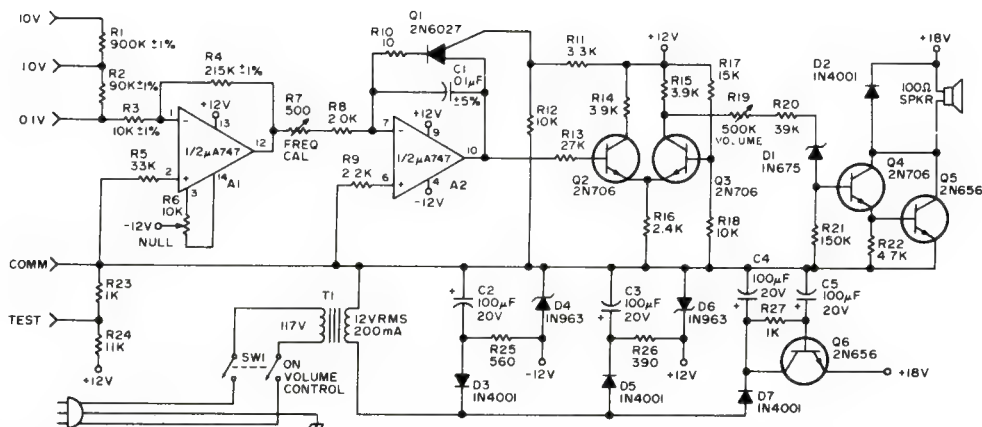


OPAMP ELECTROMETER—Use of FET input keeps input bias current down to 20 femtoamperes, with common-mode input resistance of 10^{15} ohms. Uses Analog Devices AD 832 dual JFET Q_1 - Q_2 in source-follower connection, with low-cost general-purpose AD 3958 dual FET generating operating current and providing bootstrapping for Q_1 - Q_2 . Article covers guarding techniques used to minimize leakage currents.—J. Dostal, "Electrometer" Boasts Low Bias Current, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1977, p 90 and 92.

ABSOLUTE VALUES—Opamps A_1 and A_2 act with PNP transistors Q_4 and Q_5 to form operational rectifier having current-mode output. Current-to-voltage converter A_3 uses R_2 as scale factor. Input voltage range is determined by common-mode range of opamp and breakdown ratings of components. Circuit shown handles ± 10 V signal.—S. Smith, Full-Wave Rectifier Needs Only Two Precision Resistors, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 5, 1975, p 56.



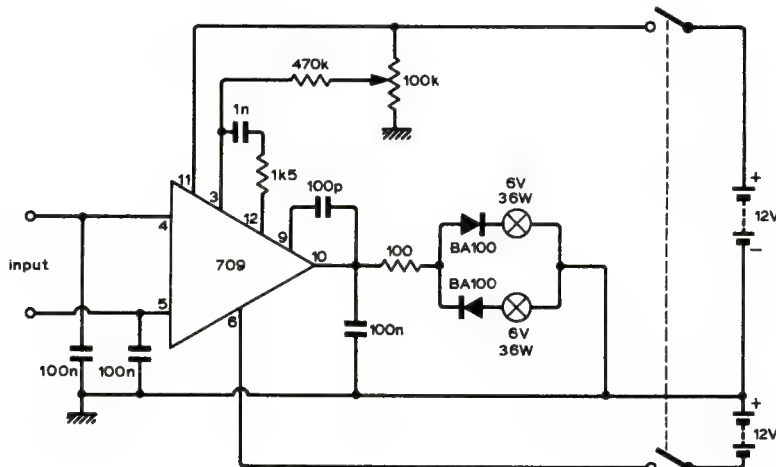
NOTES:
 $D_{1,2}$ = 1N914 OR EQUIVALENT
 $A_{1,2,3}$ = SILICONIX L144
 $Q_{1,2,3,4,5}$ = RCA CA3096AE
 ALL RESISTORS EXCEPT R_1 AND R_2 MAY BE $\pm 10\%$ TYPES



AUDIBLE VM—Voltage-controlled audio oscillator A2 serves for rough measurements of up to 10 VDC, allowing user to keep eyes on test probe during troubleshooting. Voltmeter circuit

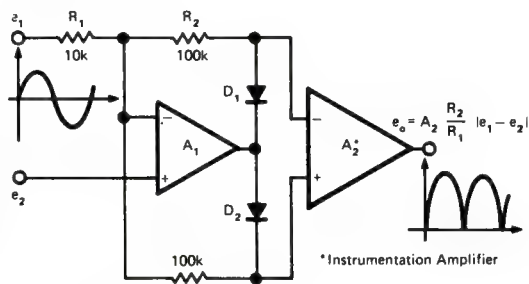
has input impedance of 100,000 ohms per volt. Separate input jacks provide full-scale ranges of 0.1, 1, and 10 V, with full-scale voltage for each producing 1000-Hz tone. Voltage less than full-

scale produces proportionately lower frequency. Article describes circuit operation in detail.—S. Johnson, An Audible Voltmeter, *73 Magazine*, Aug. 1974, p 55 and 57-59.

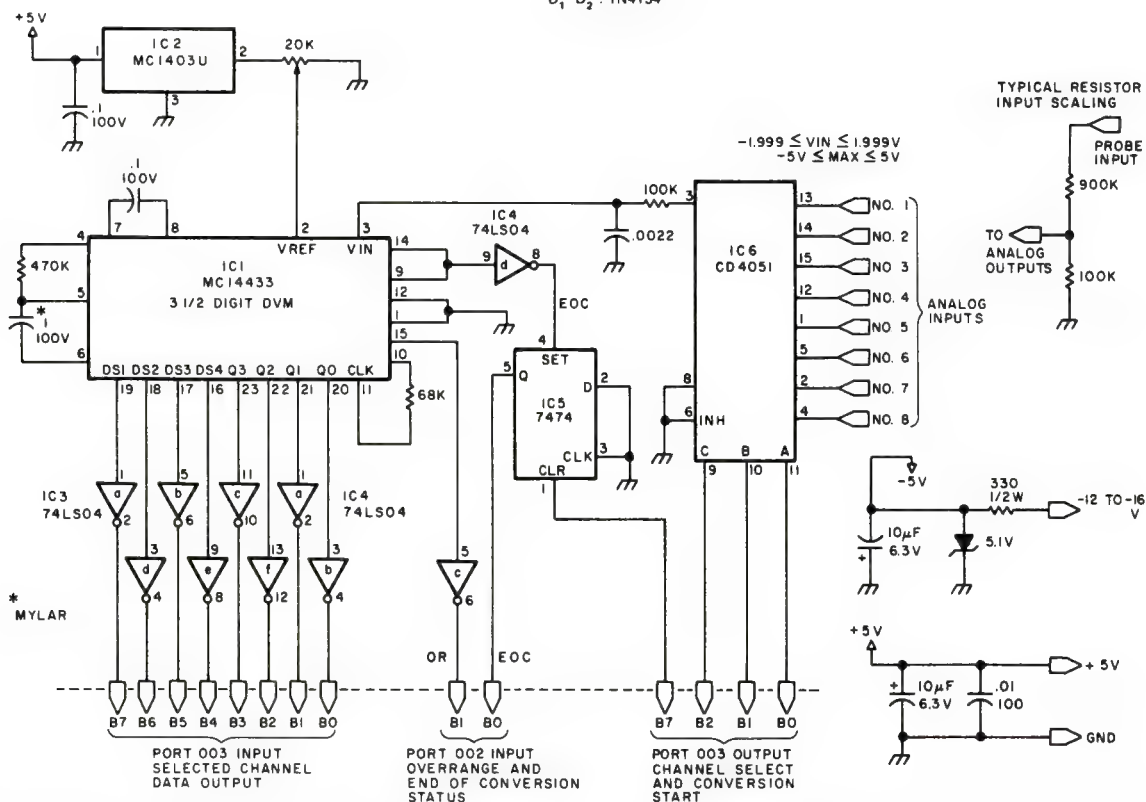


NULL INDICATOR—Opamp is driven open-loop so change of only 1 mV in input voltage makes output switch polarity. This is indicated by one of lamps. Both lamps go out to indicate null. If LEDs are used in place of lamps, diodes are not needed; adjust series resistance as required for full brilliance of LEDs.—B. P. Cowan, *Miniature Null Indicator*, *Wireless World*, June 1973, p 284.

PRECISION SIGNAL RECTIFIER—High input impedance at one of differential inputs of precision rectifier is achieved with opamp A_1 whose output is switched between inputs of instrumentation amplifier A_2 by diodes. This switching reverses polarity of gain provided by A_2 when signal polarity changes, so output signal is always positive.—J. Graeme, *Measure Differential AC Signals Easily with Precision Rectifiers*, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1975, p 45-48.



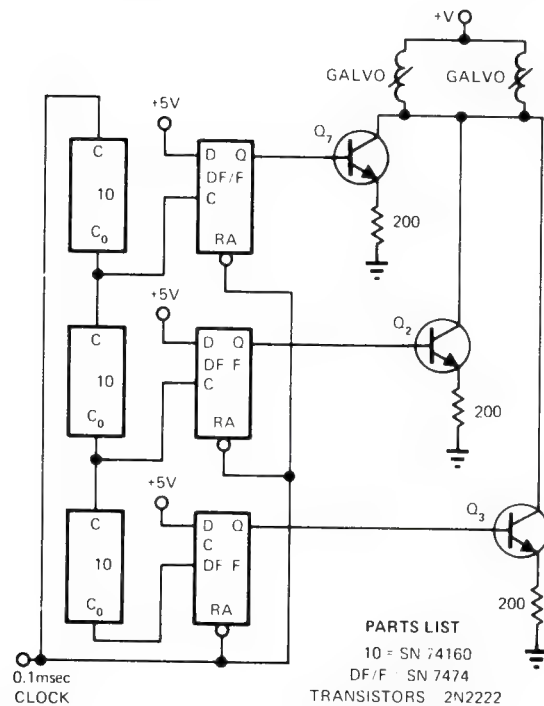
A_1 : BB 3500B
 A_2 : BB 3660K
 D_1, D_2 : 1N4154



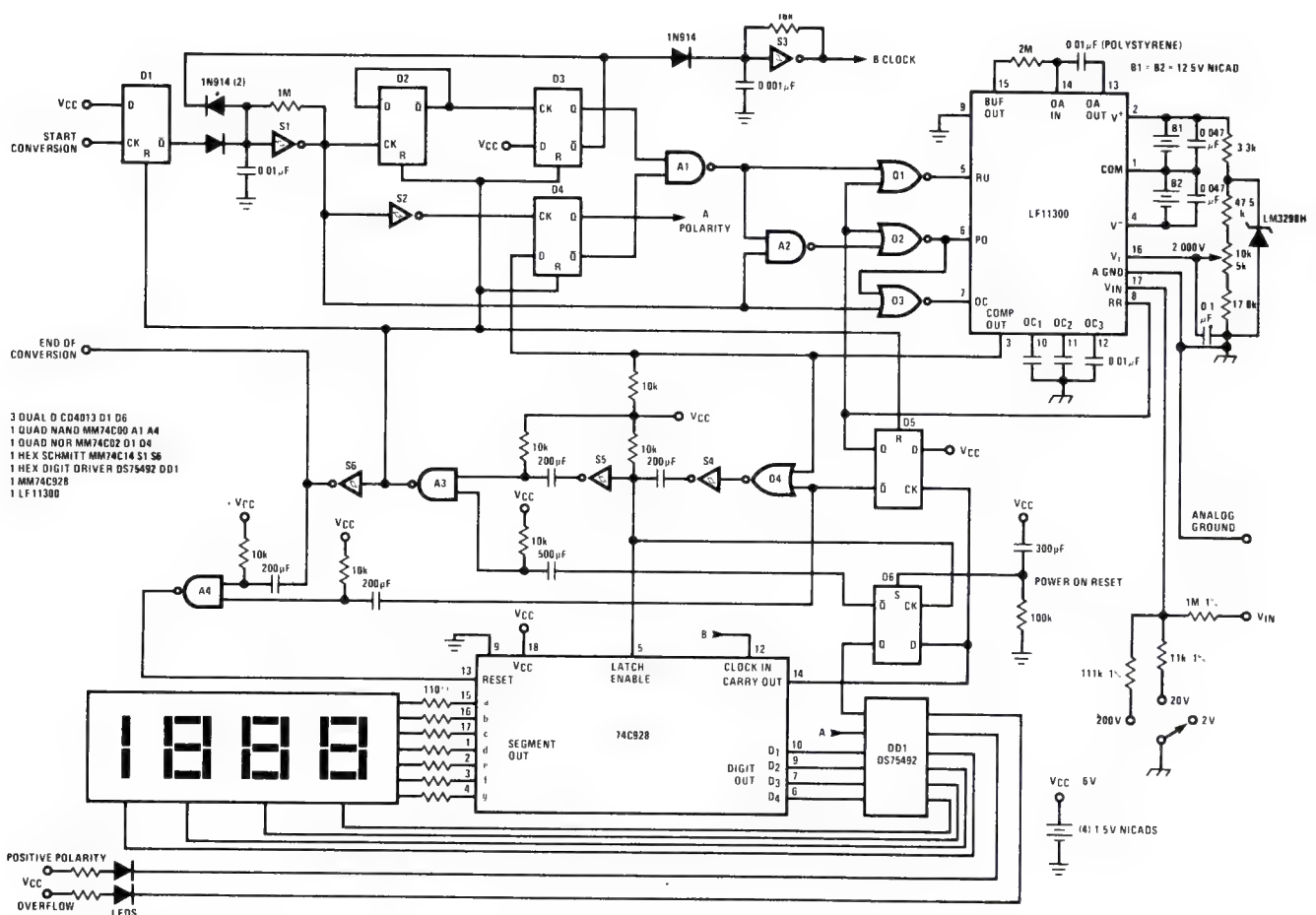
EIGHT-CHANNEL COMPUTERIZED 3 1/2-DIGIT VM—Displays up to eight different DC voltages on CRT terminal of microprocessor under keyboard control, using BASIC commands and BASIC routine given in article. Uses Motorola MC14433 modified dual-lamp integrating analog-to-digital converter. Unknown voltage is

applied to integrator having defined integration time constant for predetermined time limit, to give output voltage proportional to unknown voltage. Computer program substitutes -2.000 V reference from IC2, and circuit keeps track of time for integrator output to move back toward zero. Changing reference to 0.200 V makes

same 1999 count represent 199.9 mV full scale. IC1 performs about 25 conversions per second. IC3 and IC4 are output buffers. IC5 is 7474 used as set-reset flip-flop. IC6 is eight-input CMOS multiplexer input.—S. Ciarcia, *Try an 8 Channel DVM Cocktail*, *BYTE*, Dec. 1977, p 76, 78, 80, 92, 94, 96, and 98-103.

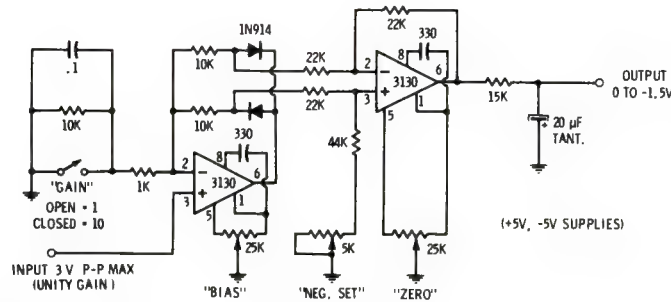


STRIP-CHART TIMING MARKS—Drives two galvanometers for generating three decades of timing marks in identical patterns on edges of chart. 10-ms marks are twice as long as 1-ms marks, and 100-ms marks are 3 times length of 1-ms marks. By placing ruler across equivalent marks on edges, exact time for any point on recorded pattern is easily and accurately determined.—S. Rummel, TTL Circuit Aids Evaluation of Oscillograph Data, *EDN Magazine*, Dec. 5, 1973, p 86.

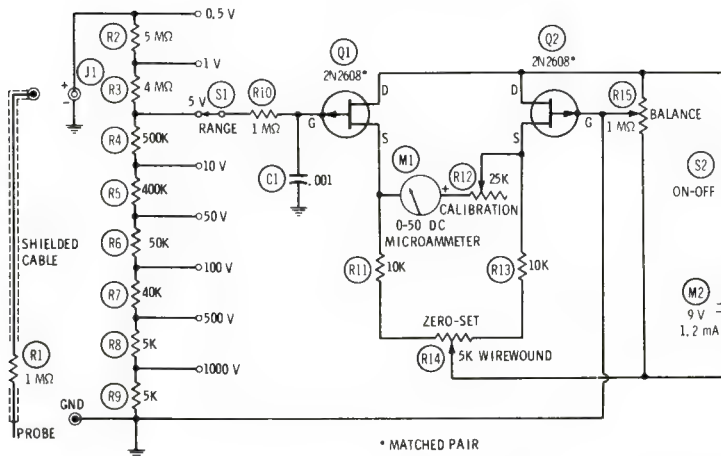


Counter drives LED display with multiplexed 7-segment information under control of internal free-running oscillator. Interface circuits provide nonoverlapping control signals to LF11300 for polarity determination and offset correction

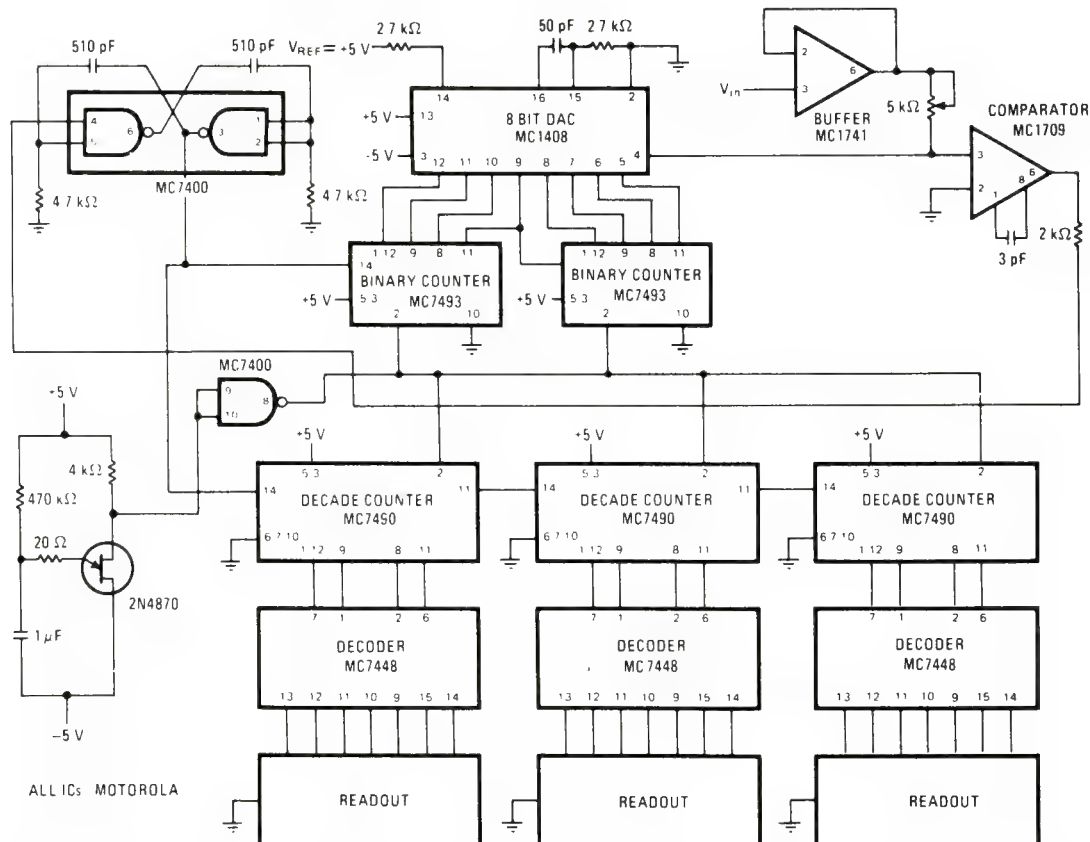
for every conversion cycle. Analog circuit draws 1.5 mA from each 12.5-V battery. Digital circuit draws about 40 mA from 6-V supply.—“CMOS Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-36–5-37.



PRECISION RECTIFIER—Used in digital voltmeters to convert AC waveform to full-wave-rectified DC equivalent. First 3130 opamp is used as polarity separator, with negative-going signals appearing across upper 10K resistor and positive-going signals across lower 10K resistor. Output of opamp exceeds these voltage drops by exactly diode voltage drop. Second opamp stage recombines positive and negative peaks. 5K trimming pot is adjusted so both peaks are equal height. Output of second opamp is negative-going full-wave replica of input signal. After filtering, output is average DC value in range from 0 to -1.5 V for 0–3 V P-P input.—D. Lancaster, "CMOS Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, p 345–346.



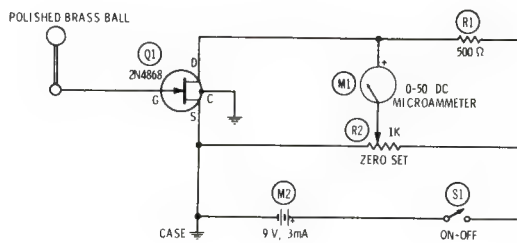
BALANCED-FET DC VOLTMETER—Factory-matched FETs are connected in resistance bridge that is balanced by R14 to make meter read zero for 0-V input voltage. Voltage divider provides eight ranges, using 1% resistors for accuracy. Some must be made up by using two or more resistors in series. Balanced circuit has very low temperature drift, reducing number of times rebalancing is needed.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 119–122.



2½-DIGIT VOLTMETER—Closed-loop system designed around Motorola MC1408 8-bit D/A converter uses clocked binary counter feeding converter to produce staircase ramp function. Output of converter is compared to unknown input signal, and clock pulse is terminated when levels being compared are equal. Clock pulses

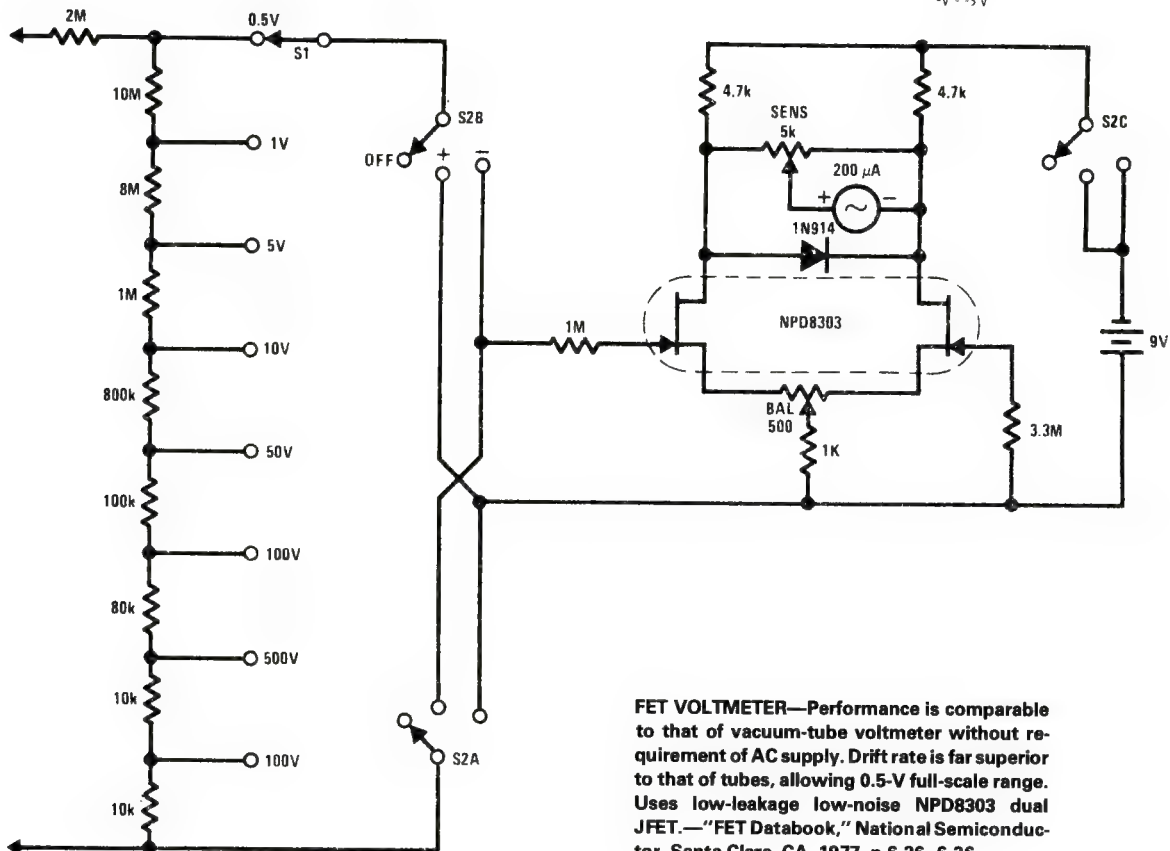
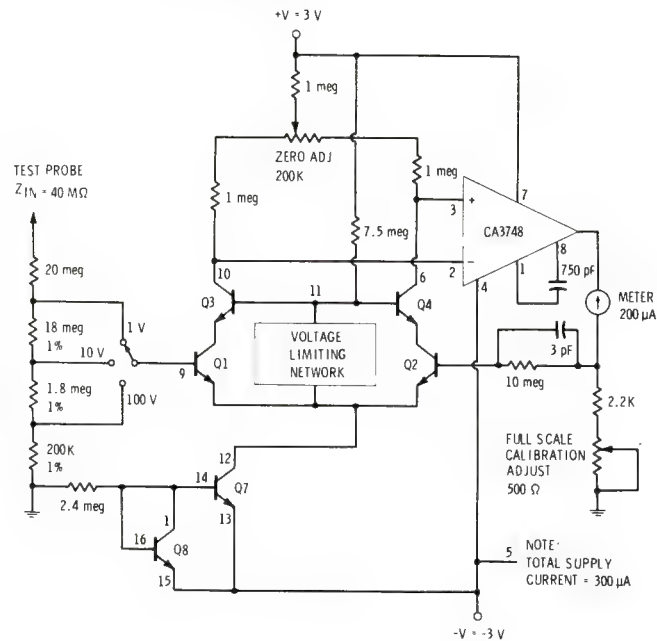
are generated at 330 kHz by two cross-coupled NAND gates in MC7400. UJT oscillator resets both sets of counters so unknown voltage is resampled every 0.5 s. MC7448 BCD to 7-segment decoders convert outputs of BCD counters to format for LED displays. With values shown, meter can measure up to 2.55 V in 10-mV steps.

Different full-scale values can be obtained by using input voltage dividers or by replacing unity-gain input buffer with suitable fixed-gain buffer.—D. Aldridge, "DAC Key to Inexpensive 2½ Digit Voltmeter," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, EB-21.

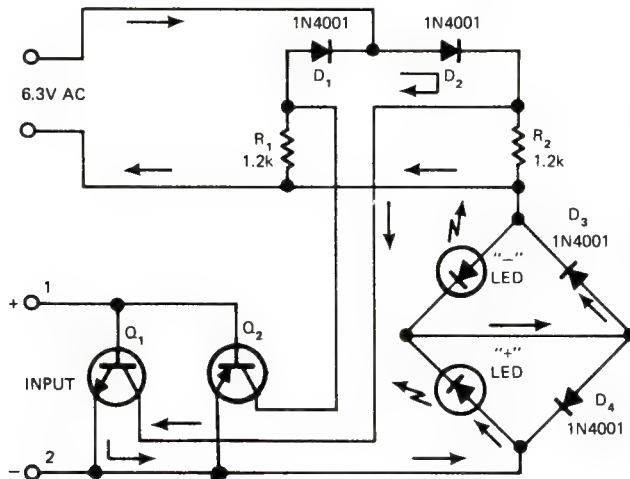


ELECTROSCOPE—Gate of FET floats, being connected only to smooth metal rod tipped with polished brass ball. Rod is insulated from housing with polystyrene washer in large hole. Static drain current of FET is balanced out of meter with R2 when ball is clear of operator's body or other object. Meter deflection then is proportional to intensity of charge on body brought near ball and on separation. Electro-scope will respond to vigorously stroked paper or just-used comb.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 153-154.

HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE—All transistors are on RCA CA 3095 transistor array. Q1-Q4 are connected to form bridge, with voltage to be measured applied to base 9. Circuit balance and calibration are achieved by varying DC voltage applied to base of Q2. Q7 and Q8 serve as constant-current source for cascode differential amplifier connection of Q1-Q4. Differential output of bridge is applied to differential input of CA3748 opamp driving meter. Switch gives choice of three voltage ranges.—E. M. Noll, "Linear IC Principles, Experiments, and Projects," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 327.

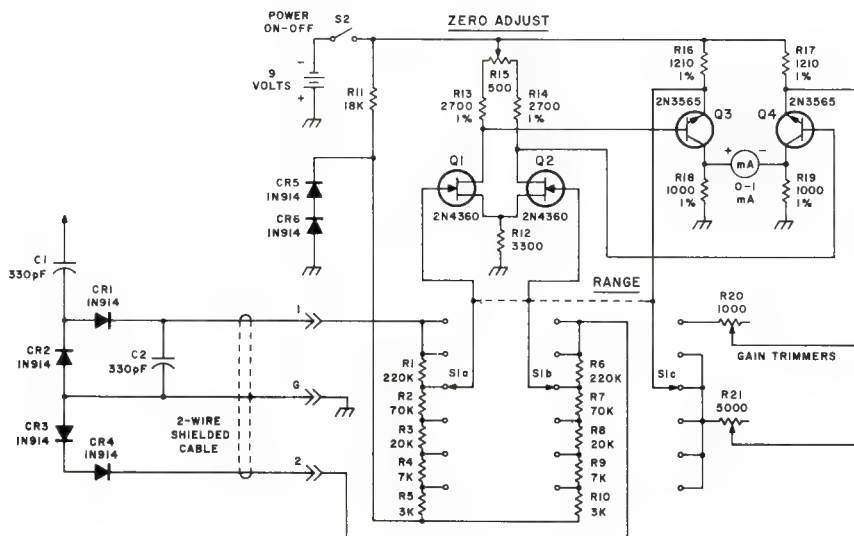
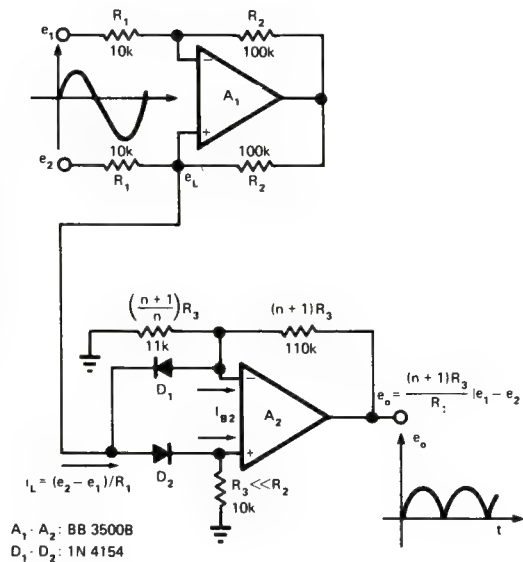


FET VOLTMETER—Performance is comparable to that of vacuum-tube voltmeter without requirement of AC supply. Drift rate is far superior to that of tubes, allowing 0.5-V full-scale range. Uses low-leakage low-noise NPD8303 dual JFET.—"FET Databook," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 6-26-6-36.

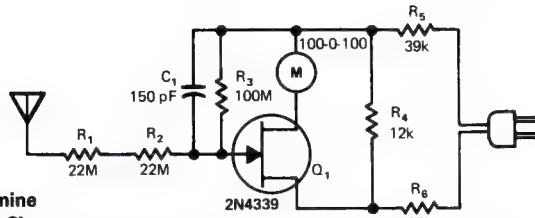


POLARITY INDICATOR— Q_1 and Q_2 at input should be Darlington transistors to minimize loading on input signal. With no input, current flows through R_1, D_1 and R_2, D_2 networks on alternate half-cycles. Positive signal at input 1 turns on Q_1 , shunting sum of current through D_3 and lighting positive-indicating LED in diode bridge. Similarly, negative voltage on 1 turns on other LED. Supply requirement of 6.3 VAC can usually be obtained from digital multimeter with which indicator is used.—R. A. Snyder, Simple Polarity Indicator Suits DMM's or DPM's, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1977, p 110.

DIFFERENTIAL AC SIGNALS—Precision full-wave rectification of differential voltage is achieved by transforming to current for rectification and reversion to output voltage. One opamp serves as voltage-to-current converter and the other as rectifying current-to-current converter. Circuit is suitable for applications in which lower input impedance and lower frequency response are acceptable. Article gives design equations.—J. Graeme, Measure Differential AC Signals Easily with Precision Rectifiers, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1975, p 45-48.



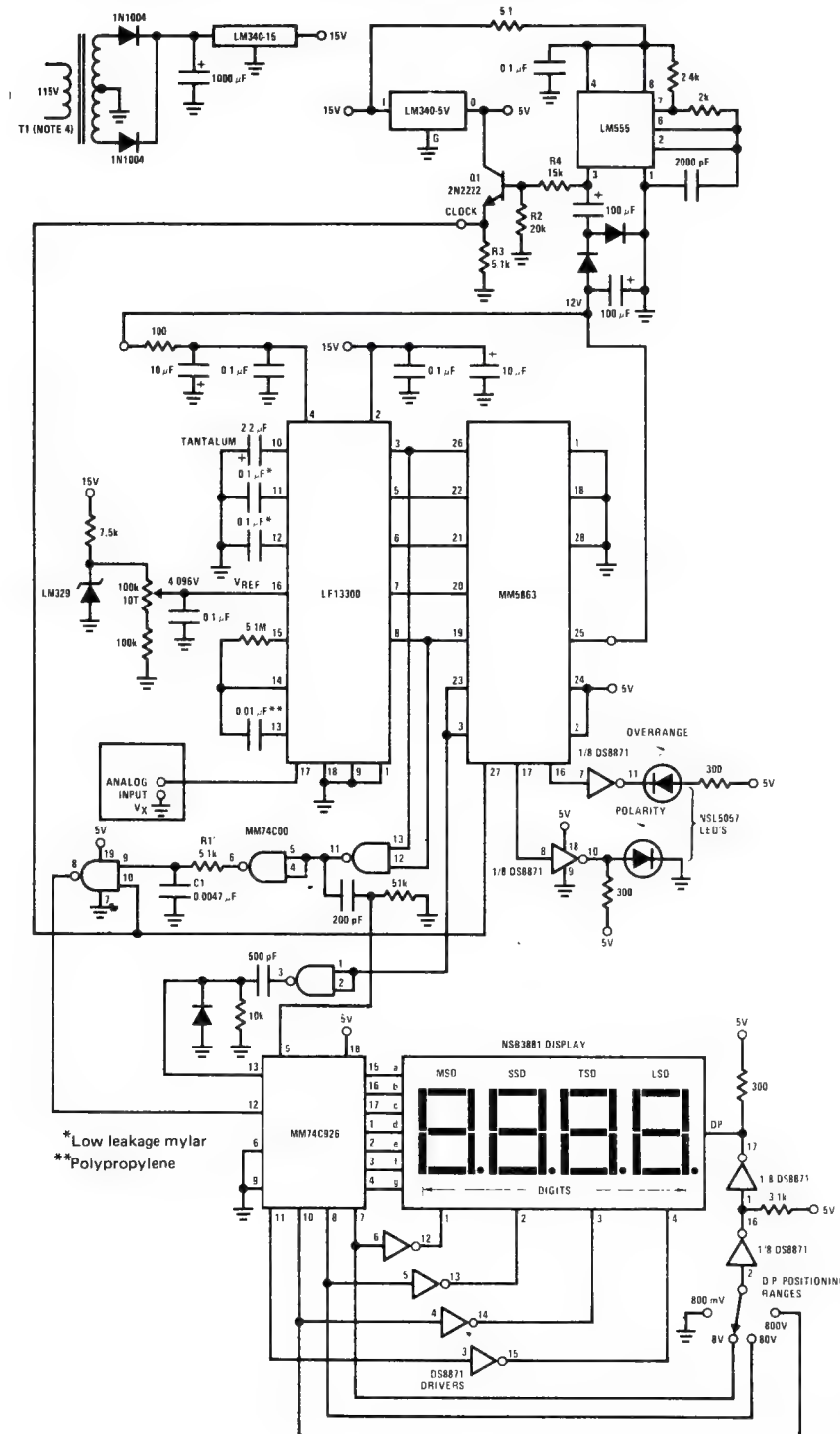
0.4-200 MHz VM—Battery-operated RF voltmeter has full-scale ranges from 0.03 V to 10 V and flat frequency response from 40 kHz to over 200 MHz. Circuit uses voltage-doubling rectifier-type probe CR1-CR2 followed by high-gain DC amplifier driving milliammeter. Article covers construction and calibration in detail.—J. M. Lomasney, Sensitive RF Voltmeter, *73 Magazine*, Dec. 1973, p 53-62.



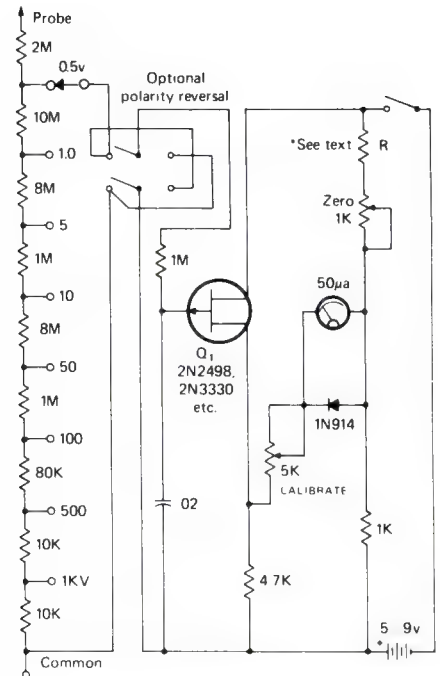
AC LINE POLARITY METER—Used to determine correctness of ground wiring in receptacle. Circuit compares voltage waveform on line conductors with AC potential of 10–40 V at 60 Hz picked up by antenna which can be human body. Circuit is synchronous demodulator that conducts on alternate half-cycles depending on

whether gate voltage of JFET is positive with respect to source or drain. Zero-center DC milliammeter serves as readout. If plug is inserted into receptacle having balanced power line, milliammeter stays at center to indicate lack of

ground. With properly grounded receptacle, meter swings full scale in either direction.—T. Gross, Indicator Shows Correct Wiring Polarity, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 20, 1978, p 150 and 152.

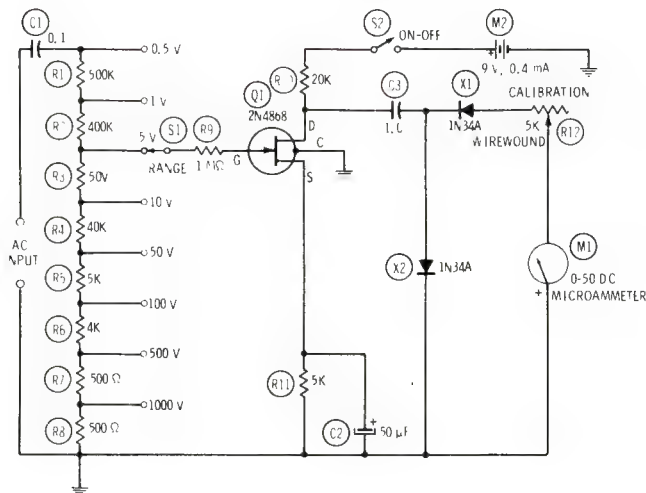


*Low leakage mylar
**Polypropylene



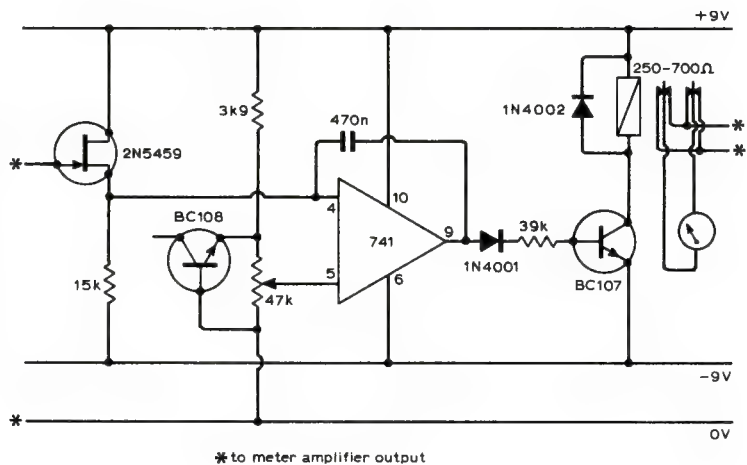
FET VOLT METER—Voltage divider provides 22-megohm resistance for FET version of VTVM. JFET Q₁ is used as source follower. Meter is connected in bridge that is balanced with 1K zero-adjust pot. With proper selection of R, pot can also be used to set zero point of circuit to half scale. Accuracy depends primarily on divider chain. Total current drain rarely exceeds 1 mA, giving long life for almost any type of battery.—I. Math, Math's Notes, *CQ*, Oct. 1974, p 26–27.

3 1/2-DIGIT METER—National MM5863 12-bit binary building block is used with LF13300 analog section of A/D converter to provide ±8191 counts on NSB3881 display. MM74C926 CMOS counter is connected to count clock pulses during ramp reference cycle of LF13300. Counts are latched into display when comparator output trips and goes low. Operates from single 15-V supply with aid of DC/DC converter. LM555 serves as clock and generates required negative supply voltages. All diodes are 1N914.—“MOS/LSI Databook,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, p 5-2–5-22.



FET AC VOLTMETER—Covers 0–1000 VRMS in eight ranges. Frequency response referred to 1 kHz is down 3.5 dB at 50 Hz and down 2 dB at 50 kHz. Meter deflection is proportional to average value of AC signal voltage, but meter can be calibrated to read RMS voltages on sine-wave basis. Useful for audio and ultrasonic measurements and tests.—R. P. Turner, "FET Circuits," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1977, 2nd Ed., p 122–124.

AUTOMATIC POLARITY SWITCHING—Can be added to almost any high-impedance voltmeter to give automatic reversal of polarity as required during measurements. Additional contacts on relay can be used to switch polarity indicators. FET input prevents meter shunting. Feedback is used in opamp comparator to speed switching action.—H. Wedemeyer, Auto Polarity Switching for Voltmeters, *Wireless World*, Oct. 1974, p 380.

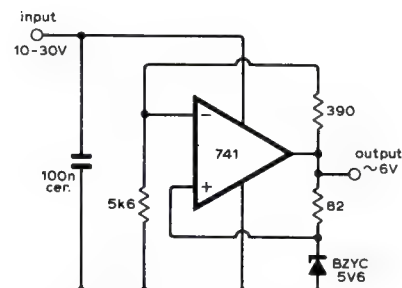
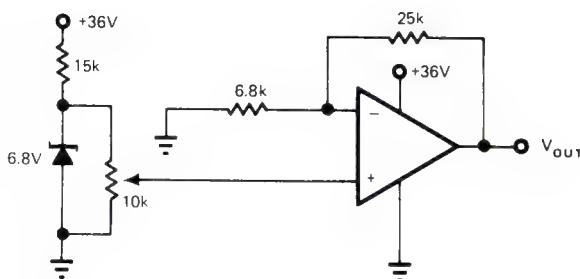


CHAPTER 103

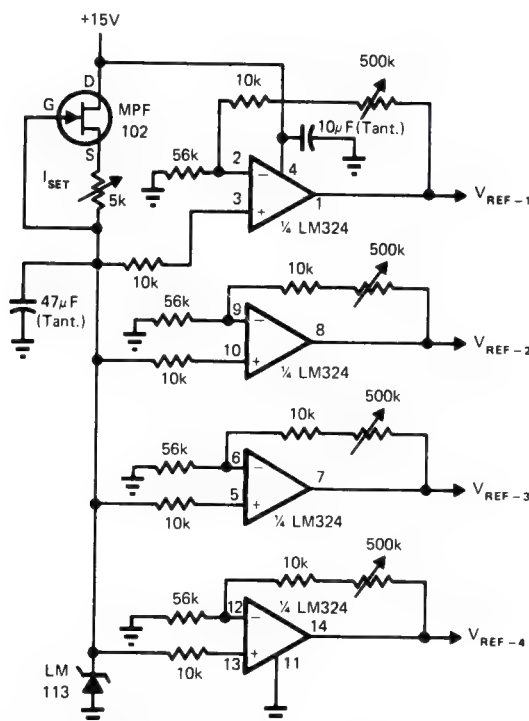
Voltage Reference Circuits

Provides variety of fixed and variable positive and negative voltages up to 30 V for use in regulators and other circuits requiring highly stable reference voltage. Some of circuits can be used as exact replacements for standard cells. See also Regulated Power Supply, Regulator, and Voltage-Level Detector chapters.

VARIABLE REFERENCE—With 759 power opamp used as variable-output voltage regulator, output voltage can be varied over full range from zener maximum down to zero by varying voltage from zener. With 791 opamp, voltage can be adjusted down to 2 V. Since output voltage can be less than zener rating, simple bootstrapping cannot be used. Alternate biasing techniques are then required to improve line regulation. Arrangement is capable of supplying several hundred milliamperes while using only low-drift (5 PPM/°C) zener.—R. J. Apfel, Power Op Amps—Their Innovative Circuits and Packaging Provide Designers with More Options, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1977, p 141–144.

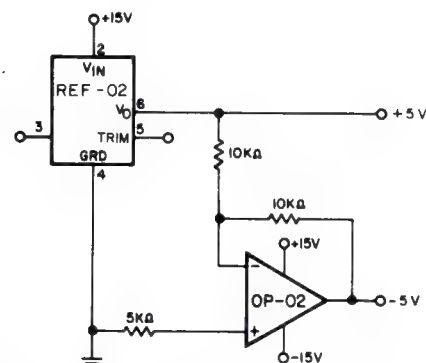


0.005% REGULATION—Simple opamp circuit changes less than 1 mV at output for input range of 10–30 V. Circuit is easily modified to give other output voltages, either positive or negative.—M. Walne, High Performance Reference, *Wireless World*, May 1974, p 123.

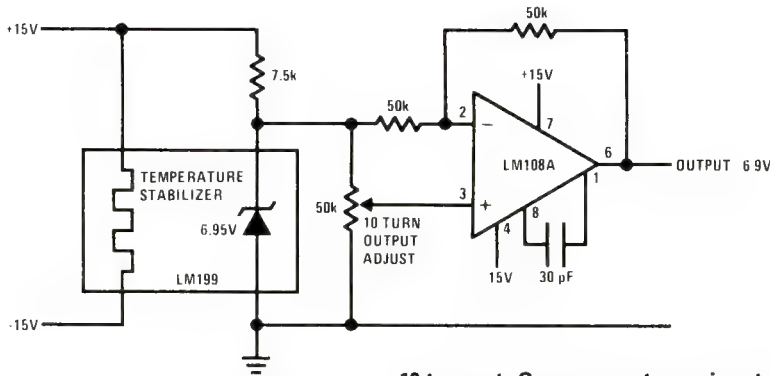


1.5–12 V FOUR-OUTPUT—Single LM113 1.22-V stable reference is driven by 1-mA FET constant-current source to provide highly stable low-voltage standard driving four adjustable-gain opamps. Gain of each is set to give desired output reference voltage in range from 1.5 to 12 V.

Use cermet trimmers and metal-oxide fixed resistors in opamp feedback circuits to achieve stabilities of several millivolts over 0 to 70°C range.—H. Olson, Two IC's and FET Provide Quad Stable Reference, *EDN Magazine*, Jan. 20, 1974, p 82.

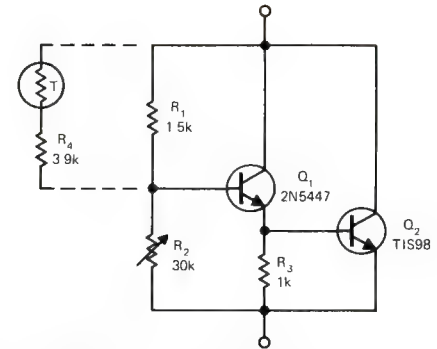


±5 V USING OPAMP—Precision Monolithics REF-02 voltage reference provides +5 V directly, while OP-02 inverting opamp provides -5 V.—“+5 V Precision Voltage Reference/Thermometer,” Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, REF-02, p 6.

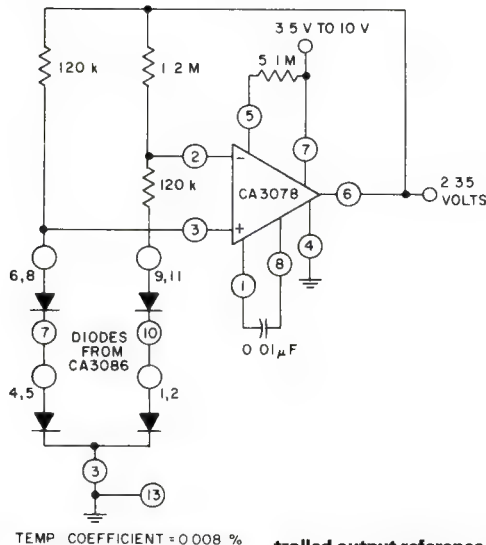


-6.9 V TO +6.9 V VARIABLE—National LM199 temperature-stabilized 6.95-V reference is converted to continuously variable bipolar output by LM108A opamp. Use precision wirewound

10-turn pot. Opamp operates as inverter for negative outputs but is noninverting for positive outputs.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-161, p 6.

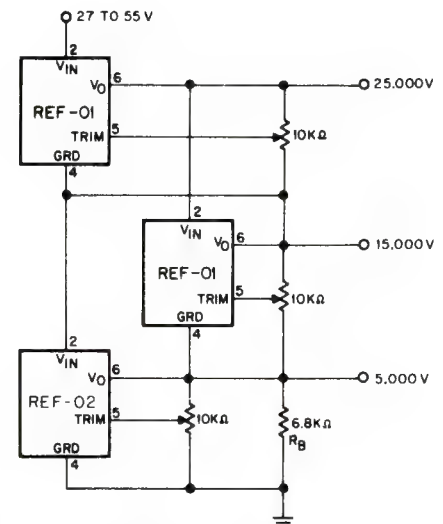


ADJUSTABLE REFERENCE—Two-transistor equivalent of zener is combined with Gulton 35TF1 thermistor to give voltage stability within 0.5% over 0–50°C range, with output voltage adjustable from 3.5 to 15.5 V with R_2 . Dynamic impedance is only 1 ohm. Developed for regulator service in battery-powered MOS instruments.—R. Tenny, Compensated Adjustable Zener, *EDN Magazine*, May 5, 1973, p 72.

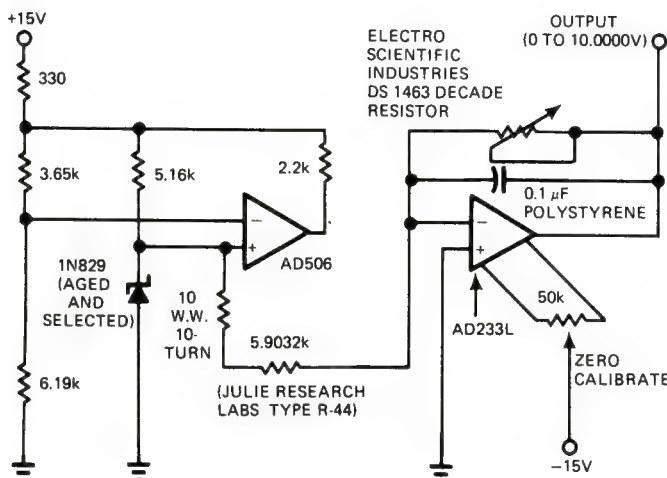


BAND-GAP PRECISION REFERENCE—Uses diodes from CA3086 array and CA3078 micro-power opamp to develop 2.35-V precisely con-

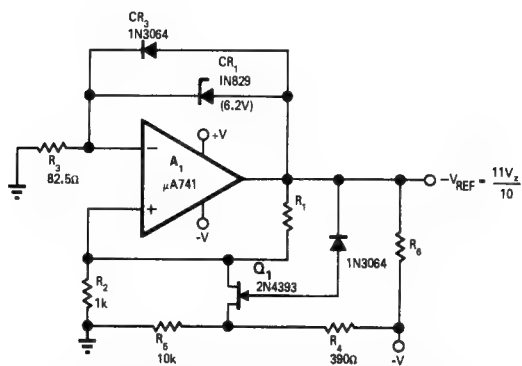
trolled output reference that is almost independent of temperature.—"Circuit Ideas for RCA Linear ICs," RCA Solid State Division, Somerville, NJ, 1977, p 18.



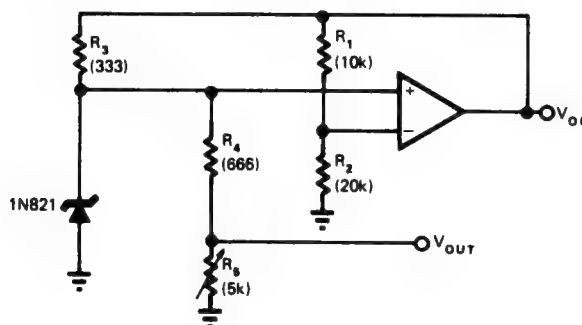
+5, +15, AND +25 V—Stacking of Precision Monolithics REF-02 5-V reference with two REF-01 10-V references gives outputs increasing in steps of 10.000 V from 5.000 V. Any number of additional references can be stacked in same way up to line-voltage limit of 130 V for references, provided total load current does not exceed about 21 mA. Input change from 27 to 55 V produces output change less than noise voltage of devices in circuit shown.—"+5 V Precision Voltage Reference/Thermometer," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, REF-02, p 7.



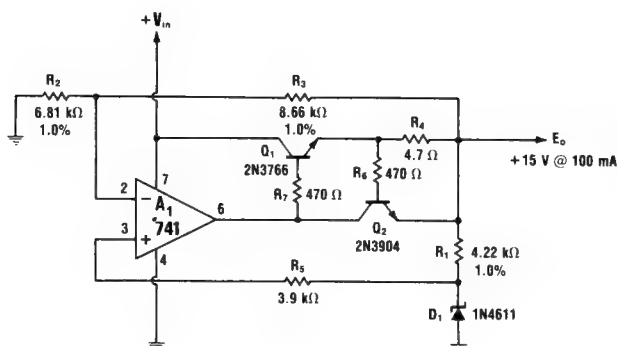
0–10.000 V IN 100- μ V STEPS—Constant current from AD506 opamp drives zener, with 5.16K resistor providing optimum current through zener for temperature-drift cancellation. Chopper-stabilized opamp scales output of zener over full range. Offset-voltage pot serves for zero calibration. Reference voltage is stable to about 11 PPM per year.—J. Williams, Don't Bypass the Voltage Reference That Best Suits Your Needs, *EDN Magazine*, Oct. 5, 1977, p 53–57.



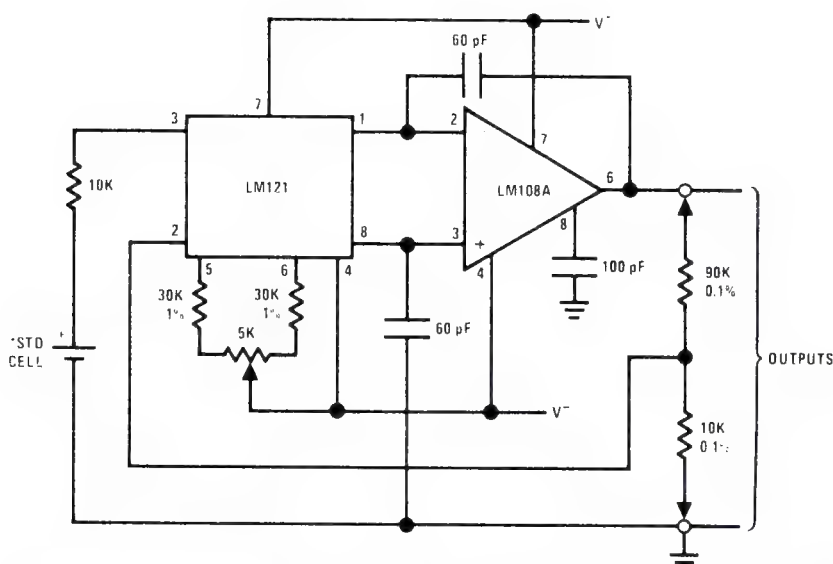
SELF-STABILIZING ZENER—Current through 7.5-mA zener CR₁ is independent of supply voltage, which may be as low as 10 V. Negative reference is 1.1 times zener rating, or -6.8 V for zener shown. Article describes circuit operation and gives design equations.—L. Accardi, *Super-Stable Reference-Voltage Source*, *EDN/IEEE Magazine*, Oct. 1, 1971, p 41-42.



5 V AT 7.5 mA—Circuit uses single pot with standard opamp to adjust output voltage and simultaneously set current of 6.2-V zener at optimum value for temperature stability. With some opamps, emitter-follower may be needed at opamp output to supply necessary zener current. Technique eliminates need for separate zener current adjustment or permits use of lower-cost zener.—K. Hanna, *Single Control Adjusts Voltage Reference*, *EDN Magazine*, June 5, 1976, p 117.

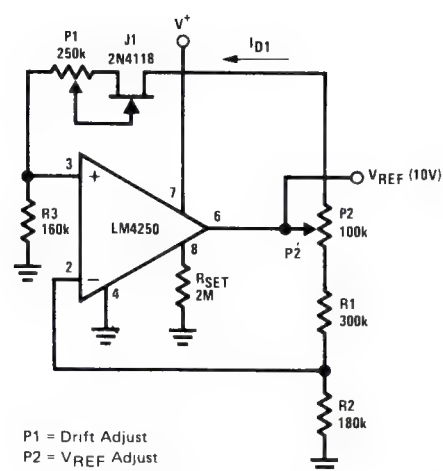


+15 V AT 100 mA—Boost transistor Q₁ is added inside feedback loop to amplify output current of A₁ to 100 mA at scaled-up reference of +15 V from 6.6-V value of zener. R₁ and Q₂ provide protection against load shorts.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 152-155.



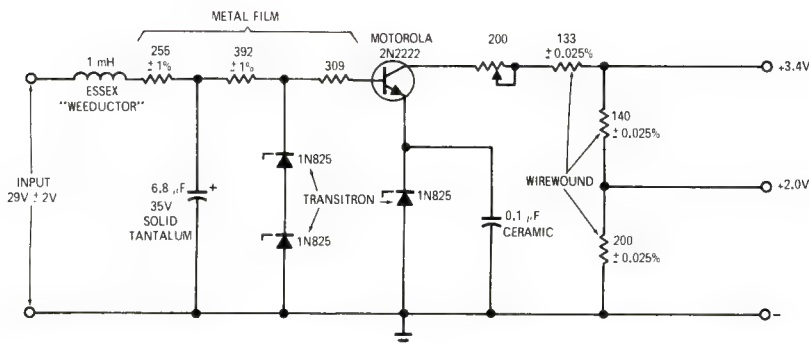
10 V USING STANDARD CELL—Low drift and low input current of National LM121 differential amplifier provide buffering for standard cell with high accuracy. Typical long-term drift for LM121 operating at constant temperature is less than 2 μ V per 1000 h. Circuit should be

shielded from air currents. When power is not applied, disconnect standard cell to prevent it from discharging through internal protection diodes.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-79, p 8.



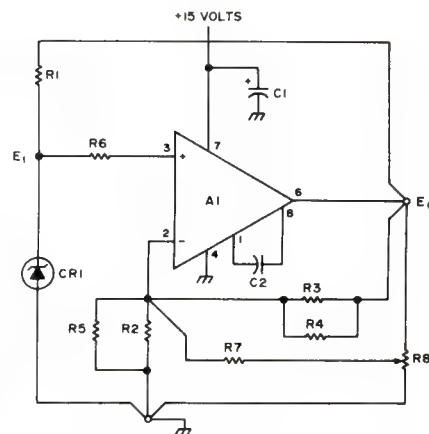
P1 = Drift Adjust
P2 = V_{REF} Adjust

10-V MICROPOWER—Low-drift voltage reference has standby current less than 100 μ A, using LM4250 opamp to convert zero-temperature-coefficient current to desired reference voltage output. Adjust P1 for low output temperature coefficient, and adjust P2 for exact reference desired.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, LB-34.

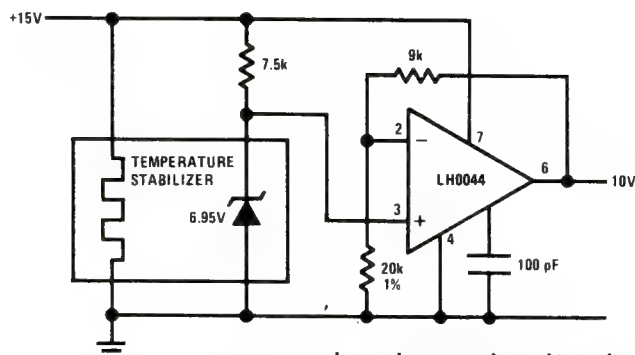


3.4-V RADIATION-HARDENED—Two-stage regulator is combined with special filter design that helps keep output voltage free of gamma-produced transients and RFI. Voltage divider using wirewound resistors provides 2-V output. Gamma radiation of 1,000,000 rads caused only

0.3% change in output voltages. Article covers procedure for designing and testing circuits that are to be operated in high-radiation environment.—A. J. Sofia, *Designing a Radiation-Stable Voltage Reference*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 15, 1970, p 39–41.

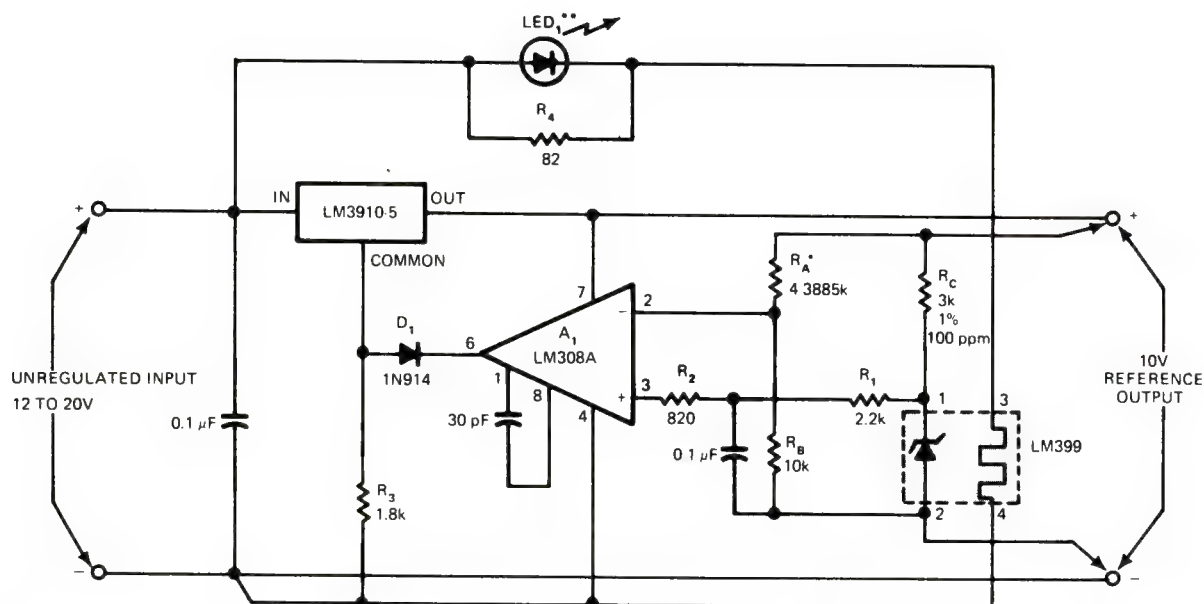


+10.000 V—Uses LM301A opamp with 1N825 6.2-V zener reference diode (not zener regulator diode) to maintain stable DC voltage under severe combinations of temperature, shock, and vibration. Gain resistors R2 and R3 should have same 0.01%/°C temperature coefficients as reference diode. R1 is RN55 511-ohm metal-film resistor, R2 is RN55E 6.04K metal-film resistor, and R3 is RN55E 3.57K metal-film resistor. R4 and R5 are gain trim resistors. R6 should equal parallel combination of R2 and R5. R8 is 10K cermet pot. with R7 (optional) 100K to 1 megohm. Article tells how to trim circuit for desired output and how to calculate values of resistors and temperature coefficients for other output voltages.—D. W. Ishmael, *Precision +10.000 V DC Voltage Reference Standard*, *73 Magazine*, Sept. 1975, p 124–126.



BUFFERED 10 V—Reference voltage developed by National LM199 temperature-stabilized IC is 6.95 V with very low temperature drift and excellent long-term stability. LH0044 precision

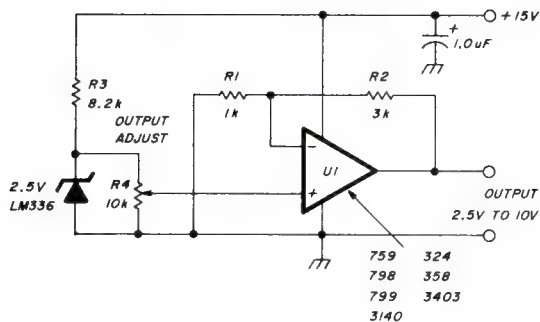
low-noise opamp is used to scale and buffer reference to give required output of 10 V. Regulation of 15-V supply need be only about 1%.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-161, p 5.



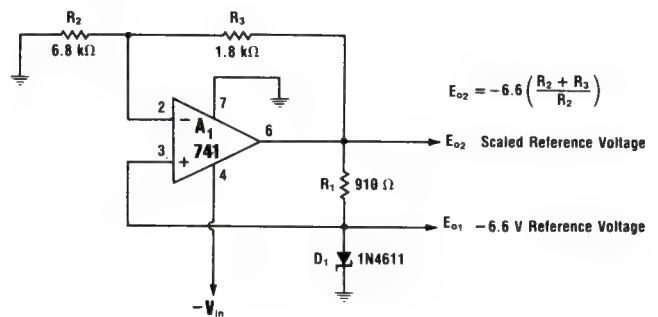
10-V HIGH-PRECISION—Use of LM399 thermally stabilized subsurface zener in state-of-the-art reference circuit keeps temperature error well under 2 PPM/°C over temperature

range of 0 to 70°C. Article gives design equation and covers procedures for optimizing stability and minimizing power-supply rejection-ratio

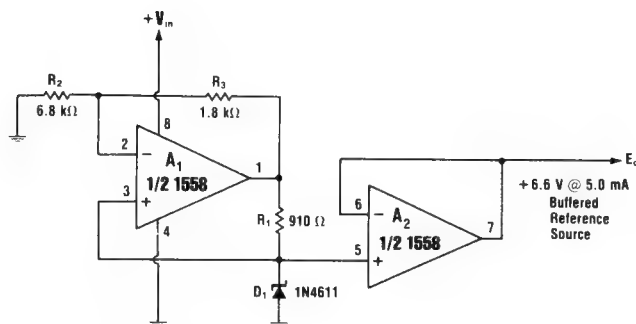
errors.—W. G. Jung, *Precision Reference Source Features Minimum Errors*, *EDN Magazine*, Aug. 5, 1976, p 80 and 82.



VARIABLE 2.5-10 V—General-purpose opamp and zener, operating from single 15 V supply, serve as stable buffered voltage reference source that is readily adapted to wide range of output voltages and currents. R4 applies some fraction of zener's 2.5 V to opamp, which amplifies it by factor of 4 to give 2.5 to 10 V output. Output current rating depends on opamp and is about 10 mA for general-purpose types. 759 will handle up to 350 mA, and other devices can be buffered with NPN emitter-follower stage. For greater output range, use higher supply voltage and adjust R2 accordingly. R3 should be chosen to maintain about 1 mA in zener.—W. Jung, *An IC Op Amp Update*, *Ham Radio*, March 1978, p 62-69.

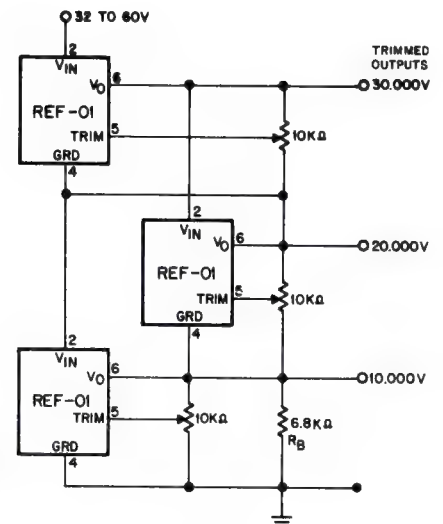


-6.6 V WITH 741 OPAMP—Reference output of -6.6 V, determined by breakdown voltage of zener, is scaled to more negative level at output of A₁. If 1558 dual opamp is used in place of 741, other section can be connected to zener as buffer that raises output current to 5 mA and lowers output impedance.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 151.

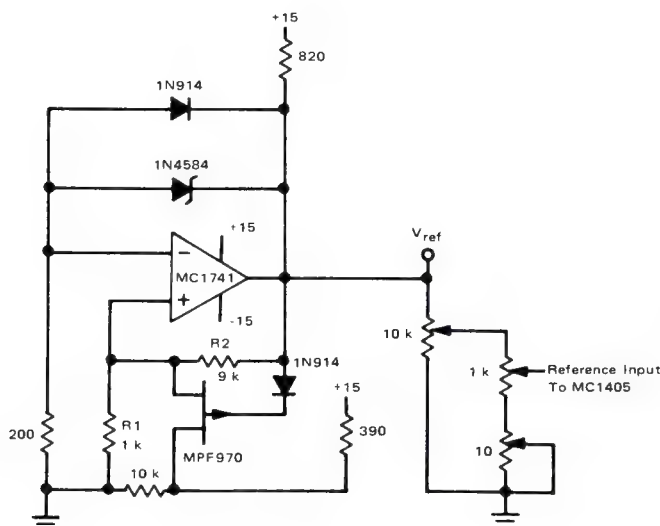


+6.6 V AT 5 mA—Half of 1558 dual opamp is used as buffer for basic opamp-zener voltage reference to raise output current and lower out-

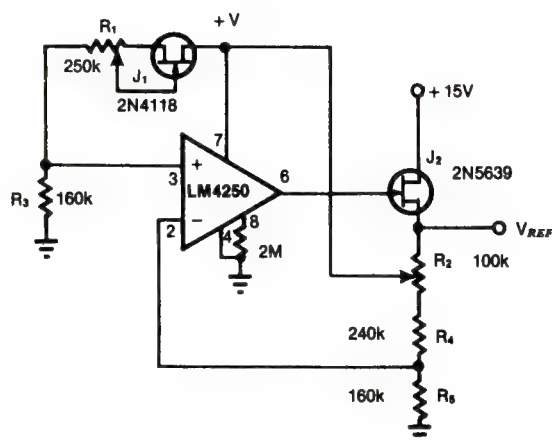
put impedance.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 150-151.



+10, +20, AND +30 V—Simple stacking arrangement of Precision Monolithics REF-01 voltage references gives near-perfect line regulation for inputs of 32 to 60 V, with output changes less than noise voltage of devices for input extremes. Any number of units can be stacked to obtain additional output voltages.—"10 V Precision Voltage Reference," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1977, REF-01, p 7.

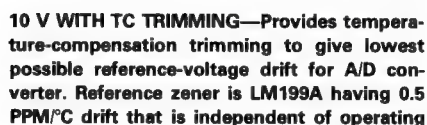


1-V HIGH-PRECISION—Drift is less than 1 mV over 20°C temperature range, and voltage divider reduces this to ±0.1 mV for 1.00-V reference required in 4½-digit meter. All three pots should be wirewound. Current of reference zener is regulated by opamp gain and zener voltage.—S. Kelley, "Applications of MC1405/MC14435 in Digital Meters," Motorola, Phoenix, AZ, 1975, AN-748, p 19.

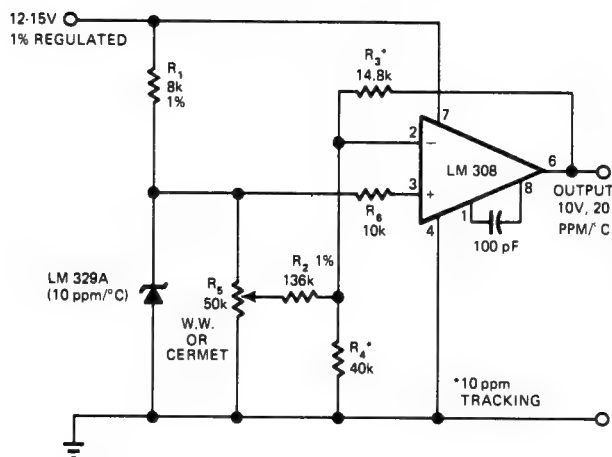


LOW-DRIFT MICROPOWER—Uses JFET biased slightly below pinchoff in combination with micropower opamp to convert zero-temperature-coefficient drain current to correspondingly stable reference voltage. Additional JFET J_2 makes operation independent of value of unregulated input. Output impedance is low. For higher output impedance, reference voltage can be taken from wiper of R_2 , but buffering could then be required. R_1 is adjusted to compensate for temperature coefficient arising from opamp supply current.—N. Sevastopoulos and J. Moyer, *Micropower Reference Stays Stable*, *EDN Magazine*, Sept. 5, 1978, p 158.

The diagram illustrates a precision current source circuit. It features two operational amplifiers: a reference amplifier (A_{1A}) and an error amplifier (A_{1B}). The reference amplifier is configured with a diode (D₁, IN753) and a resistor (R₁, 51k) connected to its non-inverting input. The output of the reference amplifier is connected to the inverting input of the error amplifier. The error amplifier's output is connected to a resistor (R₂) and a load (V_Z). The current through R₂ is I_{REF} = V_Z/R₂. The output voltage is V_{REF} = +6.5V = V_Z + 0.6V. The circuit is powered by a +V_C supply.

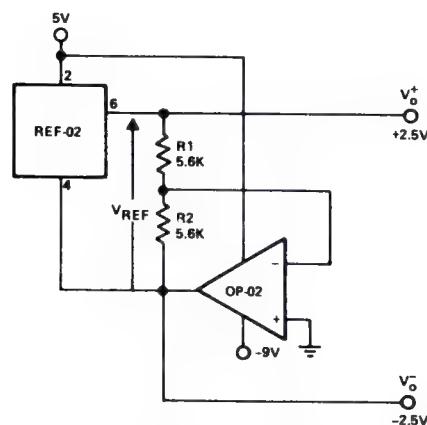


used during temperature runs.—R. C. Dobkin, Don't Forget Reference Stability When Designing A-to-D Converters, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 105-108.

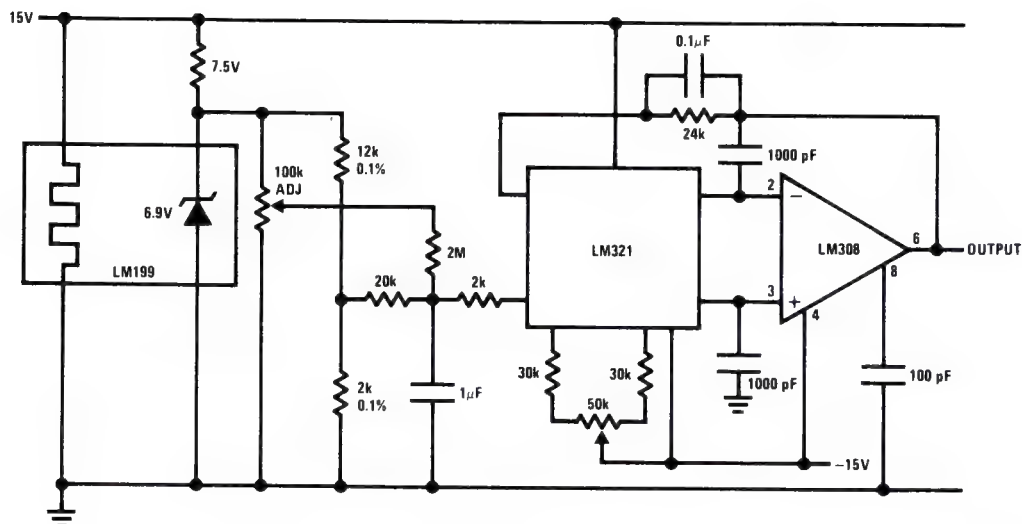


10 V WITH MODERATE DRIFT—Suitable for A/D converter applications in which output voltage can drift as much as 20 PPM/°C. Temperature-drift error is divided equally between zener and amplifier, permitting use of moderately low-drift components.—R. C. Dobkin, Don't Forget Reference Stability When Designing A-to-D Converters, *EDN Magazine*, June 20, 1977, p 105-108.

±2.5 V—Precision Monolithics REF-02 voltage reference and OP-02 inverting opamp provide desired references when used with supply voltages shown.—“+5 V Precision Voltage Reference/Thermometer,” Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1978, REF-02, p 6.



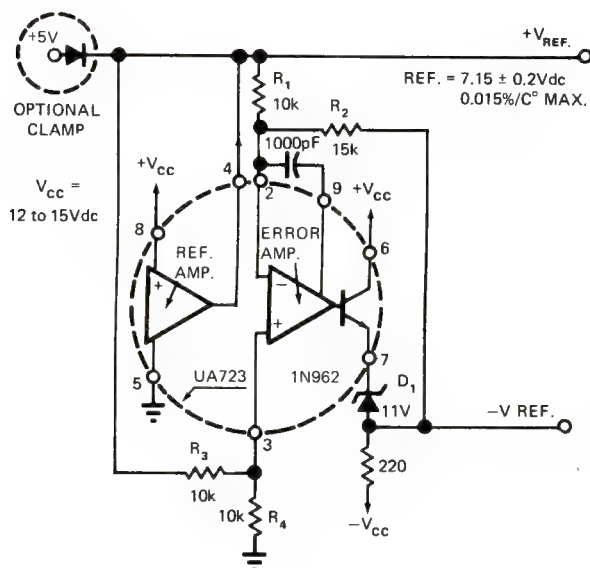
$$V_o^+ = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} (V_{REF}) \quad V_o^- = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (V_{REF})$$



1.01-V STANDARD-CELL REPLACEMENT—National LM199 temperature-stabilized 6.95-V reference is applied to LM3308 opamp through

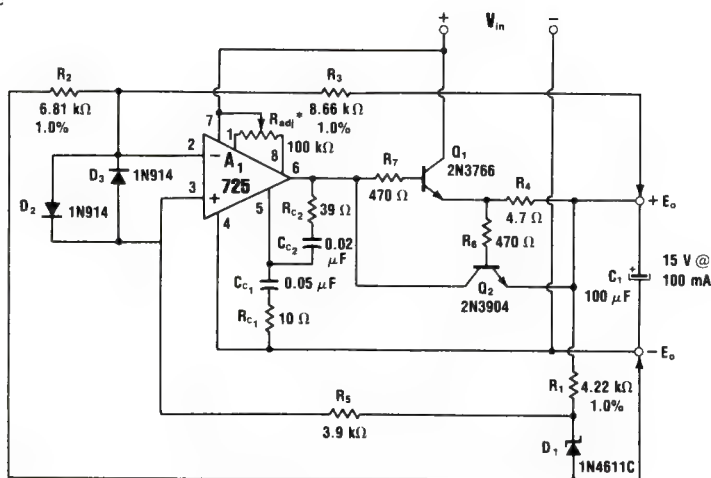
LM321 preamp to give standard-cell replacement that can be adjusted to output of exactly 1.01 V. Null offset of opamp before adjusting for

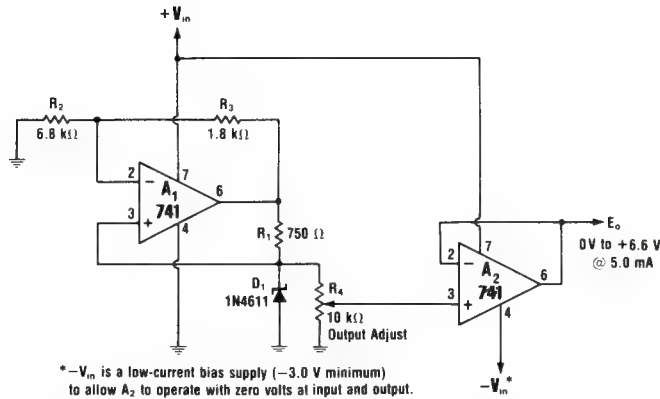
proper output voltage.—“Linear Applications, Vol. 2,” National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-161, p 5.



±7 V REFERENCE—Developed for analog applications requiring dual-polarity references. Both voltages are generated from single $\mu A723$ IC voltage regulator chip. Chief requirement is keeping inputs and outputs within dynamic range of amplifier, which is +2 to +9 V; this is done by shifting output voltage level upward with zener D_1 and shifting input error voltage with divider R_1 - R_2 . Changing ratio of R_3 to R_4 changes negative reference value.—D. Weigand, Dual 7V Reference Developed from a Single $\mu A723$, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 1, 1972, p 47.

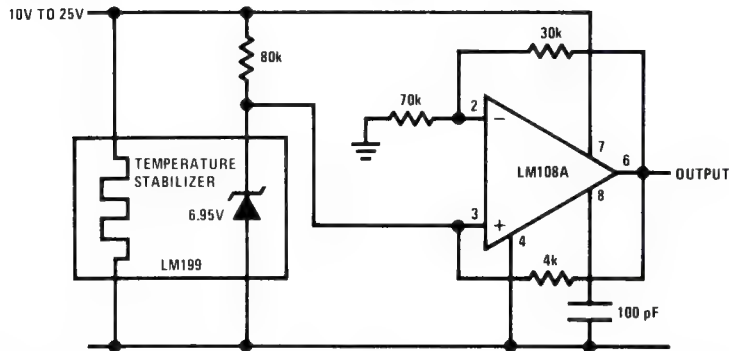
+15 V HIGH-PRECISION—Uses 725 opamp having low offset drift and high common-mode rejection in combination with low-drift version of 1N4611 zener to give highly stable operation at output currents up to 100 mA. Close-tolerance low-temperature-coefficient film or wirewound resistors are required for R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 . Remote sensing at load corrects for wiring voltage drops.—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 152-155.





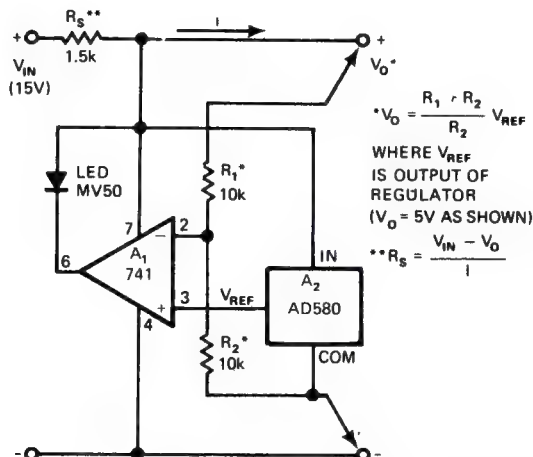
0–6.6 V AT 5 mA— R_4 at input of voltage-follower opamp permits varying reference voltage from 0 up to limit of zener. A_2 compensates for loading of zener by R_4 . Dual opamp cannot be used because negative supply terminal of A_2 must be slightly more negative than –3 V com-

mon to permit linear output operation down to 0 V. If additional load current is required, NPN booster transistor can be used with A_2 .—W. G. Jung, "IC Op-Amp Cookbook," Howard W. Sams, Indianapolis, IN, 1974, p 155–157.



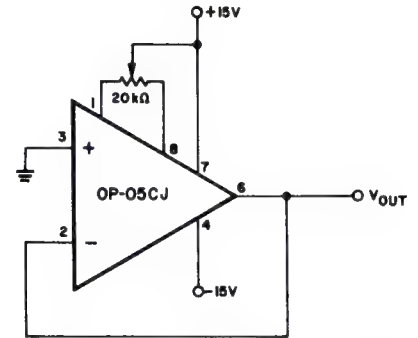
WIDE INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE—Power for LM199 temperature-stabilized voltage reference is obtained from output of LM108A buffer opamp, to permit use with 10–25 V supply. 80K

resistor is used in unregulated input to make circuit start properly when power is applied.—"Linear Applications, Vol. 2," National Semiconductor, Santa Clara, CA, 1976, AN-161, p 6.

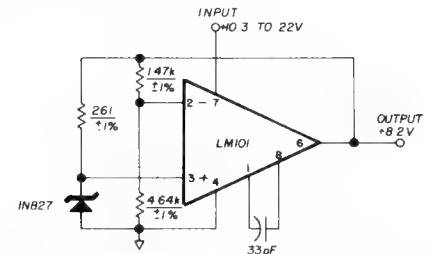


UPWARD SCALING—Output of AD580 three-terminal voltage regulator is multiplied in shunt regulator loop using opamp A_1 . Resulting reference voltage V_{REF} is scaled upward by reciprocal of feedback divider R_1/R_2 . Resulting reference is immune to input variations. Reference

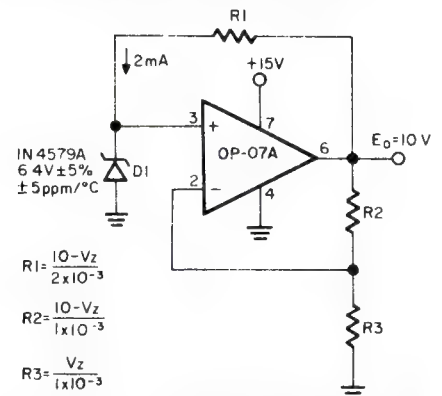
output range is from 5 V up to voltage limit of opamp used. If desired, reference value can be programmed via R_1 . LED lights to show proper operation of circuit.—W. G. Jung, Programmable Voltage Reference Is Stable, yet Simple, *EDN Magazine*, Nov. 5, 1975, p 98 and 100.



OPAMP AS MILLIVOLT REFERENCE—High-performance bipolar-input Precision Monolithics OP-05CJ instrumentation opamp is connected as unity-gain buffer. Output is adjusted to desired reference voltage with pot connected to offset nulling terminals. Reference range is –3.5 mV to +3.5 mV, and long-term drift of zenerless source is less than 3.5 μ V per month.—D. Soderquist, "Simple Precision Millivolt Reference Uses No Zeners," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-10.



+8.2 V—Regulation is 0.01 mV/V for inputs of 10.3–22 V, and temperature stability is $\pm 0.05\%$ from –55°C to 125°C. Short-circuit protection for reference is provided internally. Uses National LM101, LM301A, or equivalent opamp.—D. W. Nelson, Introduction to Operational Amplifiers, *Ham Radio*, March 1978, p 48–60.



+10 V WITH BOOTSTRAPPED OPAMP—High-stability Precision Monolithics OP-07A bipolar-input opamp with ultralow offset voltage provides precise 10 V virtually independent of changes in supply voltage, ambient temperature, and output loading. Choose value of R_1 to maintain zener current at exactly 2 mA, using 5 PPM/°C resistor. All resistor values are determined from exact zener voltage V_z , as given by equations alongside circuit.—D. Soderquist and G. Erdi, "The OP-07 Ultra-Low Offset Voltage Op Amp—a Bipolar Op Amp That Challenges Choppers, Eliminates Nulling," Precision Monolithics, Santa Clara, CA, 1975, AN-13, p 8.

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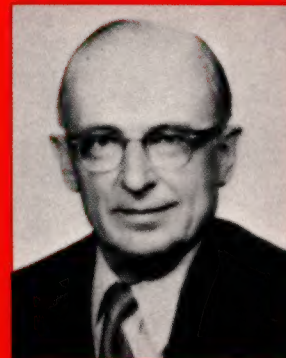


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About the Author

John Markus (deceased) served as a special consultant to McGraw-Hill Book Company, an organization he was associated with for 27 years. He authored, coauthored, and edited over 15 books for the company.

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